

supposes a Mongol pronunciation Gändü (altered from Chiung-tu, perhaps through a Qara-Jang intermediary), and this supports the « Gaindu » of F, and the « Ghindu » of Z, against RAMUSIO's « Caindu ».

Rašidu-'d-Din may have known the name, but it is not certain. In *Bl*, II, 365 and 376, we find a كندو or قندو which BLOCHET reads « Kandu » and says is identical with Polo's « Gaindu »; for him, Polo's « Gaindu » is the Burmese town « Genduh », and on II, 451, he says right away that « Kandu » « est la Birmanie ». But, in the first two cases, Rašid says that this is the name of the Qara-Jang or Ta-li kingdom among the Hindus; and, as the Mss. give كندر Kandar, we have here only the name of Gandhāra which had been wrongly transported by Hindus to Yün-nan; Rašid leaves no doubt on this point when he says that this Kandar must not be confounded with Kandahar (moreover, cf. the correct forms in *Y*, III, 127). In the third case (II, 451-452), كندو Gändü cannot mean Kandar = Ta-li kingdom. This might be Polo's « Gaindu »; unfortunately, it is only a correction, as BLOCHET's Mss., though they give various readings, give none with a final -u.

234. GAMPU

<i>canfu</i> L	<i>ganfu</i> F, FB, P ⁵ , TA ³ , VA	<i>giafu</i> TA ¹
<i>chanpu</i> V	<i>gansu</i> LT, VL	<i>gufu</i> VB
<i>gampu</i> R	<i>gaufu</i> FA	<i>samfu</i> P

I have adopted RAMUSIO's « Gampu », supported by P, rather than « Ganfu » of F, because it agrees much better with the name which, since KLAPROTH, has been accepted as Polo's original, *i. e.* 澗浦 Kan-p'u (still pronounced Kam-p'u in the Mongol period). Kan-p'u, situated in the bay of Hang-chou, on the northern side, was used more or less as the advanced port of Hang-chou; the name has survived down to our day as that of a *chên*, or fortified place under the command of a *tsung-ping*.

In *JA*, 1824, p. 36-41, KLAPROTH has drawn from the great Chinese geographical compilations the main facts relating to the history of Kan-p'u. Already a small sea port in the beginning of the 4th cent., it became the seat of a maritime administration in the 8th cent., and was a centre of oversea trade during the Mongol dynasty. The Yang family of Kan-p'u, of which KLAPROTH speaks at second hand, is mentioned in *YS*, 23, 10 *a*, in 1310, and was concerned with the transport of grain by sea.

The supervision of oversea trade was in the hands of special offices called *shih-po-ssü*, « offices of merchant sea-junks ». They had been officially created in 1277 at Ch'üan-chou (see « Çaitun »), Ch'ing-yüan (= Ningpo), Shanghai and Kan-p'u; three more were added later, at Hang-chou, Wên-chou and Kuang-tung (Canton; the form « Kuang-tung » for the town is of real interest). In 1293, fresh regulations were adopted, partly to obviate the difference in the duties levied, which