

- at Constantinople when the two elder Polos started for the Crimea.
See p. 804-805.
- Ponti (The) : originally a family of Romagna moved to Ferrera, and afterwards to Venice where they were already established as wheat merchants in 863.
See PONTE OF VENESE, p. 805.
- pontica* : origin to which are borrowed : *bunduq* (Arab.), *funduq* (Pers.).
See BONDOCDAIRE, p. 101.
- PORCELAIN.**
It occurs in mediaeval texts with four different meanings :
1) « cowry »; 2) « china-ware »; 3) « vases of mother of pearl » (?); 4) « purslane ».
See p. 805-812.
- « porcelain money » : imitations of cowries, used in Siam, perhaps as currency, rather for gambling.
See COWRIES, p. 554.
- porcelele* : « cowries », in Fra Mauro.
See COWRIES, p. 559.
- porcellanum* : i.e. « Purslane » which is an herb.
See PORCELAIN, p. 808.
- porcelletta* : used by Ca'da Mosto and others in the sense of « cowry ». It is a derivative form which has to be traced to Latin *porcus*, « pig ».
See PORCELAIN, p. 805.
- porcellette blanche* : « white cowries » (Aluise da Ca' da Mosto).
See COWRIES, p. 563.
- porcilaca* : Latin name of purslane.
See PORCELAIN, p. 811.
- Porphyrophora Hamelii* : an insect found in Armenia; went also by the name of *qirmiz*.
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- « Porta del Pharo » : Also called Fänär-qapusī (« Gate of the Lantern », « Portha Phani », and *τοποθεσία τοῦ φανάρου*). Located quite inside the Golden Horn and can't come into consideration.
See FAR, p. 671.
- « Portha Phani » : also called Fänär-qapusī, « Gate of the Lantern », « Porta del Pharo », and *τοποθεσία τοῦ φανάρου*. Located quite inside the Golden Horn and can't come into consideration.
See FAR, p. 671.
- « poure » : said to have been heard at Tikopia and to mean « shell » in general.
See COWRIES, p. 555.
- Prester John (= Ong-khan) : see « Uncan ». Died from the shot of an arrow received at the siege of a « castle » named « Caagiu ».
See CAAGIU, p. 114.
- Prester John : (King David = Ong-khan) according to Vincent de Beauvais, his surviving daughter became the wife of Chinghiz-khan.
See CINGHIS, p. 303.
- Prester John : (= Ong-khan) according to André de Longjumeau, Chinghiz-khan had married his daughter.
See CINGHIS, p. 303.
- Prester John : according to Plan Carpine, a son of Chinghiz led campaigns against them. No accurate geographical data can be expected from the folklore tails involved with these campaigns.
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 620.
- Prester John of India : father of Chinghiz-khan = King David, in the third redaction of the « charta » of 1221.
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- « Prosperous (?) Folk » : mentioned in the list of barbarian countries in the *Huai-nan-tzū*.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 675.
- Province of « Ania » : located in the extreme north-east of Asia on Gastaldi's map.
See AMU, p. 39-40.
- « Prut » : according to Gerini, the name of Baros, camphor in Mön, traceable to Baros.
See FANSUR, p. 662.
- Pseudo-Callisthenes : fabulous history of Alexander.
See ALEXANDRE (1), p. 26.
- pseudo-« Ohin Kok djamoto » : in Imbault Huart's *Docum.*
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 629.
- Ptolemais : or Saint-Jean d'Acre.
See ACRE, p. 12.
- Pu : or Ko-pu. Name of a city mentioned in a Ming itinerary.
It is probably a misreading for Lo-pu.
See LOP, p. 770.
- pu* : « cloth », translation of *kārbās* in the Sino-persian Vocabulary of the Board of Translators.
See COTTON, p. 433.
- pu* : Ch., « cloth »; did not in ancient times refer to cotton; must be indigenous.
See COTTON, p. 434.
- pu* : often used alone by Chao Jukua, was the ordinary name of « cotton stuff » only after Chao's time.
See COTTON, p. 456.
- pu* : « cloth »; under the Manchu dynasty, it designates cotton goods par excellence.
See COTTON, p. 506.
- pu* : « cloth » [coins], comprised in the new currency system of Wang Mang.
See COWRIES, p. 539.
- Pu-êrh-han-shan : (= Burqan-qaldun) wrongly identified with the Han-ūla.
See CINGHIS, p. 343.
- Pu-êrh-han-shan : « Burqan-Mountain » (from the Chinese abridged version of the *Secret History*).
See CINGHIS, p. 340.
- Pu-ha-êrh : = Buqar; in YS, for Bokhara.
See BUCARA, p. 109.
- Pu-ha-la : Bokhara, in *Ming shih.*
See BUCARA, p. 109.
- Pu-ha-la : (Bokhara) according to Juan K'uei-shêng, the « sheep whose bones are heavy » are produced there.
See COTTON, p. 521.
- Pu-ho (*B'uo-χât) : Chinese transcription of Bokhara.
See BUCARA, p. 108.
- Pu-hua : Chinese transcription of Buqa.
See BOGA, p. 97.
- Pu-hua-la (= Buḥārā) : Chinese transcription of Bokhara.
See BUCARA, p. 109.
- Pu-huo (*Puo-χât, *Puḥwar?) : Chinese transcriptions of Bokhara.
See BUCARA, p. 108.
- Pu-jên-ling : « Unendurable Pass ».
See YARCAN, p. 884.
- pu-lan-hsi* : corresponds to the