

a note of PARKER saying that « the country of Dogana is quite certain to be the Chinese T'u-ho-lo or Tokhara »; this has been accepted by HERRMANN, both in the article « Tokharoi » of PAULY-WISSOWA and in *Das Land der Seide*, 144. But I agree with PENZER (*Pe*, xxxix-xl) that « the interpretation given by PARKER [and by HERRMANN] with such assurance is quite unacceptable ». In his turn, PENZER suggests Persian *dogāna*, « double », on the assumption that it was a « double district », embracing two main cities or two rivers. « Dogana » is entered on LENTZ's map in *ZDMG*, Vol. 86 [1932], 7, as the name of the whole valley between Balkh and Tāliqān. Yet this elusive name has disappeared from *RR*, 55, and *B*<sup>1</sup>, 55, and I had come to the conclusion that BENEDETTO had been right in substituting « Taican » before he gave for the first time in *JRAS*, 1939, 643, his reasons for doing so. The whole context, as well as geographical conditions, are against the existence of a country of Dogaua or « Dogana » twelve days east of Balkh. It will be noticed too that the word occurs in very few, if good, manuscripts; that there is no description of Dogava; and that the same twelve days' journey that leads to it leads also to Taican. In my opinion, there can hardly be any doubt that « Dogaua » is an *idolum libri*, which is probably due, in agreement with BENEDETTO's surmise, to a corruption of an original « detaicā » = « de Taican ».

## 211. DOMAS

. *damasco* R*domas* F

Damascus (دمشق *Dimišq* and *Dimašq*). There is no need to correct « Domas » to the usual French form « Damas » (which is the only one used by Hethum), as « Domas » and « Doumas » occur also in the *Gestes des Chiprois* (*Hist. des Crois.*, Arm., II, 654, 841). Cf. also « Dommasco » and the sugar « donmaschino » (read « dommaschino ») in Pegolotti, 77, 362; « domaschino » in Uzzano, 191.

For the representative in Syria of the Old Man of the Mountain, cf. *Y*, I, 145.

The name of Damascus is written « Dimiški » (or « Dimišgi ») in the Mongol letter sent by Arġun to Philip the Fair in 1289; it is « Dimišgi » which is transcribed 的迷失吉 *Ti-mi-shih-chi* in the Chinese map of *circa* 1330; a Ming document is said to write only *Ti-mi-shih* (cf. *Br*, II, 136).

## 212. DRY (LONE) TREE

## Dry Tree

*albero seccho* TA<sup>1</sup>, TA<sup>3</sup>*arbor sica* L, Z*arbre sec* FA, FB*albero secho* TA<sup>3</sup>*arbor sicca* L, LT, P, Z*arbre seche* F*albor (arbor) secco* R*arbor sicus* Z*durr boum* G*alboro secho* V, VA, VB*arboro siche* VL