

## Z

«Zacatai»: in the *Libellus de notitia orbis*, for «Čayatai».  
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

ZAFU.

Cf. «Cacionfu» and «Caiciu».  
See p. 885.

«Zaganaor»: in Fra Mauro's map, for «Ciagannor».  
See CIAGANNOR, p. 246.

«Zagatai»: wrong reading of Fra Mauro's «Čagatai» for Čayatai.

See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

«Zagatay»: wrong reading of Clavijo's «Chacatay».  
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

«Zaidon»: («Čaiton» and «Zaiton») in Fra Mauro's map.  
See ČAITON, p. 583.

«Zaiton»: in Andrea da Perugia.  
See ČAITON, p. 583.

«Zaiton»: («Čaiton» and «Zaidon») in Fra Mauro's map.  
See ČAITON, p. 583.

«Zaiton»: pronunciation represented by the various readings.  
See ČAITON, p. 583.

«Zaiton»: the paragraph on it in a late Turkish geography is copied from Polo.

See ČAITON, p. 584.

«Zaiton»: name of the place «in Persian» according to Andrea da Perugia.

See ČAITON, p. 586.

Zaitun: Ch'üan-chou.

See DAGROIAN, p. 614.

«Zaitunese»: designation of the satin made at Ch'üan-chou and Chang-chou; much of it was perhaps manufactured at Chienning.

See ČAITON, p. 595.

Zaitün: (= Ch'üan-chou).

See FACFUR, p. 658.

Zaitün: it is not the «capital of Māčīn» mentioned by Rašid.  
See CIN, p. 275.

Zaitün: mentioned by Waśśāf among great towns of China.  
See CIN, p. 276.

zaitün: Ar., «olive»; according to Abū'l-Fidā, the name of «Zaitün» is to be pronounced like this word.

See ČAITON, p. 586.

«Zampa»: by Odoric, it is «Ciamba»; by Fra Mauro, it is on the island of «Taprobane».

See CIAMBA, p. 255.

«Zandu»: var. of «Sandu», by Odoric, for Shang-tu.

See CIANDU, p. 256.

«Zang of Qomr»: erroneously interpretation of K'un-lun Ts'êng-ch'i.

See ČANGHIBAR, p. 600.

«Zangibar»: the readings of Z and of the French mss. leave no doubt that this is the intended pronunciation.

See ČANGHIBAR, p. 597.

Zangibār: Chao Ju-kua had no suspicion that it was the same as K'un-lun Ts'êng-ch'i and transcribed it Ts'êng-pa; the first occurrence of the form is in 1225.

See ČANGHIBAR, p. 601.

«Zangi-bār»: inaccurate for Pers. Zāngibār.

See ČANGHIBAR, p. 598.

«Zanguebar»: this apparent form in Idrīśī is misleading; the original gives Zānj.

See ČANGHIBAR, p. 598.

«Zanĵibar»: the intended pronunciation of the name is not this one, but «Zangibar».

See ČANGHIBAR, p. 597.

Zar-dandān: Pers., «Gold-teeth», strictly transcribed by Polo's «Čardandan».

See ČARDANDAN, p. 603.

Zar-dandān: Rašid mentions their teeth covered with gold.

See ČARDANDAN, p. 604.

Zar-dandān: the *Man shu* and Rašid speak of tattooing in connection with them.

See ČARDANDAN, p. 605.

Zar-dandān: this was the territory of the Chin-ch'ih or «Gold Teeth».

See UNCIAN, p. 868.

«Zardadain»: (Provincia...) on the Catalan Map.

See ČARDANDAN, p. 603.

«Zardandam»: the form in Fra Mauro is «Čardandam», not that.

See ČARDANDAN, p. 604.

Zardandan.

See AMU, p. 39.

Zarūn: Abū'l-Fidā says that the inhabitants of Old Hormuz had migrated to that island.

See CURMOS, p. 578.

zatony: occurs in a French inventory of 1352; must be derived from zaitūni.

See ČAITON, p. 595.

«zatoui»: this must be a misreading for «zatonī».

See ČAITON, p. 595.

Zayten: a Moor connected with the story of the Dry Tree as reported by Clavijo. Supposed to represent *santon*, but this requires collateral evidence.

See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.

«Zavolha»: (i. e. beyond the Volga), this is the place where Dmitrii Daniilovič saw the «boranetz».

See COTTON, p. 524.

Zaynu-'l-'Abidin: name of a king of Samudra, mentioned in the Chinese texts of the 15th cent.

See SUMATRA, p. 841.

«Zayton»: spelling used in Peregrino da Castello, Odoric, Mari gnolli, on the Catalan Map.

See ČAITON, p. 583.

Zaitün: (Ibn Baṭṭūṭah mentions the *kmḥā* manufactured at).

See CAMOCAS, p. 146.