

HALLBERG, 568-569); Fra Mauro, « Çardandam » (not « Zardandam » as in HALLBERG). The identification was first proposed by KLAPROTH (*JA*, Febr. 1828, 119); QUATREMÈRE must have overlooked it when he put forward the same solution as his own discovery eight years later (*Histoire des Mongols*, xcvi).

The earliest notice of the « Gold-teeth » occurs in the 蠻書 *Man shu* (Chien-hsi-ts'un-shê ed. 20 b, 21 a), written in 864 (cf. BEFEO, iv, 132), from which it is quoted (under the alternative title « Description of the Southern Barbarians », *Nan-i chih*) in the *T'ai-p'ing yü-lan*, 789, 19 b, and was partly copied in *Hsin T'ang shu*, 222 A, 4 b; the gist of the passage in the *Hsin T'ang shu* is in its turn summed up, though not very accurately, in *YS*, 61, 12 b, and this is translated (with many errors) in *Pa*, 397. The text of the *Man shu* has been poorly established, and I cannot undertake to publish here a critical edition of the passage. But in the following provisional translation I take account of the various relevant texts :

« The Barbarians (*Man*) 'Black Teeth' (黑齒 Hei-ch'ih), the Barbarians 'Gold Teeth' (金齒 Chin-ch'ih), the Barbarians 'Silver Teeth' (銀齒 Yin-ch'ih), the Barbarians 'Embroidered Legs' (繡脚 Hsiu-chiao), and the Barbarians 'Embroidered Faces' (繡面 Hsiu-mien) are all south of the barrier (關 *kuan*; now altered to 開 *k'ai* in the *Man shu*, giving an apparent K'ai-nan which did not exist before the Mongols) of 永昌 Yung-ch'ang (see « Uncian »); they belong to various races. The Black Teeth Barbarians varnish their teeth with lacquer (漆 *ch'i*). The Gold Teeth Barbarians carve gold slips with which they sheathe their teeth; the Silver Teeth Barbarians do the same with silver. When they go out to see people on business, they use these as ornaments; they take them off to sleep and to eat. They all tie their hair in a knot at the top of the head. With a blue (*ch'ing*) cloth, they make a one-piece lower garment (通身袴 *t'ung-shên-k'u*) and also throw a strip of blue cloth obliquely over the shoulder. The Embroidered Leg Barbarians cut the skin all around [their legs] from the ankle to the calf thus making designs; they dress in purple cloth. The Embroidered Face Barbarians, one month after birth, have their face pricked with a needle, and then indigo (青黛 *ch'ing-tai*) is applied over it, giving it the appearance of embroidery... ». I leave out the long text of the *Man shu* which comes almost immediately afterwards and which is devoted to the various tribes of the 茫 Mang Barbarians. It has been wrongly combined with the above in the *Hsin T'ang shu* and consequently in *YS*, 61, 12 b; but, in the original redaction, the only common points are that the Mang also lived « south of the Barrier of Yung-ch'ang », and that some of them had lacquered teeth; there is no mention in the *Man shu* of their having « gold teeth ».

It will not be without interest here to quote, after the text of the *Man shu*, what Rašid has to say of the Zar-dandān. Once he mentions them when giving the boundaries of the Qara-Ĵang (KLAPROTH, in *JA*, I [1828], 113; *Bl*, II, 378). The Zar-dandān again appear along with Tibet and are located, inaccurately enough, to the north-west of Northern China (QUATREMÈRE, *Histoire des Mongols*, xcvi; *Oh*, II, 640; *Bl*, II, 500). In the land itinerary from India to Yün-nan, Rašid speaks of the « Zar-dandān, [who are] so called because these people cover their teeth with gold. They puncture their hands and colour them with indigo... » (ELLIOT, *Hist. of India*, I², 72-73; *Y*¹, III, 131; YULE, in *JRAS*, NS, IV [1870], 354, 355). A last passage is quoted by QUATREMÈRE (*loc. cit.* xcvi), and it was moreover copied from Rašid by