

thelg as-sīn ("Chinese snow"), and the rocket as *sahm xatāi* ("Chinese arrow").¹

22. Ibn al-Faqīh extols the art-industries of the Chinese, particularly pottery, lamps, and other such durable implements, which are admirable as to their art and permanent in their execution.² Kaolin is known to the Persians as *xāk-i čīnī* ("Chinese earth"). In excellent quality it is found in Kermanshah, but the art of making porcelain there is now lost.³ The Persian term for porcelain is *fagfūrī* or *fagfūr-i čīnī*.⁴ *Fagfūr* (Sogdian *vaγvūr*, "Son of Heaven"), as far as I know, is the only sinicism to be found in Iranian, being a literal rendering of Chinese *t'ien-tse* 天子.

23. Persian *čūbi čīnī* ("China root"), Neo-Sanskrit *cobacīnī* or *copacīnī* (*kub-čīnī* in the bazars of India), is the root of *Smilax pseudo-china*, so-called Chinese sarsaparilla (*t'u-fu-liñ* 土茯苓), a famous remedy for the treatment of *Morbus americanus*, first introduced into Europe by the returning sailors of Columbus, and into India by the sailors of Vasco da Gama (Sanskrit *phiraṅgaroga*, "disease of the Franks"). It is first mentioned, together with the Chinese remedy, in Indian writings of the sixteenth century, notably the *Bhāvaprakāṣa*.⁵ Good information on this subject is given by GARCIA DA ORTA, who says, "As all these lands and China and Japan have this *morbo napolitano*, it pleased a merciful God to provide this root as a remedy with which good doctors can cure it, although the majority fall into error. As it is cured with this medicine, the root was traced to the Chinese, when there was a cure with it in the year 1535."⁶ Garcia gives a detailed description of the shrub which he says is called *lampatam* by the Chinese.⁷ This transcription corresponds to Chinese *leñ-fan-t'wan* 冷飯團 (literally, "cold rice ball"), a synonyme of *t'u-fu-liñ*; pronounced at

¹ G. JACOB, *Oriental Elements of Culture in the Occident* (*Smithsonian Report for 1902*, p. 520). See also LECLERC, *Traité des simples*, Vol. I, pp. 71, 333; and QUATREMÈRE, *Journal asiatique*, 1850, I, p. 222.

² E. WIEDEMANN, *Zur Technik bei den Arabern*, *Sitzber. Phys.-Med. Soz. Erl.*, Vol. XXXVIII, 1906, p. 355.

³ SCHLIMMER, *Terminologie*, p. 334.

⁴ See *Beginnings of Porcelain*, p. 126.

⁵ J. JOLLY, *Indische Medicin*, p. 106.

⁶ C. MARKHAM, *Colloquies*, p. 379. Cf. also FLÜCKIGER and HANBURY, *Pharmacographia*, p. 712. F. PYRARD (Vol. I, p. 182; ed. of Hakluyt Society), who travelled in India from 1601 to 1610, observes, "Venereal disease is not so common, albeit it is found, and is cured with China-wood, without sweating or anything else. This disease they call *farangui baescour* (Arabic *bāsūr*, 'piles'), from its coming to them from Europe." A long description of the remedy is given by LINSCHOTEN (Vol. II, pp. 107-112, ed. of Hakluyt Society).

⁷ C. ACOSTA (*Tractado de las drogas*, p. 80) writes this word *lampatan*.