

Tarikh-i-Rashidi, 257, 296; STEIN, *Ancient Khotan*, 87, 88). It may be worth pointing out that Hsü Sung, who had travelled in Chinese Turkestan, devotes a passage of his *Hsi-yü shui-tao chi*, completed in 1821, to ancient sites at Yärkänd : « At the south-eastern corner inside the city, there is an old *stūpa* (浮圖 *fou-t'u*), more than 300 feet high; the Moslems call it 圖特 T'u-t'ê (? Tut) and say that it was built by people of the kingdom of K'a-la-ho-t'ai (Qara-Ĥitai); it is entirely made of bricks, without beams or rafters. South of the city, there is an old tomb, with several tens of pine-trees and cypresses, and stone sheep, camels and horses, and also with two men of stone holding in their hands the tablet (*hu*) and carrying swords. People say that it is the tomb of a man of the kingdom of Qara-Ĥitai. If any one tries to dig there, there is wind and rain. The people of that region call the Chinese Ho-t'ai (Ĥitai) ». Hsü Sung was a careful scholar, and in view of the evident exaggeration in the height of the *stūpa*, one may be permitted to doubt whether he ever visited it himself. But the details given suggest that it was a Buddhist *stūpa*, and consequently prior to the Qara-Ĥitai occupation of the 12th cent. The name is not clear; *tut* means « mulberry » in Turkī, but could not be used alone as the name of a *stūpa*. The tomb with the stone statues of men and animals is still more puzzling; the arrangement suggests a Chinese prototype, and the Qara-Ĥitai may have used it. But no conclusion can be reached at present, and Hsü Sung's information can only be taken as an incentive to further inquiries on the spot.

Some Polo Mss. mention at Yärkänd the presence of Jacobites alongside with Nestorians; for a discussion of this point, see « Jacobins ».

385. YRAC

arac TA¹, TA³
hirach R

irach V
irachi VB

yrac F, FA, FB, L, LT
yrach Z

'Irāq, our Irak. I do not find the name in any other western mediaeval source. Polo misapplies it when he includes Tabriz in Yrac; cf. *Y*, I, 75.

386. ZAFU

zafu VB (cf. CACIONFU and CAICIU).