

tained in the Sui Annals, belongs to the latter part of the sixth century. According to SALEMANN,<sup>1</sup> Iranian initial *xš-* develops into Middle-Persian *š-*; solely the most ancient Armenian loan-words show *ašx-* for *xš-*, otherwise *š* appears regularly save that *šx* takes the place of intervocalic *xš*.<sup>2</sup> In view of our Sino-Iranian form, this rule should perhaps be reconsidered, but this must remain for the discussion of Iranian scholars.

94. 殺野 *ša-ye*, \**šat* (*šaδ*)-*ya*. Title of the sons of the king of Persia (*Wei šu*, Ch. 102, p. 6; *T'ai p'in hwan yü ki*, Ch. 185, p. 17). It corresponds to Avestan *xšaθrya* ("lord, ruler").<sup>3</sup> The princes of the Sasanian empire were styled *saθradārān*.<sup>4</sup> According to Sasanian custom, the sons of kings ruled provinces as "kings."<sup>5</sup> Regarding 殺 in transcriptions of Iranian names, cf. the name of the river Yaxartes 藥殺 (*Sui šu*, Ch. 83, p. 4<sup>b</sup>) Yao-ša, that is \**Yak-šaδ* (*šar*). As the Middle-Persian name is *Xšārt* or *Ašārt* (Pāzend *Ašārd*),<sup>6</sup> we are bound to assume that the prototype of the Chinese transcription was \**Axšārt* or \**Yaxšārt*.

95. 醫 贊 *i-tsan*, but, as the *fan-ts'ie* of the last character is indicated by 才 割, the proper reading is *i-ts'at*, \**i-džaδ*, *i-dzaδ*, designation of the king of Pārsa (國人號 or 謂王曰醫贊: *Wei šu*, Ch. 102, p. 6; *T'ai p'in hwan yü ki*, Ch. 185, p. 17). The Chinese name apparently represents a transcription of *Ixšēδ*, the *Ixšīdh* of *al-Bērūnī*, title of the kings of Sogd and Fergana, a dialectic form of Old Persian *xšāyaθiya*.<sup>7</sup> *Ixšēδ* is the Avestan *xšaeta* ("brilliant"), a later form being *šēdah*. It must be borne in mind that Sogdian was the *lingua franca* and international language of Central Asia, and even the vehicle of civiliza-

<sup>1</sup> Grundriss der iran. Phil., Vol. I, pt. 1, p. 262.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. also GAUTHIOT, *op. cit.*, p. 54, § 61.

<sup>3</sup> K. Hori's identification with New Persian *šāh* (Spiegel Memorial Volume, p. 248) must be rejected. The time of the *Wei šu* plainly refers to Sasanian Persia; that is, to the Middle-Persian language.

<sup>4</sup> A. CHRISTENSEN, *op. cit.*, p. 20. Cf. Old Persian *xšcm*, *xšačam* ("royalty, kingdom"), Avestan *xšaθrem*, Sanskrit *kṣatram* (A. MEILLET, Grammaire du vieux perse, p. 143); *xšaθrya* corresponds to Sanskrit *kṣatriya*.

<sup>5</sup> NÖLDEKE, Tabari, p. 49; Grundriss, Vol. II, p. 171. I think that H. POGNON (*Journal asiatique*, 1917, I, p. 397) is right in assuming that "satrap" was a purely honorific title granted by the king not only to the governors of the provinces, but also to many high functionaries.

<sup>6</sup> WEST, Pahlavi Texts, Vol. I, p. 80.

<sup>7</sup> See SACHAU, Chronology of Ancient Nations, p. 109; F. JUSTI, Iranisches Namenbuch, p. 141; A. MEILLET, Grammaire du vieux perse, pp. 77, 167 (*xšāyaθiya pārsaiy*, "king in Persia"); F. W. K. MÜLLER, Ein Doppelblatt aus einem manichäischen Hymnenbuch, p. 31.