

on the right bank of the Sungari, south-east of Bedune and south-west of Harbin (« Chu-chia » looks like a modern transcription of the ancient name \*Čuka, to judge from the other transcriptions of the « ancient » form ; cf. YANAI, 619). T'u Chi (22, 7 a) says that west of Hu-lan (Hu-lan is the Chinese city a little to the north of Harbin) there is a Bars-hoto, which means « Tiger City » and is the Yüan-chou of the Yüan dynasty ; YANAI, 620, while quoting T'u Chi, has added a passage from YS, 100, 7 a, where it is said that the myriarchy of the military colony of Chao-chou was, in 1295, founded near the administrative centre of Chao-chou with various elements, including 220 families of *bürgüči* (?) of Nayan. But here again our information is too fragmentary. I do not know where T'u Chi found his Bars-hoto west of Hu-lan, and why he identifies it with the Chao-chou of the Yüan and with A-pa-la-hu ; it may be due simply to the phonetic analogy between Bars-hoto and A-pa-la-hu, coupled perhaps with second-hand information about Polo's « Barscol ». On the other hand, the name of the district (*hsien*) established at Chao-chou under the Chin, 始興 Shih-hsing (not mentioned under the Yüan), has been quoted as being the first element of Nayan's fourth province, « Sichintingiu » (*q. v.*) ; cf. YANAI, 619. Although I am not positive as to this last phonetic equivalence, the fact remains that Nayan's northern and eastern domains having been already designated « Ciarcia » and « Cauli », the region south-west of Harbin seems bound to be either « Barscol » or « Sichin tingiu ». We must, however, remember that a Bars-hoto does not imply a « Barscol » and that the Chao-chou of the Mongols, created moreover after Polo had left China, is not necessarily to be identified with the Chao-chou of the Chin.

## 62. BASMAN

<i>basarom, besarom, bosaram</i> VA	<i>basmam</i> FA, P	<i>basmon</i> FA
<i>basma</i> F, TA <sup>1</sup> , TA <sup>3</sup> , VB, Z ; R	<i>basman</i> F, FA, FB, L, LT, P,	<i>bassina</i> VL
<i>basmai</i> V	TA <sup>1</sup>	<i>basym</i> G

RR, 413, and B<sup>1</sup>, 438, have adopted « Basman », which occurs once in F ; F has three times « Basma », which is also the form of R and Z, and consequently seems to have more authority. YULE opted for « Basma » (Y, II, 284, 288) ; nevertheless, as the final *-ma* or *-man* is not explained, both readings remain possible, and the reason for my adopting « Basman » will appear below. The « Hormar » of the Catalan Map is probably altered from « Basman ». Basma may have originated from \*Basmā = Basman.

From the position between « Ferlec » and « Sumatra », it has been considered as certain that « Basma » represented فاسى Pāsè, Pasè, Pasei (? < \*Pāsī), in the northern part of the island of Sumatra, as had already been proposed by VALENTIJN (the form « Passier », quoted by CORDIER in Y, II, 288, is without authority) ; Pasaman, on the south-western coast of Sumatra, suggested to CORDIER (Y, II, 289) by SCHLEGEL, seemed to be excluded by its position. « Pacem », the Portuguese form of Pasè, had led YULE to suppose that the Arabs pronounced it « Basam » or the