with the from Turk, quita : Coungra-bains ; one of the four ! of callebethed figure of quarter

Rabban-ata: according to Vincent de Beauvais, this Nestorian monk found favour with Chinghiz because of his wife, the daughter of King David (Ongkhan). See CINGHIS, p. 303.

See ESAIA p. Fill. see

See CUBLAL BARRESSON

Ne Oblita Arg. Ball.

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- Rabban Çauma : monk pilgrin to the Holy Land. See BADASCIAN, p. 65.
- Rabban Çauma: he and Mār Yahbalaha III must have been in Khotan at the end of 1274 or the beginning of 1275. See COTAN, p. 423.
- « Racon »: in John of Cora, it is a clerical error. See ÇAITON, p. 583.
- «Raff»: (or «Kaff») by Schiltberger, seems to be a misreading for «Kais», Kīš. See CHISCI, p. 245.
- ragu kalam: unlucky hours; popular Malabar superstition observes the same ones in the days mentioned by Polo. See COIACH, p. 397.
- Rahbān: by Waśśāf, they are the non-Mussulman « monks » in Hang-chou.

  See CASSES, p. 215.
- Rahmā: (Pegu, Lower Burma); a cowry currency is attested there in Sulaymān.

  See COWRIES, p. 555.
- ral: (in the title of the King of the Maldives) seems to be « country ».

  See COWRIES, p. 560.
- ramadān: (fourth, 624) = August 18, 1227; date given for the death of Chinghiz-khan by Juwaīnī. See CINGHIS, p. 305.
- ramadān: (14th, 624 = August 28, 1227) according to Rašīd, the date on which Chinghiz-khan's coffin reached his ordo.

  See CINGHIS, p. 307.

- « rampaille » : term often employed for prepared « vair ». See ERCOLIN, p. 219.
- ranko: Khmer, now anka, « unhusked rice ». See FANSUR, p. 663.
- ras: Tibetan, « cotton stuff », is the exact equivalent of Turk. böz. See COTTON, p. 450.
- ras dkar-po: « white cotton stuff », translation of po-tieh in Tibetan. See COTTON, p. 450.
- rasivar: Manchu (from Mong. rašivar). See AZURE, p. 58.
- raso: Ital., « close-shaven », literal meaning of Ar. atlas.

  See ÇAITON, p. 595.
- rašivar: Mong. for the word « açur ». See AZURE, p. 58.
- ratl: or « pounds »; there twere 100 ratl to the qintar.
  See CANTAR, p. 158.
- \*Ratnadhara: A-la-t'ê-na-ta-ra in YS; the procedure adopted for his funeral was that in use for an Emperor.

  See CINGHIS, p. 356.
- Ray (east of Teheran): (there is a Naubihār at).

  See BUCARA, p. 108.
- ražwart: Uigh., from Skr. rājavarta. See AZURE, p. 58.
- « raw Lankine silk » : (1615) « Nanking » is meant.
  See COTTON, p. 507.
- Rāhu: this « planet » of Indian lore is a fictitious astral body.

  See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 603.
- rājāvarta: Skr. (for the genealogy of the word « açur »). See AZURE, p. 58.
- rākṣasa: Kuei-shên. According to a text in Fa-hsien, the demons of Ceylon. See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 622.

- of the « kingdom » of Lo-ch'a.

  See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 623.
- Rākṣasī : Cannibal she-demons of Indian folklore. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 683.
- Rākṣasī: Female demons in Indian stories. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 724.
- [Rāman]taļi: the confusion of this name with « Dely », as given in Pe, is most unlikely.

  See ELI, p. 643.
- rDo-rcub: in the Tibetan translation of the text mentioning Chia-losha-mo, represents an original Kharāśman. See CASCAR, p. 200.
- rDo-rje: (Tib.) = Dorji, name of Qubilai's eldest son. See CINCHIM, p. 280.
- rDo-rje: name given by Qubilai to his eldest son. See QUIACATU, p. 817.
- Re Dauid: «King David» in Ramusio.

  See DAVID MELIC, p. 625.
- « Red Earth »: Ch'ih-t'u, received the mission of Ch'ang Chün, by which the Chinese heard of Loch'a. Perhaps in the southeastern part of the Malay Peninsula. See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 623.
- Red River: there are several of them in Persia called Hula'anmürän in Mongolian or Surhāb in Persian. See DRY (LONE) TREE,
- p. 636.

  Red Russia »: in Fra Mauro.

  See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 619.