

All Polo mss. have a final *-a*, the origin of which is not clear; the Catalan Map writes «Borgar» without *-a* (HALLBERG, 80-81; but we should expect either «Bolgar» or the metathetic «Borgal»). Besides Bulyār, which is the ancient form, a secondary form «Bular» or «Bolar» occurs in Mongolian in the *Secret History* (§§ 262, 270); it is that form which is represented by Plan Carpine's «Bileri» (plural form; cf. *Wy*, 73, 138); in the first half of the 14th cent., Abū-'l-Fidā writes «Bolar» or «Bular» (REINAUD, *Géogr. d'Aboulféda*, II, 81, 284, 323-325); Schiltberger also mentions «Bolar». I explain in the same way Fra Mauro's «Boler», misunderstood as «Bolor», *q. v.*, in HALLBERG, 74. On the Chinese map of c. 1330 and in the corresponding list of *YS*, 63, 16*a*, we find the somewhat abnormal spelling 不里阿耳 *Pu-li-a-êrh* (cf. *Br*, II, 81-84), which seems to represent a *Bul'ar, intermediary between Bulyār and Bular or Bolar. The 波臘 *Po-la* quoted from the *Hsin T'ang shu* (cf. CHAVANNES, *Doc. sur les Tou-kiue*, 140, 353) by T'u Chi, 160, 19*b*, can have nothing to do with the name «Bulyār»; it is an ancient *Puâ-lâp, hitherto unidentified.

The place mentioned by Polo is the city of Bulyār, the capital of the Volga Bulgars of the Middle Ages; its ruins, at Uspenskoe or Bolgarskoe, lie four miles east of the Volga and some 90 miles south of Kazan.

From the name of the Volga Bulgars, or rather of their capital, the people of the Middle Ages derived the name of what we call Russian leather, to wit بلغاری *bulyārī*. It is the word which is written «bourgal» or «borgal» in FA, FB. But the metathesis is not of Western origin, since Ibn Baṭṭūṭah writes *boryāli* (or *buryālī*). Cf. *Y*, I, 395-396; YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*², 125; VULLERS, I, 258; RADLOV, IV, 1850, «bulyar» and «bulyārī»; see also here under «Camut». An identical metathesis occurs in Osm. Turkish for the name of the «semolina» which is both *buryul* and *bulyur*.

76. BONDOCDAIRE

(nomine) andonch bondoc dairec L, L ¹ bandoc daire TA ³	bandorquedar FA bendocquedar FB benhochdare R	bondoc daire F bonduch daire LT
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Zāhir Ruknu-'d-Dīn Bāibars al-Bunduqdārī, the fourth of the Mamluk Sultans, reigned from 1260 to 1277 (not 1259-1276 as in *Y*, I, 24, and *B*¹, 439). On this remarkable man, originally a Turk brought from Qīpčaq as a slave, cf. *Y*, I, 23-24; *EI*, s.v. «Baibars I», by SOBERNHEIM (the Armenians have a different tradition about him; cf. BROSSET, *Hist. de la Géorgie*, I, Add., 459-460).

There is no doubt that Bunduqdārī, al-Bunduqdārī, is an epithet of appurtenance, due to the fact that Baibar's first master was a *bunduqdār* (cf. similar names in QUATREMÈRE, *Hist. des Sultans Mamlouks*, I, I, 107; I, II, 44; BLOCHET, *Moufazzal*, 142, 150, 315, 414, 685, 703), and