

APPENDIX L.—*Sundry Supplementary Notes on Special Subjects.*—(H. C.)

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| 1.— <i>The Polos at Acre.</i> | 8.— <i>La Couvade.</i> |
| 2.— <i>Sorcery in Kashmir.</i> | 9.— <i>Alacan.</i> |
| 3.—PAONANO PAO. | 10.— <i>Champa.</i> |
| 4.— <i>Pamir.</i> | 11.— <i>Ruck Quills.</i> |
| 5.— <i>Number of Pamirs.</i> | 12.— <i>A Spanish Edition of Marco Polo.</i> |
| 6.— <i>Site of Pein.</i> | 13.— <i>Sir John Mandeville.</i> |
| 7.— <i>Fire-arms.</i> | |

I.—THE POLOS AT ACRE. (Vol. i. p. 19. *Int.*)

M. le Comte Riant (*Itin. à Jérusalem*, p. xxix.) from various data thinks the two sojourns of the Polos at Acre must have been between the 9th May, 1271, date of the arrival of Edward of England and of Tedaldo Visconti, and the 18th November, 1271, time of the departure of Tedaldo. Tedaldo was still in Paris on the 28th December, 1269, and he appears to have left for the Holy Land after the departure of S. Lewis for Tunis (2nd July, 1270).—H. C.

2.—SORCERY IN KASHMIR. (Vol. i. p. 166.)

In *Kalhana's Rājatarāṅginī, A Chronicle of the Kings of Kāsmīr translated by M. A. Stein*, we read (Bk. IV. 94, p. 128): "Again the Brahman's wife addressed him: 'O king, as he is famous for his knowledge of charms (*Khārkhodavidyā*), he can get over an ordeal with ease.'" Dr. Stein adds the following note: "The practice of witchcraft and the belief in its efficiency have prevailed in Kāsmīr from early times, and have survived to some extent to the present day; comp. *Bühler, Report*, p. 24. . . . The term *Khārkhoda*, in the sense of a kind of deadly charm or witchcraft, recurs in v. 239, and is found also in the *Vijayésvaramāh* (Adipur.), xi. 25. In the form *Khārkoṭa* it is quoted by the *N. P. W.* from *Caraka*, vi. 23. *Khārkhota* appears as the designation of a sorcerer or another kind of uncanny persons in *Haracar.*, ii. 125, along with *Kṛtyās* and *Vetālas*. . . ."

3.—PAONANO PAO. (Vol. i. p. 173.)

In his paper on *Zoroastrian Deities on Indo-Scythians' Coins (Babylonian and Oriental Record*, August, 1887, pp. 155-166; rep. in the *Indian Antiquary*, 1888), Dr. M. A. Stein has demonstrated that the legend PAONANO PAO on the coins of the Yue-Chi or Indo-Scythian Kings (Kanishka, Huvishka, Vasudeva), is the exact transcription of the old Iranian title *Shāhanān Shāh* (Persian *Shāhan-shāh*), "King of Kings"; the letter P, formerly read as P(r), has since been generally recognised, in accordance with his interpretation as a distinct character expressing the sound *sh*.

4.—PAMIR. (Vol. i. pp. 174-175.)

I was very pleased to find that my itinerary agrees with that of Dr. M. A. Stein; this learned traveller sends me the following remarks: "The remark about the