

with a word having an ancient final *-p*, I hold *chin-hua*, «gold flower», to be the nearest approach to a satisfactory solution which we can hope for at present.

There is no support for DU CANGE's hypothesis that Fr. *moquette*, formerly *mocade* (cf. Engl. *mockado*), may be derived from «camocas». As to DEVIC's idea that *canque*, the name of a Chinese cotton fabric in French accounts of the 17th and 18th cents., should be «the same word» as «camocas», it looks most unlikely and ought not to have been accepted by LOKOTSCH, No. 1043.

It goes without saying that, although the word «camocas» ultimately goes back to a Chinese term, most of the «camocas» mentioned in mediaeval inventories had been manufactured in the Near East. There is not much to add to what HEYD has said on this point already (*Hist. du commerce*, II, 697).

110. CAMPÇIO

campçio Z
campicion FA, L, LT, P
campion VL; R
campision, *campituy* FB
campition LT
campitui FA

campio V (cor.), Z
cancipu, *canpitiu*, *capicion* F
canpcion F, Fr, t
canpitui, *champion*, *chapituy*
 TA¹
capition, *capitoi*, *capiton* VB

capyon G
chanpiciom, *chapitum* TA³
chanpiom, *chanpion* VA
chapetin, *champion* V
tampision FBr

I have adopted this Z reading, as being the least remote from what I suppose to have been the original spelling, *Campciou, which will be discussed hereafter. The Catalan Map of 1375 gives «Cansio» (cf. Y¹, I, 302) or rather «Chancjo» [? for «Chamcio»] (cf. CORDIER, *L'Extr.-Or. dans l'Atlas Catalan*, 19). The form on Fra Mauro's map is «Capiton» (not «Campit» as is said in *Zu*, 35, and HALLBERG, 107).

It is evident and accepted by all that 甘州 Kan-chou is meant; the name was still pronounced Kam-chou in the Mongol period. The *Hudūd al-'Ālam* of 982-983 writes خامچو Ḥamčū (*Mi*, 495) and so does Gardēzī in the 11th cent. (BARTHOLD, *Otčēt o komandirovké*, 117). Rašidu-'d-Dīn writes قامجو Qamju and قامجير Qamjiu (*Bl*, II, 496, 598); Waśśāf gives قاجو Qabju (*Ha*², 24; *Bl*, II, 497); Abū-'l-Fīda, قامجو Qāmju (cf. REINAUD, *Géogr. d'Aboulféda*, Arab. text, 367; transl. II, II, 125; Y¹, I, 258). Qamju occurs again in the account of Šāh-Rūḥ's embassy in 1419-1421 (*Not. et Extr.*, XIV, I, 396, 424), and in an inscription of the middle of the 16th cent. (*TP*, 1905, 319). Ḥamju (< Qamju) still occurs in a Mongol document of 1725 (cf. ŽAMCARANO, in *S. F. Ol'denburgy... sbornik* [1934], 194). The «Campion» which RAMUSIO attributes to his Turkish informant «Chaggi Memet» is certainly influenced by the «Campion» which RAMUSIO adopted in his edition of Polo. Our poor texts of Pegolotti write «Camexu» (Y¹, III, 148, 156).

YULE (Y, I, 220-221) thought that the name was pronounced in three syllables, on account of ERDMANN's «Ckamidschu» in his translation of Rašidu-'d-Dīn's text and of Pegolotti's «Camexu», but at the same time believed that the *p* was superfluous as in the readings *dampnum*, *hympnus*, *tirampnus* of ancient mss. He also thought that RAMUSIO's posthumous edition was perhaps revised, and that RAMUSIO himself perhaps read «Campjou», «more correct»; nevertheless, YULE himself adopted «Campichu». There is here a double contradiction in YULE's reasoning, generally