

was known in Central Asia and may have survived in some circles; towards the end of the T'ang dynasty, this was written Mukuri in Sanskrit, and Mug-lig in Tibetan (cf. BAGCHI, *Deux lexiques sanskrit-chinois*, revised edition [1929], I, 295). There is just a possibility that Rašid's second name for Corea might have had some connection with this mysterious name, which is also perhaps the origin of the obscure «Muc» used by Rubrouck (*Wy*, 235).

The name of Corea reappears in the West with the «Gori» of Giovanni da Empoli (1514). And, in spite of many controversies, I believe that the name of the «Gores», in Western texts of the 16th cent., has the same origin (cf. Ch. HAGUENAUER's various papers, lastly in *JA*, 1935, 67-115, and 1936, 392-395; cf. also *TP*, 1931, 157; 1932, 190). Fra Mauro's «Gori» (*Zu*, 38; HALLBERG, 231) would appear to be the same name, the knowledge of which should in such an event have reached Europe at least in the middle of the 15th cent.

## 130. CAUYU

*caim* VB, R  
*caiu* F, Fr, FA  
*cauyu* Z  
*caym*, *chaym* LT

*cayn* FB, L, VL, S  
*cayu* F, Ft, FA, P  
*chailu*, *chailu* (?) VA

*chaim* VB  
*chauin*, *pauin* V  
*chayn* TA<sup>1</sup>, TA<sup>3</sup>

This is the excellent reading of Z, more correct than F's «Caiu», and it represents exactly 高郵 Kao-yu, south of Pao-ying, as has been noticed by former editors. «Cauyu» is also given by Fra Mauro (this reading is omitted by ZURLA and HALLBERG).

The name of the *hsien* of Kao-yu goes back to Han times, and lasted until 1368. But the seat of the *hsien* became also the seat of a military area (*chün*) in 971, which continued until 1277, when the *chün* was changed to a *lu* and this in turn to a *fu* in 1284. In 1368, the Ming lowered the status of the *fu* to that of a *chou*, and the *hsien* was merged into the *chou*; this new status of Kao-yu was maintained until the fall of the Ch'ing (*YS*, 59, 11a; *Ta-Ch'ing i-t'ung chih*, 66, map, 2b-3a).

Polo, who never mentions the *chün* or the *lu*, but often the *fu*, did not call it «Kao-yu-fu», although he wrote after 1284; this tends to show that the place continued to be generally known simply as Kao-yu.

## 131. CAXAN

*caxan* Z  
*chasa* V

*chasan* L, L<sup>1</sup>

*chasson* L<sup>4</sup>

This is كاشان Kāšān, also written قاشان Qāšān, south-east of Savah and Qum; cf. on it BARBIER DE MEYNARD, *Dict. géogr.*, 434-435 and 474; *LS*, 209; *Mi*, 80, 133. Fra Mauro gives «Chascian» (not «Chascion» as in HALLBERG, 137).