

a metathetical form *tuqta'ul*. Moreover, from the sense of « watchman », *tutγa'ul* came to mean also « watch-station » (particularly in the mountains), just as it has been with *qara'ul*. It is this word *tutγa'ul* which is correctly used by Rašidu-'d-Dīn in the form تتغال *tutγaul*; the fantastic explanations of *Bl*, II, 529, 614, and App. 52, must be discarded. The pass of Chia-yü-kuan (W. of Su-chou, Kansu) is called Qaraul by Šāh-Rokh's envoys, but Tutqaul by Tamerlane's biographer (cf. *Y*<sup>1</sup>, I, 175, 274). It is *tutγaul* which is misread « tangaoul » in *Oh*, IV, 471-472 (تغال misread تتغال), and I suspect that Pegolotti's « tantaullo » is a corrupt form of *tutγaul* (cf. *Y*<sup>1</sup>, III, 161). Cf. also HAMMER, *Gold. Horde*, 241, 245, 514; *Zap. of Or. Sect. Arch. Soc.*, III, 24; *Ber*, I, 96, 236. My explanations are only partly in agreement with BANG, *Vom köktürk. zum Osman.*, II-III, 63-64, who has seen in some forms a metathesis, but has also admitted the presence here of different roots, *toqta-*, *tut-* and *tus-*.

## 366. TREPESONDE

*trabesonda* V, VB, VL; R

*trapesonda* LT

*trapesonde* FA, FB

*trapesunda* Z

*trebisonda* TA<sup>3</sup>; R

*trapesonde*, *trepisonde* F

*trapesunda* L

*tripesende* VA

*tripisonde* TA<sup>1</sup>

Trebizond. On the various mediaeval transcriptions, cf. HALLBERG, 540-541 (but Polo's is omitted, and also Hethum's « Trapesonde »). « Trapesunda », « Trabesonda », etc., occur in many documents of the end of the 13th cent. in BRÄTIANU, *Actes des notaires génois*.

## 367. TUC

*tuc* FB; R

*tut* F, FA, VB

Polo says that a Mongol army is of 100,000 men, subdivided in corps or groups of 10,000, 1 000, 100 and 10; he adds that 100,000 is « *tuc* » and 10,000 is « *toman* »; in another part of his work, he uses « *toman* » as a unit of 10,000, without reference to the army; as a matter of fact, « *toman* », *tümän*, is really known as a term meaning « 10,000 » and as a designation of a « corps of 10,000 » (see « *toman* »).

The case of « *tuc* » is more difficult. All commentators have agreed in seeing there Turk. *tuγ*, « standard », which has passed into Persian (where it is also written *طوق* *tuq*; cf. VULLERS, II, 551). On this word, cf. *Y*, I, 263-264 (leaving out of account, at least phonetically, old Persian