

Steingass as "zedoary, a Chinese root." Further, we read under *māh-parwār* or *parwīn*, "zedoary, a Chinese root like ginger, but perfumed."

7. Abu Mansur distinguishes under the Arabic name *zanjabīl* three kinds of ginger (product of *Amomum zingiber*, or *Zingiber officinale*),—Chinese, Zanzibar, and Melinawi or Zurunbāj, the best being the Chinese.<sup>1</sup> According to STEINGASS,<sup>2</sup> Persian *anqala* denotes "a kind of China ginger."<sup>3</sup> The Persian word (likewise in Arabic) demonstrates that the product was received from India: compare Prākṛit *śingabēra*, Sanskrit *ṣṛṅgavera* (of recent origin),<sup>4</sup> Old Arabic *zangabīl*, Pahlavi *šangavīr*, New Persian *šankalīl*, Arabic-Persian *zanjabīl*, Armenian *sīrvēl* or *snkrvil* (from \*singivēl), Greek *ζιγγίβερης*, Latin *zingiberi*; Madagasy *šakavīru* (Indian loan-word).<sup>5</sup>

The word *galangal*, denoting the aromatic rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*, is not of Chinese origin, as first supposed by D. HANBURY,<sup>6</sup> and after him by HIRTH<sup>7</sup> and GILES.<sup>8</sup> The error was mainly provoked by the fact that the Arabic word from which the European name is derived was wrongly written by Hanbury *khalanjān*, while in fact it is *khūlanjān* (*xūlandžān*), Persian *xāwalinjān*. The fact that Ibn Khordādzbeh, who wrote about A.D. 844–848, mentions *khūlanjān* as one of the products of China,<sup>9</sup> does not prove that the Arabs received this word from China; for this rhizome is not a product peculiar to China, but is intensively grown in India, and there the Arabs made the first acquaintance of it. Ibn al-Baiṭār<sup>10</sup> states expressly that *khūlanjān* comes from India; and, as was recognized long ago, the Arabic word is derived from Sanskrit *kulañja*,<sup>11</sup> which denotes *Alpinia galanga*. The European forms with *ng* (*galangan*, *galgan*, etc.) were suggested by the older Arabic pronunciation *khūlangān*.<sup>12</sup> In Middle Greek we have

<sup>1</sup> ACHUNDOW, Abu Mansur, p. 76.

<sup>2</sup> Persian Dictionary, p. 113.

<sup>3</sup> Concerning ginger among the Arabs, cf. LECLERC, *Traité des simples*, Vol. II, p. 217; and regarding its preparation, see G. FERRAND, *Textes relatifs à l'Extrême-Orient*, p. 609.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. the discussion of E. HULTZSCH and F. W. THOMAS in *Journal Roy. As. Soc.*, 1912, pp. 475, 1093. See also YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*, p. 374.

<sup>5</sup> The curious word for "ginger" in Kuča or Tokharian B, *twāñkaro* (S. LÉVI, *Journal asiatique*, 1911, II, pp. 124, 137), is not yet explained.

<sup>6</sup> *Science Papers*, p. 373.

<sup>7</sup> *Chinesische Studien*, p. 219.

<sup>8</sup> *Glossary of Reference*, p. 102.

<sup>9</sup> G. FERRAND, *Textes relatifs à l'Extrême-Orient*, p. 31.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 259. Cf. also ACHUNDOW, Abu Mansur, p. 60.

<sup>11</sup> ROEDIGER and POTT, *Z. K. d. Morgenl.*, Vol. VII, 1850, p. 128.

<sup>12</sup> E. WIEDEMANN (*Sitzber. Phys.-Med. Soz. Erl.*, Vol. XLV, 1913, p. 44) gives as Arabic forms also *xaulangād* and *xalangān*.