

to Qara-qorum. In 1412 or 1413, the great Mongol leader Aruqtai received from the Ming Emperor the title of « prince of Honing » (*Br*, II, 164); Ho-ning, as we have seen, had been the administrative name of Qara-qorum since 1312. Later Mongol history is practically silent on Qara-qorum. « Sanang Setsen », in connection with Aruqtai, but with the impossible date of 1415, relates a sentence referring to the projected rebuilding of « the cities of Qorumqan » (SCHMIDT, *Gesch. der Ost-Mongolen*, 145-146, 404). Qara-qorum seems here to be meant, but the form is unexplained. As many Mongol names of mountains popularly end in *-qan*, *-han*, « lord », « sovereign », it may be that Qorumqan should be equivalent to « the cities of the [Qara-]Qorum mountains », « cities » in the plural being a plural *majestatis*. The same Mongol chronicle mentions twice Honing for the years 1552 and 1576 (SCHMIDT, *loc. cit.* 211, 226). So the last two mentions of Chinghiz-khan's and Ögödäi's capital in Mongol texts call it by its Chinese name; that of Qara-qorum had by then sunk into oblivion.

But, if the name was forgotten, the site remained. As is well known, the great Buddhist monastery Erdeni-ju, founded in 1585, was erected on the very ruins of Qara-qorum (*Br*, I, 123).

PENZER (*Pe*, XXXII, XLV, XLVII) still thinks that Polo may have visited Qara-qorum. The little that Polo relates of the city seems, on the contrary, to establish that for him it was only a name.

119. CARAGIAN

City		
<i>caracham</i> LT	<i>carayan</i> Z	<i>charaiam</i> VA
<i>caraian</i> F, FA, FB, L	<i>carazan</i> L; R	<i>charayan</i> VB
<i>carayam</i> P	<i>charagian</i> TA ¹	<i>chataian</i> , <i>chiarenza</i> V
Province		
<i>caiaran</i> , <i>carassan</i> , <i>charayan</i> VB	<i>caraian</i> F, Fr, t, FA, FB, L, Z;	<i>charagian</i> TA ¹ , V
<i>caraam</i> G	R	<i>charaiam</i> , <i>charaian</i> VA
<i>caracham</i> LT	<i>carayam</i> P	<i>charangia</i> TA ³
<i>caragan</i> Z	<i>carazan</i> R	<i>charauian</i> , <i>chataian</i> , <i>chataio</i> V
<i>caragian</i> F	<i>charagia</i> TA ^{1r} , VL	<i>charian</i> VL, VLr
<i>caraiam</i> F, FA ^t , LT, Pr, VA, Z		

The name is certain and represents the Mong. Qara-Ĵang. Fra Mauro follows the mistaken distinction made in some mss. when he gives on his map two places, « Charazan » and « Charaian » (HALLBERG, 114). On the contamination between « Caragian » and « Calacian » in the Catalan Map, see « Calacian ». Rašidu-'d-Dīn writes قراجانك Qara-Ĵang (BLOCHET's edition always gives Qara-Ĵang, but Rašid's mss., here as usual, do not distinguish between چ Ĵ and چ ċ, and simply give Ĵ, which in the present case is the only correct form). The ordinary Chinese transcription is 哈刺章 Ha-la-chang (*YS*, 11, 2 a; 123, 4 b, 8 a; 125, 1 b, etc.), but other forms occur : 合刺章 Ha-la-chang (*YS*, 8, 2 b; 14, 1 b; 121, 3 a), 阿刺章 A-la-chang (*YS*, 14, 2 b), and 哈刺張 Ha-la-chang (*YS*, 134, 9 a; *Yüan tien-chang*, 3, 2 b [in a document of 1312 in spoken Chinese]).