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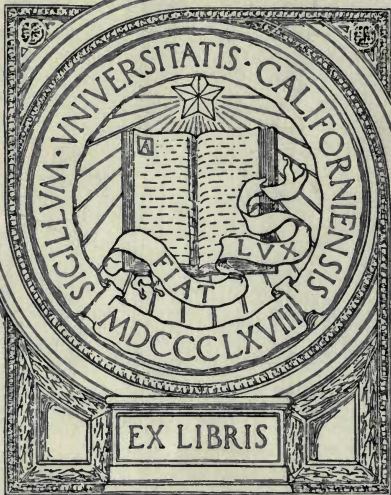


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LIST OF
THE PRINCIPAL TEA DISTRICTS IN CHINA

AND

NOTES ON THE NAMES APPLIED TO THE VARIOUS KINDS

OF

BLACK AND GREEN TEA.

BLACK TEA DISTRICTS.

湖北省

PROVINCE OF HOO-PEH.

咸寧縣	<i>Han-ning</i>	} Districts in the pre- fecture of Woo-chang 武昌府
蒲圻縣	<i>P'oo-ke</i>	
崇陽縣	<i>Ts'ung-yang</i>	
通山縣	<i>T'ung-shan</i>	
興國州	<i>Hing-kwō</i>	
長陽縣	<i>Chang-yang</i>	} Districts in the pre- fecture of E-chang 宜昌府
鶴峯州	<i>Hō-fung</i>	

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1876

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馬橋舖 *Ma-kh'eaou p'oo* is a small town about 9 miles to the South-west of the city of Han-ning.

柏整 *Peh-tun* is about 15 miles South-east of the city of Han-ning.

Teas from these two places reach the River Yang-tsze at 金口 *Kin-kh'ow*, about 18 miles above Hankow.

羊樓洞 *Yang-low-tung*

羊樓司 *Yang-low-sze*

are situated about 21 miles to the South-west of the city of P'oo-ke. Teas from these places pass down by water through 新店 *Sin-t'een*, a small place, 9 miles distant, then through the province of Hoo-nan to 島口 *Taoukh'ow* on the Yang-tsze, 103 miles above Hankow.

大沙平 *Ta-sha-p'ing* is about 18 miles East of the city of Ts'ung-yang.

小沙平 *Seaou-sha-p'ing* is about 10 miles from Ts'ung-yang.

白霓橋 *Peh-ne-kh'eaou* is about 5 miles from Ts'ung-yang.

Teas from these places pass down to 陸溪口 *Lühkh'e-kh'ow* on the Yang-tsze, 93 miles above Hankow.

楊芳林 *Yang-fang-lin*, in the district of T'ung-shan.

Teas from the district of T'ung-shan are taken by land to Peh-tun, and then on to Hankow by the water route.

龍湫 *Lung-k'iang* in the district of Hing-kwō is about 20 miles to the East of the city of T'ung-shan.

Lung-k'iang is situated on a river, which, flowing past the city of Hing-kwō, falls into the Yang-tsze at 富池口 *Foo-che-kh'ow*, just below the Split Hill, and about 40 miles above Kew-k'iang.

湖南省

PROVINCE OF HOO-NAN.

臨湘縣	<i>Lin-sëang</i>	} Districts in the prefecture of Yǒ-chow. 岳州府
平江縣	<i>P'ing-këang</i>	
安化縣	<i>Ngan-hwa</i>	} Districts in the prefecture of Chang-sha. 長沙府
湘潭縣	<i>Sëang-t'an</i>	
瀏陽縣	<i>Lew-yang</i>	
醴陵縣	<i>Le-ling</i>	

雲溪 *Yun-kh'e* is a small town, about 18 miles South of the city of Lin-sëang.

聶家市 *Në-këa-she* is about 27 miles from the city of Lin-sëang.

白荆橋 *Peh-king-kh'eaou* is about 18 miles from the city of Lin-sëang.

Teas from these districts pass down to the Yang-tsze at Taou-kh'ow.

長壽街 *Chang-show-keae* is an important town, about 2½ miles East of the city of P'ing-këang.

高橋 *Kaou-kh'eaou* is distant 24 miles from P'ing-këang.

晉坑 *Tsin-kh'äng* is 9 miles West of P'ing-këang, on the river running from Chang-show-keae past the city of P'ing-këang to the Tung-t'ing lake.

漁口 *Yu-kh'ow* is 9 miles below Tsin-kh'äng on the same river.

The teas from these districts, after passing through the Tung-t'ing lake, enter the Yang-tsze at Yǒ-chow.

江西省

PROVINCE OF KĒANG-SE.

武寧縣 <i>Woo-ning (hĕen)</i>	}	Districts in the prefecture of Nan-chang. 南昌府
義寧州 <i>E-ning (chow)</i>		
龍泉縣 <i>Lung-ts'euēn</i>	}	District in the prefecture of Keih-ngan 吉安府
瑞昌縣 <i>Shwuy-chang</i>		
	}	District in the prefecture of Kew-kĕang 九江府

河口 *Ho-kh'ow*, a town, 9 miles North of the city of 鉛山縣 *Yuen-shan*, in the prefecture of 廣信府 *Kwang-sin*.

Teas from these districts are brought by water to *Kew-kĕang*.

安徽省

PROVINCE OF NGAN-HWUY.

建德縣 *Kĕen-teh*, a district in the prefecture of 池州府 *Che-chow*.

六安州 *Lŭh-ngan (chow)*, an inferior prefecture in the West of the province.

福建省

PROVINCE OF FŪH-KĒEN.

政和縣	<i>Ching-ho</i>	} Districts in the prefecture of Kéen-ning. 建寧府
松溪縣	<i>Sung-kh'e</i>	
建陽縣	<i>Kéen-yang</i>	
崇安縣	<i>Ts'ung-ngan</i>	
邵武縣	<i>Shaou-woo</i>	} Districts in the prefecture of Shaou-woo. 邵武府
光澤縣	<i>Kwang-tseh</i>	
尤溪縣	<i>Yew-kh'e</i>	} Districts in the prefecture of Yen-p'ing. 延平府
沙縣	<i>Sha (hēen)</i>	
永安縣	<i>Yung-ngan</i>	
順昌縣	<i>Shun-chang</i>	
將樂縣	<i>Tsëang-lo</i>	
漳平縣	<i>Chang-p'ing</i>	} Districts in the inferior prefecture of Lung-yen (chow) 龍巖州.
寧洋縣	<i>Ning-yang</i>	
安溪縣	<i>Ngan-kh'e</i>	} District in the prefecture of Ts'eu-en-chow 泉州府

赤石街 *Ch'ih-shih-keae*, a small town, 5 miles to the South of the city of Ts'ung-ngan.

星村 *Sing-ts'un*, a town in the district of Ts'ung-ngan, situated on the celebrated 九曲溪 *Kew-kh'eũh-kh'e* or stream of the nine windings. This town is close to the Woo-e hills, through which the stream flows for a distance of about 5 miles from Sing-ts'un to Woo-e kung, where it joins the river Min,

水吉 *Shwuy-keih*, a town about 21 miles to the East of the city of Këen-yang.

麻沙 *Ma-sha*, a town about 21 miles to the West of the city of Këen-yang.

界首 *Keae-show*, an important mart about 18 miles East of the city of Shaou-woo, and 9 miles West of Ma-sha.

大湖 *Ta-hoo* and

小湖 *Seaou-hoo* give their names to Rapids on the river between Shwuy-keih and the city of Këen-ning (foo); they are situated about 11 miles below Shwuy-keih and 25 miles above Këen-ning.

洋口 *Yang-kh'ow*, a town about 30 miles North-west of the city of Yen-p'ing, and 9 miles East of the city of Shun-chang.

黃坑 *Hwang-k'ang*, about 30 miles East of the city of Yen-p'ing.

高橋 *Kaou-kh'eaou*, about 20 miles North of the city of Sha (hëen).

湧溪 *Yung-kh'e*, a town about 21 miles North-east of the city of Sha (hëen).

白林鋪 *Peh-lin p'oo*, a town close to the district city of **福鼎縣** *Füh-ting* in the prefecture of **福寧府** *Füh-ning*.

北嶺 *Peh-ling*, a mountain pass, which gives its name to a small tea-district, about 15 miles North of the city of Füh-chow.

丹陽 *Tan-yang*, a small town, about 33 miles North-north-east of the city of Füh-chow.

臺灣府 *T'ae-wan foo*, or the Island of Formosa.

廣東省

PROVINCE OF KWANG-TUNG.

南海縣	<i>Nan-hae</i>	} Districts in the prefecture of Kwang-chow.
清遠縣	<i>Ts'ing-yuen</i>	
花縣	<i>Hwa (h'een)</i>	
		廣州府
鶴山縣	<i>Hō-shan</i>	} District in the prefecture of Chaou-kh'ing
和平縣	<i>Ho-p'ing</i>	} Districts in the prefecture of Hwuy-chow
河源縣	<i>Ho-yuen</i>	
羅定州	<i>Lo-ting (chow)</i> , an inferior prefecture in the West of the province.	
		惠州府

西樵山 *Se-ts'eaou shan*, a hill in the district of Nan-hae.

橫河 *Hwang-ho*, a small place in the district of Ts'ing-yuen.

大山 *Ta-shan*, a hill in the district of Hō-shan.

古勞 *Koo-laou*, a small place in the district of Hō-shan.

三多竹 *San-to-ch'ih*, a town about 25 miles East of the city of Hwuy-chow.

九連山 *Kew-l'een shan* on the borders of the province of K'iang-se, about 15 miles North of the city of Ho-p'ing.

急水 *Ke'ih-shwuy*, a small place in Lo-ting chow.

雲南省

PROVINCE OF YUN-NAN.

普洱府 *Poo-urh*, a prefecture in the South-west of the province.

GREEN TEA DISTRICTS.

安徽省

PROVINCE OF NGAN-HWUY.

歙縣	<i>Heh (hëen)</i>	} Districts in the prefecture of Hwuy-chow. 徽州府
黟縣	<i>Heh (hëen)</i>	
婺源縣	<i>Woo-yuen</i>	
休甯縣	<i>Hew-ning</i>	
祁門縣	<i>Ke-mun</i>	
太平縣	<i>Tae-p'ing</i>	} District in the prefecture of Ning-kwō 寧國府

屯溪 *Tun-kh'e*, a large town in the district of Hew-ning, about 15 miles South-west of the city of Hwuy-chow.

This is the most important mart for Green Teas. It is situated on the 縣港河 *Hëen-këang ho*, a tributary of the Tseen-tang river, which falls into the sea at Hang-chow. The teas are conveyed from Tun-kh'e to Ningpo for shipment to Shanghae. The natural route for the tea is through the city of Hang-chow to Shanghae, but this would involve the export duty falling into the hands of the Governor-General of Këang-nan and Këang-se; the Governor-General of Füh-këen and Che-këang therefore places a prohibitive duty on Tea at Hang-chow, thus diverting the Teas to Ningpo where they pay export duty within his jurisdiction.

江西省

PROVINCE OF KĒANG-SE.

德興縣	<i>Teh-hing</i>	} Districts in the prefecture of Jaou-chow.
浮梁縣	<i>Fow-leang</i>	

饒州府

Teas from these districts, and also from Woo-yuen and Ke-mun in Ngan-hwuy, pass down by water to the Po-yang lake, and then on to Kew-kēang.

浙江省

PROVINCE OF CHE-KĒANG.

平水 *Ping-shwuy*, a small town, about 9 miles South of the city of 紹興府 Shaou-hing.

華埠 *Hwa-fow*, a small town, about 7 miles Southwest of the district city of 開化縣 Kh'ae-hwa, in the prefecture of 衢州府 Kh'eu-chow.

Teas from these places pass through Ningpo to Shanghae for reasons already given.

NOTES ON THE NAMES APPLIED TO TEA.

Before proceeding with these notes, it may be as well to mention that the word "Tea" is derived from "Tây," the pronunciation in the Amoy dialect of 茶. This character is pronounced in various ways throughout China, and it is generally represented in English by Cha. It is used not only for Tea, but for the Tea oil tree, and other members of the Camellia family.

BLACK TEAS.

These are called by the Chinese 紅茶 (Hung Cha) Red Teas.

Congjou is derived from Kong-hoo, the Amoy pronunciation of 工夫 (Kung-foo) which means "work or labour."

Souchong is derived from 小種 (Seaou-chung) which means "small sort."

Paou-chong is derived from 包種 (Paou-chung), which means "wrapped sort." This is also called Padre Souchong from the fact of the priests, at the Woo-e shan (Bohea hills) and other celebrated places, cultivating and preparing very choice teas, which are packed in small paper bundles, each of which is supposed to be the produce of one shrub only.

Flowery Pekoe.—This is called in Chinese 白毫 (Peh-haou), which means "white down," because it is picked before the leaf-bud has expanded, at which time the convoluted part is covered with a down-like substance.

Oolong is a corruption of 烏龍 (Woo-lung), which means literally Black Dragon. The origin of this term

being applied to a description of Tea is stated to be as follows:—A Tea-planter named Soo 蘇 noticed that one of his plants bore leaves of remarkable fragrance, and, after carefully watching the plant day by day so as to ascertain the cause, discovered a Black Serpent coiled round the stem of the bush, which remained there for a considerable period. The tree then became known as the ‘Black Dragon,’ and it was in great repute for grafting. The seeds of this tree did not produce such good plants as those propagated by grafts. This is said to have occurred at Seao-hoo on the river between the city of Këen-ning and Shwuy-keih.

Caper is called in Chinese 雙製 (Shwang-che), which means “doubly manipulated,” much labour being bestowed on its preparation with the feet as well as hands. The term *Caper* was probably given, owing to its resemblance to the flower buds of the *Caper* bush.

Scented Caper is called in Chinese 珠蘭 (Choo-lan), on account of its being scented with the flowers of the 眞珠蘭 Chin-choo-lan or 魚子蘭 Yu-tsze-lan (*Aglaia odorata*).

Scented Orange Pekoe is called in Chinese 花香 (Hwa-heang), which means literally “aroma of flowers.” The blossom of the 桂花 Kwei-hwa is most commonly used for scenting this description of tea.

Bohea is derived from Boó-ê, the Amoy pronunciation of 武彝 (Woo-e), the name of the celebrated hills in the province of Füh-keen. It is somewhat surprising that this name should be given to the very commonest description of Black Tea, while the hills themselves have been always famous for producing the very finest kinds.

GREEN TEAS.

These are called by the Chinese 綠茶 (Lüh-cha) Green Teas, and 松蘿茶 (Sung-lo-cha), Sung-lo being the name of a hill where Green Tea is supposed to have been first discovered.

Gunpowder is called 小珠 (Seaou-choo) "small pearls," and various expressions are used to designate the different qualities, thus:—

蔴珠 (Ma-choo) Hemp (seed) pearls.

寶珠 (Paou-choo) Precious pearls.

芝珠 (Che-choo) Sesamun (seed) pearls.

The very best Gunpowders from the P'ing-shwuy district are called 蝦目 (Hea-müh) Crabs-eyes.

Imperial is called 大珠 (Ta-choo) "large pearls," and the different qualities are designated, thus:—

珍珠 (Chin-choo) Oyster pearls.

圓珠 (Yuen-choo) Round pearls.

熙珠 (He-choo) Pearly hyson kind.

Young Hyson is so called, because it is similar to but smaller than Hyson. The Chinese call it 雨前 (Yu-tseen), literally "before Yu," which implies that it is picked before 穀雨 Kūh-yu, a term which falls on or about 20th April every year. The different qualities are distinguished, thus:—

娥眉 (Ngo-mei) Imperial concubine's eyebrows.

眉雨 (Mei-yu) Eyebrows picked before Kūh-yu.

芽雨 (Ya-yu) Buds do.

熙雨 (He-yu) Hyson kind do.

Other expressions are also used, such as:—

鳳眉 (Fung-mei) Phoenix eyebrows.

秀眉 (Sew-mei) Elegant eyebrows.

Hyson.—This word is a corruption of 熙春 (He-hun), which means literally “vigorous or flourishing spring,” but the characters do not bear translating in this case.

Ball in his work on the cultivation and manufacture of tea, states that the characters “He-chun” formed the hong name of a Tea merchant named Le, who was engaged in the Tea-trade in the district of Hew-ning, during the reign of Kh’ang-he (A.D. 1662-1722).

Another explanation is that He-chun was the name of the daughter of the Tea merchant Le, and that this particular kind of tea was called after her, because she was the first person to separate the leaves, so as to make what is called Hyson.

Members of this same family are still engaged in the Green Tea trade, and the celebrated chop 李亦馨 (Le-yih-hing) continues to be made by them.

The different qualities of Hyson are described as follows:—

眉熙 (Mei-he) Eyebrows Hyson.

正熙 (Ching-he) Best Hyson.

副熙 (Foo-he) Second (best) Hyson.

Twankay.—This term is derived from 屯溪 Tun-kh’e, the well known mart about 15 miles to the South-west of the city of Hwuy-chow.

This description of tea is, however, generally called by the Chinese 松蘿 (Sung-lo), from the celebrated Sung-lo shan before alluded to; and here we have another instance of the commonest descriptions of tea being named from places most celebrated for producing and manufacturing the very best kinds.

Sung-lo shan is a small hill about 4 miles to the

North of the city of Hew-ning. It is also called 金佛山 (Kin-fūh shan) "Golden Buddha hill," and is stated to be 160 jin in height, or say about 1,500 English feet. This hill was visited by Fortune in 1848, when he found that tea was no longer cultivated upon it.

In describing the different qualities, the following characters are used as prefixes:—

公 司	Kung-sze.
鄣 山	Chang-shan.
黃 山	Hwang-shan.
天 都	T'ien-too.
白 嶽	Peh-yǒ.
華 山	Hwa-shan.
眼 生	Yen-sǎng.
上 品	Shang-pin.
揀 選	Kéen-seuen.

Kung-sze, which means literally "public company," stands for the old East India Company.

Chang-shan is the name of a famous hill in the Northern part of the Woo-yuen district.

Hwang-shan, meaning Imperial or Yellow Mountains is a celebrated group of spiculated hills in the prefecture of Hwuy-chow, famous for producing the best Tea.

T'ien-too is the name of one of the highest and most noted peaks in this group; the Chinese call it 900 jin in height, or about 8,500 English feet.

Peh-yǒ stands for Peh-yǒ shan, also called 齊雲巖 Tse-yun-yen. This is another celebrated group of peaks about 9 miles to the West of the city of Hew-ning.

Hwa-shan is a contraction of 九華山 Kew-hwa-shan, a cluster of peaks in the district of 青陽縣 Ts'ing-yang, and about 20 miles from the town of Ta-tung on the Yang-tsze.

Yen-sǎng is ambiguous, but means generally "very fine."

Shang-pin means "best," and Këen-seuen, "selected."

It is now very generally recognised that either Black or Green Tea can be made from the same plant. No doubt some districts produce Tea more suitable for being made into Black than Green, but it is well known that at one time the leaf in the Woo-ning district was made into Green Tea, while it is now made into Black; and in Këen-teh the leaf is made into Black or Green, or Black and Green, according to the demand at the time.

The essential difference between Black Tea and Green Tea is, that the former is sun-dried soon after being picked and before it is first roasted, while the latter is roasted immediately after being picked, and is not exposed to the sun at all.

The baskets used by the pickers in the Green Tea districts are very similar to fishing baskets, having small mouths and long necks, while the baskets used in the Black Tea districts are open. It is even said that, in picking the leaves to be made into the choicest Green Tea, the pickers stand with their backs to the sun, so as to prevent the sun's rays acting upon the leaf after being picked from the tree.

Morrison's orthography is used throughout this paper, as being the most suitable for proper names.

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