

under a form which YULE writes « Kansan ». Although the name mentioned by Odoric very probably refers to Hsi-an-fu and to the province of Shàn-hsi, it is difficult to see why Odoric did not use either a Chinese name, or the ready made Kinjanfu of the Persians; I do not believe he was learned enough to leave out *fu* as being an administrative appellation and not really a part of the name. On the other hand, the Mss. differ widely here; but I do not attach much weight to the form « Casairon » given by Ms. C of Odoric and adopted by the most recent editor only in the title of the chapter (*Wy*, 483, 484).

Since KLAPROTH, Kinjanfu has been explained by 京兆府 Ching-chao-fu. Ching-chao-fu had already been in use in the T'ang dynasty; the Chin called it the 路 *lu* of Ching-chao-fu, and the name was retained in the beginning of the Mongol dynasty. In 1262, the Mongols created a single province of Shàn-hsi and Ssü-ch'uan, the provincial seat being at Ching-chao; this name of Ching-chao was changed to the *lu* (department) of 安西 An-hsi in 1277. Ssü-ch'uan became a separate province in 1286, and Shàn-hsi proper became the province of Shàn-hsi; in 1312, the An-hsi-lu became the 奉元路 Fêng-yüan-lu. The names of the *lu* do not seem to have been in common use, at least among foreigners, and Polo, as well as Rašidu-'d-Dīn, always speaks of *fu* and *chou*. No better explanation than KLAPROTH's has been proposed; in any case, the Ching-ch'êng[城]-fu of *Bl*, II, 496, never existed. Very likely, the name of Kinjanfu, derived from Ching-chao-fu, superseded in Central Asian use the old name of Hūmdan or Hūmudan during the Chin dynasty (on Hūmdan, see the bibliography in *Mi*, 225 and 229). The only difficulty is about the *n* of -jan- instead of the *u* which one would have expected; I do not believe that VON RICHTHOFEN can have heard it correctly at the end of the last century from a Chinese boy he met on the spot (cf. *BEFEO*, IV, 771). And it is still more puzzling to find an -*n* also in Odoric's « Cansan » or whatever it be, without the final -*fu*, if it means really the same name. As to the use of Kinjanfu in the Ming vocabularies to designate the province of Shàn-hsi, it is in agreement with Polo's use of the names of provincial cities for the provinces themselves. Even in Chinese, we occasionally find the province named after its metropolis; for instance Ching-chao-hsing[行]-shêng, An-hsi-hsing-shêng and Shàn-hsi-hsing-shêng all appear in *Yung-lo ta-tien*, 19417, 13 a, 15 b; 19418, 9 b; this may be due to a lax use of the terms in Mongolian.

### 320. QUENLINFU

*chelinfu* V

*gelinphu* VL

*qenlifu* F, L

*qenlinfu* Z

*quelifu* FA

*quelinfu* R

*quelinsu* LT

*quellafu* TA<sup>1</sup>, TA<sup>3</sup>

*quenlifu* FB

*quesinfu* P

*quilynsu* G

*quindexu* VB

Already identified with 建寧府 Chien-ning-fu by MARTINI in the 17th cent. (*Novus Atlas Sinensis*, French ed., 153). The name of Chien-ning-fu goes back to the Sung; under the Mongol dynasty, Chien-ning was a *lu*. On the importance of Chien-ning at that time for the postal commu-