

son succeeded him in Yang-chou (cf. T'u Chi, 76, 17 a). So there can no longer be any doubt about Rašid's fifth province being Yang-chou.

In another passage (*Bl*, II, 370-372), Rašid says that Toqan, Qubilai's eleventh son, had been granted, in « Manzi otherwise called Māč'in », a very great town called جينكجو Ĵingju (?). It is practically certain that, in this case also, Yang-chou is meant; but the double transcription « Yangju » and « Ĵingju » is disconcerting. BLOCHET, who thinks of Yang-chou in the second case only, says (*Bl*, II, 372; App. 39) that « Ĵingju » finds a parallel in Polo's form « Janguy (= Djandgéou) »; but Polo's form is « Yangiu », with initial *y*- and not *ĵ*-. Even admitting that Rašid, borrowing from two different sources, may have used two spellings for Yang-chou, I doubt the accuracy of the reading « Ĵingju ».

Yang-chou appears in Odoric under spellings which seem to represent « Iançai », but Odoric's proper names are often corrupt. Odoric lays stress upon the revenue which the lord of the city derived from salt. That lord was probably Toq-buqa (Toyan's second son), who died in the beginning of 1326.

As to Polo's tenure of office at Yang-chou, cf. *TP*, 1928, 164-168, and see « Singiu », where I suggest that it was very likely an office of the salt administration. The lists of officials in the *Yang-chou fu-chih* contain no name or nationality which may at all suggest that Polo is meant. MOULE (Vol. I, 316) has called attention to the curious absence of all mention of Polo's office at Yang-chou from the group Z, V, L.

384. YARCAN

carcan Fr, FA

carcham LT, P, TA¹, VL

carchan R

charchaam VA

charcham TA³

charchan TA¹

charchann TA^{1r}

iarchan V

jarchan Z

taicam FAt

tarcán F, FB, L

tarchan VB

tartan FB, FBr, t

tharcán Fr

yarcán F

The place meant is of course ياركند Yärkänd. Fra Mauro gives « Ierchā » (= « Ierchan »), and « Ierchan » (duplicated), erroneously understood as Čärčän (see « Ciarcian ») in HALLBERG, 473. After Polo, the first European mention of Yärkänd occurs at the beginning of the 17th cent. in Bento de GOES's notes as « edited » by RICCI, in the form « Hiarcàn » (cf. TACCHI-VENTURI, *Opere storiche del P. Matteo Ricci*, I, 536); the initial *h*- is confirmed by the independent summary of a letter written by GOES from Yärkänd on February 2, 1604 (« Hircande », in DU JARRIC's, *Histoire des choses les plus mémorables*, III, 148). At the beginning of the 18th cent., RENAT gives « Érken »; UNKOVSKIĪ, « Erkan »; STRAHLENBERG, « Ierken »; the Kalmuk form, as shown by the Kalmuk map brought home by RENAT, was « Yärkän » or perhaps « Yärkin » (cf. BADDELEY, *Russia, Mongolia, China*, CLXXI, CLXXXIV, CXCVIII; Sven HEDIN, *Southern Tibet*, I, 160; VII, 74). More recent