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« Wa-duan » : (YS); the Chinese characters are Wo-tuan.
 See COTAN, p. 415.

Wa-la : name of the Oirat in Chinese during Ming times.
 See HORIAT, p. 744.

Wa-ni : name of the King of Chü-lan, Quilon, in 1283 in YS.
 See COILUM, p. 400.

wa-wa : children attached to branches is a familiar subject of decoration on Sung pottery.
 See COTTON, p. 519.

wada' : pl. of Ar. *wad'ah*, « cowry ».
 See COWRIES, p. 532.

wada'a : (or *wad'ah*) true Arabic name of the cowry.
 See COWRIES, p. 532.

wada'a : « to place »; the Arabic name of the cowry is derived from it.
 See COWRIES, p. 532.

wada'āt : pl. of Ar. *wada'a*, « cowry ».
 See COWRIES, p. 532.

wad'ah : (or *wada'a*) true Arabic name of the cowry.
 See COWRIES, p. 532.

Wai-la-tai : Chinese transcription of Oiradai.
 See HORIAT, p. 744.

Wajāh : this river is mentioned in the *Hudūd al-'Ālam*, as one of the eastern rivers.
 See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 819.

« Waldach ».
 See BALC, p. 71.

wali : « prince », « governor », « chief magistrate », in Arabic (proposed by Yule as explication of *bailo*).
 See BAILO, p. 70.

Wallachia.
 See LAC, p. 760.

wambasio : (*carta de...*) for the usual money in China in Rubrouck; it was a ready-made term meaning « paper »; (*de cotone sive...*) also in Rubrouck.
 See COTTON, p. 428.

wambasium : meaning « bamboo » is wrong.
 (See « Cotton », p. 428).
 See BREGANEGA, p. 105.

wambasium : (Rubrouck) it is the same as *bambacium*, « cotton ».
 See COTTON, p. 428.

wan : « ball »; the *māṣa* could be the designation of a small gold...
 See COWRIES, p. 561.

« Wan » : this « district of South of the Sea », mentioned in an edict of 1279, was in the island of Hai-nan.
 See CHEYNAM, p. 243.

Wan-an-ch'iao : (or Lo-yang-ch'iao) this is Polo's bridge of « quite three miles in length ».
 See CAITON, p. 597.

Wan-chang : Pai-i name of the Chin-ch'ih.
 See UNCIAN, p. 868.

Wan Chieh : the second of the four gentlemen of the *Liang ssü kung chi*.
 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 678.

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 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 680.

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 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 688.

Wan Chieh.
 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 696.

wan-hu : « myriarch ».
 See VANCHU, p. 870.

Wan-shou-shan : the *Cho-kêng lu* says, in ch. 1, 19b, that, in 1271, Qubilai changed the name of the hill called Ch'iung-hua-tao to this one.
 See GUASMUL, p. 741.

Wan-sui-shan : name given by Qubilai to the hill called Ch'iung-hua-tao.
 See GUASMUL, p. 741.

[Wan-yen] Ha-ta : in Sa-ha-lien's biography in *Chin-shih*, was ordered to engage in a decisive battle against the Mongols.
 See CINGHIS, p. 327.

Wan-yen Ho-chou : sent by the Chin to Chinghiz-khan to ask for peace (July 15-August 13, 1227).
 See CINGHIS, p. 310.

Wan-yen Shou-hsü : (read Šūsū, a regular transcription of Shou-hsü); the personal name of Aitsung.
 See FACFUR, p. 661.

wang : (> Turk. and Mong. Ong) Chinese title given to To'oril by the Chin general.
 See CINGHIS, p. 291.

wang : « princes » (of the Mongol dynasty); this is the word used in Yung-lo's itinerary to Mongolia.
 See CINGHIS, p. 358.

wang : Ch. became *ong* in Uighur, Mongol and Persian transcriptions.
 See COIGANGIU, p. 398.

Wang : according to the *Sui shu*, this was the surname of the king of Khotan.
 See COTAN, p. 419.

Wang Chêng : completed his *Nung shu* in 1313; uses only the form *chi-pei*.
 See COTTON, p. 438.

Wang Chêng : the *Mu-mien t'u-p'u*, attributed to him, never existed as in independant work; it belongs to his *Nung shu*.
 See COTTON, p. 502.

Wang Chia : the author of the *Shih-i [chi]*.
 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 679.

Wang Chu : the initiator of the plot, he was really a *ch'ien-hu*.
 See CENCHU, p. 236.