

114. CANOSALMI

canosalmi F, P (?), L
chalosebini VA
chanosalini TA³
chanosalmi TA¹

chansolmin V
conosalmy FA
consalmi R
ganasalin S

ganosalini VL
salini VB
tanosalmy FB
tolofornis LT

I have retained F's reading (there is no text in Z to help us here), but the name is uncertain, and so too is its identification (despite *Ch*, I, 62); cf. *Y*, I, 106. PAUTHIER's «*Khaneh-al-Salam*», «*House of Refuge*», sounds too much like a name suggested by Polo's narrow escape, and ought not to have been mentioned in *B*¹, 440. To the various hypotheses already proposed may be added the following : the forms in R and LT make an original *-o-* possible in the first syllable, and the name may then have begun with *كهناء kohnäh*, «*ancient*».

The «*Ḳanāt-ul-Shām*» quoted by YULE from Idrīsi as a possible original of «*Canosalmi*» appears in fact, in older Arabic geographers, as *Qanāt-aš-Šāh*, «*Royal Canal*» (cf. BARTHOLD, in MINAEV's *Marko Polo*, 52; the place is not mentioned in the *Ḥudūd al-Ālam*). This latter form seems to be the correct one, and YULE's hypothesis must be abandoned.

115. CANTAR

cantar, canter F
cantara LT, VB
cantaro (-i) R

cantarre Z
cantarum P
chantari TA¹, TA³

chantera V
quintau FA
quintaulz FB

This is Arab. *qinṭār*, which has given our «*quintal*» and is itself indirectly derived from Lat. *centenarius* (cf. LOKOTSCH, *Etym. Wörterbuch*, No. 1178). There are many mediaeval Latin forms, ranging from *cantarum* to *quintale*. In mediaeval Italian, the main form is *cantaro*, but *cantaro*, *cantar*, *cantara*, *cantare* all occur as forms of the singular in Pegolotti (EVANS, 64, 65, 100, 101; in the Index, 408, EVANS adopts *cantare*); *cantaro* survives in Southern Italy and Sicily (*Y*¹, III, 157).

There were 100 *raṭl* (< Gr. *λίτρα*) or «*pounds*» to the *qinṭār*. *Raṭl* is Pegolotti's *ruotolo* (> *rotolo*), Med. Lat. *rotulus*, *rota*, and it occurs in Portuguese and Spanish as *arratel* and *arrelde* respectively; cf. DU CANGE, *s.v.* «*rotulus*», «*rota*»; YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*², *s.v.* «*rottle, rattle*»; LOKOTSCH, *Etym. Wörterbuch*, No. 1708.

The value of the «*cantar*» varied in different places, and sometimes in the same place; for instance there were two kinds of «*cantar*» at Acre, one being five *ruotoli* heavier than the other (Pegolotti, EVANS, 63). The Genoese «*cantar*», the one used in Constantinople and Pera, weighed 150 Genoese «*pounds*» (*libbre*).