

*Yüan ši*, Ibn Baṭūṭa, Rubruk, Marco Polo, Pegoletti, etc.<sup>1</sup> W. BANG has shown in a very interesting essay<sup>2</sup> that also the Codex Cumanicus contains the term *nac* (Cumanian), parallel with Persian *nagh* and Latin *nachus*, in the sense of "gold brocades," and that the *introitus natorum et nascitorum* of the books of tax-rates of Genoa about 1420 refers to these textiles, and has nothing to do with the endowment of the newborn, as had been translated. Bang points out also "náchi, a kinde of slight silke wouen stuffe" in Florio, "Queen Anna's New World of Words" (London, 1611). In mediæval literature the term *nac*, *nak*, *naque*, or *nachiz* occurs as early as the eleventh century, and figures in an inventory of the Cathedral of Canterbury of the year 1315.

73. 護那 *hu-na*, \**γu-na*, a textile product of Persia<sup>3</sup> (or 護那邦).<sup>4</sup> An ancient Iranian equivalent is not known to me, but must be supposed to have been \**γuna* or \**guna*. This word may be related to Šighnan (Pāmīr language) *gháun* ("coarse sack"), Kashmir *gun*, Sanskrit *goṇī*,<sup>5</sup> Anglo-Indian *gunny*, *gunny-bag*, trading-name of the coarse sacking and sacks made from the fibre of the jute.<sup>6</sup>

74. 檀 *t'an*, \**dan*, \**tan*, a textile product of Persia, likewise mentioned in the Sui Annals. This is doubtless the Middle-Persian designation of a textile connected with the root  $\sqrt{\text{tan}}$  ("to spin"), of which several Middle-Persian forms are preserved.<sup>7</sup> Compare Avestan *tanva*, Middle Persian *tanand*, Persian *tanīdan*, *tanandō* ("spider"), and, further, Persian *tan-basa*, *tan-bīsa* ("small carpet, rug"); *tanīd* ("a web"); *tānīdan* ("to twist, weave, spin").

75. 措哈刺 *sa-ha-la* or 瑣哈嚨<sup>8</sup> *so-ha-la*, of green color, is men-

<sup>1</sup> See E. BRETSCHNEIDER, *Notices of the Mediæval Geography*, p. 288, or *Mediæval Researches*, Vol. II, p. 124; YULE, *Cathay*, new ed. by CORDIER, Vol. III, pp. 155-156, 169; YULE, *Marco Polo*, Vol. I, pp. 63, 65, 285; W. HEYD, *Histoire du commerce du levant au moyen âge*, p. 698; and, above all, F.-MICHEL, *Recherches sur le commerce etc., des étoffes de soie*, Vol. I, pp. 261-264. A. HOUTUM-SCHINDLER (*Journal As. Soc. Bengal*, Vol. VI, 1910, p. 265) states that *nax* occurs in a letter of Rašid-eddin.

<sup>2</sup> Ueber den angeblichen "Introitus natorum et nascitorum" in den Genueser Steuerbüchern, in *Bull. de la Classe des Lettres de l'Académie royale de Belgique*, No. 1, 1912, pp. 27-32.

<sup>3</sup> *Sui šu*, Ch. 83, p. 7 b.

<sup>4</sup> *T'ai p'in hwan yü ki*, Ch. 185, p. 18 b.

<sup>5</sup> W. TOMASCHEK, *Pamirdialekte (Sitzber. Wiener Akad., 1880, p. 808)*.

<sup>6</sup> YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*, p. 403.

<sup>7</sup> SALEMANN, *Grundriss iran. Phil.*, Vol. I, pt. 1, p. 303.

<sup>8</sup> This transcription is given in the *Č'an wu č'i 長物志* by Wen Čen-heñ 文震亨 of the Ming (Ch. 8, p. 1 b; ed. of *Yüe ya t'an ts'un šu*). He describes the material as resembling sheep-wool, as thick as felt, coming from the Western Regions, and very expensive.