

24. ANGAMAN

agaman Fr, t, VB*agamanam, augamanam* FB*aghama, ghama* TA³*aghaman, ghaman* TA¹*angamam* P, VA*angaman* F, L, LT, VA, Z; R*angamanain* FA*angreman* V*angwerram, angwertam* G*nangama* VL*ongaman* VA

All mss. point to « Angaman » (hence « Angaman » and « Angama » on Behaim's globe). In any case, YULE's « Angamanain » and his idea of an Arabic dual (Y, II, 310) must be abandoned; the re-editors of *Hobson-Jobson*², 29, add that « The Ar. dual form is said to be from *Agamitae*, the Malay name of the aborigines », but this is entirely wrong.

The name of « Andaman » has been well known since the Arab travellers of the 9th cent., who write اندامان *Andāmān*, and this name can be traced in Arabic geographical literature down to our days (cf. *Fe*¹, 689-690). In Chinese, 晏陀蠻 *Yen-t'o-man* (= Andaman) is the form given in 1225 by Chao Ju-kua (*HR*, 147), and we have also 安得蠻 *An-tê-man* (Andaman) in the beginning of the 15th cent. (cf. *BEFEO*, iv, 355; *TP*, 1933, 404; add that 按篤蠻 *An-tu-man*, instead of *So-tu-man*, is now guaranteed by a new ms. of Ma Huan; cf. FÊNG Ch'êng-chün's edition, 34; *TP*, 1936, 220; GERINI's **Sudhāman* > *So-tu-man* [*Researches*, 416] does not exist). In the West, we find « Andamania » (or « Andemania ») in N. Conti, « *Andamā* » (= « Andeman ») and « *Andamani* » in Fra Mauro, « *Andeman* » in Cesare de'Federici « *Andemans* » in A. Hamilton (cf. *Hobson-Jobson*², 29; *Zu*, 50; HALLBERG, *L'Extrême-Orient*, 27-28). In view of Polo's remarkably accurate nomenclature, it seems to me almost impossible that he should have used any form but « Andaman », and I consider « Angaman » to be a copyist's error, but one which existed already in the archetype of all our mss.

In *Y*, III, 149, Sir R. TEMPLE, who is certainly mistaken in approving of YULE's Arabic dual « *Angamanain* », proposes to explain the modern name « Andaman » by the Malay « *Handuman* » < Skr. *Hanuman*, taken in the sense of « monkey », and used as a depreciatory name of the « savage aboriginal antagonist of the Aryans ». The same explanation had already been put forward in 1886 by Sir E. MAXWELL (*JStrBrRAS*, No. 17, 88). In spite of the fact that an *-u-* in the second syllable would seem to find some support in one of the Chinese transcriptions of the early 15th cent., and in a Siamese map quoted by GERINI, *Researches*, 384, which gives « *Antoman* », the vocalization is not in agreement with the other and more ancient Arabic and Chinese transcriptions, which, like Polo's, have all an *-a-* in the second syllable. I do not know how far back one can trace « *Pulau Handuman* » (« Islands of *Hanuman* »), given by MAXWELL as the Malay name of the Andaman islands.

The pseudo-« *Agamitae* » of the re-editors of *Hobson-Jobson* seems to be Ptolemy's *Agannitai*, which has sometimes been referred by modern authors to the Andaman and Nicobar groups. GERINI has even tried to derive both Ptolemy's « *Agannitai* » and Polo's « *Angaman* » from Prakr. forms *nagga*, *naṅga*, of Skr. *nagna*, « naked » (*Researches*, 383). Although I have no doubt that « *Angaman* » is a simple alteration from « **Andaman* », one might suppose that « **Andaman* » became « *Angaman* » under the influence of Ptolemy's *Agannitai*. But I find no trace of Ptolemy's nomenclature in Polo's names, and the coincidence is more probably accidental.