

the Indian Ocean, he gave him, among other letters, one dated July 13, 1289, and addressed «Caydono principi Tartarorum» (cf. GOLUBOVICH, *Bibl. bio-bibl.*, II, 442). Paolino da Venezia (c. 1316-1334), in a chapter which seems otherwise to have been lifted from Hethum, has a sentence on an invasion of «Caydo» into Ghazan's dominions of which I can find no trace in Hethum (GOLUBOVICH, *Bibl. bio-bibl.* II, 97). Between 1314 and 1328, Guillaume Adam writes that there were four empires of the Tartars, the fourth being the «medium imperium», «middle empire», called empire of «Doa or Caydo» (*Hist. des Crois.*, Arm., II, 530); a bull of 1318 mentions «regna Doha seu Chaydo regum» (GOLUBOVICH, *Bibl. bio-bibl.* II, 572). The names had thus survived in the West after the deaths of both Qaidu (1301) and Dua (1306); an identical belated use of Qaidu's name occurs in Mufazzal (BLOCHET, *Moufazzal*, 607, 630, 682). A sort of legend must have been woven around Qaidu already in his lifetime; the tales circulated about his daughter Qutulun seem to form the basis of the story of the queen Urduja in Ibn-Battūṭah (see «Aigiaruc»).

96. CAIGIU (c. 148)

caichui, chaichui, pungino V
caicui, caigiu F
caigui Fr
cangiau, cangiu VB
cayçu Z
caygin P⁵, Lr

caygiu Ft, L
caygui LT, P
caymgi G
cayngui P⁵, R
chaigui, chaygui TA'

chaingu, chayngui TA³
ciangui VL, S
cucuy FAt, FB
mangui VA
tucuy FB

Although the reading of F, supported by Z, is «Caigiu», I have little doubt that the real form used by Polo was either *Cagiu or *Cuagiu, and the name, as has been admitted by all commentators, is 瓜洲 Kua-chou, «Gourd Island», the place where the Yang-tzū was crossed to reach Chên-chiang on the southern bank. Although it was sometimes written 瓜州 Kua-chou (already in T'ang times), it has never been a *chou* in the administrative sense of the word (both forms occur on the same page of YS, 8, 9 b). In 1276, the Imperial Commissioners left Chên-chiang, crossed the Yang-tzū, reached Kua-chou and started for Yang-chou, exactly in the same manner as Polo did in the opposite direction. The region of Ts'ai-shih and Kua-chou had been the scene of fierce fighting between the Chin and the Sung in 1161; cf. 采石瓜洲記 *Ts'ai-shih Kua-chou chi* in *Han hai*, and the parallel work, *Ts'ai-shih chan-shêng lu*, described in *Ssü-k'u* . . . , 52, 15. For the strategic importance of Kua-chou at the time of the campaign against the Sung, cf. YS, 8, 9 b, 10 b; 129, 4 b.

Kua-chou, formerly an island which gradually became an advanced point of the river bank, was a *chên* in the 11th cent., and was walled for the first time in 1168. It is now in ruins and