

322. QUIACATU

<i>acata</i> P ⁵	<i>aghatu</i> TA ³	<i>chyacato</i> Z
<i>acatu, cocatu</i> F	<i>catu, qiacatu</i> Fr	<i>chyacatto</i> Zr
<i>accatu</i> L	<i>chiacato</i> R	<i>quiacatu</i> F, L
<i>achatu</i> F, LT, TA ¹ , VA, VL	<i>chiachatu</i> V	<i>quicatu</i> Ft
<i>acra</i> P	<i>chiato</i> F, FA, FB	

This name was still wrongly read « Kendschatu » all along *Ha*¹, but, in the Index (II, 466), an alternative form « Keichatu » has been added, and has been adopted in *Ha*², 247, for Waśśāf's كِيخاتو. Recent authors, like BROWNE (*Hist. of Pers. lit.*, III, 37-39), transcribe « Gaykhátú ». Hethum's various readings suppose « Quaygato » or « Caygato » (*Hist. des Crois.*, Arm., II, 188-190, 315); the « Quegato » of Paolino da Venezia in GOLUBOVICH (*Bibl. bio-bibl.*, II, 95) is derived from Hethum; the Syriac form is *Kaiḥatu*. The name has always puzzled me. It looks like a Mongol name with the adjective suffix *-tu*; but few Mongol words are transcribed with *h*, and above all there is an incompatibility in Mongolian between *k* and *h* in a term which is not a compound. In a work of Uluγ-Bāg quoted in a passage of Abū-'l-Ghāzī which I cannot find in DESMAISONS's edition and translation, it is said that Gāiḥatu's original name was « Enkatu » (« Unkatu » according to HOWORTH, III, 357), which is said to mean in Mongolian « wonderful », « astonishing » (*Ha*¹, I, 396); according to d'OHSSON (*Oh*, IV, 82), it is Gāiḥatu itself which would have such a sense. I do not see what « Enkatu » or « Unkatu » may be. As to Gāiḥatu, there is in Mongolian a verb *γaiqa-*, « to be astonished », a noun *γaiqal*, « astonishment », an adjective *γaiqaltai*, « astonishing », « wonderful », but no **γaiqatu*, which seems an impossible derivation; moreover, I do not remember any case, for the present, when Mo. *γ-* was transcribed *g-* (or *k-*) in the Mongol period by men like Rašidu-'d-Dīn; it is always rendered by *γ-* or *q-*. So, while it seems certain that the author of the explanation had *γaiqa-* in view, it may be for an original name *γaiqaltu* (normal double form of *γaiqaltai*), but not for *gāiḥatu*; and the author of the gloss, be he Uluγ-Bāg or any other, had a feeling, or knew, that Gāiḥatu was not the original form. I have thought of a secondary form where the name would have been Iranicized by adding the Mongol suffix *-tu* to Persian *kāyāḥān*, *gāyāḥān*, « sweet words » (the dropping of final *-n* is regular in similar Mongol derived forms); but it is only a surmise, perhaps too bold. Anyhow, I transcribe Gāiḥatu, provisionally.

Gāiḥatu was Abaqa's son and Arγun's younger brother. He succeeded Arγun, but ascended the throne only on July 22, 1291, four months and a half after Arγun's death. He proved to be a most dissolute sovereign, and was finally murdered on April 21, 1295, by Baidu (for the date, see « Baidu »).

Apart from his « Mongol » name, Gāiḥatu was also known under the appellation of Irinjin-torji or Irānjin-dorji, which was on his paper-money and on his coins; it has long been recognized as a Mongolized form of Tib. Rin-čh'en rDo-rje, « Jewel Diamond ». According to Waśśāf (cf.