

### CAAGIU.

Polo says that Chinghiz-khan died from the shot of arrow received at the siege of a « castle » named « Caagiu ». But there are chronological difficulties.

Yule attempts to reconcile the difficulties in Polo's report by asserting that a confusion occurred between Chinghiz and Mongka. Pelliot has objections to this.

« Calatuy » is a possible rendering of Caagiu, and it is equated with Ha-lao-t'u by Pauthier.

See p. 114-115.

« Caagiu » : according to Polo, Chinghiz-khan died there.  
See CINGHIS, p. 328.

« Caagiu » : according to Polo, a « castle » which was sieged and at which Chinghiz-khan died from an arrow wound. But this is doubtful and the name cannot be well accounted for.  
See CAAGIU, p. 114.

« Caalac » : var. in Rubrouck, for Qayaliq.  
See CAIDU, p. 126.

Cabadim : (king...) read « Bahadim ».  
See CURMOS, p. 578.

« Cacainfu » : other form of Cacanfu.  
See CACANFU, p. 115.

### CACANFU.

Is certainly Ho-chien-fu.  
See p. 115-116.

« Cacanfu » : Ho-chien-fu, on the road from Peking to Chi-ning in the Mongol period.  
See CIANGLI, p. 258.

*Caccabis chukar* : it is the bird known in Chinese Turkestan as *käklik*. Cannot be Polo's « ca-tor ».  
See CATORS, p. 232.

*Caccabis Chukor* : it is the « chakór ».  
See CATORS, p. 230.

## C

### CACCIA MODUN.

Neither the name, nor the location has as yet been identified. Was probably the Ha-ch'a-mu-tun of YS, 100, 2a.

Pelliot's opinion is that Ha-ch'a-mu-tun represents *yaqča-mudun* (= *yaqča-modun*), « the Lone Tree ».

See p. 116-118.

« Caccia-modum » : Polo's recording of the Mongolian term *yaqča-modo*.

See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 629.

« cachalot » : found in a French book in 1746, and in English in 1747.  
See CAPDOILLE, p. 159.

« cachalut » : mentioned first in 1670 as a word used in the region of Bayonne and Biarritz.  
See CAPDOILLE, p. 159.

*cachau* : (Gascon) most probable etymology of « cachalot », with Catal. *caxal*.

See CAPDOILLE, p. 159.

*cacholong* : Fr. and Engl., seems to have come from Mongolia in the 18th cent. and to be an extension of the meaning of Mong. *has-čolön*, « jade-stone ».  
See COTAN, p. 424.

« Cacianfu » : other form of Cacanfu.

See CACANFU, p. 115.

« Cacionfu » : in the mss. corrected to « Cacionfu » by Pelliot.  
See CACIONFU, p. 119.

« Cacièse » : this name, found in some mss. for the daughter of the King of « Mangi », seems to be an erroneous reduplication of « Cocacin ».

See COCACIN, p. 394.

### CACIONFU.

In the mss. only « Cacionfu ». Identified to Ho-chung-fu. « Caysam »? in the Catalan Map.  
See p. 119.

« Cacionfu » : is certainly Ho-chung-fu (the modern P'u-chou-fu).

See CAICIU, p. 122.

### CAÇAN.

This transcription represents a pronunciation : Qazan, (Turk.) « kettle ».

It is not a Mongol name. Armenian : « Gazan »; Syriac form : « Qāzān »; Latin form : « Cassianus ».

Ghazan : Arġun's eldest son.

See p. 119-121.

« Caçanfu » : other form of Cacanfu.  
See CACANFU, p. 115.

« Cadeli » : according to Odoric, very large melons with a little beast inside grow there.  
See COTTON, p. 522.

« Cadeli » : the identification of this kingdom with one of the names of the Volga is far from being evident.

See COTTON, p. 523.

« Cadeli » : this is probably a misreading.  
See COTTON, p. 523.

Cadelis : var. of Odoric's « Cadeli ».  
See COTTON, p. 522.

*cadi* : Sp. and Port. form similar to *qāđi*.  
See ESCEQE, p. 648.

« cadi » : the mediaeval forms are in favour of this transcription for the Arabic *qāđi*.  
See CASSES, p. 214.

« cadi » : repeatedly mentioned by Odoric in the region of Bombay, supposed to be a mediaeval transcription based on *qāđi*.  
See ESCEQE, p. 648.

Cadili : var. of Odoric's « Cadeli ».  
See COTTON, p. 522.

Cadilla : var. by Maundeville of Odoric's « Cadeli ».  
See COTTON, p. 522.

« Cadilla » : (or « Caldilhe ») Maundeville locates it on the way from Cathay towards « Upper India » and « Bacharia ».  
See COTTON, p. 524.