

華林園.¹ Another allusion to the walnut relative to the period Hien-ho (A.D. 326-335) has been noted above (p. 259). There is, further, a reference to the fruit in the history of Šu 蜀, when, after the death of Li Hiun 李雄 in A.D. 334, Han Pao 韓豹 from Fu-fuñ 扶風 in Šen-si was appointed Grand Tutor (*t'ai fu* 太傅) of his son Li K'i 李期, and asked the latter to grant him seeds for the planting of walnut-trees, which, on account of his advanced age, he was anxious to have in his garden.²

During the third or fourth century, the Chinese knew also that walnuts grew in the Hellenistic Orient. "In Ta Ts'in there are jujubes, jasmine, and walnuts," it is stated in the *Wu ši wai kwo či* 吳時外國志 ("Memoirs of Foreign Countries at the time of the Wu").³

The *Kwan či* 廣志 by Kwo Yi-kuñ 郭義恭⁴ contains the following account: "The walnuts of Č'en-ts'añ 陳倉⁵ have a thin shell and a large kernel; those of Yin-p'in 陰平⁶ are large, but their shells are brittle, and, when quickly pinched, will break."⁷

Coming to the T'ang period, we encounter a description of the walnut in the *Yu yañ tsa tsu* 酉陽雜俎, written about A.D. 860,⁸ from which the fact may be gleaned that the fruit was then much cultivated

¹ *T'ai p'in yü lan*, l.c.

² This story is contained in the *Kwan wu hiñ ki* 廣五行記 (according to BRETSCHNEIDER, a work of the Sung literature). As the text is embodied in the *T'ai p'in yü lan*, it must have been extant prior to A.D. 983, the date of Li Fañ's cyclopædia.

³ Presumably identical with the *Wu ši wai kwo čwan* noted by PELLLOT (*Bull. de l'Ecole française*, Vol. IV, p. 270) as containing information secured by the mission of K'añ T'ai in the first part of the third century A.D. Cf. also *Journal asiatique*, 1918, II, p. 24. The *Min ši* ascribes walnuts to Ormuz (BRETSCHNEIDER, *Notices of the Mediæval Geography*, p. 294).

⁴ This work is anterior to the year A.D. 527, as it is cited in the *Šwi kiñ ču* of Li Tao-yüan, who died in that year. Kwo Yi-kuñ is supposed to have lived under the Tsin (A.D. 265-419). Cf. PELLLOT, *Bull. de l'Ecole française*, Vol. IV, p. 412.

⁵ Now the district of Pao-ki in the prefecture of Fuñ-siañ, Šen-si Province.

⁶ At the time of the Han period, Yin-p'in was the name for the present prefecture of Luñ-nan 龍安 in the province of Se-č'wan. There was also a locality of the same name in the prefecture of Kiai in the province of Kan-su, inhabited by the Ti, a Tibetan tribe (CHAVANNES, *T'oung Pao*, 1905, p. 525).

⁷ *T'ai p'in yü lan*, l. c.; *Ko či kiñ yüan*, Ch. 76, p. 5; *Či wu min ši t'u k'ao*, l. c. This text is cited also by Su Suñ in his *T'u kiñ pen ts'ao*. The earliest quotation that I can trace of it occurs in the *Pei hu lu*, written by Twan Kuñ-lu about A.D. 875 (Ch. 3, p. 4 b, ed. of Lu Sin-yüan), where, however, only the last clause in regard to the walnuts of Yin-p'in is given (see below, p. 268).

⁸ PELLLOT, *T'oung Pao*, 1912, p. 375. The text is in the *T'u šu tsi č'en* and *Či wu min ši t'u k'ao* (l. c.). I cannot trace it in the edition of the *Yu yañ tsa tsu* in the *Tsin tai pi šu* or *Pai hai*.