

Ch. 且末 Chü-mo (or Chieh-mo); cf. STEIN, *Serindia*, 323, 470. I cannot dismiss the idea that it may be connected with the ancient name of the Shan-shan kingdom in the Lop region, with a new application.

The next mention of Čärčän occurs in 1076 in Kāšyari's جرجان Čürčän, which has puzzled BROCKELMANN (p. 243), but which being «in the direction of China», and marked on the map after Kāšyar, Yarkänd and Hotan towards the east, is surely to be read جرجان Čärčän, as has already been recognized by HERRMANN (*Imago Mundi*, 1935, 28).

In Polo's time, Čärčän is mentioned in YS : in 1282, a postal relay was established at 關里輝 Shê-li-hui (read Shê-li-ch'an [纏]; YS, 12, 3 b), and again at 關驛 Shê-ch'an in 1286 (YS, 14, 1 a); in 1287, a military colony was established at Shê-ch'an and 1,000 men were soon thereafter sent there from Kan-su (YS, 14, 7 b, 9 a). Although the Chinese transcriptions would suggest Järčän rather than Čärčän, the names of the postal relays named alongside do not leave any doubt as to its identification.

The next mentions of Čärčän are to be found in the *Ta'rīḥ-i-Rašīdī* of the 16th cent., where the name is once written Čärčän, and once miswritten «Jurjān» (transl. ELIAS and ROSS, 52, 406; cf. STEIN, *Serindia*, 300). Čärčän appears also as 止力昌 Ch'ê-li-ch'ang (*Čärčäng; for the final -ng, see «Badascian») in a Ming itinerary (cf. *China Review*, v, 233). It is a curious coincidence that the miswritten form «Jurjān» in the *Ta'rīḥ-i-Rašīdī* of 1547 should be identical, in Arabic letters, with the miswritten «Čürčän» of Kāšyari.

153. CIBAI and CABAN

abati e chaban V
cibai ou ciban F

unus cibay alter caban Z
cimbay LT

cybai et cyban FA
zibai e ziban VB

BENEDETTO has adopted the reading of F, according to which Polo names only one of the two princes of the lineage of «Ciagatai», he or his copyist hesitating between Cibai and Ciban. No identification has been proposed, if we except the Jibi-tämür (?), of doubtful parentage, put forward in *Br*, II, 35, which is impossible for various reasons. We must on the contrary admit with Z, V, etc. that Polo names the two princes, and adopt for the second name the reading Caban of Z and V. According to Rašīdu-'d-Dīn (*Bl*, II, 176, 502, 536-539, 609), the longdrawn conflict between Qaidu and Qubilai began in the region of Qara-ḥočo (see «Carachoço»), where lived the prince Aĵigi (cf. *Bl*, II, 164), son of Būri (himself a grandson of Čayatai), and the princes Čübäi (or Jübäi) and Qaban (*Bl*, II, 176), sons of Aluyu (another grandson of Čayatai; for the date of this event see «Caidu»). If Polo had only given one name, we might have hesitated between Aĵigi and Qaban for the second one, but there can be no doubt that, by Cibai and Caban, the two brothers Čübäi and Qaban are meant; Qaban was the elder, but Čübäi played a more important part. The form of the name of Čübäi is established by a Sino-Uighur unpublished inscription of 1326 which gives the following genealogy : Čayatai, Baidar, Aluyu, Čübäi (or Jübäi), Nom-qulī, Nom-daš. In YS there are many mentions of Čübäi under the