

have theoretically this as « Çi-pingu ».

See ÇIPINGU, p. 608.

ÇIRAC.

This is Širāz in Fars, given by Polo as one of the eight « kingdoms » of Persia.

Širāz appears in Chinese as Shih-lo-tzü, probably Shê-la-tzü, and Shih-la-ssü.

See p. 609-610.

« Çinâyê » : on the Nestorian tablet of 781, ethnical name based on *Çin > Čin.

See CIN, p. 270.

« Činstān » : on the Nestorian tablet of 781, renders the same form as the « Čynstn » of a Sogdian document.

See CIN, p. 270.

« Çonça? » : (see « Gouza », « Zouza »). See ACHBALUCH, p. 9.

« Çuche » : name given by Odoric to four barons who always accompanied the Mongol Emperor; it cannot be restored as *kāšiktān*.

See CUIUCCI, p. 573.

ÇULCARNEIN.

This is Ar. Dū-'l-Qarnāin, « Master of the Two Horns », an epithet of Alexander the Great.

See p. 610.

ÇULFICAR.

This is Ar. Dū-'l-faqār, vulg. Zuffiqār, « Master of the Vertebrae ».

The exact location of the asbestos mines which were under

« Çulficar »'s supervision has not yet been determined. The Pieh-ch'ieh-ch'ih mountain mentioned in YS was probably out of China proper; it may or may not be the one mentioned by Polo.

See p. 610-611.

Çulika : (in Indian texts) attempts have been made to trace this name to that of the Sogdians.

See CASCAR, p. 201.

« Çurficar » : in spite of this form in F, Polo must have used « Çulficar ».

See ÇULFICAR, p. 610.

ÇIPINGU. This is a transcription of the name of Japan. The name of Japan appears in the Chinese as *Yamato* (vo-*luta*), which represents the name of the island. There is nothing to show that the name of *Yamato* was known in Central Asia in the 11th cent. See p. 608-609. *Çipingu : one may just as well

ÇULCARNEIN. This is Ar. Dū-'l-Qarnāin, « Master of the Two Horns », an epithet of Alexander the Great. See p. 610. ÇULFICAR. This is Ar. Dū-'l-faqār, vulg. Zuffiqār, « Master of the Vertebrae ». The exact location of the asbestos mines which were under

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