

On Balkh in the Mongol period, cf. *Pa*, 108-112 (to be used with caution); *Y*, I, 151-152; *Br*, II, 100-101. The Chinese transcriptions 班勒紇 Pan-lo-ho in *Shêng-wu ch'in-chêng lu*, 62*a*, and in *YS*, I, s.a. 1221, and 板勒紇 Pan-lo-ho in *YS*, 137, 1*a*, are learned transcriptions in which the second character, originally written smaller, is only meant to correct to -l the final -n of the first; the whole is a strict transcription of Balḫ, Balkh. In Chinghiz-khan's life-time, the name is transcribed 班 Pan (= Bal[kh]) by Yeh-lü Ch'u-ts'ai (*Br*, I, 23) and 班里 Pan-li in the account of Ch'ang-ch'un's journey (*Br*, I, 93). It is written 必里罕 Pi-li-han in the biography of Sübōtai (*YS*, 121, 1*b*), 巴里黑 Pa-li-hei on the Chinese map of c. 1330 and in the corresponding list of *YS*, 63, 16*b*. I doubt that the 阿刺黑 A-la-hei of the biography of Ho-ssü-mai-li (*YS*, 120, 7*a*), adduced by BRETSCHNEIDER (*Br*, II, 101), refers to Balkh. In Ming times, we find 八刺黑 Pa-la-hei in Ch'ên Ch'êng's diary of 1414 (*Hsi-yü hsing-ch'êng chi*, ed. Peiping Nat. Library, 18*a*), and the same form, but with an alternative form 八里 Pa-li, perhaps corrupt for 八里黑 Pa-li-hei, in his *Hsi-yü fan-kuo chih* (same ed., 13*a*). The transcription in the *Ming shih* (332, 12*b*) is 把力黑 Pa-li-hei.

The Nestorian priest Yazd-bōzēd, in Chinese 伊斯 I-ssü, the man at whose expense the famous Nestorian tablet of 781 was erected, was the son of a priest of Balkh, and had himself come to China from 王舍城 Wang-shê-ch'êng, the «City of the Royal Residence», which is not here Rājagṛha as in Buddhist texts, but is another name of Balkh (cf. *Mo*, 43, 48). Under the Yüan dynasty, 察罕 Ch'a-han, Čayān, who translated various works from Chinese into Mongol and *vice-versa*, was born in China and had received a Mongol name, but was the son of a man from Balkh (*YS*, 137, 1-2).

It is generally said that Balkh was conquered by Chinghiz-khan in 1221, and almost destroyed in 1223. A. Waley (*Travels of an Alchemist*, 111) has adopted the dates 1220 and 1222; this is in apparent agreement with the statement of the diarist of Ch'ang-ch'un's travels, who says that at the end of September 1222, the inhabitants of Balkh had recently rebelled against the khan and had been removed. But, whatever may be the truth for the date of the «revolt» which led to Balkh's devastation, it seems impossible to doubt the accuracy of both Chinese and Mussulman sources fixing the taking of Balkh by Chinghiz-khan in the spring of 1221; cf. BARTHOLD, *Turkestan down to the Mongol invasion*, 438.

54. BALTASAR

baldasar LT, Z

baldisar VB

baldissera V

balthasar FB

balthazar FA

beltasar F, L

boltasar TA¹

One of the Magi kings. On their names, cf. *Y*, I, 82-83; add H. KEHRER, *Die heiligen Drei Könige in Literatur und Kunst* (2 vols., 1908-1909), and V. SCHEIL, in *Florilegium Melchior de Vogüé*, Paris, 1909, 8vo, 552-553. The name of «Baltasar» is taken from the Septuagint, and represents the Assyrian Bêl šar ušur, «Bêl! Save the King».