

of Rašid (*Bl*, II, 158; also III, 39, 48 [unpublished proofs]), prints Nägüdär as the correct form of the name of Čayatai's grandson and adds that he is Polo's «Negodar».

The question is not so simple. A preliminary point should be made clear: «Juji» (= Jöči), as the name of Čayatai's eldest son, is a misreading by HAMMER for Moči (Mong. *moči* means «carpenter»; cf. *Secret History*, § 223; in modern Mong., *modonči*); Plan Carpine's «Moucy» represents the same name and probably applies to the same man (cf. *Wy*, 67, etc.; «Moucy» is a better reading than «Maucy», and Moči was the eldest son of Čayatai, not the second one). Abū'l-Faraǰ's بوحی «Buḥī» (*Hist. dynast.*, ed. ПОСОВКЕ, 503; transl. 329), also corrupt, is less altered as to the initial consonant. An account of Moči and of his eleven sons is given by Rašid (*Bl*, II, 158-161). A general «Negoudar», of whom I shall have to speak later, is said by D'OHSSON (*Oh*, III, 380) to have been in command of some of the troops of the branch of Jöči who came to Persia with Hülägü; but it seems to be partly as the result of a confusion with HAMMER's misreading for the name of Čayatai's eldest son that PAUTHIER (*Pa*, 82) sees in that «Negoudar» a son or a grandson of Jöči of the Golden Horde. It is only by an oversight that Nägüdär (or Tägüdär) is said to be a «son» of Čayatai by BROWNE, *A Hist. of Pers. Lit.* III, 25, or a «great-grandson» by HOWORTH, III, 310.

To identify Polo's «Negodar» with Čayatai's grandson Nägüdär (or Tägüdär), it is necessary to amend considerably the account given by our traveller. Čayatai was not really brother to the Great Khan, if we are to understand by «Great Khan» Qubilai; but this is the usual confusion in Polo (see «Ciagatai»). Nägüdär (or Tägüdär) was not Čayatai's nephew, but his grandson; and here we cannot take advantage of the double meaning of «neveu», which means both «nephew» and «grandson», since Polo, in Rustichello's words, speaks of Čayatai as being «Negodar's» «uncle» (unless we are to put the confusion to the account of Rustichello misunderstanding Polo). Moreover Čayatai died early in 1242, and could therefore have taken no part in the campaign of Hülägü which took place many years later. Even in his lifetime, Čayatai was not in «Greater Armenia». And we cannot think either of the Čayatai princes who succeeded Čayatai, since their dominions were always far to the north-east, towards Russian and Chinese Turkistan (RAMUSIO's text has here a «Turchia maggiore», «Greater Turkey», which perhaps takes the place of «Greater Armenia», and that name, used for what we now call Turkistan, would be correct for the dominions of Čayatai and of his successors; but although there is original information going back to Polo in this chapter of RAMUSIO, I dare not here prefer his reading to that of the other texts, with which, moreover, there is not here a strict parallelism in RAMUSIO).

But even making allowances for inaccuracies in Polo's genealogical account of «Negodar», the identification with Čayatai's grandson raises other difficulties. YULE (*Y*, I, 103) has already called attention to the fact that the grandson of Čayatai whom he calls «Nigudar» had revolted under Abaya, sought refuge in Georgia and was captured by Abaya's men. Abaya spared his life, but the rebel prince's troops were dispersed among Abaya's army (*Oh*, III, 433-435, quoting Rašid; cf. also *Ha*<sup>1</sup>, I, 261). According to Rašid, that Nägüdär (or Tägüdär), Čayatai's grandson, died childless (*Bl*, II, 159; but D'OHSSON, III, 592, speaks of 'Omar, son of the prince Nägüdär, as being on Aryun's side against Aḥmad-Tägüdär in 1284, and HAMMER [*Ha*<sup>1</sup>, I, 352] says that this 'Omar is the son of Čayatai's grandson Nägüdär [although he does not mention him in his