

107. CAMBAET

cambaech P
cambaet FA, FB, TA¹, L
cambaeth Z
cambaia R

cambaich G
canbach, chanbach V
canbaet F, VB
canbaot Fr, t

chambaet TA¹
chanbaet TA³
chanbrach VA
tambaet (?) FB

Mohammedan authorities write كنباية Kanbāyāh or كنبایت Kanbāyat. On this port of Guzerat, the Cambay of our maps, cf. *Y*, II, 398; *Y*¹, IV, 285; *Hobson-Jobson*², 150; *Fe*, 203 and 709; *DAMES, Barbosa*, I, 117, 138-140; *HALLBERG*, 101-102. To the early mentions quoted by YULE and DAMES, add perhaps that of Ya'qūbī c. 875-880 (*Fe*, 48), and certainly that of the *Hudūd al-'Ālam* of 982-983 (cf. *Mi*, 245). Almost in Polo's time, the city was also referred to as «Combaeth» in 1307 by Hethum, as «Cambeth» in 1320 by Marino Sanudo, and as «Cambaeyt» in 1314-1328 by Guillaume Adam (*Hist. des Crois., Arm.*, II, 126, 266, 552). Pegolotti's «lacca conbaiti» or «ganbainti» is probably «Cambay lac» (ed. EVANS, 420).

Cambay is mentioned in 1225 by Chao Ju-Kua in the form 甘瑟逸 Kan-p'a-i (then pronounced *Kām-b'a-ĵët); cf. *HR*, 88, 90. It is written 坎八葉 K'an-pa-yeh in the early 15th cent. map published by PHILLIPS (and once, by a clerical error, K'êng [坑]-pa-yeh, which PHILLIPS has wrongly adopted in his list, *JNCB*, xx, 224). The 乾伯 Ch'ien-po (then read K'ien-pai) of *YS*, 12, 4b, s. a. 1282, has been identified with Cambay by KUWABARA (*Mem. of Toyo bunko*, 7, 87). But, because of the names associated with it, it must be Kāmpē in Sumatra, on which cf. *BEFEO*, IV, 344; *Fe*, 652.

108. CAMBALUC

cabale, cambalii G
cabaluc, ganbalu F
cablau, camblau, chablau,
chamblau, choblau TA¹
caibalut FA
camalau, camallau, chamalau,
chamaut VB
camballu LT
 (c. 85)
cambalu LT; R
chanbaluche V

cambalu F, FA, L, LT,
 P, VL, Z; R
cambaluc FA, Z
cambalut FB
canbalu F, Fr, t, L, VB
canbaluc F, Z
chabaluc L
chambalu Lr, VLr

ganbalu L
garibalu F, FA, FB

chamblai, chanblai, cianblai,
cianblau TA³
chamblay, chanblau TA¹, TA³
chanbaluch, chanbalun, chan-
belun, charain chabuer, gan-
belun V
chanbellu, chanbelu VA
tambalut FBr

geribalu TA³
gharibalu TA¹

Represents خان باليق Han-baliq, «Royal City». This name of Peking is purely Turkish, and YULE (*Y*, II, 14), CORDIER (*L'Extrême-Orient dans l'Atlas Catalan*, 8), BLOCHET (*Bl*, II, 455, who gives an imaginary form in Mongol writing), and CHARIGNON (*Ch*, II, 55, 163, 187) are