



历史活化石

# 酒

Chinese Wine

「开君一壶酒，  
细酌对春风」

刘勇◎编著



全国百佳图书出版单位  
时代出版传媒股份有限公司  
黄山书社

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在中华民族五千多年的历史长河中，酒和酒文化一直占据着重要地位。酒是一种特殊的食品，属于物质生活，但酒又融于人们的精神生活之中。在中国的文明史中，酒几乎渗透到社会生活中的各个领域，中国人饮酒的意义常常超出饮酒行为本身。

中国古人将酒的作用归纳为三类：酒以治病，酒以养老，酒以成礼。国家的各类盛典、百姓的重要活动，通常都设佳宴，用酒招待宾客，以表隆重，以示礼节。饮酒的过程，常常是文化的传播过程，其中不乏思想的交流、智慧的展示、信息的分享、感情的联络。数千年来，中国酒文化被演绎得丰富多彩，醇香绵长。

在世界酿酒史上，中国酒更是独树一帜。酒曲酿酒是中国酿酒的精华，中国人用酒曲造酒要比欧洲人早3000多年，这受益于中国悠久的农业文明史。公元前138年张骞出使西域带回葡萄，

During the more than 5,000 years of Chinese history, wine and wine culture has always occupied an important position. Wine is a special form of food belonging to the material category. Yet wine has also entered people's spiritual life. In the course of Chinese civilization, wine has almost penetrated into all spheres of social life. The significance of wine-drinking often goes beyond the drinking itself.

Ancient Chinese people summarized the role of wine into three categories: to treat diseases, to maintain good health, and to beef-up rituals. During all kinds of state ceremonies or important civil events, banquets furnished with good wine were usually hosted to entertain the guests, to mark the significance of the occasion and to show hospitality of the host. The course of wine-drinking always involved a process of cultural dissemination, where views were exchanged, wisdoms displayed, information shared and emotions enhanced. During the past several thousand years, Chinese wine culture has been interpreted as a rich and colorful one, like the lingering aroma of wine.

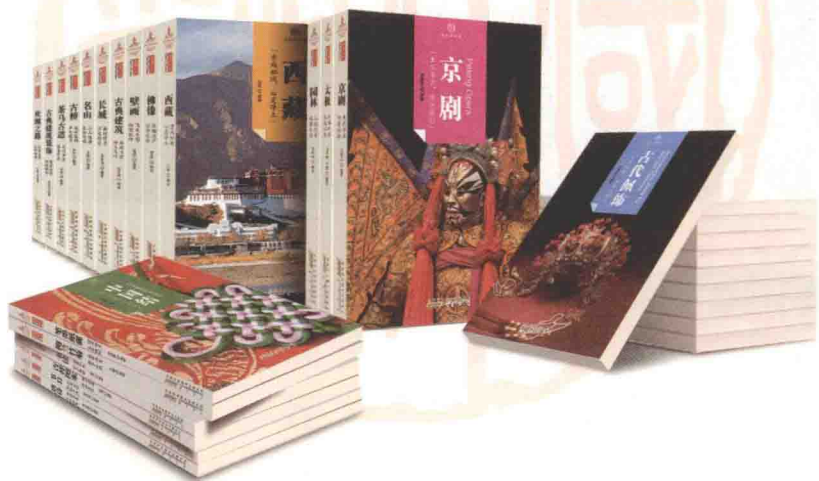
引进酿酒艺人，中国开始酿造葡萄酒，葡萄酒传入中国比传到法国尚早七八百年。中国在东汉时期发明的蒸馏术，自18世纪传入欧洲后，使西方自古以麦芽淀粉糖化谷物、再用酵母菌石糖发酵的传统技术大大提高。中国对世界酒业的另外一个贡献是煮酒以防酸败。中国北宋的《北山酒经》中较详细地记述了煮酒加热技术，而西方各国采用煮酒加热技术的时间比中国晚七百多年。

“中国的酒世界”与“世界的中国酒”是“中国名片”的两个面。如果了解中国，就有必要了解中国酒，了解中国独特的酒文化。



China has been a unique case in the wine history of the world. The essence of wine-making in China is to make wine with yeast. The time when Chinese people in ancient times began to use yeast to make wine was 3,000 years earlier than that of the Europeans. This is certainly related to China's long history of agricultural civilization. In 138 B.C., Zhang Qian was sent on a mission to the Western Regions and brought back grapes and wine artisans. Since then China began to produce grape wine. This was some seven or eight hundred years earlier than that in France. China invented the distilling technology during the Eastern Han Dynasty. When the technology was introduced to Europe in the eighteenth Century, it greatly improved the traditional brewery technology in the occident, which involved two steps, saccharifying cereals with malt starch and fermenting with microzyme sugar. Another contribution China made to the world was to cook the wine in order to prevent acerbity or deterioration. The book *North Mountain Wine Scripture* published during the Northern Song Dynasty Period elaborated the wine cooking and heating technology. This was more than seven hundred years earlier than that in the occident.

“The wine world in China” and “Chinese wine in the world” can be regarded as the two sides of “China's business card”. If someone wants to learn about China, it is necessary for him/her to learn about Chinese wines and the unique wine culture in China.



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- |                          |                            |
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| <b>书法</b><br>翰墨千年，纸上春秋   | <b>古代科学</b><br>格物致知，天工开物   |
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# 中国酒的历史

## History of Chinese Wine

中国酿酒、饮酒的历史悠长久远，酒之所兴，可追溯至上古。在历史长河中，中国的酿酒技艺日益精进，与之相随的酒文化也日渐丰富。中国人酿造的酒闪烁着智慧的火花，常在不经意间成为酒中之珍，流芳百世。酒在中国社会的历史演进中颇具影响，无论在国际宴饮、礼仪社交，抑或日常生活中都可见其踪影，是中国历史文化中不可或缺的一部分。

China enjoys a long history on wine brewing and wine drinking. The emergence of Chinese wine could be traced back to ancient times. In the course of history, the improvement of wine brewing technology in China has always been accompanied by the enrichment of the wine culture. Shining the sparks of wisdom, Chinese wine has often unintentionally become a cherished variety within the world wine community with enduring fame. Wine occupied an important position in the course of Chinese history. Wine has been indispensable for international banquets, social events and daily activities. Indeed, wine has comprised an integral part of the Chinese history and the Chinese culture.



## > 中国酒的起源

中国酒的起源时间至少早于4600多年前的“仓颉造字”，所以文字记载也不足以为据。约7000年以前，在西安半坡村先民使用的陶器中，有“酉”形罐出现；到新



- 刻划鸟纹陶尊（新石器时代）  
Pottery Container with Bird Patterns (Neolithic Age, approx. 8500-4500 years ago)

## > Origin of Chinese Wine

Chinese wine originated at least earlier than the time when “Cang Jie created the Chinese Characters” about 4,600 years ago. So the written records are insufficient as evidence of the history of Chinese wine. About 7,000 years ago, pottery jars were used by ancestors of the Banpo Village people near Xi'an City. During the late Neolithic Age Period, many earthen utensils, such as wine or offering containers, pots, wine cups and mugs appeared. Cang Jie was born in Baishui County of Shaanxi Province, one of the cradles of Chinese wine. Cang Jie was the designated historiographer of the Yellow Emperor, but unfortunately among the twenty-eight characters he created and survived the times, the word “wine” was not included.



• 陶壶（良渚文化）

Pottery Flagon (Liangzhu Culture, 3300 B.C. - 2200 B.C.)

石器时代晚期，已有大量陶制的酒器，如尊、壶、盅、杯等。仓颉出生在中国酒发祥地之一的陕西省白水县。他是黄帝的史官，可惜留存下来的28个字中没有“酒”字。

酒史也长于有记载的国史，可谓“先有酒，后有国”。《酒谱》中的说法更是带有神话色彩：

“酒，酒星之作也。”中国人的祖先中有认为，酒是天上的“酒星”造的。《晋书·天文志》中说：

“轩辕右角南三星曰酒旗，酒官之旗也，主宴飧饮食。”轩辕，是中国古星名，共包括70颗星，其中12颗星属狮子星座。古人认为酒旗三星即属于狮子座中的星宿。

关于中国酒的起源有多种说法，目前考古发现的酿造酒的痕迹，已经使学者将其追溯到9000年以前。自然酒与酿造酒不同，所以

The history of wine is also longer than that of the recorded history of states and dynasties. It has been said that “Chinese wine came into existence before states.” The story given in the book *Map of Wine* about the origin of wine was rather mythical, saying that “Chinese wine was the masterpiece of the Wine Star in heaven.” Chinese people in ancient times believed in this theory. The book *Jin Record-Astronomy Chapter* stated that “the three stars to the south of the Xuanyuan Constellation are flags of the Wine Star, who was in charge of food and beverage during banquets”. Xuanyuan was the name of an ancient Chinese constellation, comprising seventy stars, among which twelve were members of the Leo Constellation. In ancient times, the Chinese people believed that the three Wine Flag Stars belonged to the Leo Constellation family.





## 仓颉造字

在文字出现以前，人们最初以结绳的方式记事，即大事打一大结，小事打一小结，相连的事打一连环结。后来又采用刀刻的方式记事，即用刀在竹木上刻上符号作为记事。随着社会的进步与发展，需要记录的事情越来越多，结绳和刀刻已经不能满足人们的需要。

仓颉是黄帝时的史官，相传他四目重瞳，非常聪明。他受到乌龟背上花纹的启发，根据所见事物的形状与特征，创造出许多不同的符号，并且定义了每一种符号所代表的意义。他把这种符号叫做“字”。

传说仓颉造字成功后，“天雨粟，鬼夜哭”。因为文字的产生方便了人们记事传情，值得庆贺，所以下粟如雨；而有了文字之后，人们也更加聪明，但是伴随而来的还有欺伪狡诈、争夺杀戮，从此天下永无宁日，所以连鬼也哭了。



• 仓颉造字

Cang Jie Creating Characters



## Cang Jie Creating Chinese Characters

Before the creation of characters, people kept records by tying knots, i.e., big knots representing important events while small knots representing ordinary activities, and a series of knots representing a series of events. Later, people kept records by notching the wood, i.e., notching signs on wood or bamboo sheets with knives. With social progress and development, more and more things and events needed to be recorded. Knotting and notching alone could no longer meet people's needs for recording.

Cang Jie was a historiographer during the Yellow Emperor Period. As legend had it Cang Jie had four eyes and was very bright. Enlightened by patterns on the shell of tortoise, he created all kinds of signs and marks to represent things and events according to their shapes and characteristics. And he also defined the meaning of each sign or mark. He called these signs and marks "characters".

Legend also had it that after Cang Jie created the characters successfully, "it was raining cereals in the daytime, and the ghosts cried at night." This was because the creation of characters helped people keep records, so it was something to be celebrated. However, people became so smart after the creation of characters. Some resorted to malpractices such as cheating and defrauding, fighting and slaughtering. From then on, the world lost its peace and harmony. Even the ghosts cried in pain.



- 甲骨文“酒”字、金文“酒”字  
酒在甲骨文和金文古体中载为“酉”字。

Character "wine" in Oracle bone inscriptions and Bronze inscriptions

The Chinese character "wine" depicted in the Oracle bone inscriptions and Bronze inscriptions.

分别有其说法。虽然中国古籍中对远古的“猿酒”与“兽乳酒”等自然酒多有记述，但缺乏翔实的考证，故不具严格的文化意义。

“猿酒说”：猿猴将果实丢弃或贮藏在石缝树洞中，其糖分自然发酵成酒浆，从旧石器时期的猿人时代饮至新石器时期的先民阶段，距今10000年左右。关于中国猿猴造酒的例证，最有力的说明是江苏泗洪县双沟镇的“醉猿”化石。1977年，在双沟镇的中新世的砾岩层中，发现了保留有第1—3上臼齿的左上颌骨的猿化石。学者发现其骨骼上浸透有酒的成分。翌年，中科院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所的专家李传夔将此化石命名为双沟醉



• 砖雕壁画《猿猴造酒》  
Brick Mural Painting "Apes Making Wine"

There were many versions on the origin of Chinese wine. According to archeological findings, scholars had already traced the wine-making history to 9,000 years ago. As natural wine differs from brewed wine, stories about their origins also differ. Although there have been quite some descriptions on natural wine such as the "ape wine" and the "beast-milk wine" in ancient Chinese books, there have been few verified evidence. So such statements do not bear any cultural significance in the strict sense of the term.

The "Ape Wine Version" claimed that almost 10,000 years ago, apes discarded or stored fruits in stone crannies or tree holes, where the sugar content was naturally fermented into juice. The juice was drunk by ape-men during the Paleolithic Age and by early men during the Neolithic Age. The most potent evidence of Chinese apes making wine could be found in the *Dionysopithecus* fossil found in Shuanggou Town, Sihong County, Jiangsu Province. In 1977, Chinese experts and scholars found that, in the conglomerate terrain of Miocene Epoch in Shuanggou Town, there was an ape fossil of the left maxilla with the first to the third upper molars. Experts





#### • 双沟大曲、双沟醉猿酒

双沟大曲产于“醉猿”的故乡，属于浓香型白酒，具有“色清透明，香气浓郁，风味协调，尾净余长”的风格。清朝晚期，双沟大曲曾参加南洋名酒赛，被评为第一名，并荣获金质奖章。

#### Shuangou Daqu Wine and Shuangou Drunken Ape Wine

Produced in the hometown of “drunken apes”, the Shuangou Daqu Wine was a strong-aroma wine, featured by “transparent color, deep aroma, harmonious taste and lingering charm”. During the late Qing Dynasty, Shuangou Daqu Wine participated in the Contest of Famous Wine in the South Asian Region and won the first prize with a gold medal.

猿。后来人类采集蜂蜜等，再模仿猿酒改善为果酒，与酿造酒的历史衔接。

“兽乳酒说”：指人类进入农耕社会前的远古时期，渔猎到的畜兽乳汁内的蛋白质和乳糖不期自然发酵，形成原始奶酒，再经人工特意制造成的酒，在《礼记小雅·礼运篇》中称为“醴酪”。

“空桑稷饭说”：晋代江统在《酒诰》中称：“有饭不尽，委余空桑，郁积成味，久蓄气芳，本出于此，不由奇方。”该文章较早提出了谷物自然发酵酿酒学说。

关于酿造酒也有不同说法。

found the skeleton of the ape was soaked with wine ingredients. In the following year, Li Chuankui, an expert of the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology (IVPP) under the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), named this fossil the *Dionysopithecus Shuangouensis*. Later, people collected honey and fruits to simulate the ape wine, and gradually improved it into fruit wine, bridging the gap between natural wine and brewed wine.

The “Beast-milk Wine Version” claimed that in ancient times before mankind started agriculture and farming activities, protein and milk sugar in captured beast and animal milk were