

French mss., which all lack that chapter. But the Catalan Map has on that part of Central Asia many pieces of information of later date than Polo's travels; the name of «Carachoiant» may be one of them.

118. CARACOROM

<i>carachoran, carchoran</i> R	<i>caroccoran, chorochoram</i> VA	<i>characom</i> TA ¹
<i>caracoran</i> Ft, Z	<i>carocoram</i> P	<i>characoron</i> VB
<i>caracoron</i> F, Fr, FA, FB, L, VB, Z	<i>cathocora, cathogora, catochora</i> VL	<i>characharom</i> TA ³
<i>carathoron</i> FAt	<i>chara</i> (?), <i>characholan, chara-</i> <i>choron</i> V	<i>charocharon</i> TA ¹ , TA ³
<i>carocaton, tartaron</i> LT		

The «Caracoron» of F, Z, etc., is probably a misreading of *Caracorō = Caracorom, Qaraqorum. The first Western writer to name the place is Plan Carpine, who stayed in 1246 at Šira-ordu, half a day from «Caracaron» (*Wy*, 30; but «Contracuram» in the Wolfenbüttel ms., *Wy*, III, 805; «Cracurim» in Vincent de Beauvais's abridgment, *Spécul. histor.*, xxxii, 3; perhaps all < «*Caracorom»). In 1254, Rubrouck spent many days in Qara-qorum. Although the manuscripts of his relation most often give «Caracorum», readings like «Carachorum» and «Caracorum» also occur (*Wy*, 230, 236); I consider them to be the only correct ones. The Catalan Map has «Carachora» (BUCHON, in *Not. et Extr.*, XIV, II, 141; HALLBERG, 112). The name is repeated twice by Fra Mauro, in different inks, as «Charocharā» (= «Charocharam») and as «Characoracur» (such are the actual readings on the map, sometimes misread in the sources of HALLBERG, 113). Kirakos writes «yarayorum» (with the ancient velar *l* passed to *γ*; cf. BROSSET, *Deux historiens arméniens*, I, 115; PATKANOV, *Istoriya Mongolov*, II, 12); the Georgian chronicle gives «Qaraqurum», according to BROSSET (*Hist. de la Géorgie*, I, 485). Persian writers, beginning with Jūwainī and Rašīdu-'d-Dīn, give forms ranging from قراقورم Qarā-qōrūm to قراقورم Qarā-qōrūm. The form Qara-qorum occurs in the *Secret History* (§ 273) and, abridged as Qorum, in a Mongol inscription of 1346 (translated in fact from the Chinese; cf. *JA*, 1925, I, 374). The *Yüan shih* (*YS*, 2, 2 b) mentions the place for the first time as 和林 Ho-lin (not «Ha-la-ho-lin», as is said in *Br*, I, 122) in 1235, when Ögödäi ordered it to be walled; later, Ho-lin recurs repeatedly in the official history as well as in other works. The complete form 哈喇和林 Ha-la-ho-lin, Qara-qorum, occurs only once (*YS*, 58, 18 a), as the name of a river from which the city of Ho-lin, Qorum, derived its name. In 1312, the administrative name was altered to the *lu* of 和寧 Ho-ning, which, while retaining something of the original sounds, meant in Chinese «Harmonious peace». The older transcription Ho-lin (then pronounced Ho-lim) was due to the fact that, the Chinese never having had an *r*-, Middle Chinese also lacked all *-um* or *-om* endings.

The history of the name Qara-qorum is not clear; yet the form is certain beyond all doubt.