

茶考图说丛书

# 龙井茶图考



星臨釋

丁巳年六月

中第...

豐公司


大...

俞 鸣 主编  
赵大川 编著

西泠印社

杭州龙井茶文化研究会  
杭州龙井山园文化村旅游景区

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蔡兄泉宝 邵集泽题   
先生雅正  
赵大川

2004.12.28

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## 龙泓、龙泉、龙井、老龙井 /15

三国时期龙井称龙泓，宋称龙井，即，即现老龙井。古籍上的老龙井。南宋高宗、孝宗曾行幸龙井。明清龙井，即今龙井茶室，是乾隆皇帝四次临幸，写下六首龙井茶御诗的地方。

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## 辩才、苏轼、赵抃与龙井寺、龙井茶 /35

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## 晚清民国的西湖龙井茶 /67


中外博览会上的西湖龙井茶。龙井茶老字号。中国最古老的茶庄——翁隆顺、翁隆盛。闯荡世界的龙井茶庄——方正大。西湖汪庄的汪裕泰茶庄。极具商标意识、产地保护意识的茂记茶场。民国茶业的纸币。民国杭州茶庄遗存集锦。龙井寺的龙井茶。民国杭州茶馆旧影。民国杭州的茶业组织。民国茶业证章欣赏。晚清民国的茶税。上海茶业与龙井茶。江苏茶庄与龙井茶。京、津及各地茶庄与龙井茶。民国各地茶庄的龙井茶广告。各地茶号茶罐上的龙井茶资料。民国茶业股票。民国天下名泉旧影。民国时期对龙井茶的研究。

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## 晚清民国的西湖龙井茶 / 67

中外博览会上的西湖龙井茶。龙井茶老字号。中国最古老的茶庄——翁隆顺、翁隆盛。闯荡世界的龙井茶庄——方正大。西湖汪庄的汪裕泰茶庄。极具商标意识、产地保护意识的茂记茶场。民国茶业的纸币。民国杭州茶庄遗存集锦。龙井寺的龙井茶。民国杭州茶馆旧影。民国杭州的茶业组织。民国茶业证章欣赏。晚清民国的茶税。上海茶业与龙井茶。江苏茶庄与龙井茶。京、津及各地茶庄与龙井茶。民国各地茶庄的龙井茶广告。各地茶号茶罐上的龙井茶资料。民国茶业股票。民国天下名泉旧影。民国时期对龙井茶的研究。

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## 后记 赵大川 / 160



龙井茶是杭州历史文化中的瑰宝，具有独特的不可替代的地位。龙井茶是杭州的旅游品牌、文化品牌，更是杭州的城市品牌。在某种意义上，龙井茶甚至是中国旅游品牌。

龙井茶的历史文化源远流长。据考，茶圣陆羽就曾考察龙井茶区。其《茶经》所载“灵隐天竺二寺茶”，即是当时龙井茶区的具体写照。尽管《茶经》三卷对龙井茶没有更多记载，但宋代苏轼、赵抃、秦观、杨杰等士人留下的龙井茶轶事和诸多诗篇，无疑为此提供了有力佐证。南宋《咸淳临安志》关于龙井茶区香林洞、白云峰贡茶等记载，更与“灵隐天竺二寺茶”形成了绝妙的呼应。到了清代，乾隆皇帝御题“龙井八景”和“十八棵御茶”后，龙井茶的茶中至尊地位开始得到确立。

但是，龙井茶真正飘香四海、声名远播，则是在新中国成立后。在党的三代领

导人的关心下，龙井茶被作为国礼赠送各国元首，被摆上国宴款待四海宾朋，成为增进友谊的桥梁、传播文化的载体。杭州因龙井茶而盛名，杭州因龙井茶受关注。今天，在西湖申报世界文化遗产、杭州实施旅游国际化战略中，龙井茶又义无反顾地承担起了新的使命。

龙井茶是杭州人的骄傲。发掘、保护和弘扬龙井茶文化的历史责任，已摆在每个杭州人面前。这部《龙井茶图考》的问世，就是今天杭州人对这一神圣使命作出的回应，它是杭州人对龙井茶情感和责任见证。作者赵大川同志早年当过知青，做过杭州茶叶试验场场长，龙井、双峰、灵隐和茅家埠等地的茶叶喷灌工程就出自他的设计。他对龙井茶一往情深，书中的历代名人咏龙井茶诗、龙井茶文化遗存、古字书画、老字号茶庄和各类茶业票据、证章等，无不是他数十年如一日，上下求索、多方考证所得。这部力作的推出，生动地再现了龙井茶的辉煌，为深入研究龙井茶文化提供了珍贵的历史资料。

龙井茶和杭州的历史文化遗存是幸运的，因为杭州有一大批像赵大川同志这样热心历史文化的市民。

是为序。

中共浙江省委常委  
中共杭州市委书记  
市人大常委会主任

王立军







Dragon Well Tea, with a unique and indispensable status, is the treasure of the history and culture in Hangzhou. Dragon Well Tea is not only a brand of tourism, a brand of culture, more over, is a brand of the city of Hangzhou. To some degree, Dragon Well Tea is even a tourism brand of China.

The history of the culture of Dragon Well Tea is of ancient origin and long development. According to history, Lu Yu (Chinese usually appreciate him as a holy person on tea.) went on a tour of investigation to make sure the produce area of Dragon Well Tea at his time. "Tea of Lingyin Temple and Tianzhu Temple", recorded in the book, is a specific description of the area of Dragon Well Tea at that time. Though the three rolls of Chronicle of Tea has no more records of Dragon Well Tea, Su Shi, Zhao Bian, Qin Guan, Yang Jie, etc in the Song Dynasty left us lots of anecdotes and poems. Undoubtedly, these can provide strong support. The records about tributary tea produced in Xianglin Cave and Baiyun Peak in the area of Dragon Well Tea are in the Record of Lin'an of Xianchun Period, which exquisitely chimes in with "Tea of Lingyin Temple and Tianzhu Temple". The supreme status of Dragon Well Tea among all the teas began to establish in the Qing Dynasty, after emperor Qian Long named "Eight Landscapes in Dragon Well" and "Eighteen emperor's tea trees".

However, Dragon Well Tea really became world-famous is after People's Republic of China was established. By the care of the leaders of the Party in three generations Dragon Well Tea are always given to the head of state of many countries as gifts, are usually served to friends all over the world in the banquet and becoming a bridge to improve friendship and communicate culture. So, because of Dragon Well Tea, people pay much attention to Hangzhou. Today, the West Lake is de-

claring World Culture Inheritance and Hangzhou is putting the strategy of internationalize tourism into practice Dragon Well Tea assume the new mission without hesitation again.

Dragon Well Tea is a pride to local people in Hangzhou. Therefore, the duty of discovering, protection and propagation the culture of Dragon Well Tea has put in front of each Hangzhou person. And the coming out of Investigation on *Dragon Well Tea Through Pictures* is a response to this holy mission by Hangzhou people. It is a witness that shows local people's emotion and duty to the Dragon Well Tea. The writer, comrade Zhao Dachuan, who once was an educated youth, was the person in charge of Hangzhou tea experiment field and designed several tea spray irrigation projects in Dragon Well, Double Peak, Linyin, Mao Jiabu, etc. He is deeply attached to the Dragon Well Tea. And it is he that searches for up and down unchangeably for almost ten years and does textual research in many ways. The poems for praising Dragon Well Tea by famous people of history, the culture legacy of Dragon Well Tea, ancient calligraphy and paintings, old-grand teashops, all sorts of tea notes and certifications, etc, all these show his great efforts. This dint makes vividly reappears Dragon Well Tea's glorious and provides precious historical dates for going into deep study the culture of Dragon Well Tea.

We are very fortunate to have Dragon Well Tea and the culture legacy of Hangzhou saved well, because Hangzhou has a large quantity of citizens who care for history and culture, like comrade Zhao Dachuan.

This is the preface.

**Wang Guoping**



龙井茶是绿茶之尊，而绿茶又是当今世界公认的健康饮料之尊。龙井茶至尊地位的标志，与其说是因其质量，不如说是因其蕴含着 1300 多年的中国文化精髓。可以说，中国的茶文化发轫于龙井茶，龙井茶经唐代茶圣陆羽、诗人白居易，宋代苏东坡、辩才，直到清代康熙、乾隆皇帝，以及现代中国领袖人物的合力打造，成为今天杭州城市和旅游的一块闪亮的金字招牌，成为古都杭州走向世界，申报世界文化遗产的重要媒介。

有幸成为龙井茶文化和产业的继承者和开发者是幸福的。

我们龙井野趣旅游开发公司于 2001 年在特级西湖龙井茶的原产保护地投资兴建了龙井茶文化主题公园——龙井山园茶文化村。与此同时，首创了“唐宋元明清，从古喝到今”龙井问茶体验之旅，在国内第一次全面恢复自陆羽《茶经》问世以来各个不同历史时期的不同的制茶、喝茶方式，大写中国文化史中的一段华美篇章；第一次将这段被尘封的历史拉出历史陈列馆，通过唐宋团饼茶和明清散茶制作以及展示唐代煎茶、宋代点茶、明清撮茶等，再现一段活的历史和一个活动的中国茶叶博物馆；第一次以人工再造龙井茶云雾生存环境的方式让人们在短时间、小区域内体验到龙井茶从植物到制成茶叶的整个过程。此外，我们还致力于龙井茶科研开发、茶旅游商品以及中药保健茶、茶油等茶延伸产品的开发，致力于龙井茶保护基地、旅游基地及商品基地的开发。精诚所至，金石为开。我们的些许付出，得到了社会的广泛承认和回报。亚太国际旅游组织（PATA）对龙井山园茶文化村给予高度评价，杭州市委市政府将其列入西湖西线重要旅游景点，诸多境外和国内旅游者纷至沓来。

为回报社会公众对我们的厚爱，我们资助出版了这本《龙井茶图考》。这是一本龙井茶的百科全书，集作者赵大川先生几

十年收藏和研究之心血。藉此，人们可以通过大量世所罕见的图片资料获得龙井茶文化知识的信息，感受到龙井茶的厚重历史和美学意义，并从中寻找到茶文化精神给中国国民生活和精神带来的深刻影响之脉络。

我们企业是一艘文化的航船，龙井茶文化是我们恒久不变的方向，但我们最终锚泊的港湾，仍是辽阔的市场。但愿此书是一只望远镜，借助它，读者可以看到我们企业的航船出现在地平线上。

最后，我想以我们的《龙井山园茶文化村志》结束这篇序言：

“临安古都，杭州新城。龙井与西湖互望，佳茗同异泉共存。人杰物华，天造地设。

龙井山园茶文化村地处翁家山，为茶中极品狮峰龙井产地，海拔 200 余米。地接南北，景系天壤。踞西湖之高，一泓水光尽收眼底；占群峰之中，满目山色扑面而来。君不见，园中云聚雾列，茶木葱茏，奇石嶙峋，虬藤交缠。枯木于此，尚能成林，何况茶乎？得此地利，遂有凤来仪。昔茶圣陆羽，文豪苏轼，乾隆大帝，无不趋之若鹜。其当时之茶字茶史、茶人茶事、茶工茶艺、茶馆茶街在此蔚为大观，令历史长镜头聚焦，千年茶文化定格。

吾辈问鼎龙井，意在传承文脉，弘扬国粹。不特以‘唐宋元明清，从古喝到今’龙井问茶体验之旅敬飨游客。唐代煎茶，宋代点茶，明清撮茶，令其闻所未闻，见所未见，且龙井茶生存环境与其制作史、文化史，典籍浩瀚，或为奇谜，或为掌故，均藉此得以破解并得以诗画般重现。

茶可明目，亦可清心。若中国人之德行修养，尽在茶中，然龙井茶文化之精髓，则尽在园中矣。”

杭州龙井野趣旅游开发有限公司





The Dragon Well Tea is the best of green teas, and green tea is the best of health drinks in world. The mark of the sovereign position of the Dragon Well Tea say because of its quantity, not better than to say because of its including the Chinese culture essence of more than 1300 years. It can be said that the tea culture of China origins from the Dragon Well Tea. By the tea saint of the Tang Dynasty Luyu, poet Bai Juyi, Su Dongpo of Song dynasty, Biancai, Qianlong emperor and Kangxi emperor of Tsing dynasty and modern Chinese leaders' creation, the Dragon Well Tea has become the bright gold-lettered signboard of the city of Hangzhou and its travel industry, become the important medium for the city of Hangzhou to head for the world and declare the culture inheritance of world.

It is fortunate to be the inheritors and developers of the Dragon Well Tea.

Our Dragon Well Tea travel and development company made a protective investment of building the subject culture park of the Dragon Well Tea, "tea culture village of dragon well mountain teas" in 2001 in the original produce area of the special grade West Lake Dragon Well Tea. At the same time, we found the experience trip of asking tea personally, named "Tang dynasty, Song dynasty, Yuan dynasty, Ming dynasty and Tsing dynasty, drinking from ancient to now". In China, first time the different methods of making and drinking tea in different periods from tea classic written by Luyu being published, were recovered completely. First time, the history covered with dust was pulled up from the display building, a live history and an activity of the Chinese tea museum reappeared, by Tuanbing tea of Tang and Song dynasty, San tea of Ming and Tsing dynasty and showing Tang dynasty's fry tea, Song dynasty's spot tea and pinch tea of Ming and Tsing dynasty. The first time, by the way of building a new life with the artificial cloud of the Dragon Well Tea, people experience the whole process of the Dragon Well Tea being made into tea and tea culture in short time and small district. Additionally, we still concentrate on the research and development of the Dragon Well Tea, the development of travel merchandise, the Chinese herbal medicine health care tea, tea oil, the development of protection base, travel base and merchandise base. By continuously effort, we get the social extensive acknowledgement and repays. Pacific Asia Nations Travel Association( PATA) gives high degree evaluation to the tea culture village of dragon well mountain teas. It is been listed in the important travel views of west line of the West Lake by HangZhou government, and many foreign and domestic tourists come here endlessly.

For repaying to social public's love to us, we sub-

sidize to publish picture study of Dragon Well Tea. It is an encyclopedia of the Dragon Well Tea written by Zhao Dachuan, includes the author's decades of collection and research efforts. By this way, people can receive the Dragon Well Tea's knowledge information by reading the large quantity picture data, feel its thick and heavy history and esthetics value, look for inside of the deep influence to the Chinese citizens' lives brought by the tea culture spirit.

Our enterprise is a cultural ship, the culture of Dragon Well Tea is our endurable and constant direction, but our end target is still the vast market. By this book, we wish the readers could see the ship of our enterprise appear in the horizon.

Finally, I think to end this preface with the mark of the tea culture village of dragon well mountain teas:

Hangzhou, a modern city now, used to be called Lin'an and served as the capital of South Song Dynasty.

Facing the West Lake, Longjing Park, also named the Cultural Village of Dragon Well Tea is located on Wengjia Mountain at the height of more than 200 meters. It is known to be the origin of Shifeng the best type of Dragon Well tea. Surrounded by green mountains, it presents a picture of heavenly beauty with a bird-eye's view of the West Lake. Strolling in the garden, you will be fascinated by the luxuriant tea trees, jogged rocks, intertwining vines and the floating clouds as well. This kind of favorable natural environment will even make the withered trees grow thickly, let alone the tea trees. It is such an attraction that people have kept swarming there for a visit, including such famous figures in Chinese history as Lu Yu—the sage in Chinese tea cultural history. Su Shi—a literary giant in Song Dynasty, and Qian Long—a dynamic and able emperor in Qing Dynasty. At that time, it displayed a splendid view of tea culture, tea technology, teashops and tea-related events and person. In the long course of Chinese history, it is of special significance for it helps to establish the thousand-year-long tea culture of China.

With the purpose of carrying on and forward the tea culture, we organize the tourists to have a self-experience of probing Dragon Well tea and seeking its history from Tong Dynasty and the "zuo cha" in Ming and Qing Period, will be represented. Only by that time will this garden be really regarded by the PATA as the Culture Village of Dragon Well Tea, with an image of Chinese Tea City.

YU MING





龙井，是杭州西湖的泉名、寺名，又是茶名。茶名虽出于泉、寺之后，却更广为人知。如今一提到“龙井”，人们往往首先想到的是龙井茶。

尽管现在龙井茶的原产地域范围已扩展至杭州、绍兴等所属14个县（市、区）的260多个乡镇，有茶园面积80多万亩，然中外茶人皆以“西湖龙井”最为珍贵。这西湖山水雨露滋润孕育的千古佳茗，已经成为杭州的一张响亮名片。

龙井茶在中国名茶史上有着特殊的地位和意义，蕴含着丰富的历史与文化，很值得研究探讨。

龙井茶为古人所重是在明代，当然它的源头或者西湖龙井茶的历史至迟可上溯到1100多年前的唐代。据史料，明时龙井茶产地“不过十数亩”，“山中仅有一二家，炒法甚精”（高濂《遵生八笺》）；至清代，“龙井茶不过数十亩，外此有茶，皆不及”（汪孟涓《龙井见闻录》）；到了清末，“今所标龙井茶，即环此（狮子峰）三五里山中茶也”（程澐《龙井访茶记》）。民国期间，据何伯雄《西湖龙井茶业概况》（载1935年《东方》杂志第32卷第7号），龙井茶已分狮、龙、云、虎四个字号，共有茶山2970亩，产茶1188担。龙井茶由一个极小地域内的名茶，经历代发展而成

为一个名茶大产业，个中道理，很有研究价值。此为一。

中国众多名茶中，能如“西湖龙井”这样盛销于大江南北，并跨出国门，走向世界，还能数出几处来！这里积累着历代龙井茶经营者在市场营销中的丰富经验，有待总结提炼。此为二。

其三，龙井茶是西湖名胜中不可或缺的一景，如“龙井问茶”。西湖诸多山水景观，因茶而更出彩，如虎跑、梅家坞等，更有灵隐、天竺、韬光、云栖、汪庄、刘庄、净慈寺、智果寺等，都与茶结缘。龙井茶可别开一条西湖茶文化之旅来。

其四，在西湖留下胜迹的名人中，几乎大都嗜茶，留下了大量茶事诗文，如唐有白居易、姚合，宋有范仲淹、蔡襄、陈襄、赵抃、苏轼，元有虞集，明有田汝成、陈继儒、屠隆、袁宏道、童汉臣、于若瀛、王稚登，清有王纬、陈章、朱彝尊、陈灿，近现代就更多了，有康有为、梁实秋、汪曾祺、陈从周、巴金、何满子，等等，当然更不能忘记毛泽东、周恩来、朱德、陈毅等老一辈革命家对龙井茶的钟爱。这是一宗十分可观的人文资源。

龙井茶文化，是一个大题目，有许多多篇文章可做；是一个研究课题，包括自然科学和社会人文科学的许多研究项目；是一个文化工程，有待整体规划设计、开发实施。

赵大川先生挖掘了大量鲜活的图片实物，写就《龙井茶图考》，为龙井茶文化研究作出了新的贡献。祈盼有更多的学者专家和茶文化爱好者介入进来，齐心协力，共同来谱写、研究、建设西湖龙井茶文化。

《茶博览》执行主编 阮浩耕  
杭州龙井茶文化研究会会长





Dragon Well, name of spring and temple of West Lake in Hangzhou, is also a name of tea. The tea name is much more famous than the spring and temple name, though it appeared after them. These days, "Dragon Well" is usually associated with "Dragon Well Tea".

Nowadays the spread of original planting area has expended to about 260 small towns in 14 counties like Hangzhou, Shaoxing, etc. And the area of tea farm is more than 800,000 mu. "West Lake Dragon Well Tea", gestated by rains and fogs of West Lake, is the most precious tea and has become a consonant name card of Hangzhou.

"Dragon Well Tea" has an extraordinary status and significance in the history of famous tea in China. It is worthy of researching and probing for its abundant history and culture.

Firstly, the ancients attached importance to "Dragon Well Tea" from Ming Dynasty, but looking back on its history we can find the source in Dang Dynasty. According to historical data, produce area of "Dragon Well Tea" is "no more than 10 mu" and "only one or two tea farmers who were good at cooking tea". (*Eight Letters On Keeping Healthy*, Gao Lian); Till Qing Dynasty, "Dragon Well Tea" has an area only of dozens of mu, other tea farms are all smaller than it" (*A Record Of Information About Dragon Well*, Wang Mengjuan); At the end of Qing Dynasty, "Dragon Well Tea called today is the tea planted in this hill (Lion Peak), about 3 to 5 li." (*Looking For Dragon Well Tea*, Cheng Yu). During the time of Republic of China according to He Boxiong's *General Situation of West Lake Dragon Well Tea* (published in number 7 of roll 32 East, 1935) Dragon Well Tea had divided into four classes: lion, dragon, cloud and tiger. Dragon Well Tea had an area of 2970 mu and produced 1188 dan. The reason why Dragon Well Tea could develop from a famous tea around a small area to a well-known tea industry is full of research value.

Secondly, among lots of celebrated teas, "West Lake Dragon Well Tea" sells well around China and the world. Can you cite any other tea like this one? Tea dealers have accumulated copious experience in Marketing, which is worth to sum up and abstract.

Thirdly, Dragon Well Tea is one of the indispensable places of interest in West Lake. For example: "Asking Tea in Dragon Well". Also, a lot of landscapes around West Lake have relationship with tea. For example: Hupao, Meijiawu, Lingyin, Tianzhu, Taoguang, Yunqi, Wang Village, Liu Village, Jingci Temple, Zhiguo Temple and etc. So a new tour line can be exploited on the basis of Culture of Dragon Well Tea.

Fourthly, most celebrities of West Lake liked drinking tea and left a great deal of poems and essays about tea for us. For example: Bai Juyi and Yao He in Dang Dynasty; Fan Zhongyan, Cai Xiang, Chen Xiang, Zhao Bian and Shu Shi in Song Dynasty; Xu Ji in Yuan Dynasty; Tian Rucheng, Chen Jiru, Tu Long, Yuan Hongdao, Tong Hanchen, Yu Ruoying and Wang Zhideng in Ming Dynasty; Wang Wei, Chen Zhang, Zhu Yizun, Chen Chan in Qing Dynasty. In modern times, more famous people gathered around West Lake. They were Kang Youwei, Liang Shiqiu, Wang Zengqi, Chen Congjin, Ba Jin, He Manzi and etc. Certainly, we can't forget Mao Zhedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and Chen Yi. These old revolutionaries showed special love to Dragon Well Tea. In a word, all mentioned above is a kind of considerable human culture resource.

Culture of Dragon Well Tea is a great topic and many articles can be written from it. Culture of Dragon Well Tea is a question for discussion, including many projects in the area of physical science and literae humaniores. Culture of Dragon Well Tea is a culture project, waiting for mapping up a comprehensive plan and carrying out.

Mr. Zhao Dachuan excavated a lot of original pictures and objects, wrote *Investigation on Dragon Well Tea Through Pictures* and made new contribution to the research of Culture of Dragon Well Tea. We are so much looking forward to the participation of more experts and lovers of tea culture. Let's make concerted efforts and construct Culture of Dragon Well Tea together!

**Ruan Haogeng**





龙井茶和西湖是天赋杭州的绝色双娇。苍翠群山环拥着秀美的西湖，清纱薄雾般的碧水又滋润出世界之冠的龙井茶。在龙井茶和西湖将联袂申报世界文化遗产的前夜，面对世界级的瑰宝，我们倍感自豪和兴奋。

《龙井茶图考》是中国第一部大型的龙井茶专著，赵大川先生从图文资料和实物收藏的全新和更具说服力的角度，将龙井茶的历史和文化串珠成链，向世人进一步展示了龙井茶的起源、发展、成名和辉煌的历程，让人更了解龙井茶名至实归的魅力。

我是生于斯长于斯的杭州人，随着改革开放之后掀起的入境旅游浪潮，投身杭州的旅游事业已经20年。近来有幸来到中国唯一的龙井茶文化主题公园——龙井山园工作，并参加了龙井茶文化研究会。对龙井茶的感受已不仅是玻璃杯中碧绿的香茗和耳熟能详《采茶舞曲》，还领略到了龙井茶的源远流长和博大精深。特别是龙井山园独创的“唐宋元明清，从古喝到今——龙井问茶之旅”活动，通过筹办龙井茶博物馆的图片实物展示，自行整理发掘的唐宋元明清龙井茶歌舞茶风俗演绎，

以及唐宋为代表的饼茶、龙凤团茶的制作和煮茶、点茶的茶道演示，明清以来龙井茶的现场炒制表演和龙井茶艺表演，让人们真正感受到龙井茶的含金量。正如笔者在今年龙井茶开茶节预备会上所讲，现在听到龙井就激动，听到龙井茶更激动。

中国是茶叶的原产地，中国饮茶已有3000余年的历史。从传说神农尝百草发现茶，到唐陆羽著成世界第一部茶叶专著《茶经》，茶文化得到了极大的发展，并通过陆上和海上的丝茶瓷之路，传播到海外。杭州西湖群山皆产茶。陆羽《茶经》中，已有杭州天竺、灵隐两寺产茶的记述。北宋苏东坡任杭州知府时，对西湖种茶的历史曾有考证，认为西湖最早的茶树，在灵隐下天竺香林洞一带，是南朝诗人谢灵运在下天竺翻译佛经时，从天台山带来的，与《茶经》之记载正相吻合。以此推断，西湖种茶最迟始于南北朝，至今已有1500余年的历史。以龙井称茶名始于宋朝，到清朝龙井茶才真正扬名。清乾隆皇帝六次下江南，四次视察龙井茶区，品茶作诗，赐封了十八棵御茶，龙井茶已处绿茶之尊地位。龙井茶色翠、香郁、味甘、形美，目前是国家礼品茶。

龙井茶名亦是地名，世界上名茶中地名和商品名一致的唯有龙井。龙井还是泉名、寺名，现在还多了一个龙井茶文化主题公园龙井山园。人称我们是龙的传人，薪火相传，我们要当好龙井茶的传人。

林生晖

杭州龙井茶文化研究会秘书长  
杭州龙井山园旅游景区总经理

