

Yen-chou instead of the *lu* of Chien-tê just as he uses the common Su-chou instead of the *lu* of P'ing-chiang; in both cases, it is the common form which has survived until now.

I have said Polo uses the common Yen-chou, because I have no doubt that this is the origin of the delusive « Tanpigiu ». The word *yen* in Yen-chou began even in the 13th cent. with a real nasal guttural (*ng-*, *n-*), and the final was still *-m*; Polo's transcription ought therefore to have been « *Gamgiu ». But we have here an exact parallel to Kan-chou, which ought to be « *Camgiu », though it appears in Polo's Mss. under the forms « Canpicion », etc. (see « Campcio »), the *p*, and afterwards the following *i*, having developed under the influence of the final *-m* of *yen* (*ngām*) and *kan* (*kam*) respectively. I hold the equivalence of Yen-chou and « Campigiu » for certain, and think that Polo simply spoke of « *Gamgiu », which was altered to *Campgiu > Canpigiu > Tanpigiu by the copyists.

354. TAURIS

coriss, *toruis* VB
taoris V(cor.)
tauris FA; R
taurisium Pr
tauritium LT

tauriz FB
thauris Z; R
thaurisium P; G
thoris FB, LT, Z

toris F, Fr, t, L, TA¹, TA³, V, VA
totis VL
touris F
turis VA

In Persian تهر Tabrīz (the Arabic vocalization Tibrīz of B. DE MEYNARD, *Dict. hist.*, 132, is not supported by any foreign transcription, mediaeval or modern, except as a not very good notation *e* of *ä* in Tābrīz), but the mediaeval pronunciation was certainly Tauriz or Tōrīz, and Tauriz is the form of Abū-'l Fīdā (in spite of the use of *u* as *u* or *v*, Tavis in *Pa*, 59, is a wrong restoration). Tabrīz, the capital of the *ilkhān* before the foundation of Sultāniyah, was well known in Latin countries, and Polo has used the form then usual among Western traders and travellers; his Mss. and the form he uses for the name of the inhabitants (cf. « Taurisin ») make Tauris more probable than Toris adopted in *RR*, 437, and *B*¹, 448.

The Latin form is Thaurisium in Ricold and in Monte-Corvino, Taurisium in Hethum (var. Torisium) and in Jourdain Cathala; Torisium in BRÄTIANU, *Actes des notaires génois*, 257, 287. In French, HETHUM has only Toris (*Hist. des Crois.*, Arm., II, 118, 215, and cf. 268). Odoric writes Thoris; the Catalan Map, Tauris and Tauriz; the Bianco Map, Toris; the Genoese Map, Taurix (*x* in value of *z*); Pegolotti, Torissi and Torizi; Fra Mauro, Thauris; Schiltberger, Thauris; Clavijo, Tauris and (by a misreading?) Turis (never Tabreez as in HALLBERG). Cf. HALLBERG, 518-523; GOLUBOVICH, *Bibl. bio-bibl.*, II, 528.

A letter from Aryūn to the Pope, dated 1285 and preserved in a bad Latin translation, was written in Toris (corrupted into Coris); cf. CHABOT, *Hist. de Mar Jabalaha III*, 190, 193). The Armenian form is Tavrēž (cf. *Br*, I, 171; PATKANOV, *Istoriya Mongolov*, II, 84).

Tabrīz does not appear in Chinese texts at an early date. Chao Ju-kua does not mention it