

of them is our Kerait princess Tuqtani (< Toqtani). She had died on February 20, 1292 (QUATREMÈRE, 95), and that is how it was possible to assign her *ordo* to Kökäčün in the second half of 1293 or in the beginning of 1294.

But Kökäčün herself died soon afterwards, in fact between June 4 and July 2, 1296, and the former *ordo* of Toquz-ḡatun was then given to Kärämün-ḡatun («Ermine-ḡatun»), a Qonyrat, first-cousin to the second Buluyan-ḡatun (QUATREMÈRE, 95; *Ber*, I, 150). Kärämün died probably on January 23, 1300 (there is something wrong in the date given by Rašid; QUATREMÈRE, 95). In 1305, Öljäitü married the Kerait Qutluy-šäh, whereupon the *ordo* of Toquz-ḡatun came back to her family (*Ha*¹, II, 182).

For the daughter of the king of «Mangi», the name «Caciese», found in some mss., seems to be an erroneous reduplication of «Cocacin» (cf. Vol. I, 92).

166. COGACIN

chogozun V
cocaiio VL
cogaam P

cogacin F, LT
cogatim FA

cogatin FB; R
zogatin VB

This is Rašid's *هوگاجی* Hügäči (*Bl*, II, 364), in Chinese 忽哥赤 Hu-ko-ch'ih, Hügäči, in literary Mong. Ükärči, «Cowherd». He was Qubilai's fifth son according to *YS*, 107, 8 *b*, and sixth son according to Rašid, whose genealogical data for that period are generally more reliable; his mother was Dörbäjin, of the Dörbän tribe. The final *-n* is used almost *ad libitum* in many Mongol words, and particularly with the suffix *-či* of a *nomen agentis*. The initial *h-* is correct, and represented in Persian as in Chinese; *hükär* (> *ükär*), «ox», was one of the numerous Mongol words which, in the Mongol period, were still pronounced with an initial *h-* (< **p-*), although the Uighuro-Mongol writing did not register it (cf. *JA*, 1925, I, 240); it must have been aspirated in a rather pronounced manner to appear as *c-* in Polo. The Chinese transcription and that due to Polo (Rašid is here ambiguous) seem to point to a voiced or at least a weak pronunciation Hügäči instead of the more regular Hükäči. The fall of the *-r* in Hügäči is not accounted for, but is confirmed in early Mongol documents; for instance we have *hükäčün* in §§ 232 and 234 of the *Secret History*; the case of Chinghiz-khan's personal name Tämüjin, probably a *nomen agentis* formed with *tämür*, *temür*, «iron», is very similar.

Hügäči was appointed prince of Yün-nan in 1267, and, in the month following his appointment, was sent to govern Ta-li, Shan-shan (Yün-nan-fu), 茶罕章 Ch'a-han-chang (Čayän Ĵang; see «Caragian»), 赤秃哥兒 Ch'ih-t'u-ko-êrh, Chin-ch'ih (see «Čardandan») and other places (*YS*, 6, 5*b*.) He was poisoned in 1271, a number of years before Polo went to Yün-nan; the plot against him seems to have originated in Mussulman circles (cf. the names of the culprits in *YS*, 7, 4*a*.) A biographical notice of Hügäči is compiled in *T'u Chi*, 76, 10 *a-b*.