

the true form with č- was known and has actually been retained in the name of individuals : a 撒兒怯思 Ch'ê-êrh-ch'ieh-ssü, Čärkäs, is mentioned in YS, 22, 12 a, and a 撒里哥思 Ch'ê-li-ko-ssü, *Čärgäs, in *Yüan tien chang*, I, 12 a. On the Chinese map of c. A. D. 1330, the name appears as 撒耳柯思 Sa-êrh-k'o-ssü, which has been retained by BRETSCHNEIDER (*Br*, II, 90) and by T'u Chi (160, 16 a). But this map is of Mussulman origin, and the Persian form of the name is Čärkäs, sometimes Čärkäs (cf. for instance LE STRANGE, *Nuzhat al-Qulüb*, transl., 10, 248, 261; VULLERS, I, 570; also REINAUD, *Géogr. d'Aboulféda*, II, 2; Järkäs = Čärkäs in *Ibn Baṭṭūṭah*, II, 448). Since the name is written 撒耳柯思 Ch'ê-êrh-k'o-ssü in the corresponding list of YS, 63, 16 a, I have no doubt that in our late copies of the map of c. 1330, «Sa-êrh-k'o-ssü» is merely the result of a very common clerical error. The form «Särkäs» of the *Secret History* has survived in Kalmuk; it was transcribed 色爾克斯 Sê-êrh-k'o-ssü in the 18th cent. (cf. T'u Chi, 160, 16 a); the modern Kalmuk pronunciation is «Serk š» (RAMSTEDT, *Kalm. Wörterbuch*, 326).

200. ÇIPINGU

<i>cianpagu</i> S	<i>cipinggu</i> Fr	<i>sipangu</i> FAt, FB
<i>cimpagu, cypagu, ziampagu</i>	<i>cipingu</i> Ft, L	<i>syangu</i> FB
VL	<i>çipingu</i> Z	<i>zipaghu</i> TA ¹
<i>çinpachu, zinpachu</i> TA ³	<i>cipngu, cypngu</i> F	<i>zipangu</i> P, P ⁵ , R
<i>cjnpuguj, zinpuguj</i> VB	<i>sapangu</i> FA	<i>zipugu</i> V
<i>çipagu, zanpagu, zianpagu</i> VA	<i>simpagu</i> LT	<i>zympagu</i> G

This has long been recognized as a transcription of 日本國 Jih-pên-kuo, «Kingdom of Japan». For a reading with *a* in the second syllable, cf. YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*², 451. Nevertheless, one may just as well have theoretically «Cipingu», «*Çibingu» or even «*Çipungu», as «Çipingu»; «Çipingu» is supported in fact by Z. In spite of CORDIER (*L'Extrême-Orient dans l'Atlas Catalan*, p. 9), «Çipangu» cannot be a Fukienese pronunciation, as *kuo* has a guttural final in Fukienese. Fra Mauro seems to give «Cimpagu» as read by ZURLA, but not the «Zimpungu» also mentioned by HALLBERG, 497-498.

The Catalan Map of 1375 has, according to CORDIER in *Y*¹, I, 301 : «Japan insula, à M. Paulo Veneto zipangri dicta...». But Polo could not know the modern form «Japan», and this is a slip of CORDIER's; the notice comes, not from the Catalan Map, but from ORTELIUS (cf. CORDIER, *L'Extrême-Orient dans l'Atlas Catalan*, 8-9).

The name of Japan appears in Rašidu-'d-Dīn (*Bl*, II, 498) as جمنكو Jimingu (vowels uncertain), which represents evidently the same original as Polo's. But one would like to be more certain about Rašid's real spelling; D'OHSSON (*Oh*, II, 319) has transcribed «Tchépangou» (cf. also QUATREMÈRE, *Hist. des Mongols*, xci), which supposes جبنكو Jipangu or Jibangu (vowels uncertain).