

91. CACIONFU

cacianf F, FA, FA_t
cacianfu F, Z, L, R
caciansu LT
caciauf FB
cacionphu, *cacionfur*, *chation-*
phur VL

cacionphur, *caciunphur* S
camanfu P
cancianfu F
casianf FB_t
casiauf FA
catianf FA_r

catiauf FB_r
chaccianfu TA³
chacianfa TA¹
chanzianfo V
chazianfu VA

Although the mss. then available to us authorized only «Cacianfu», I had originally corrected it to «Cacionfu», since I could see no solution except 河中府 Ho-chung-fu, the name under the Mongols of the modern P'u-chou-fu; «Cacionfu» is now confirmed by S and VL. It is true that Ho-chung-fu is east of the Yellow River, and not west as Polo's text would imply. But there is no other *fu* which can fit in the itinerary, and the transcription «Cacionfu» is quite regular. The identification, which was first proposed by KLAPROTH, has been adopted by all recent editors. WADELL's identification with T'ung-chou-fu (*JRAS*, 1910, 1260-1261) has no value.

The name of Ho-chung-fu was given under the T'ang, and it was only in the Ming dynasty that it was changed to P'u-chou-fu. In the new Republican nomenclature, it is Yung-chi-hsien. CORDIER (*L'Extrême-Orient dans l'Atlas Catalan*, 21) thinks that this name is written «Caysam» on the Catalan Map; but the two names north and south of it on the map are doubtful, and the phonetic correspondence is too remote to be convincing.

92. CAÇAN

achasan, *chasian*, *chaxian*,
chazen, *chonsanson* V

caçan, F, L
casan F, FA, Z, R

caxan FB
chaçan, *scaçan* L

This transcription represents a pronunciation قازان Qazan which is quite admissible, although غازان «Ghāzān» (γazan) has gained early and almost general recognition. The name is not Mongol, but seems to be the Turk. *qazan* (<*qazyān*), «kettle». There must be something wrong in the story *Ha*¹, II, 7, gives, according to which the name would be Mongol and mean «tooth»; I do not know of a Mongol word for «tooth» having any similarity with *qazan* or *γazan*; moreover, there is no *z* in Mongolian. Josafat Barbaro explains by «kettle» the name of the town of Kazan on the Volga (RAMUSIO, ed. 1559, II, 98A). I must add that, although the Turk. *qazan* is old in many dialects, and already attested c. 1300 in *Codex Cumanicus*, it is the form *qazyān* which is at the basis of the Persian borrowed forms *qazqan*, *qazgan* and (corrupt?) *ħažyan*, «kettle» (cf. VÜLLERS, II, 705). During the Mongol period, the name was borne in Persia by different persons. For this particular man, the texts hesitate between Qazan and γazan (Ghazan); cf. *Ha*¹, II, 439, 464. The Armenians write «Gazan» (PATKANOV, *Istoriya Mongolov*, I, 57).