

cannot well be maintained that the many occurrences of *tümän* as «ten thousand» in the Uigur texts from the Turfan region are all of the Mongol period or later. *Tümän türlüg* can very well be interpreted literally as «in 10,000 different manners», although meaning in fact «of many sorts». And that Kāšyarī should wrongly give «1,000,000» for *tümän ming* is not of much value, since, even with that wrong result, Kāšyarī takes *tümän* as a definite number, and *tümän* cannot be synonymous with *ming*, which his wrong equivalence would imply.

Plan Carpini says that, for «10,000», the Mongols use a word meaning «tenebre» (*Wy*, 77). There is a confusion, but I do not think it is due to Plan Carpini's mistaking *tümän*, «10,000», for Turk. *tuman*, «fog» (*duman* is Osmanli; *tuman* has passed into Russian; it does not exist in Mongolian). As has already been mentioned by others, and as VAN DEN WYNGAERT says himself, *t'ma* in Russian means both «10,000» and «obscurity», and there are several slavisms in Plan Carpini, due to his interpreters.

[PELLIOT had added a note : 𐰽𐰺𐰍 𐰽𐰺𐰍 *t'ê-wu* (t'äk-mju) is used for Wan-hu (see «Vanchu») in *San ch'ao pei mêng hui pien* quoted by WANG Kuo-wei, *Mêng-ta pei-lu*, 10 a. 吐萬 *t'u-wan* (t'uó-mi<sup>w</sup>en) was a surname in the Wei dynasty (cf. *K'ang-hsi tzü-tien*, s. v. 吐). A.C.M.]

### 365. TOSCAOR (< \*TOSCAOL)

*aschaol* V  
*chostaar* VA  
*roschaor* LT

*rostanorum* P  
*toscaer* TA<sup>1</sup>  
*toscanor* (?) F

*toscaol* R  
*toscaor* F(?), FA, FB

«Toscaol» is RAMUSIO's form, supported by V, and I think it is better than the «toscaor» of F adopted in *B*<sup>1</sup>, 144; all such turko-mongol titles end in *-l*, not in *-r*.

According to Polo, «toscaol» means «people on watch-duty». YULE (*Y*, I, 407) has justly quoted Turk. *توسقاول* *tosqaul* of PAVET DE COURTEILLE (p. 233) and ZENKER (p. 321<sup>3</sup>), «watch man», «road-watchman», but is wrong in bringing in also Mo. «*tosiyal*»; this last word, correctly *tušiyal*, means «office» in general, and belongs to a group which has in «classical» Mongol a double form *tüši-* and *tuši-*, but, in the Mongol period, the only form I know is *tüši-*, hence *tüšimäl*, «official».

*Tosqaul* itself is a curious form. RADLOV has listed separately, in *Ĵay.*, *tosqaul* and *tusqaul* (III, 1210, 1521), but there can be no doubt that it is one and the same word, of which *toqsaul* (III, 1155), *tuqsaul* (III, 1428), *toqtaul* (III, 1153), *tutqaul* (III, 1487) are only various forms, with arbitrary vocalizations in *-u-* or *-o-*. In my opinion, we must start from *tutγaq*, already given in Kāšyarī with the meaning «night-watch» (BROCKELMANN, 220); the root is probably *tut-*, «to hold». From *tutγaq*, *tutγa'ul* (dialectally *tutqa'ul*) is derived regularly. We have some cases of alternation between *t* and *s* at the end of a syllable in Mongolian.

The secondary form *tusqa'ul* (< *tutγa'ul*) originated very likely in Mongolian circles, and came back into *Ĵay.*, sometimes with a metathesis *tuqsa'ul*, just as the original *tutγa'ul* also gave