

Stockholm, I, 39-59, and, above all, 王璧文 Wang Pi-wên, « On the City and Streets of Ta-tu, Capital of the Yüan Dynasty » (in Chinese), in *Bull. of the Soc. for Research in Chinese Architecture*, VI, 3 (September 1936), 69-120, with illustrations.

351. TAMBUR

tambur Z*tembul* R

Betel-leaf. Skr. *tāmbūla* > Pers. تانبرل *tāmbūl*, sometimes تانبرل *tāmbūl*. This paragraph, then known only from RAMUSIO, has long been suspected; the discovery of Z has proved it is genuine, but Z writes « tambur », and this last form has been adopted in *RR*, 324, and *B*¹, 455, and by me as the only extant Ms. form. But nobody doubts that Polo knew Persian; on the other hand, betel-chewing was almost unknown in the West in RAMUSIO's time, and RAMUSIO died before he could see GARCIA's *Colloquios* printed at Goa in 1563 and which precisely give the same form *tembul* (cf. YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*², 914). The inference is that RAMUSIO may have found *tembul* in some Polo manuscript. Although YULE says nothing about it, it is also the betel-leaf which is spoken of by Polo when he mentions a certain herb chewed by the Brahmans.

The word *tāmbūla* occurs for the first time in non-Indian texts in Hsüan-tsang's *Life* as 擔步羅 *tan-pu-lo* (*tām-b'uo-lâ*), but has been misunderstood by the translators (cf. *TP*, 1921-22, 76; 1931, 438-439). On the history of betel-chewing, cf. *Fe*, 248-250; PENZER, *Ocean of Story*, VIII, 237-319; and my remarks in *TP*, 1931, 438-444.

352. TANA

caman(?) VB*camba* Pr*cana* G*canam* R*canna* LTr*caria* P*chana* VA*tana* F, Fr, t, TA¹, TA³, Z*tanaim* FA*tanam* FAt, L*thaman* FB*thoma* VL*tima* F*torna* V

On Thāna, on the island of Salsette, about 20 miles north of Bombay, cf. *Y*, II, 396; YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*², 895; *Y*¹, II, 113-115; III, 75-80; DAMES, *Barbosa*, I, 152-153 (corrects YULE on several points); *Fe*, 96 and 735. Odoric writes « Tana »; Jourdain Cathala, « Thana »; Guillaume Adam, « Tana » (*Hist. des Crois.*, Arm., II, 552); Fra Mauro, « Tanna » (HALLBERG, 506; but in a later hand, and with a probable « Tana » above); cf. also GOLUBOVICH, *Bibl. bio-bibl.*, II, 567-568.

YULE (*Y*, II, 396) says the Catalan Map mentions a « Cucintana » and explains it by a form « Kúkin-Tána » of Ibn Baṭṭūṭah. DAMES was mistaken in objecting that DEFRÉMERY's edition, II, 177, has only « Kanbāyat », « Tāna », and « Kūlam »; YULE's quotation of the Arabic traveller is from DEFRÉ-