

*Jobson*², 69 (« Baros ») and 151 (« camphor »); HEYD, *Hist. du Commerce*, II, 590-595; DAMES, *Barbosa*, II, 207; DALGADO, *Glossário Luso-Asiático*, 203. But the difference in the use of the two names is not clear. YULE's idea that on account of a (late) Malay form Paśūrī they may, through a metathesis, go back to a common original does not carry conviction (cf. *JA*, 1922, II, 95); both names are ancient and have coexisted.

The older name is that of Barus (> modern Baros). At least from the first half of the 6th cent. the Chinese have known foreign camphor under the name of 婆律香 *p'o-lü hsiang*, « P'o-lü perfume », or 婆律膏 *p'o-lü kao*, « P'o-lü oil » (*kao* means « grease », « unguent », « oil »; in T'ang times, « petroleum » was called both 石油 *shih-yu* and 石膏 *shih-kao*, « stone oil »), and P'o-lü (*B'uâ-ljuët) is a regular transcription of Barus (cf. *Liang shu*, 54, 6 b; *BEFEO*, IV, 341; HIRTH and ROCKHILL's opinion [*HR*, 194] that *p'o-lü* should be a « truncated transcription » of Skr. *karpūra*, « camphor », is phonetically untenable and, moreover, runs counter to the very text they quote). In ch. 7 of the Chinese *Suvarṇaprabhāsa*, there is a transcription of a Sanskrit name equivalent to *p'o-lü kao*, which yields an uncertain original; the question will be discussed at the end of the present note. In the second half of the 7th cent., I-ching (CHAVANNES, *Religieux éminents*, 36) speaks of the state of 婆魯師 P'o-lu-shih (*B'uâ-luo-ši), *Baruši, and the *Hsin T'ang shu* (222 C, 5 a [ed. Po-na]) mentions 郎婆露斯 Lang-p'o-lu-ssü (*Lâng-b'uâ-luo-sië), *Lang-Barus (or *Lang-Balus, through confusion with Langbālūs, the Nicobar?; it is a moot question; provisionally, cf. FERRAND, in *JA*, 1919, I, 298; *Mi*, 157, 187; « lang » of « *Lang-Barus » can hardly be Atchenese *lam*, « piece of land », as said by GERINI, *Researches on Ptolemy's Geography*, 430, and MOENS in *Tijdschr. v. Ind. Taal-Land en Volkenkunde*, Vol. LXXVII, 1937, 330). S. LÉVI has identified Sanskrit forms Pāruṣya (or Pāruṣa) and Vāruṣaka (*JA*, 1921, I, 332; 1923, II, 38). About 860, the *Yu-yang tsa-tsu* (*Chin-tai pi-shu* ed., 18, 8 b) speaks of camphor, which, at its place of production, was called 固不婆律 *ku-pu p'o-lü* (cf. also *HR*, 194; LAUFER, *Sino-Iranica*; my remarks in *TP*, 1912, 475; *JA*, 1919, II, 56); 固 *ku* (**kuo*) is probably an erroneous reading instead of 箇 *ko*, and *ko-pu p'o-lü* (**kâ-puæt b'uâ-liuët*) certainly renders Jav. *kapur barus*, Malay *kāpur bārus*, the very name of the camphor of Sumatra (cf. FAVRE, *Dict. malais-français*, I, 247). Beginning in the middle of the 10th cent., we find in Arabic texts a place Bālūs (*Fe*, 692) and a sort of camphor called *bālūs*, which is only another form of Barus, but the name attaches itself in Muslim writings to a second-class sort of impure camphor (cf. *Fe*, 113, 289, 545). HAMILTON (1727) speaks of the Baros camphor. The name of the state of Barus occurs in the *Nāgarakrētāgama*, dated 1365 (*Fe*, 652), and later in BARROS' list of states in Sumatra, also in a Malay document of 1615 (*Fe*, 671). The place has maintained some importance. If we can trust GERINI (*Researches on Ptolemy's Geography*), Baros camphor is still known in Mōn as « Prut », and in Burmese as « Parūt » (pronounced « Parūk »), both traceable to Baros.

The other name, فنصر Fansūr, appears first in Arabic texts, from the middle of the 9th cent. (cf. FERRAND, *Voyage du marchand arabe Sulaymān*, 34; BARBIER DE MEYNARD, *Maçoudi*, I, 338; III, 49; in the latter passage, Maś'ūdī's text speaks of camphor of the « country of Mansūrah » but I agree with YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*², 152, against GERINI, *Researches*, 439, that the correct reading must be « country of Fansūr », since the text of I, 338, is expressly referred to in III, 49; the error seems to have a double origin, first graphic through confusion between *f*- and *m*- [see