

They take out of them the seed, which they call *Nardan*, wherewith they drive a great trade, and the Persians make use of it in their sawces, whereto it gives a colour, and a picquant tast, having been steep'd in water, and strain'd through a cloath. Sometimes they boyl the juyce of these Pomegranates, and keep it to give a colour to the rice, which they serve up at their entertainments, and it gives it withall a tast which is not unpleasant. . . . The best pomegranates grow in Jescht, and at Caswin, but the biggest, in Karabag."

Mirza Haidar mentions a kind of pomegranate peculiar to Baluristan (Kafiristan), sweet, pure, and full-flavored, its seeds being white and very transparent.¹

"Grapes, melons, apples, and pomegranates, all fruits, indeed, are good in Samarkand."² The pomegranates of Khojand were renowned for their excellence.³ The Emperor Jahāngīr mentions in his Memoirs the sweet pomegranates of Yazd and the subacid ones of Farrāh, and says of the former that they are celebrated all over the world.⁴ J. CRAWFURD⁵ remarks, "The only good pomegranates which, indeed, I have ever met with are those brought into upper India by the caravans from eastern Persia."

The *Yu yan tsa tsu*⁶ states that the pomegranates of Egypt 勿斯離 (Wu-se-li, *Mwir-si-li, Mirsir)⁷ in the country of the Arabs (Ta-ši, *Ta-džik) weigh up to five and six catties.

Also in regard to the pomegranate we meet the tradition that its introduction into China is due to General Čaŋ K'ien. In the same manner as in the case of the walnut, this notion looms up only in post-Han authors. It is first recorded by Lu Ki 陸機, who lived under the Western Tsin dynasty (A.D. 265-313), in his work *Yü ti yün šu* 與弟雲書. This text has been handed down in the *Ts'i min yao šu* of Kia Se-niu of the sixth century.⁸ There it is said that Čaŋ K'ien, while an envoy of the Han in foreign countries for eighteen years, obtained *t'u-lin* 塗林, this term being identical with *nan-ši-liu* 安石榴. This tradition is repeated in the *Po wu č'i*⁹ of Čaŋ Hwa and in the

¹ ELIAS and ROSS, *Tarikh-i-Rashidi*, p. 386.

² A. S. BEVERIDGE, *Memoirs of Bābur*, p. 77.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 8. They are also extolled by Ye-lu Č'u-ts'ai (BRETSCHNEIDER, *Mediaeval Researches*, Vol. I, p. 19).

⁴ H. M. ELLIOT, *History of India as told by Its Own Historians*, Vol. VI, p. 348.

⁵ *History of the Indian Archipelago*, Vol. I, p. 433.

⁶ 續集 Ch. 10, p. 4 b (ed. of *Tsin tai pi šu*).

⁷ Old Persian *Mudrāya*, Hebrew *Mizraim*, Syriac *Mezroye*.

⁸ Ch. 4, p. 14 b (new ed., 1896).

⁹ See above, p. 258.