

Though Chibu Láma gave me the spelling as written above as the only correct one, he at the same time told me a great variety of the meaning of its component parts, and the stories current about this mountain; he knew neither to find a proper reference of the words to the legends nor a satisfactory combination of elements. However, when after much hesitation on my part I finally proposed him to render the name as above, he coincided with me at last in considering this interpretation as quite congenial with Buddhist Himálayan terminology. It may have originated from the supposition that the country had been relieved from a mischievous spirit by the priests who first taught there Buddhism. The pronunciation of the syllable "tsa" as "cha" we found very frequent in many Tibetan dialects.

Chaturangapátnam (or Sadranpátnam, Sadrás),

in the Karnátik, Lat. 13°, Long. 80° . . . . . चतुरङ्गपत्नम् Sanskr.

"The town with four quarters."

Chaturgráma, in Ceylon, Lat. 6°, Long. 81° . . . . . चतुर्ग्राम Sanskr.

"Four villages." This is also the ancient name of Chittagóng (*q. v.*).

Chaudapúkhri, in Orissa, Lat. 20°, Long. 86° . . . . . چودا پوکھری Hind.

"(Having) fourteen lakes."

Chēnahát, in Lower Assám, Lat. 27°, Long. 92° . . . . . چينا هات Hind.

"Millet-market." Chēna, *panicum italicum*.

Chináb, a river in the Pānjáb . . . . . چناب Pers.

"Water-collecting." I consider it as most probably derived from the Persian words *chīniden*, to collect, and *āb*, water or river. The former part of this word, however, is also the Persian and Hindostáni name for China; but the meaning: "Water or river (coming) from China" could only be attributed to a geographical mistake, Lahól being taken as a part of Tibet.

Chíner Peak, in Kāmáon, Lat. 29°, Long. 79° . . . . . Hind.

Chíner originally is *pass*; in this case it can be but referred to a small indentation on its upper parts.

Chinnapátnam, in the Karnátik, Lat. 13°, Long. 80° . . . . . چنا پتنم Tam., Hind.

"Small town." This is an ancient name of Madrás.

Anal. Chínna Sálem, *little Sálem*.

Chittagóng, in Arrakán, Lat. 22°, Long. 90° . . . . . چتا گنگ Hind.

"The four villages." In Sanskrit it was named Chatur-gráma, and the name given above is properly the Bengáli form. (Lassen, Ind. Alt., Vol. I.) Colonel Phayre (Account of Arrakán) calls it Tset-ta-goung, and pronounces the name to be Běrmese, without, however, giving any details. J. A. B. 1841, II., 689.

By the Mussálmáns it is called Islam-abád, or *the City of Islám (the true faith)*.