

of the Thang dynasty. Aden frequented by China Trade; Baroch and Suhar. Latest appearance of Chinese ships in the gulf.

58. Early Arab establishments at Canton, and at Khanfu or Hangcheu.
59. Arab communication with China by land from Transoxiana. Embassies. The Emperors cautious in avoiding collisions with the Arabs. Arab auxiliaries in China, and their misconduct. The *Kotow*.

V. INTERCOURSE WITH ARMENIA AND PERSIA, ETC.

60. Early Knowledge of China in Armenian literature. Account by Moses of Chorene. Settlements of Chinese in Armenia. Lost history of China in Greek.

61. Chinese notices of Persia. Embassy from Kobad King of Persia, and exchange of embassies between Khosru Naoshirwan and the court of China. The last Sassanian King seeks aid from China, which is refused. His son and grandson find hospitality at the Chinese court.

62. The influence which China had regained over the states of Central Asia just about the rise of the Mahomedan power. Organization of the tributary states after the Chinese manner. Countries west of the Bolor which were included in this organization. Doubtful how far it can have been carried out. Districts of Persia said to have preserved independence of the Mahomedans to the middle of the eighth century and to have acknowledged allegiance to China.

63. Druzes' tradition of their Chinese origin.

VI. NESTORIAN CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

64. Legends of the preaching of Apostles in China. The actual early spread of the Church in Persia and Khorasan.

65. The Nestorian Church, under the Sassanidæ; under the Khalifs.

66. Missionary spirit in seventh and eighth centuries. Metropolitans of China mentioned in the Syrian records from the eighth century. Christianity must have been older in that country.

67. And this is shown by Chinese records: first, an edict of 745.

68. Secondly, the monument of *Singanfu*. Controversy on that subject.

69. Convincing nature of the argument in favour of genuineness. Contents of the inscriptions on it.

70. Supposed occasion of the concealment of the monument.

71. Decay of Christianity in China.

72. Relics of the old missions to China found by Layard in Kurdistan.

73. Partial revival of Nestorian Christianity under the Mongol dynasty. Its previous spread among Turkish Mongolian tribes. Notices of it from the travellers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

74. Latest vestiges.

75. Traces of the Nestorian Christians met with by the Jesuits.

76. Remarks. *Traces of the existence of Christians in Further India.*

VII. LITERARY INFORMATION REGARDING CHINA PREVIOUS TO THE MONGOL ERA.

77. Nearly all from Arabic authors. The compilation (*Anciennes Relations, &c.*) of the ninth century, translated by Renaudot and by Reinaud.

78. General description and date.