

age.<sup>1</sup> When the Sogdian K'añ Yen-tien in the first part of the seventh century A.D. established a Sogdian colony south of the Lob Nor, he founded four new cities, one of which was called "Grape City" (P'u-t'ao č'eñ); for the vine was planted in the midst of the town.<sup>2</sup>

The Iranian Ta Yüe-či or Indo-Scythians must also have been in possession of the vine, as we are informed by a curious text in the *Kin lou tse* 金樓子,<sup>3</sup> written by the Emperor Yüan 元 (A.D. 552-555) of the Liang dynasty. "The people in the country of the Great Yüe-či are clever in making wine from grapes, flowers, and leaves. Sometimes they also use roots and vegetable juice, which they cause to ferment.<sup>4</sup> These flowers resemble those of the clove-tree (*tiñ-hian* 丁香, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*), but are green or bright-blue. At the time of spring and summer, the stamens of the flowers are carried away and scattered around by the wind like the feathers of the bird *lwan* 鸞. In the eighth month, when the storm blows over the leaves, they are so much damaged and torn that they resemble silk rags: hence people speak of a grape-storm (*p'u-t'ao fun*), or also call it 'leaves-tearing storm' (*lie ye fun* 裂葉風)."

Finally we know also that the Aryan people of Kuča, renowned for their musical ability, songs, and dances, were admirers of grape-wine, some families even storing in their houses up to a thousand *hu* 斛 of the beverage. This item appears to have been contained in the report of General Lü Kwañ 呂光, who set out for the conquest of Kuča in A.D. 384.<sup>5</sup>

In the same manner as the Chinese discovered alfalfa in Ki-pin (Kashmir), they encountered there also the vine.<sup>6</sup> Further, they found it in the countries Tsiü-mo 且末<sup>7</sup> and Nan-tou 難兜.

<sup>1</sup> *T'ai p'in hwan yü ki*, Ch. 186, p. 7 b; also in Yen-k'i (Karašar): *Čou šu*, Ch. 50, p. 4 b.

<sup>2</sup> PELLLOT, *Journal asiatique*, 1916, I, p. 122. <sup>3</sup> Ch. 5, p. 23.

<sup>4</sup> Strabo (XI. XIII, II) states that the inhabitants of the mountainous region of northern Media made a wine from some kind of roots.

<sup>5</sup> Other sources fix the date in the year 382 (see SYLVAIN LÉVI, Le "Tokharien B," langue de Koutcha, *Journal asiatique*, 1913, II, p. 333). The above fact is derived from the *Hou lian lu* 後涼錄, quoted in the *T'ai p'in yü lan* (Ch. 972, p. 3); see also *T'an šu*, Ch. 221 A, p. 8. We owe to S. Lévi the proof that the people of Kuča belong to the Indo-European family, and that their language is identical with what was hitherto known from the manuscripts discovered in Turkistan as Tokharian B.

<sup>6</sup> *Ts'ien Han šu*, Ch. 96 A, p. 5. Kashmir was still famed for its grapes in the days of the Emperor Akbar (H. BLOCHMANN, *Ain I Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 65), but at present viticulture is on the decline there (WATT, *Commerical Products of India*, pp. 1112, 1114).

<sup>7</sup> Regarding this name, see CHAVANNES, *Les Pays d'occident d'après le Wei lio* (*T'oung Pao*, 1905, p. 536).