

(*mu*) » grew at Wu-ting (north-west of Yün-nan-fu; cf. also *T'u-shu pien*, 89, 30 *a*, and the *Ta-Ch'ing i-t'ung chih* in 356 chs., 309, 9 *b*), and « 莎羅 *so-lo* cloth (*pu*) » was made at Ta-yao (N.N.E. of Yao-chou, now Yao-hsien, between Yün-nan-fu and Ta-li; 87, 13 *a*; this has passed into the *Kuang-yü chi*, 21, 16 *a*), at Chien-shui (= Lin-an, north-west of Mêng-tzū; I have not found this indication in the *Ming i-t'ung chih*, but only in the *Ta-Ch'ing i-t'ung chih* in 356 chs., ch. 307, 26 *b*), and in the native districts (*ch'ang-kuan-ssü*) of the territories (*tien*) of Ma-lung and T'a-lang (north-east of Yün-nan-fu; 87, 25 *a*); in the latter case, we are told that « it is made of cotton (*mien-hua*), scarcely eight inches in breadth; every year, some is paid [as tribute] to the authorities » (this has passed into *T'u-shu pien*, 89, 30 *b*). In the *Tien hsi*, completed in 1807, « 梭羅 *so-lo* cloth (*pu*) » is mentioned as worn by a Lolo tribe (cf. *BEFEO*, VIII, 343), but the more usual way of writing the term is 莎羅 *so-lo* (*ibid.* 359, 360 [where it is used by a Thai tribe to enshroud the dead, which reminds us of the text of the *Hou-Han shu*; cf. *supra*, p. 444], 363 [for the skirts of P'iao women, identical as to the name with the ancient P'iao kingdom of Burma]); this latter form is also used in the modern *Hsü Yün-nan t'ung-chih kao* (160, 27 *b*; 162, 29 *b*).

In its section on the products of Yün-nan, the *Hsü Yün-nan t'ung-chih kao* (58, 5 *a*) has a paragraph on « *so-lo* cloth » (莎羅布 *so-lo pu*) : « According to the *I-t'ung chih* (= *Ch'ing i-t'ung chih*; cf. above), it is made at Chien-shui (= Lin-an, north-west of Mêng-tzū). In the *T'ai-p'ing huan-yü chi* (published in 976-984; 79, 12 *b*), there is in Yao-chou (about half-way between Yün-nan-fu [now K'un-ming] and Ta-li) the 樟木 *t'ung-mu* ('*t'ung* tree'), from the bark (皮 *p'i*) of which one can make cloth. The *Yao-an fu chih* ('Description of Yao-an fu'; this was the name of Yao-chou, now Yao-hsien, under the Ming dynasty) says that this is the 梭羅布 *so-lo pu* ('*so-lo* cloth'); according to the old 'Monograph (*chih*) [of Yün-nan province]', it is the 樟布 *t'ung pu* ('*t'ung* cloth'; cf. the analogous text in *Tien hsi*, 4, 23 *b*, where [木] *mu-lo pu* is an error instead of *so-lo pu*). The *T'u-shu-pien* (89, 30 *b*; on this Ming work, cf. *supra*, p. 464) [says] that it is produced in the native districts (*ch'ang-kuan-ssü*) of the territories (*tien*) of Ma-lung and T'a-lang (N.E. of Yün-nan-fu); it is made of cotton (*mien-hua*), scarcely eight inches in breadth; every year, some is paid [as tribute] to the authorities. The *I-t'ung chih* (= *Ming i-t'ung chih*; cf. above) says that [the *t'ung-pu*] is produced at Chên-yüan (north of P'u-êrh; I have not found the original passage; the *Tien hsi*, 4, 25 *b*, mentions *so-lo pu* at Chên-yüan). » These texts show that, under the Ming dynasty, the « *so-lo* cloth » was correctly understood to be identical with the old « *t'ung* cloth », which was, as we have seen, made of the floss of *Gossypium arboreum*. As to the « bark » of the *T'ai-p'ing huan-yü chi*, in view of all the concordant texts adduced above, it is no doubt an error (less serious than for instance the one in PURCHAS, who gives as made of the « bark » of a certain tree the *mūgā* cloth of Assam, manufactured from the threads of a sort of wild silkworm; cf. YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*², s. v. « moonga, mooga »), and the *Ming i-t'ung chih* was right in speaking of the material as *mien-hua*, real cotton. The places mentioned are scattered all over the province, which is not surprising in view of the area of cotton cultivation in Yün-nan during the Ming dynasty. Although most of the cotton now used in Yün-nan is imported, the plant is still grown in the south-western part of the province and north of Ta-li, and the *Ta-Ch'ing i-t'ung chih* in 356 chs. (306, 23 *a*) expressly gives it (*mien-hua*) as a product of Lo-p'ing (south-east of Ch'ü-ching) in the extreme east of Yün-nan.