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Learning about Dragon Well Tea through Pictures



内容提要

龙井茶是杭州历史文化中的瑰宝,是杭州的城市品牌。全书共分八个部分,以图文并茂 的形式介绍龙井茶的历史文化源远流长、人文荟萃、龙井御茶、茶之至尊、杭为茶都、誉满 神州、美景佳茗、香飘万里等, 共收录了前所未有的原创精美图片1150幅, 彩色印刷, 具有 很高的学术价值、艺术欣赏价值和收藏价值。

本书可作为高等学校茶学系的重要参考书,是各类图书馆、资料室的最佳藏书,同时对 一般爱好饮茶的读者、茶业老字号研究者,也极具参考借鉴作用。

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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,龙井茶甚至是中国的旅游品牌。

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,但唐代白居易、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的见证。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、龙坞等 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



Preface

Dragon Well Tea, with its unique taste and undisputed status, is one of the historical and cultural treasures of Hangzhou. Indeed, Dragon Well Tea is not only a brand of the city of Hangzhou; to some degree, it is even a tourism brand of China.

The history and cultural tradition of Dragon Well Tea is of ancient origin and long development. According to history, Lu Yu (733 A.D.-804 A.D., usually regarded by Chinese as a holy person and the ultimate authority on tea, or "Tea Saint") went on a tour to investigate the cultivation and production of Dragon Well Tea in the 20-year period 760 A.D.-780 A.D. The "Tea of Lingyin Temple and Tianzhu Temple" are recorded in his book *Tea Classics*, the first definitive work on cultivating, making and drinking tea, which actually referred to the tea in Dragon Well area.

Although the three scrolls of the Tea Classics has no additional records of Dragon Well Tea, the notable Song Dynasty(960 A.D.-1279 A.D.) scholars such as Su Shi, Zhao Bian, Qin Guan, and Yang Jie, left us many anecdotes and poems about Dragon Well Tea. Undoubtedly, these authorities provide strong support for the tea's historical importance. As well, records about tribute tea produced in Xianglin Cave and Baiyun Peak in the same area of Dragon Well Tea are in the Lin'an County Annals of the Xian Chun Reign Period of the Southern Song Dynasty, which also exquisitely chimes in with "Tea of Lingyin Temple and Tianzhu Temple". The supreme status of Dragon Well Tea among all the teas began to be established in the Qing Dynasty(1611 A.D.-1911 A.D.), after Emperor Qian Long named "Eight Landscapes in Dragon Well" and "Eighteen Emperor's Tea Trees".

However, Dragon Well Tea did not become world-famous until the People's Republic of China was established in 1949. Thanks to the care of the leaders of the Communist Party over three generations, Dragon Well Tea is always given to visiting heads of state of many countries as a gift. And the tea is usually served to friends all over the world in banquets and reception halls, and has be-

come a bridge to improve international friendship and to help communicate Chinese culture. So, because of Dragon Well Tea, people from all over the world now pay much attention to Hangzhou. Today, the West Lake is applying for World Culture Inheritance and Hangzhou is putting a strategy of internationalized tourism into practice. Dragon Well Tea thus unhesitatingly again assumes a new global mission.

Dragon Well Tea is a cultural pride of the people of Hangzhou. Therefore, the duty of learning, protecting and propagating the history and culture of Dragon Well Tea is the common challenge of each Hangzhou person.

And so the publication of *Learning about Dragon Well Tea through Pictures* is a response to this holy mission by the people of Hangzhou. It bears witness to the local people's emotion and heart-felt duty towards Dragon Well Tea.

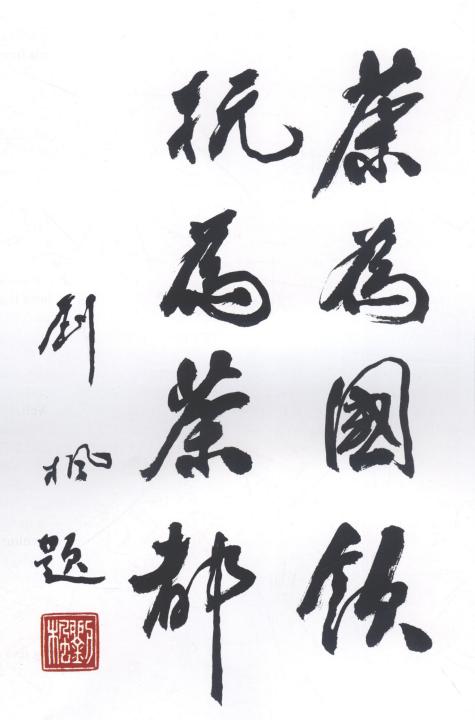
The author, Zhao Dachuan, was once a tea field expert who designed several tea spray and irrigation projects at Dragon Well, Double Peak, Lingyin, Mao Jiabu, and other plantations. He is deeply attached to the Dragon Well Tea. And it is he who has searched up and down determinedly for almost ten years and has searched out ancient and modern texts about Dragon Well Tea. He located many poems praising Dragon Well Tea by famous people of history, the cultural legacy of Dragon Well Tea, ancient calligraphy and paintings, many grand old teashops, all sorts of tea notes and certificates, etc., all showing his tireless efforts.

This effort makes Dragon Well Tea's glorious past vividly reappear and provides precious historical dates and resources for going into deeper study of the history and culture of Dragon Well Tea.

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

Wang Guoping

Tea as the National Drink and Hangzhou as the Hometown of Tea



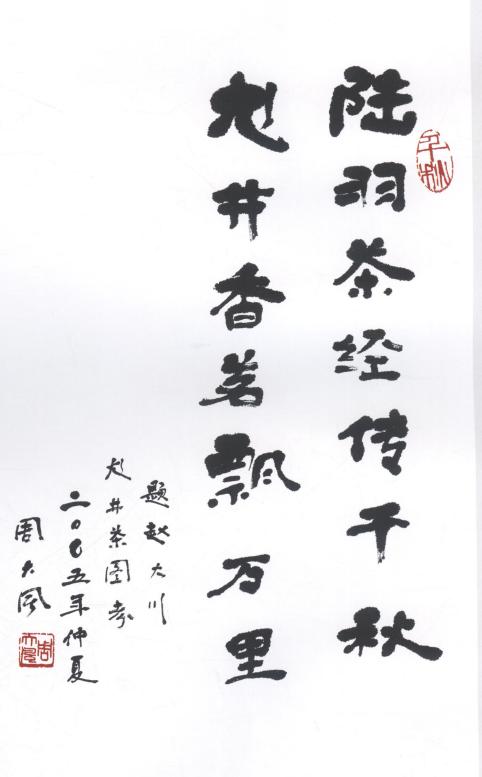
Inscribed by Liu Feng, President of the Chinese Interational Tea Culture Institute

The Frangrance of Dragon Well Tea Floating all over the World

4七岁 王家楊

Inscribed by Wang Jiayang, Advisor of the Chinese Internationol Tea Culture Institute

Dragon Well Tea Floating about in the Air Tea Classics written by Luyu handed down from Generation to generation, fot ten-thousands of Miles the Heavenly Fragrance of



Inscribed by Zhou Dafeng, Song Writer of the *The Dance · Music of Picking Tea leaves*



赵大川

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,原杭州市种猪试验场场长兼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,被破格评定为高级工程师。曾获水利部科技先进工作者,全国优秀养猪企业家、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、西湖博览会博物馆特约研究员、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》、《图说晚清民国茶马古道》、《西湖风情画》、《径山茶图考》、《日寇入侵浙江旧影录》、《中国对日空战画史》、《抗战时期证章图录》、《西湖老照片》、《京杭大运河图说》、《江南水乡》、《江干往事》、《中国军用粮票图录》、《杭州古旧地图集》等图书。

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