

Uigurica, 5-10, and is much closer to Polo's account than those already collected by YULE; a much improved edition of that Uighur version has been given in 1926 by W. BANG, *Türk. Bruchstücke einer nestor. Georgspassion*, in *Museon*, xxxix, 41-75.

Fire-temples (*ātūšgāh*, *ātišgāh*) were still frequently mentioned in the region Yāzd-Sava-Ispahan in the beginning of the 15th cent. (cf. *Not. et Extr.* xiv, 175, 192, 254).

100. CALACIAN

calacia P; R
calacian F, FA, FB, L, Z
calatia LT

chalacia VL
chalatia TA¹, TA³
chalazian V

galaci VA
galagian VB

The «Calajan» of the Catalan Map is identified with Qara-Ĵang (see «Caragian») by CORDIER (*L'Extrême-Orient*, 22), but tentatively connected with «Calacian» by HALLBERG, 97. While the position on the map corresponds only to Qara-Ĵang in Yün-nan, the spelling with *-l-*, which no ms. gives for «Caragian», tends to show that the name on the Catalan map has been contaminated by «Calacian».

According to Polo, «Calacian» is the name of the capital of a province called «Egrigaia»; but «Egrigaia» (*q. v.*) is simply the Mongol form of the Hsi-Hsia name of Ning-hsia, the capital of the Hsi-Hsia kingdom. PALLADIUS (*Y*, I, 282-283) supposes that «Calacian» is the «temporary residence» of the Hsi-Hsia sovereigns, 60 *li* west of Ning-hsia, at the foot of the Alashan mountains, and thinks that Polo's form represents «Halachar» or «Halachar», a name mentioned in the 西夏書事 *Hsi-Hsia shu shih*. I am not in a position to suggest a final solution to all aspects of the problem, as I do not have at my disposal the 寧夏府志 *Ning-hsia fu chih* (which PALLADIUS consulted), nor have I been able to trace the origin of often contradictory statements of modern Chinese compilers. But a certain number of points can be determined.

First of all, I do not think we can doubt the equivalence of «Calacian» with the town of Tangut (= Hsi-Hsia) named by Rašidu-'d-Din (*Bl*, II, 598) under the form خَلْجَان *Halājan* (or *Haljan*); this equivalence, already noticed by KLAPROTH (*Y*, I, 282), has escaped BLOCHET. And it disposes at once of the otherwise wild speculations in *Ch*, I, 188, 238-239, based on a first element *qara*, «black».

A. HERRMANN, *Atlas of China*, map 42-43, has located at the site of the 定遠營 *Ting-yüan-ying* or 駙馬府 *Fu-ma-fu* of the Manchu dynasty, west of the Alashan mountains, a place which he calls «Kalachar» or «Hsing-ch'ing», with the indication that the tombs of the Hsi-Hsia princes were there. *Hsing-ch'ing* is, I think, a mistake, as I take this name to apply to Ning-hsia itself (see «Egrigaia»). But I am doubtful as to the name and the situation of the would-be «Halachar».

I do not know where PALLADIUS has found the alternative form «Halachar» or «Halachar». Only one form of the name is given in *Hsi-Hsia shu shih*, 42, 12 *a*, where it is written 合刺合