

house by certain manufactures in China, which are evidently those alluded to in the paragraph above. At the head of the embassy were the *mālik* Faḥru-'d-Dīn and Noyai (wrongly read «Bocai» in *Oh*, iv, 320, «Boqai» in *Ha*<sup>1</sup>, II, 149, but «Nokai» in *Ha*<sup>1</sup>, II, 197; the reading Noyai is attested by Chinese texts). It was only on July 30, 1304, that the envoys arrived and were received in audience in Shang-tu (not in Ta-tu as has been said by Waśśāf) by the Great Khan Tāmūr (*YS*, 21, 6 *b*); it is certainly in consequence of this visit that an office in charge of Ghazan's interests was created in 1304. A Chinese envoy, Yang Ch'u, accompanied the envoys on their way back to Persia, but Faḥru-'d-Dīn died in India, and it was not until 1307 that Noyai and Yang Ch'u reached Ormuz; the envoys had been away nine years, a good illustration of the toils of such a journey in Polo's day. On this remarkable embassy, see *Oh*, iv, 320-321; *Ha*<sup>1</sup>, II, 149, 197; Waśśāf in ELLIOT's *Hist. of India*, III, 45-47; *Y*, I, 38; and the Chinese sources I have quoted in *TP*, 1933, 431, to which add *T'u-shu chi-ch'êng*, Shih-huo-tien, 334, 1 *b* (Waśśāf is wrong in saying that the journey took only seven years, and goes against the Chinese texts when he states that the Chinese envoy died on the way).

The *YS*, 26, 6 *b*, registers, under May 5, 1319, the death of Prince (*chu-wang*) Ha-tsan (Qazan); as the *ilkhan* Ghazan died in 1304, it would seem that we have here to do with an undetermined homonym. But although there are in *YS* some mentions of Ghazan's brother and successor Ḥarbanda Öljäitü, if we remember that Ḥarbanda Öljäitü's son Abū Sa'id ascended the throne in 1317, and that a text mentions in 1319 Abū Sa'id's hereditary possessions in Honan, it would appear more probable that envoys announcing Abū Sa'id's accession reached Peking in May 1319, that they spoke of the deaths of Ghazan in 1304 and of Ḥarbanda in 1316, and that Ghazan's death, which had never been entered in the registers, was by some oversight placed at the date of an audience granted in 1319 to Abū Sa'id's envoys. In *Athār-é Irān* of 1936 (I, 37-44), I have published an edict of Abū Sa'id, dated September 1320, on which appears the same Chinese seal as was used on Ḥarbanda Öljäitü's letter to Philip the Fair in 1305. This would tend to show that Abū Sa'id's envoys were not yet back from China at that time. But if there had been no official notification of Ghazan's death to the Imperial Court, it may be that this Chinese seal originally belonged to Ghazan, and was inherited by Ḥarbanda Öljäitü who used it throughout his reign.

It was Ghazan who finally married, as Polo says, the Lady Kōkāčīn sent from China to his father Aryun (see «Cocacin»).

### 93. CAGUY (< \*CACU)

*caguy* FA  
*caigiu* F, L  
*caigui* P  
*caiguy* FB

*caycuy* S  
*caygui* P, VL  
*chaigui* VA

*guagui* V  
*quaçu* Z  
*quanzu* R

This is the name, altered to «Quaçu», «Caguy», «Caigiu», etc., of the small town which was situated on the north bank of the Huang-ho, opposite to the much more important Huai-an which was on its southern bank. Commentators have been at a loss to trace it, even going with