

Canton *lan-fan-t'ün*, at Amoy *lin-hoan-toan*. It must be borne in mind that final Portuguese *m* is not intended for the labial nasal, but indicates the nasalization of the preceding vowel, *am* and *ã* being alternately used. The frequent final guttural nasal *n* of Chinese has always been reproduced by the Portuguese by a nasalized vowel or diphthong; for instance, *tufão* ("typhoon"), given by Fernão Pinto as a Chinese term, where *fão* corresponds to Chinese *fun* ("wind"); *tuião*, reproducing Chinese *tu-t'ün* 都統 ("Lieutenant-General"). Thus the transcription *lampatam* moves along the same line. The Portuguese designation of the root is *raiz da China* ("root of China").

There is an overland trade in this root from China by way of Turkistan to Ladākh, and probably also to Persia.<sup>1</sup> The plant has been known to the Chinese from ancient times, being described by T'ao Huñ-kiñ.<sup>2</sup> The employment of the root in the treatment of Morbus americanus (*yan mei tu čwan* 楊梅毒瘡) is described at length by Li Ši-čen, who quotes this text from Wan Ki 汪機, a celebrated physician, who lived during the Kia-tsiñ period (1522-66), and author of the *Pen ts'ao hui pien* 本草會編. This is an excellent confirmation of the synchronous account of Garcia.<sup>3</sup> Li Ši-čen states expressly, "The *yan-mei* ulcers are not mentioned in the ancient recipes, neither were there any people afflicted with this disease. Only recently did it arise in Kwan-tuñ, whence it spread to all parts of China."

24. Of Chinese loan-words in Persian, HORN<sup>4</sup> enumerates only *čai* ("tea"), *čādān* ("teapot"), *čāu* ("paper money"), and perhaps also *kāgaḍ* or *kāgiḍ* ("paper"). As will be seen, there are many more Chinese loans in Persian; but the word for "paper" is not one of them, although the Persians received the knowledge of paper from the Chinese. This theory was first set forth by HIRTH,<sup>5</sup> who asserts, "The Arabic word *kāghid* for paper, derived from the Persian,<sup>6</sup> can without great difficulty be traced to a term *ku-chih* 穀紙 (ancient pronunciation *kok-dz'*), which means 'paper from the bark of the mulberry-tree,' and was already used in times of antiquity." This view has been accepted by

<sup>1</sup> *T'oung Pao*, 1916, p. 477.

<sup>2</sup> *Pen ts'ao kan mu*, Ch. 8 B, p. 2; also Ch. 4 B, p. 6 b; BRETSCHNEIDER, *Bot. Sin.*, pt. III, p. 320.

<sup>3</sup> I have sufficient material to enable me to publish at some later date a detailed history of the disease from Chinese sources.

<sup>4</sup> *Grundriss der iran. Phil.*, Vol. I, pt. 2, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> *T'oung Pao*, Vol. I, 1890, p. 12; or *Chines. Studien*, p. 269.

<sup>6</sup> In my opinion, the word is of Uigur origin (*kagat*, *kagas*), and was subsequently adopted by the Persians, and from the Persians by the Arabs. In Persian we have the forms *kāγad*, *kāγid*, *kāγaz*, and *kāgiz* (Baluchi *kāgad*). Aside from this vacillating mode of spelling, the word is decidedly non-Persian. See, further, below, p. 558.