

of vinegar, and employed as an ingredient in many remedies for eye-diseases.¹

83. The Emperor Yañ (A.D. 605–616) of the Sui dynasty, after his succession to the throne, despatched Tu Hañ-man 杜行滿 to the Western Countries. He reached the kingdom of Nan 安 (Bukhārā), obtained manicolored salt (*wu se yen*), and returned.² Istaxrī relates that in the district of Dārābejird there are mountains of white, yellow, green, black, and red salts; the salt in other regions originates from the interior of the earth or from water which forms crystals; this, however, is salt from mountains which are above the ground. Ibn Haukal adds that this salt occurs in all possible colors.³

The *Pei hu lu*⁴ distinguishes red, purple, black, blue, and yellow salts. Č'i yen 赤鹽 ("red salt") like vermilion, and white salt like jade, are attributed to Kao-č'an (Turfan).⁵ Black salt (*hei yen*) was a product of the country Ts'ao (Jāgudā) north of the Ts'uñ-liñ.⁶ It is likewise attributed to southern India.⁷ These colored salts may have been impure salt or minerals of a different origin.

84. 鑰石 *t'ou-ši* is mentioned as a metallic product of Sasanian Persia (enumerated with gold, silver, copper, *pin*, iron, and tin) in the *Sui šu*.⁸ It is further cited as a product of Nü kwo, the Women's Realm south of the Ts'uñ-liñ;⁹ of A-lo-yi-lo 阿羅伊羅 in the north of Uđdi-yāna,¹⁰ and of the Arabs (Ta-ši).¹¹ Hüan Tsañ's Memoirs contain the term three times, once as a product found in the soil of northern India (together with gold, silver, copper, and iron), and twice as a material from which Buddhist statues were made.¹² According to the *Kin č'u*

¹ J. RUSKA, Steinbuch des Aristoteles, p. 182; and Steinbuch des Qazwini, p. 25.

² *Sui šu*, Ch. 83, p. 4 b.

³ P. SCHWARZ, Iran, p. 95.

⁴ Ch. 2, p. 11 (ed. of Lu Sin-yüan).

⁵ *Sui šu*, Ch. 83, p. 3 b. In the *T'ai p'in hwan yü ki* (Ch. 180, p. 11 b) the same products are assigned to Kū-ši 車師 (Turfan).

⁶ *Sui šu*, Ch. 83, p. 8.

⁷ *T'an šu*, Ch. 221 A, p. 10 b.

⁸ Ch. 83, p. 7 b.

⁹ *T'ai p'in hwan yü ki*, Ch. 186, p. 9.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 12 b.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 15 b.

¹² Cf. S. JULIEN, Mémoires sur les contrées occidentales, Vol. I, pp. 37, 189, 354. Julien is quite right in translating the term by *laiton* ("brass"). PALLADIUS (Chinese-Russian Dictionary, Vol. II, p. 16) explains it as "brass with admixture of lead, possessing attractive power." The definition of Giles ("rich ore brought from Persia supposed to be an ore of gold and copper, or bronze") is inexact. *T'ou-*