

of Persia, knows the city of « Spahan »; Schiltberger writes « Hispahan » (cf. HALLBERG, 266-267). In view of R's « Spaan », one might think that Fra Mauro owed his « Spahan » to the prototype of Z; but since « Spahen » occurs in Hethum (*Hist. des Crois., Arm., II, 127, 266*), and since both Hethum and Fra Mauro mention here the Phison, it is more probable that Fra Mauro is indebted to Hethum in the present case.

The « Isfaan » adopted in *RR*, 424, and *B*¹, 444, is an arbitrary correction introduced from *Y*, I, 85, into *B*, 25; but not a single Western source then shows the form in *-f-*, which, moreover, even in Arabic, is not always used by mediaeval Oriental writers; cf. the notice اصبهان *Ispahān* (*Ispahān*) of Ya'qūt in BARBIER DE MEYNARD, *Dict. hist.* 40-48; *LS*, 202-207; *Mi*, 131; the Persian form, which is the one we should expect in Polo, is *Ispahān*.

In 1225, Chao Ju-kua writes 啞四包閑 *Ya-ssü-pao-hsien* (read *Ya-ssü-pa[巴]-hsien*) and *Ya-pa[巴]-hsien* (read *Ya-ssü-pa-hsien*), which, in the dialect of his transcriptions, must represent **Aspahan* (*HR*, 116, 121, 202); this is in agreement, for the initial *a-*, with the pronunciation *Aspahān* also indicated by Ya'qūt, who even gives it as the most popular in his time.

The case of the city called 伊思八刺納 *I-ssü-pa-la-na*, cited for 1229 A. D. in *Br*, II, 113, from *YS*, 2, 1 *a*, is not so certain, but the probability is that it also represents *Ispahān*, in a corrupt form. The Chinese map of *circa* 1330 and the corresponding list in *YS*, 63, 16 *b*, mention 亦思法杭 *I-ssü-fa-hang*, **Isfahang* (= *Isfahān*), which renders the Arabic form (for final *-ng*, due to the nasalization of the last *-ā-*, cf. « *Caxan* », « *Badascian* »). From 1416 to 1438, the name appears several times in the form 亦思弗罕 *I-ssü-fu-han*, **Isfuhan*, which again renders the Arabic pronunciation (cf. *Ming shih*, 332, 9 *a*; *China Review*, v, 170; *Br*, II, 291). But *I-ssü-pu-han* also occurs once, *c.* 1400 (*Br*, II, 145), and *I-ssü-pa[拑巴]-han* in *Ming shih*, 332, 9 *a*, for 1431.

261. IUGURISTAN

jvguristam Z

« *Icoguristam* » in the Milan copy is an error of the copyist who read *-v-* as *-co-*.

The name of the country is regularly, in Persian, اویغورستان *Ūiγuristān*, « *Country of the Uīγur* » (cf. *Bl*, II, 85, 86), and the name of the people is spelt اویغر *Uīγur* in 1076 by Kāšyarī, and later اویغور *Uīγūr* by Ĵuwainī and by Rašidu-'d-Dīn; all these forms agree with the original Turkish name, *Uīγur*, occurring in Turkish « *runic* » inscriptions of the 8th-9th cents.

But, already in the 11th or at least in the early 12th cent., we find in Arabic a form یغور *Yuγur* (cf. MINORSKY, in *Comptes rendus de l'Ac. des Inscr.*, 1937, 320), which is also represented in Syriac by the ethnic *Yugūrayē* (cf. ABBELOOS and LAMY, *Gregorii Barhebraei Chronicon Ecclesiast.*, III, 451-452). This metathetic form is the one used by Polo; in the same way, Rubrouck always writes « *Iugures* » (*Wy*, 227, etc.), and Hethum uses « *Iougour* » or « *Iogur* » (*Hist. des Crois., Arm.*,