

see «Negodar») and Tākūdār (or Tägūdār); Muḥammad-khan QAZWĪNĪ gives strong arguments in favour of Tägūdār (cf. his edition of Jūwainī I, XLIII and نَب), which is the form used in 1307 by Hethum («Tagodar» in *Hist. des Crois.*, Arm., II, 185; see also «Caraunas»). Abaya had named his son Aryun (see «Argon¹») as his successor, but Aryun had to wait before he could vindicate his rights. The fight then began, continuing with varying fortunes, as in Polo's account, and ended in Aḥmad's murder. The «very great and beautiful plain» of Vol. I, 458, is Aq-ḥōjah, to the east of Qazwīn. Aḥmad reigned from May 6, 1282, to Aug. 10, 1284. In Y, II, 474, Aryun, seeing Aḥmad prisoner, is made to exclaim «Morio», a word used by the Mongols when successful in archery competitions; but *Ha*¹, I, 358, actually gives «Mordio»; without the Arabic spelling, I dare not attempt an explanation.

The names of Aḥmad appear as «Tangodar» (variant «Tagodar»), «Nicole» and (wrongly) «Mahomet Can» in Hethum the historian (*Hist. des Crois.*, Arm., II, 185, 312). Vardan and Steph. Orbelian write «Takudar» (PATKANOV, *Istoriya Mongolov*, I, 25, 49). The Latin translation of Aryun's letter of 1285 to Honorius IV gives «Ameto» (CHABOT, *Hist. de Mar Jabalaha III*, 190). On Aḥmad's tomb (?) at Kašān, cf. *TP*, 1930, 439, and see here «Caraunas».

As to the names Nägūdār and Tägūdār, I have not yet found any Nägūdār in Mongol or Chinese texts; but a Salji'ut 帖古迭兒 T'ieh-ku-tieh-êrh is mentioned in T'u Chi, 41, 6 a, from an inscription (he does not appear in the corresponding biography of YS), and from this Chinese transcription, we know for certain that the correct form is Tägūdār, in agreement with Hethum's «Tagodar», and not «Tākūdār» as has been generally assumed.

Aḥmad-Tägūdār seems to have been brought up in Mongolia (see «Caraunas»); in such a case, his baptism, if he really was baptized in his youth, must have taken place there.

8. ACRE

acchon, *achon* LT
accon Z
achre VA

acon L, P, P⁵; G
acre FA, FB, L, O, VB, VL;
R

acri F, L, TA¹, TA³
agri Lr
anchona V

«Acre» is the French form, «Acri» the Italian, «Achon» the Latin. The name already occurs in the Bible as 'Akko (*Judges*, I, 31); it is 'Akka in Arabic. I have preferred the French form, since we admit that Polo's book was written by Rustichello in French, and we have retained all Western names in French forms.

Acre, or Saint-Jean d'Acre, often called Ptolemais, conquered by the Crusaders on May 26, 1104, was for almost two centuries the main port of landing for the «passage» to the Holy Land. It fell again into the hands of the Mussulmans on May 28, 1291.