

The Annals of the Liu Sung Dynasty, A.D. 420-477 (*Sun šu*), contain the following account: "At the close of the period *Yüan-kia* 元嘉 (A.D. 424-453), when T'ai Wu (A.D. 424-452) 太武 of the Wei dynasty conquered the city Ku 鼓城,¹ he issued orders to search for sugarcane and pomegranates (*nan ši liu*). Čaň Č'aň 張暢 said that pomegranates (*ši-liu*) come from Ye." This is the same locality as mentioned above.

The *Sian kwo ki* 襄國記² reports that in the district of Luň-kaň 龍岡縣³ there are good pomegranates (*ši liu*). These various examples illustrate that in the beginning the tree was considered as peculiar to certain localities, and that accordingly a gradual dissemination must have taken place. Apparently no ancient Chinese author is informed as to the locality from which the tree originally came, nor as to the how and when of the transplantation.

The *Kwan čí* 廣志, written by Kwo Yi-kuň 郭義恭 prior to A.D. 527, as quoted in the *Ts'i min yao šu*, discriminates between two varieties of pomegranate (*nan ši liu*), a sweet and a sour one, in the same manner as T'ao Huň-kiň.⁴ This distinction is already made by Theophrastus.⁵ As stated above, there was also a bitter variety.⁶

It is likewise a fact of great interest that we have an isolated instance of the occurrence of a pomegranate-tree that reverted to the wild state. The *Lü šan ki* 廬山記⁷ contains this notice: "On the summit of the Hiaň-lu fuň 香爐峯 ('Censer-Top') there is a huge rock on which several people can sit. There grows a wild pomegranate (*šan ši-liu* 山石榴) drooping from the rock. In the third month it produces blossoms. In color these resemble the [cultivated] pomegranate, but they

¹ Modern Čeň-tiň fu in Či-li Province.

² Thus in *T'ai p'in yü lan*, Ch. 970, p. 5 b; the *Ts'i min yao šu* (Ch. 4, p. 14) ascribes the same text to the *Kiň k'ou ki* 京口記.

³ At present the district which forms the prefectural city of Šun-te in Či-li Province.

⁴ Above, p. 279.

⁵ *Historia plantarum*, II. II, 7.

⁶ Pliny (XIII, 113) distinguishes five varieties,—*dulcia*, *acria*, *mixta*, *acida*, *vinosa*.

⁷ *T'ai p'in yü lan*, Ch. 970, p. 5. The Lü Mountain is situated in Kiaň-si Province, twenty-five *li* south of Kiu-kiaň. A work under the title *Lü šan ki* was written by Č'en Liň-kü 陳令舉 in the eleventh century (WYLIE, *Notes on Chinese Literature*, p. 55); but, as the *T'ai p'in yü lan* was published in A.D. 983, the question here must be of an older work of the same title. In fact, there is a *Lü šan ki* by Kiň Ši 景式 of the Hou Čou dynasty; and the *Yüan kien lei han* (Ch. 402, p. 2) ascribes the same text to the *Čou Kiň Ši Lü šan ki*. The John Crerar Library of Chicago (No. 156) possesses a *Lü šan siao čí* in 24 chapters, written by Ts'ai Yin 蔡瀛 and published in 1824.