



茶考图说丛书

中国国际茶文化研究会文库

茶圣著经其地
日本茶道之源

径山茶园志

沈生荣 主编
赵大川 编著

浙江大學出版社

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书名题写：刘枫（中国国际茶文化研究会会长）

Entitled by Liu Feng, President of China International
Tea Culture Institute



沈生荣 男，1963年10月生，浙江湖州人。教授，博士生导师。2000年以来，以学者身份去美国、德国及中国香港高访。在国内外杂志发表论文20余篇，获国家发明专利3项；作为副主编编写教材《茶叶生物化学》；主编《茶考图说丛书》，已出版《图说晚清民国茶马古道》。1998年来，获浙江省科技进步三等奖和浙江省农业科技进步一等奖及其他奖项三项；2001年，获中国农学会青年科技奖。



赵大川 男，1941年7月生，山东济宁人。浙江省九届人大代表，浙江大学茶学系兼职博士生导师，原杭州茶叶试验场场长。改革开放后，潜心研究节水灌溉、环境保护科研工作，获浙江省科技进步奖三项，破格评定为高级工程师。曾获水利部科技先进工作者，浙江省优秀农业企业家，杭州市有突出贡献科技工作者等荣誉称号。兴趣广泛，爱好收藏，著述颇丰。对茶文化研究颇深，是杭州陆羽与径山茶文化研究会副会长兼秘书长，杭州龙井茶文化研究会副会长，中国茶叶博物馆特约研究员。已出版著作有《图说首届西湖博览会》、《龙井茶图考》、《图说晚清民国茶马古道》、《西湖风情画》等图书。

徑山名茶

趙標初題



徑山名茶

吳覺农題



茶圣著经其地 日本茶道之源
The place where Tea Sage Luyu wrote the "Chronicle of Tea" was the source of Japanese tea ceremony

茶聖著經其地
日本茶道之源

經山茶園考

甲申除夕

王家揚



由中国国际茶文化研究会名誉会长王家扬题写
Inscribed by Wang Jiayang, Honorary President of China International Tea Culture Institute

名山名寺育名茶，茶经茶道集茶都
Famous mountains and temples gave birth to famous tea; the "Chronicle of Tea" and the Tea Ceremony gathered in the city of Tea.

名山名寺育名茶
茶经茶道集茶都

乙酉年
何关新

由杭州市余杭区委书记何关新题写
Inscribed by He Guanxin, Party Secretary of Yuhang District of Hangzhou Municipality.

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Preface by Shen Shengrong

唐代古刹径山寺 / 5

Jingshan Temple, the ancient temple in the Tang Dynasty

巍巍径山 Lofty Jingshan Mountains

法钦禅师开山结庵 Master Faqin built the first temple on Jingshan Mountains

崇惠长安竟法获胜 Master Chonghui won the Buddha competition in Chang'an

法钦进京问法,代宗赐号“国一大师” Master Faqin went to the capital to develop Buddhism, and was endowed with the title of "Master Guoyi"

径山寺与径山茶 Jingshan Temple and Jingshan Tea

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Jingshan, the place where Tea Sage Luyu wrote "Chronicle of Tea"

(一) 陆羽上元初活动考 / 14

Investigation on Luyu's activities in the early years of Shangyuan of the Tang Dynasty

古籍上有“结庐于苕溪之湄”、“隐苕溪”、“隐居苕山”、“隐居苕霅”和“闭关读书”、“阖门著书”、“著《茶经》其地”等记载,需考证清楚

Such records on Luyu's activities were noted in ancient books as "settling down by the Shaoxi River", "living in Shaoxi in privacy", "living in Zhushan in privacy", "living in Shaozha in privacy", "living in seclusion to study", "devoting all his energies to his study with the door closed", and "writing 'Chronicle of Tea' and other works", which had to be investigated clearly

(二) 陆羽著《茶记》、《茶经》考 / 24

Investigation on the fact that Luyu wrote "Tea Notes" and "Chronicle of Tea"

古籍上对陆羽有著《茶记》一卷,《茶记》二卷,《茶经》三卷,《茶经》二卷,《茶论》三卷等记载,应以《宋史》记载陆羽著《茶经》三卷又《茶记》一卷为妥

It's recorded in ancient books that Luyu wrote one roll of "Tea Notes", two rolls of "Tea Notes", three rolls of "Chronicle of Tea", two rolls of "Chronicle of Tea" and three rolls of "Articles on Tea". However, the fact that Luyu wrote three rolls of "Chronicle of Tea" and one roll of "Tea Notes" in "History in Song Dynasty" was considered to be authentic

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Investigation on Zhushan Mountains in Yuhang

俞清源寻访苕山记 Notes on looking for Zhushan Mountains by Yu Qingyuan

南宋《淳祐临安志》记载的“苕山” "Zhushan" recorded in "Chronicle of Lin'an in Chunyou time" in the Southern Song Dynasty

清代《浙江全省輿图并水陆道里记》中“余杭五里方图”中的“苕山” "Zhushan" in "Picture of Yuhang in the Region of Five-li" of "Detailed Pictorial Records of Zhangjiang Province"

清康熙余杭县令龚嵘《南湖赋》中的“苕山” "Zhushan" in "Ode of Nanhu" written by Gong Rong, county commissioner of Yuhang in Kangxi time of the Qing Dynasty

历经千年依旧存在的“苕山桥” "Zhushan Bridge", standing unaffected in thousands of years
仙宅——陆羽为“茶仙”,隐居苕山的傍证 Xianzai, the circumstantial evidence to the fact that Luyu, as "Tea Sage", lived in seclusion in Zhushan

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Investigation on the fact whether Shaozha is Yuhang

“苕霅即余杭”,是认同陆羽在余杭著《茶经》之关键 Whether Shaozha is Yuhang is the key to identify with the fact that Luyu wrote "Chronicle of Tea" in Yuhang

南宋洪咨夔之《余杭县治记》为最早“苕霅即余杭”的权威诠释 "Records of Yuhang County Seat" written by Hong Zikui in the Southern Song Dynasty was the earliest authoritative annotation to the fact whether Shaozha is Yuhang

《咸淳临安志》对余杭县县治的记载是“苕霅即余杭”的最早出典 "Yuhang County Seat"

in the Chronicle of Lin'an in Xianchun time was the earliest record as to whether Shaozha is Yuhang

明吴之鲸《径山纪游》之“苕霅即余杭” Notes of "Shaozha is Yuhang" in "Itinerary of Jingshan Mountains" by Wu Zhijing in the Ming Dynasty

光绪己丑年《唐栖志》之“苕霅” "Shaozha" in "Chronicle of Tangqi" in Guangxu Jichou time
嘉庆皇帝之“苕霅农桑”诗是“苕霅即余杭”的权威注释 Poem of "Farming in Shaozha" written by emperor Jiaqing of the Qing Dynasty was the authoritative annotation

古籍中的余杭“苕溪图” Picture of Shaoxi in the ancient book

清代对唐宋余杭无苕溪的反驳 Refutation in the Qing Dynasty against there being no Shaoxi in Yuhang in the Tang Dynasty and Song Dynasty

《浙江全省舆图并水陆道里记》之“苕溪”与“苕霅” "Shaoxi" and "Shaozha" in "Detailed Pictorial Records of Zhejiang Province"

清代古地图中的余杭苕溪 Shaoxi in Yuhang in the ancient map of the Qing Dynasty

“苕霅即余杭”的历史原因 Historical reason for "Shaozha being Yuhang"

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"The mutiny of Liu Zhan" was the efficient cause of "Luyu's living a secluded life in Shaoxi"

陆羽对国家兴亡极具敏感 Luyu was extremely sensitive to the fate of the country

“刘展之反”波及江南 "The Mutiny of Liu Zhan" spread to the south of the Changjiang River

“刘展之反”是陆羽“更隐苕溪”，从余杭苕山隐居双溪陆羽泉的直接原因 "The mutiny of Liu Zhan" directly caused Luyu to live a secluded life at Luyu Spring in Shaoxi from Zhushan, Yuhang

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Notes of "Luyu's writing 'Chronicle of Tea' in Yuhang" in poems written by celebrities of past dynasties

杭州太守苏东坡诗作中的陆羽著《茶经》 Su Dongpo, when being the satrap in Hangzhou, wrote many famous poems, which mentioned the fact that Luyu wrote "Chronicle of Tea"

洪武进士夏止善诗作中的陆羽著《茶经》 Xia Zhishan, the successful candidate in the highest imperial examination in Hongwu time of the Ming Dynasty, wrote some poems, which mentioned the fact that Luyu wrote "Chronicle of Tea"

明代释来复和姚公绶诗作中之《茶经》 "Chronicle of Tea" recorded in poems of Shi Laifu and Yao Gongshou in the Ming Dynasty

《晚窗余韵钞略》发现始末 The full story of the discovery of "Notes of Wanchuang Yuyun"

2000年余杭双溪惊现《晚窗余韵钞略》原本 In 2000, the origin of "Notes of Wanchuang Yuyun" was discovered in Shuangxi, Yuhang

孙绍祖的五首“苕泉怀古”，见证着陆羽著《茶经》其地“陆羽泉”盛衰全过程 The five poems of "Zhuquan Spring Redolent of the Past" written by Shun Shaozu serve as witness to the ups and downs of Luyu Spring, the place where Luyu wrote "Chronicle of Tea"

孙绍祖和他的《晚窗余韵钞略》 Shun Shaozu and his "Notes of Wanchuang Yuyun"

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Luyu and Jiaoran, some disproof of the fact that Luyu wrote "Chronicle of Tea" in Yuhang

高僧皎然受戒在杭州灵隐寺，其师守真和皎然都曾为灵隐寺住持 Great Master Jiaoran was initiated into monkhood in Lingyin Temple in Hangzhou, who and whose master, Shouzhen, both were in charge of Lingyin Temple

上元元年(760)下半年皎然暂住在杭州 Jiaoran stayed in Hangzhou in 760

“刘展之反”后，皎然与陆羽曾小聚 After the "the mutiny of Liu Zhan", Jiaoran and Luyu ever got together

皎然也是一位茶叶专家 Jiaoran was also an expert in tea

关于“高僧名士，谈宴永日，常扁舟往山寺” Description about Luyu's reclusive life in Shaoxi says that "a great master (referred to Master Faqin) and a personage (referred to Wu Jun) have talked

for several days, and they often came to Dongxiao Palace and Jingshan Temple by boat."

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关于古籍上陆羽在上元年间活动 Notes in ancient books on Luyu's activities in the early years of Shangyuan of the Tang Dynasty

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Luyu and Hangzhou

陆羽见证灵隐寺竞选,和尚道标中选,陆羽曾写《道标传》 Luyu witnessed Daobiao won the first in the competition of Abbot of Lingyin Temple, and then he wrote the "Biography of Daobiao"

杭州灵隐寺曾立有陆羽《灵隐寺碑记》 There was ever "Stele Notes of Lingyin" written by Luyu in Lingyin

陆羽曾为杭州写下《灵隐天竺二寺记》、《武林山记》 Luyu has ever written down "Notes about Lingyin Temple and Tianzhu Temple" and "Notes about Wulin Mountains"

杭州最古老的地名“秦王缆船石”是陆羽记载的 Luyu recorded the famous spot "Qinwang Clasp Boat Stone"

唐代杭州中日茶禅交流 The cultural intercommunication of tea and Buddhism between China and Japan

临近余杭的武康有诸多“鸿渐”地名,陆羽从杭州到湖州曾在武康生活过? There were a good many places named after "Hongjian" in Wukang, close to Yuhang. Has Luyu ever been in Wukang on his way from Hangzhou to Huzhou?

广德二年(764),陆羽开始步入名流 Luyu came to get his fame in the second year of Guangde (in 764)

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Jingshan, the origin of "Japanese Tea Ceremony"

(一) 五山十刹之首——径山兴圣万寿禅寺

The top of the five mountains and ten temples, Xingsheng/Wanshou Temple in Jingshan

乾符镇国院 Qianfu Zhenguo Temple

承天禅院 Chengtian Temple

径山能仁禅寺 Jingshan Nengren Temple

径山兴圣万寿禅寺 Jingshan Xingsheng Wanshou Temple

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A host of dignitaries with great wisdom

点化吴越王钱镠的洪湮 A Buddhist monk, Mr. Hong Yin, transformed Qian Liu, emperor Wuyue "十方选贤"主径山的祖印常悟和无畏维琳 Zuyin Changwu and Wuwei Weiling, were elected to take charge of Jingshan through the "election of the talented all over the country"

爱国爱教中兴径山的大慧宗杲 Dahui Zonggao, loving his country and Buddha, has developed Jingshan to some extent

重建梵宫琳宇的蒙庵元聪 Meng'an Yuancong rebuilt the temples on Jingshan

屡毁屡建规模越旧的一代宗师无准师范 Wuzhun Shifan, with a strong persistence, tried his best to rebuild temples better than what they used to be, no matter how many times they were destroyed

(三) 径山——日本茶道之源 / 105

Jingshan, the origin of "Japanese Tea Ceremony"

径山——日本茶道之源 Jingshan, the origin of "Japanese Tea Ceremony"

蒙庵元聪(南宋庆元间径山第三十代住持)与日僧俊苾(1166—1227) Master Meng'an Yuancong, the 30th abbot of Jingshan Temple in Qingyuan time of the Southern Song Dynasty, and a Japanese monk, Master Junren (1166—1227)

净翁如琰(南宋嘉定年间径山第三十二代住持)与日僧道元 Master Ruyan, the 32nd abbot

of Jingshan Temple in Jiading time of the Southern Song Dynasty, and Master Daoyuan, a Japanese monk 无准师范 (南宋绍定淳祐年间径山第三十四代住持) 与日僧圆尔辨圆及神子荣尊、性才法心等 Master Wuzhun Shifan, the 34th abbot of Jingshan Temple in Shaoding Chunyou time of the Southern Song Dynasty, and a Japanese monk, Master Yuan'er Bianyuan, and Master Shenzi Rongzhun, Master Xingcai Faxin, etc

疾绝道冲 (南宋淳祐年间径山第三十五代住持) 与日僧心地觉心 (1207—1298) Master Jijue Daocong, the 35th abbot of Jingshan Temple in Chunyou time of the Southern Song Dynasty, and a Japanese monk, Master Xindi Juexin (1207—1298)

石溪心月 (南宋宝祐年间径山第三十六代住持) 与日僧元像静照 Master Shixi Xinyue, the 36th abbot of Jingshan Temple in Baoyou time of the Southern Song Dynasty, and a Japanese monk, Master Yuanxiang Jingzhao

偃溪广闻 (南宋宝祐年间径山第三十七代住持) 与日僧懽谷惟仙 Master Yanxi Guangwen, the 37th abbot of Jingshan Temple in Baoyou time of the Southern Song Dynasty, and a Japanese monk, Master Qiaogu Weixian

虚堂智愚 (南宋咸淳年间径山第四十代住持) 与日僧南浦沼明 (1235—1380)、寒岩义尹及巨山志源 Master Xutang Zhiyu, the 40th abbot of Jingshan Temple in Xianchun time of the Southern Song Dynasty, and a Japanese monk, Master Nanpu zhaoming (1235—1380), and Master Hanyan Yiyin, Master Jushan Zhiyuan

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Testimony of Tianmu Tea Bowl

“天目茶碗”的由来，缘于天目山径山禅寺 Tianmu Tea Bowl was originated from Tianmu Jingshan Temple.

天目茶碗”的产地 The place of origin of Tianmu Tea Bowl

“天目茶碗”的传播 Popularity of Tianmu Tea Bowl

宋元海上丝绸之路 Silk Road on the sea in Song and Yuan Dynasties

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约翁德俭 Master Wenye Dejian

嵩山居中 Master Songshan Juzhong

寂室元光 Master Jishi Yuanguang

可翁宗然 Master Kewen Zongran

友山士偈 Master Youshan Shisi

清溪透彻 Master Qingxi Touce

性海灵见 Master Xinghai Lingjian

中恕如心 Master Zhongshu Ruxin

雪舟等扬 Master Xuezhou Dengyang

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兀庵普宁 Master Wu'an Puning

大休正念 Master Daxiu Zhengnian

无学祖元 Master Wuxue Zuyuan

镜堂觉圆 Master Jingtang Jueyuan

一山一宁 Master Yishan Yining

石梁仁恭 Master Shiliang Renggong

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明嘉靖《西湖游览志余》对径山茶的记载 Notes about Jingshan tea in the "Records on Traveling the West Lake" in Jiajing time of the Ming Dynasty

清康熙《径山采茶歌》 "Song of Picking Tea on Jingshan Mountains" in Jiaqing time of the Qing Dynasty

清《龙井见闻录》之“径山茶” Jingshan tea in "Dragon Well Notes" of the Qing Dynasty

明清名儒笔下的径山茶 Jingshan tea described by some personages in the Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty

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日本茶禅界径山寻根访祖 The world of Japanese tea and Buddhism visited Jingshan to trace its history back.

纪念圆尔辨圆诞辰八百周年 The 800th anniversary of Master Yuan'er Bianyuan's birthday.

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Chinese Tea Sage Festival

2002年首届中国茶圣节 The first Chinese Tea Sage Festival in 2002

杭州陆羽与径山茶文化研究会的成立 The foundation of Hangzhou Luyu and Jingshan Tea Research Institute

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序

沈生荣

浙江大学农学院的历史可以追溯至晚清的浙江中等农业学堂。民国二年（1913），根据南京临时政府颁布的《实业学校令》，该校改称为省甲种农业学校。在1923年《浙江省农业学校十周年纪念刊》记载有《历届毕业生姓氏录》，有在农学系专攻茶学的吴觉农先生，他是丙辰（1916）第一次农学研究科毕业生第一名，也就是我国现代茶圣吴觉农先生。由此算来，吴觉农先生还是我们浙江大学茶学系的老校友。吴觉农先生（1897—1989），是新中国刚成立时的农业部副部长，对现代中国茶业贡献极大，研著颇丰，对中国古老茶业也十分关注。

1924年省甲种农业学校升格为浙江公立农业专门学校。1927年，浙江试行大学区制，成立国立第三中山大学，后改名为国立浙江大

学，浙江公立工业专门学校和浙江公立农业专门学校并入，为浙江大学工学院和浙江大学农学院。浙江大学农学院也即今天浙江大学华家池校区前身。

勤于研究茶史是本系的老传统，几乎和现代茶圣吴觉农同时期的茶学家，本系的老教授庄晚芳先生、张堂恒先生在勤慎治学中，对本书中涉及的径山茶，陆羽著《茶经》其地，中国茶叶的海外传播都倾注过相当多的精力，发表过许多非常有见地的文章。

茶学，是一门综合学科，随着现代科技的突飞猛进，更是向边缘学科纵深发展。浙江大学茶学系作为国家重点学科，我们在不遗余力从事茶叶科技研究和应用推广的同时，继往开来，以历史的责任感致力于茶史研究，以赋予中国茶业深厚的历史文化内涵。有鉴于此，我们计划出版茶考图说丛书，挖掘鲜为人知的第一手原始古籍、资料，首次面世的图片、实物，在探索中思考鉴别，以此来展示中国古老的茶业。茶考图说丛书之一《图说晚清民国茶马古道》，2004年已由农业出版社出版，其他将继续出版。

茶史考证，从大的范畴来讲，是社会科学。我长期从事茶叶生化的科研，对此涉猎不多。自然科学讲求真凭实据，以大量的科研数据讲话；而社会科学也讲求实据考证，以丰富的古籍典故，实物证据确立观点，凸现主题，在科学创新探索上，它们是相通的。本系兼职博士生导师赵大川先生早年长期从事农业喷灌设计施工，曾为杭州茶叶试验场场长。本书中大量的古籍原本、图片资料都是其个人珍藏。赵大川先生已出版有《龙井茶图考》、《图说晚清民国茶马古道》等书，包括写作这部《径山茶图考》，资料的收集延续了10余年，五



图1 吴觉农先生（左起第一人），在一次座谈会上发言
Picture 1 Mr. Wu Juenong (the first from the left) is making a speech in a symposium

易其稿，历经4年完成此书。为了适应快速发展的“读图时代”，使古老的茶史既具学术研究价值，又能通俗易读有广泛的读者，使我国古老的茶文化走向世界，本书力求图文并茂，提要和图片均以中英文对照说明。感谢赵燕女士校阅勘误，英文翻译，做了大量的工作。

本书的许多观点都是全新的，囿于水平，可能有欠妥之处，甚至谬误，请专家指正。由于许多古籍、图片均是首次应用，尽量使用原件，使专家学者，有识之志，可以对照资料进行鉴辨。

科学需要发现探索，我们将不断努力发现，勇于探索，为我国悠远古老的茶史，源远流长的茶文化尽一份责任，做一点贡献。

是为序。

图2 《浙江省农业学校十周年纪念刊》之“丙辰第一次农学研究科毕业生第一名吴觉农”

Picture 2 Wu Juenong, the first graduate of agricultural research department in the year of Bingchen. The picture was taken from the "Memorial Journal of Zhejiang Agricultural College's Tenth Anniversary"

歷屆畢業生姓氏錄				
丙辰第一次農學研究科畢業生				
姓名	字	籍貫	住址	通處
吳榮堂	覺農	上虞	城中署前	直接
楊興芝	人瑞	義烏	北鄉柳村	城內陳大生號轉
蔣步瀛	雲波	東陽	黃錢坂	直接
金爾成	汝玉	東陽	酒庭芳	直接
沈光照	季和	紹興	偏門外沈釀堰	直接
雷銘丹	震青	朝邑西	城內西街	順天館轉
陳鑑珍	萃儒	蕭山	城內十字街	直接
周汝沆	子灝	諸暨	小西鄉藏綠塢	轉交內火街都察院莊號
杜一桂	士驛	上虞	東鄉杜村	源順油燭號轉交
單緯章	菊亭	奉化	西渭溪	亭下積善堂藥材轉交
林廷悅	公懌	青田	山口鄉	直接
周銓元	士衡	諸暨	小西鄉藏綠塢	城內萬豫茶食號轉交
盧炳晃	麗廷	東陽	北門外亭塘	直接
浙江省農業學校十週紀念刊				
現在狀況				
燕湖第二農校教員				
省立第三苗圃助理員				
留學法國				
省立第四苗圃助理員				
農事試驗場技術員				
陝西省第一苗圃副長				
省立貧兒院教員				
未詳				
未詳				
浙省安徽省立第二農校教員				
處屬乙種農校教員				
本校農場助理				
浙江實業廳科員				
四十七				

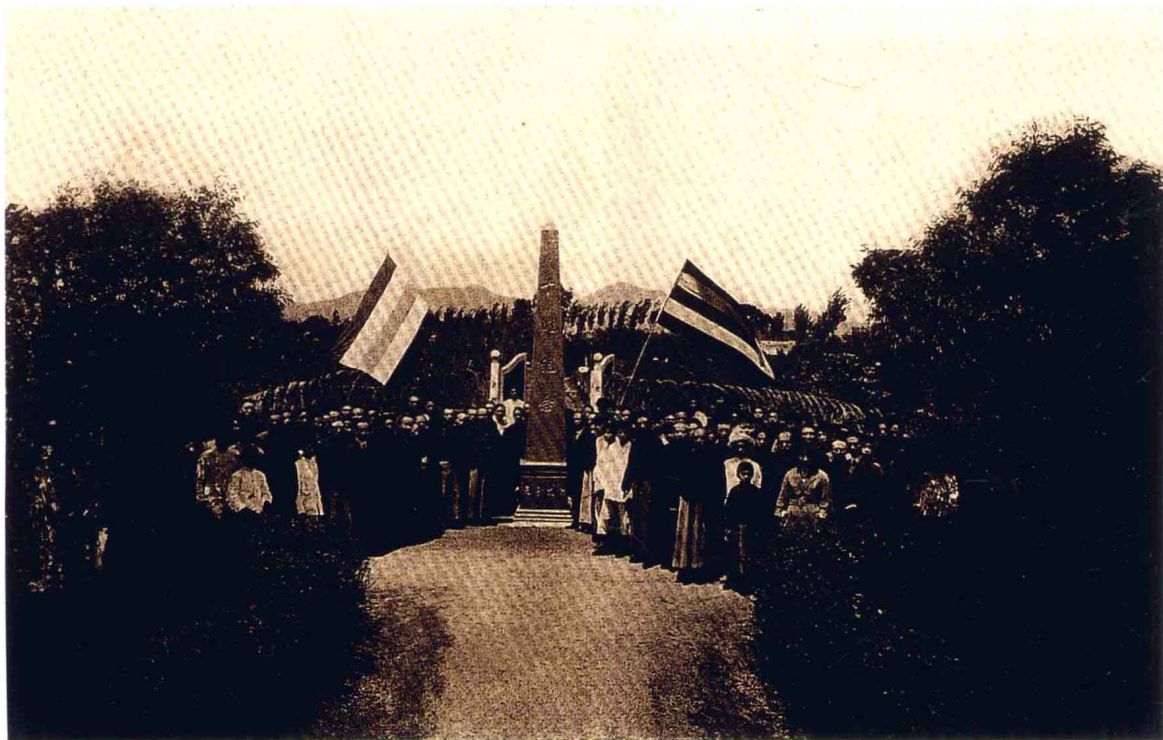


图3 1923年浙江省农业学校成立十周年摄影，不知道吴觉农先生有否在

Picture3 Photo of Zhejiang Agricultural College's Tenth Anniversary in 1923. It's not sure if Mr. Wu Juenong is in the crowd

Preface

Shen Shengrong

The agricultural institute of Zhejiang University can be traced back to Zhejiang Mid-dling School of Agriculture in the late Qing Dynasty. In the second year of the Republic of China (1913), it was renamed as the First School of Agriculture of Zhejiang Province according to the "Decree of Industrial School" issued by Nanjing Provisional Government. In the "Memorial Journal of Zhejiang Agricultural College's Tenth Anniversary" in 1923 was a directory of graduates of all previous years, including an excellent graduate, Wu Juenong, who came out first among the graduates of the agricultural research institute in the year of Bingchen (1916). He has been specializing in tea in the Agriculture Department, and is called "Modern Tea Sage". In addition, it should be noted that Mr. Wu is our old school-mate of the Tea Science Department in Zhejiang University. Mr. Wu Juenong (1897-1989) worked as the deputy minister of Board of Agriculture when New China was just established. He paid more attention and contributed a lot to the modern Chinese tea industry as well as the ancient Chinese tea industry, thus wrote plenty of research works on tea that are of great use.

In 1924, the First School of Agriculture of Zhejiang Province was upgraded to Zhejiang National Agricultural Professional School. As "University System" was put into practice on a trial basis in Zhejiang Province in 1927, the Third National Zhongshan University was founded, later was renamed as National Zhejiang University, including technical institute and agricultural institute of Zhejiang University which were Zhejiang National Technical Professional School and Zhejiang National Agricultural Professional School. The agricultural institute of Zhejiang University was the former of Huajiachi Campus of Zhejiang University today.

The agricultural institute of Zhejiang University has been attending to the study of tea history. There are many professors who devoted themselves to the study of tea, especially Pro. Zhuang Wanfang and Pro. Zhang Tangheng, who were almost in the same period as Modern Tea Sage, Wu Juenong. Pro. Zhuang and Pro. Zhang have devoted so much to the study of Jingshan tea (mentioned in the book), the place where Luyu wrote "Chronicle of Tea" and the overseas propagation of Jingshan Tea, and both published a lot of knowledgeable articles.

Tea Science is a comprehensive discipline. With the rapid development of the modern technology, it is gradually developing towards interdisciplinary. As Tea Science Department of Zhejiang University is the national key discipline, we are making a great effort to study tea technology and its practice and popularization. Meanwhile from time to time by a sense of responsibility of history we are urged on to study tea history to grant deep historical and cultural connotation to Chinese tea industry, carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future. With these facts, we plan to publish a series of

"Pictorial Description of Tea". With the discovery of some first-hand arcane original ancient books, materials, photographs and objects, we can take them into careful consideration and then make a proper judgment so as to present Chinese ancient tea industry. One of the series of "Pictorial Description of Tea", "Pictorial Description of the Ancient Routes for Tea and Horses' Trade from the Late Qing Dynasty through the Republic of China" was published in 2004 by Agricultural Publishing House, and others will be published one after another soon.

Investigation on tea history, considering from a large range, is a social science. As I major in scientific research of tea biochemistry rather than tea history, I've seldom dabbled in the field of tea history. Natural science and social science are interlinked the way they explore scientific innovation, as natural science is clearly and definitely based on conclusive evidence and plentiful scientific research data, while social science is also seeking substantial evidence and literary quotation from ancient books to support its point. Fortunately, Pro. Zhao Dachuan, pluralistic doctoral tutor in our department, is an experienced and careful man, who was in charge of Hangzhou tea experiment field and had been engaged in agricultural irrigation for long. This book shows readers lots of originals of ancient books and pictorial information that are the author, Mr. Zhao Dachuan's decades of collection and research efforts. It's his great interest and persistence in collection that resulted in the publication of "Investigation on Dragon Well Tea through Pictures" and "Pictorial Description of the Ancient Routes for Tea and Houses Trade from the Late Qing Dynasty through the Republic of China". It should be noted that he has spent more than ten years merely on the collection of pictorial data and original materials, and in order to complete his works, "Investigation on Jingshan Tea through Pictures", he has revised it for five times within the period of four years. The book strives for excellent texts as well as vivid pictures in order to be adapted to the rapidly developing age of reading. We hope our ancient tea history is not only valuable in its academic research but also easy to understand so that it could attract a great number of readers. In addition, to propagate our ancient tea culture overseas, the abstract and pictures in the book are both in Chinese and English. So render thanks to Miss Zhao Yan, who has spent much time reviewing and correcting this book and doing lots of technical translation.

There are many new opinions in the book. However, we think we are still not up to scratch, and there might be something improper or even wrong. We'd be so glad if experts could point out some mistakes that we could correct them in time. Besides, because of the first adoption of many materials of ancient books and pictures, we try to use the originals; we sincerely hope specialists and those of insight can help us appraise them.

Since science needs continual discovery and investigation, we will strive to do what we can and make some contribution to our ancient tea history and tea culture.

That is the preface.

Jan.1, 2005