

more probable that Polo or Rustichello wrote « Chescemir », so as to show that the name had -š- and not -s- (cf. the case of « Abasce »).

The « Ariora Chiesiemar », etc., which has been adopted in YULE, and for which STEIN's identification with Agror has been accepted in *Y*, III, 22, 24, and in *Pe*, XLI, is an *idolum libri*; « ariora » is altered from « a a non », « is named » (cf. *B*, LXXVIII), and must be put on a level with « Anonichesiemur » and « Chiamala Chesmur » in HALLBERG, 122.

In 1076, Kāšyarī mentions separately Qašmīr, our Kashmir (BROCKELMANN, 247), and Kāšmir, a city in the land of the Turks, built by Salomon (*ibid.* 245). A. HERRMANN (*Die älteste türkische Weltkarte*, p. 28; cf. also *TP*, 1936, 361-363; the identification of Kāšmir with Chih-shih-mi of CHAVANNES, *Doc. sur les Tou-kiue*, 13, is hardly possible phonetically) has accepted the distinction, about which I am still doubtful; other writers spell indifferently Kašmīr and Qašmīr for our Kashmir; cf. *Mi*, 494.

Kashmir has been known to the Chinese from the Han times, first under the name of 罽賓 Chi-pin. For the T'ang period, cf. CHAVANNES, *Doc. sur les Tou-kiue*, 336. It is mentioned many times in the Mongol period, at first in the accounts of the campaigns in Central Asia, later on because of the influence of lamaism and Indian sorcery. In the *Secret History*, the Mongolian form of the name is Kāšimir (§ 262, 270). For the Chinese texts, cf. *Br*, I, 137-138; II, 26; many others could be added.

For the order given in 1252 by Mongka to Sali noyan to conquer Kashmir, cf. *Br*, I, 138, and see « Caraunas ». In the *Secret History*, completed in 1240, the name of « Kāšimir » appears, strangely enough (§ 262, 270), in the list of the countries of the Caucasus, Western Siberia, and Eastern Europe which were conquered by Sübötai. But the first Mongol inroad into Kashmir seems to be of 1241 (see « Caraunas »); moreover, Kashmir was quite out of the area of Sübötai's activities (cf. *Br*, I, 305). If we could really prove the existence of the city of Kāšmir in the lands of Turks mentioned by Kāšyarī, this might perhaps help us out of the difficulty; in such a case, it should also be with that « Turkish » Kāšmir that we ought to identify the « Cosmir » which Plan Carpine in 1246 names among the countries conquered by the Mongols (*Wy*, 89).

140. CHEYNAM

cheinan R

cheynam Z

Z has « Cheynam », R « Cheinan »; they go back to a common source, and the original form was very probably *Cainam, *i. e.* 海南 Hai-nan (still pronounced Hai-nam in the Mongol period). The term, which means « South of the Sea », is well known as being now the name of the Island of Hai-nan; YULE (*Y*, II, 266), still followed by *Pe*, 239, was wrong in thinking that « Cheynan » (« Cheynam » < *Cainam) may represent « An-nan » (= Tonking).

We should not suppose, however, that Polo's *Cainam is derived direct from a true name of the island. Hai-nan, as applied to the island, is a vulgar, unofficial name, and the date at which