

- tion is Ha-la-chang. Qara-Ĵang is the designation of the Ta-li kingdom, the former Nan-chao kingdom of T'ang times. The title *mahārāja* of the king of Qara-Ĵang is confirmed by Chinese sources.
See p. 169-181.
- CARAMANI.**
Only in Z and R, can be understood either as a Latin plural of « Caramanus », or as an ethnical name *Qaramānī derived from Qaramān.
RR, substituting « Caramania » for « Caramani », says it is the district of Qaramān in Asia Minor; the name goes back to the Türkmān prince Qaramān.
See p. 181-182.
- « Caramani » : only in Z and R, as the name of Turcomani (Turcho-mani).
See CARAMANI, p. 181.
- *Carait : Kārāit, Kerait.
See IACI, p. 745.
- « Caramania » : usual name in modern geography for the district of Qaramān.
See CARAMANI, p. 182.
- « Caramania » : in RR and B1, a part of Turcomania but the text concerns the name of a people.
See CARAMANI, p. 181.
- « Caramora » : altered from « Caramorā » = « Caramoran ».
See CARAMORAN, p. 182.
- « Caramoram » : a copyist's misreading of « Caramorā » = « Caramoran ».
See CARAMORAN, p. 182.
- CARAMORAN.**
Qara-mūrān is an ancient Mongol name of the Huang-ho; the modern Mongol name is Hatun-mūrān or Hatun-γöl. Qara-mūrān (Ha-la-mu-lien) appears as the name of a place in YS.
To-day, Hara-mūrān (in Chinese Hei-ho) is the name of a tributary of the Huang-ho.
See p. 182-183.
- « Caramoran » : = Huang-ho.
See LINGIU, p. 764.
- « Caramoran » : Huang-ho. It marks for Polo the limit between Cathay and Manzi.
See NAMGHIN, p. 790.
- « Caraoun Tchidoun » : true form, adopted by D'Ohsson, for the Qaraun-ĵidun of the *Secret History*.
See CARAUNAS, p. 185.
- caratein* : the Turkish rendering of *scoyrolī*, according to the *Codex Cumanicus*.
See ERCOLIN, p. 644.
- carati* : (the *saggio* was 24).
See CANTAR, p. 159.
- « Caratouski » : (camp of), its origin is the *Kharatuskom* of Bičurin.
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- CARAUNAS.**
This problem is a very difficult one.
It is a correct transcription of Qaraunas, used by Persian historians of the Mongol period for a particular group of troops living then in Persia.
Qara'una (> Qarauna), pl. Qara'unas is a true Mongolian name.
The name of the Qaraunas is not known in Mongolia nor does it occur in Far Eastern texts; the first mention of a Qarauna occurs in 1270 and the least mention of the Qaraunas in 1547.
Herat in Ḥorāsān is the region where we hear most of the Qaraunas.
The identification of Polo's « Negodar » with Čayatai's grandson raises difficulties.
Probably, Polo's account of the Qaraunas and of « Negodar » refers to a date posterior to Hülägü's arrival in Persia.
See p. 183-196.
- carbasus* : Latin, borrowed from Skr. *karpāsa*, « cotton ».
See COTTON, p. 433.
- Cardano (Girolamo) (1501-1576) : speaks of the *Agnus scythicus* in *De Rerum Varietate* published in 1557.
See COTTON, p. 524.
- Carmelites : (foundation of the order of the).
See BARSAMO, p. 82.
- carmin* : French; goes back to an Ar. *qirmizi*.
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- carmine* : Engl. > French *carmin*.
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- carmusi* : no mention is given of its nature.
See CREMOSI, p. 565.
- « Casahar » : earliest Western mention, in 1221, of the name Kāšyar.
See CASCAR, p. 196.
- « Casan » : (var. « Chasan », « Chas-san ») in Hethum.
See CAÇAN, p. 120.
- « Casan » : Kāšān, the place given by Odoric as the starting point of the Magi Kings.
See CAXAN, p. 236.
- « Casaria » : a form of « Kaisariye » adopted in B1, 440.
See CAISERIE, p. 131.
- CASCAR.**
It is first mentioned in Chin. texts under the name Shu-lo (also Sha-lo).
Ch'ieh-shih-ch'i-li, or Chia-shih-chi-li, occurring in a text of 727 must be retored as *Kašgiri and provide us with the earliest mention of the very name « Kāšyar ».
Kāšyar is the spelling used in the most ancient sources.
Syriac documents testify to the importance of the Nestorian community at Kāšyar.
The Chin. *ho-shang* gives the only exemple of a Kashgarian form which has been determined hitherto.
See p. 196-214.
- « Cascàr » : in Ricci's arrangement of Goes's Diary, for Kāšyar.
See CASCAR, p. 196.
- « Caschat » : (read « Caschar ») mentioned in the letter of Sembat the Constable in 1248; it is Kāšyar.
See CASCAR, p. 196.
- « *Cascis » : = *kašiš*, may be « casses ».
See CASSES, p. 215.
- « Casena » : for « Kaisariye », in Pegolotti, probably a corruption of « Caseria ».
See CAISERIE, p. 131.
- « Caseria » : proposed by Evans, for « Kaisariye ».
See CAISERIE, p. 131.
- « Cashan » : wrong spelling for Polo's « Caxan ».
See CAXAN, p. 236.
- « casjes » : « cash »; the meaning given to it by Sparr de Homberg is uncertain.
See COWRIES, p. 556.