

by the Imperial Commissioners in charge of the Sung princesses. Both roads converged at Tê-hsien («Ciangli»), but Ch'ang-lu was on the eastern, Ho-chien-fu on the western one. Both places had struck him as worthy of mention, particularly Ch'ang-lu; and although the actual itinerary which he describes followed the western road only, *i. e.* via Ho-chien-fu, he inserts here a digression, so as to give an account of Ch'ang-lu and its salt production. It was Rustichello, or perhaps some later copyist, who included the place in the main itinerary. This is what certainly happened in the chapters concerning the traveller's journey from Champa to Sumatra.

151. CIANSCIAN

ciafia TA¹
ciancian FA, FB
ciangiari VL
ciansan F
cianscian F, L

ciansiam LT
ciasan(?) TA³
cinagnan, cinoian VA
cyangiam P; G

çansan Z
zansian, zansui V
zengian R
ziaxia VB

I agree with CHARIGNON (*Ch*, III, 100-101) that this is 常山 Ch'ang-shan, and not 江山 Chiang-shan as had been proposed by others. Chiang-shan (< Kiang-šan) would not be satisfactory on account of *ci-* which represents *č-*, not *k-*; moreover, it is Ch'ang-shan, not Chiang-shan, which was on Polo's track.

The name of the *hsien* of Ch'ang-shan in Chê-chiang dates from the T'ang dynasty; the Sung changed it to 新安 Hsin-an, but the Yüan dynasty adopted again Ch'ang-shan (*YS*, 62, 4 a), which has remained in use ever since.

152. CIARCIAN

chiarcham VL
ciarchan VB, S
ciarchiam LT
ciarciam TA¹, TA³
ciarcian F, Z, VA, L, R

cyarchia G
cyarciam P
giarchan VB
narciam FAt
siarciam FA

siarcian FB
siarrian FBt
siartian FBr
zarzian, zerzian, ziarzian V

Phonetically = Čärčän. It is the modern Charchan, Cherchen (Čärčän), between Kerya and the Lop-nör.

The name appears for the first time *c. a. d.* 800 in the Tibetan transcriptions Čar-čhen and Čer-čen (*cf. JRAS*, 1928, 557, 565), and has replaced the native indianized form « Calmadana »,