# Millenarian Longhua

The History of a Region in Southwestern Shanghai



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马学强 等 著

|海西南一个区域的变迁

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# 主编简介



林 峰 1952年4月出生于上海市,毕业于空军政治学院。1969年参加中国人民解放军,曾任某集团军步兵团教导员、政治处主任等职。1992年转业,在上海市徐汇区纪检部门工作,任监察委员会副主任、纠风办主任等职。现为徐汇区龙华街道办事处主任。



张青华 1954年1月出生于上海市,毕业于上海交通大学,高级经济师。曾任上海市徐汇区人民政府集体事业管理局副局长、徐汇区经济委员会副主任、徐汇对外贸易公司副董事长兼总经理等职。现为上海龙华旅游城开发有限公司董事长兼总经理。



马学强 1967年12月出生于浙江省嘉兴市,毕业于华东师范大学,获历史学博士。现为上海社会科学院历史所研究员、上海史研究室主任。出版的主要著作有:《从传统到近代:江南城镇土地产权制度研究》、《上海通史·古代卷》、《钻天洞庭》、《江南望族:洞庭席氏家族人物传》;合著、合编的有《集权与裂变》、《上海的外国人》等。发表专业论文五十余篇。

# 顾 问 熊月之

## 编 委 (以姓氏笔画为序)

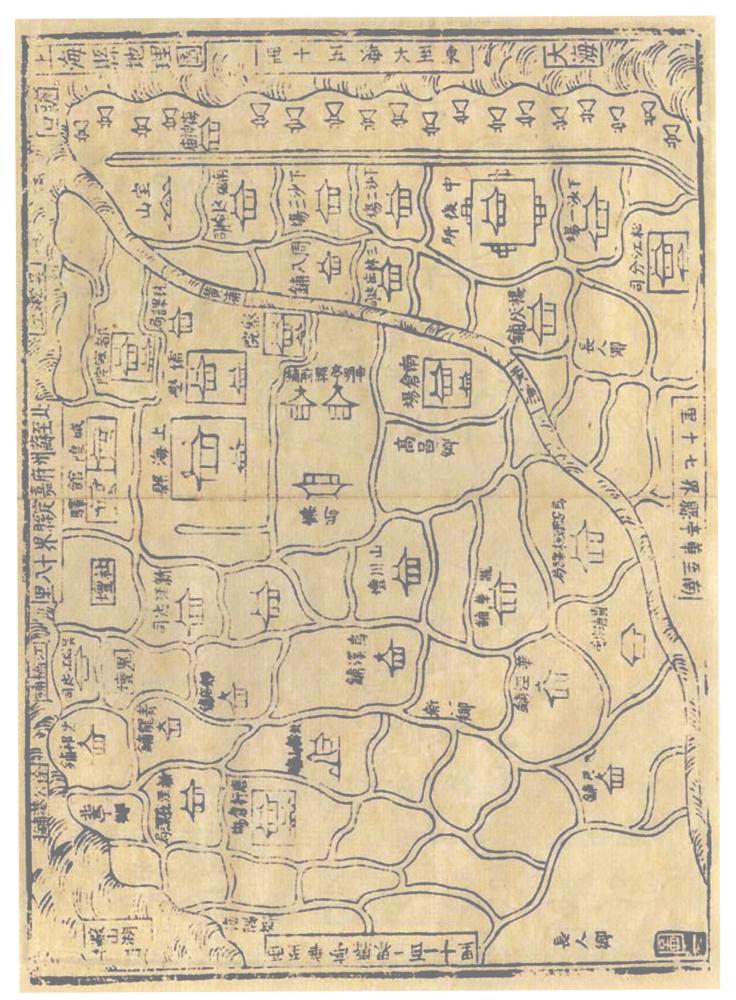
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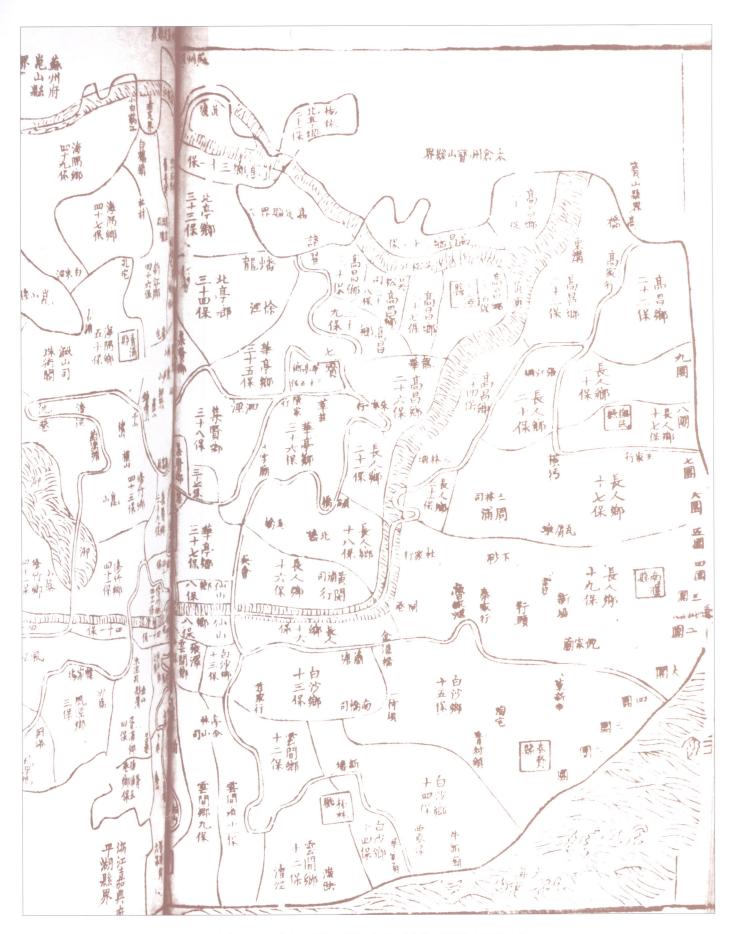
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明弘治十七年(1504)所修《上海志》中标示的"龙华铺"

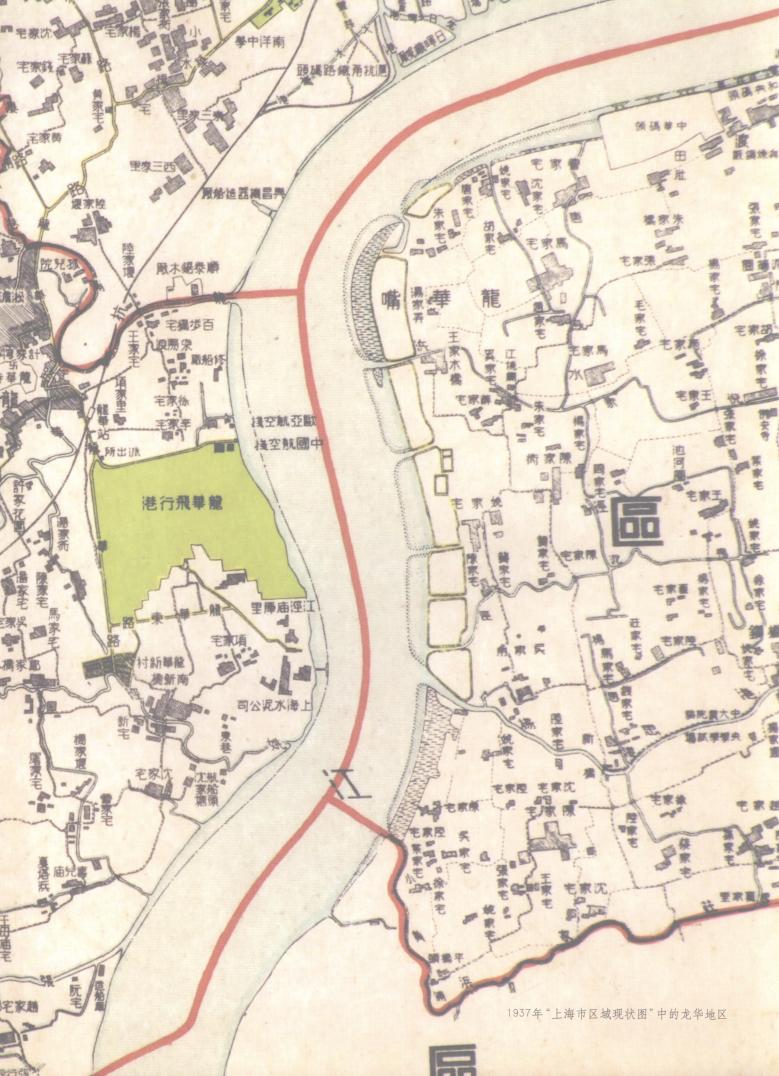


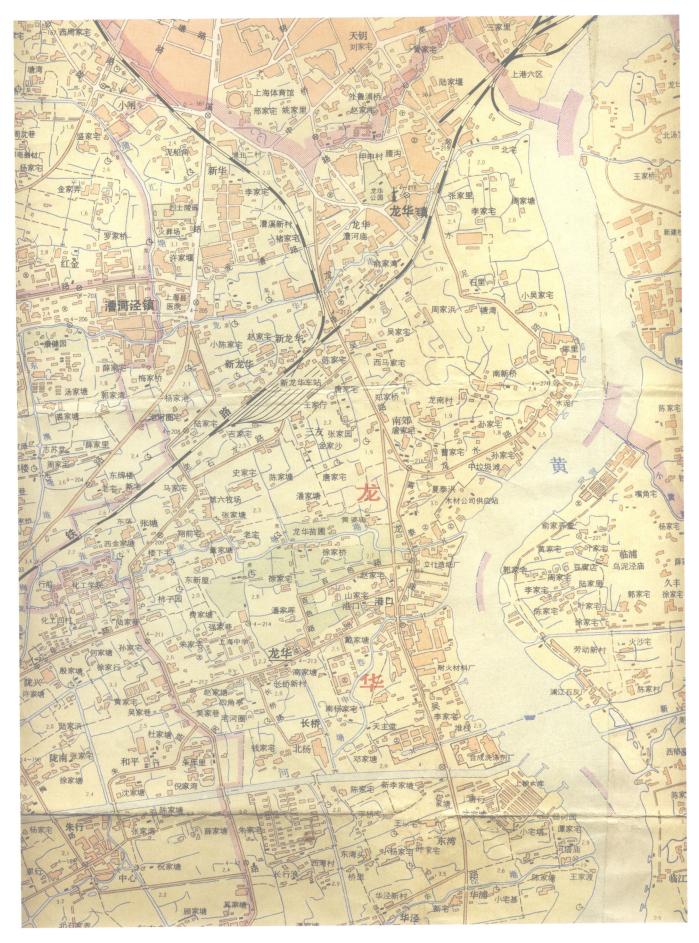
清嘉庆二十二年(1817)所修《松江府志》"乡保市镇图"标示的龙华



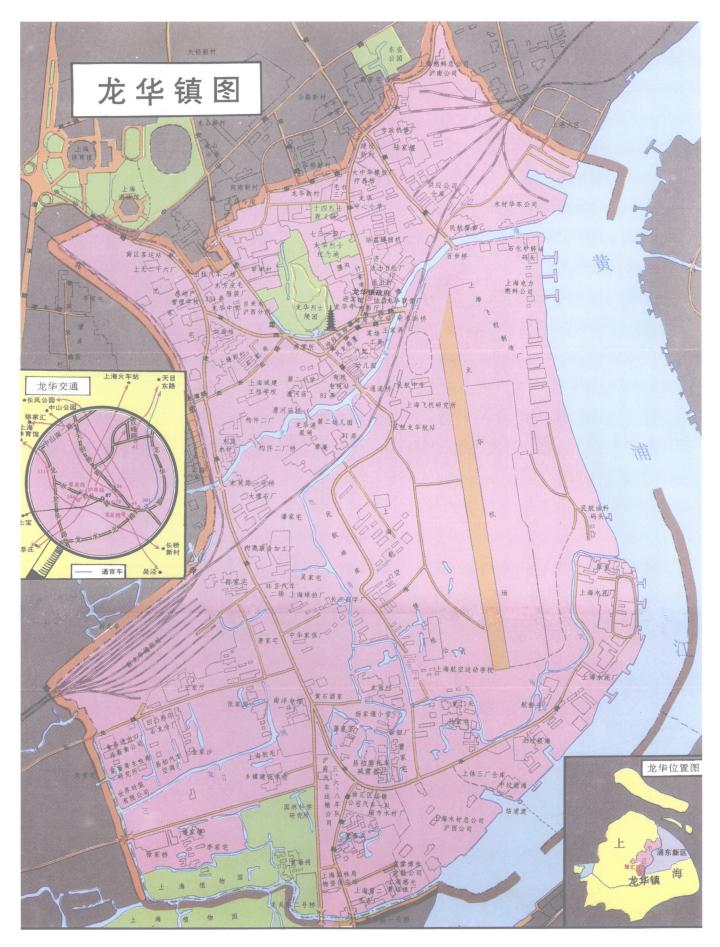
清同治十年(1871)所刊《上海县志》"上海浦西乡保区图",龙华所在的乡保区图



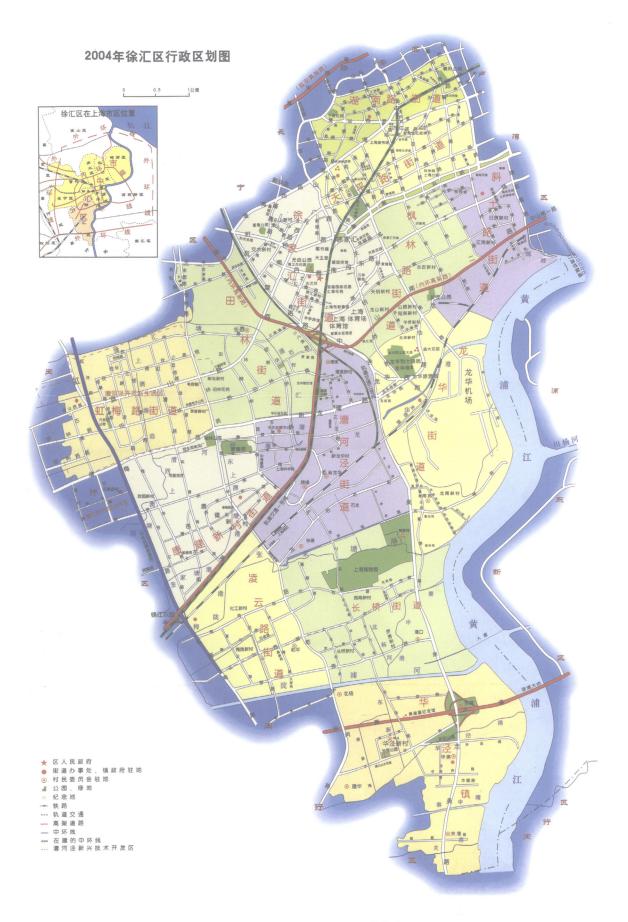




1977年"上海县地图"所绘的龙华地区



1992年徐汇区龙华镇图



2004年"徐汇区行政划区图"所绘的龙华街道

在绚丽多姿的上海文化地图上, 龙华集古刹进香、郊游揽胜、庙会集市、凭吊先烈、连接中外等功能于一身, 飘飘乎如遗世独立, 熠熠生辉, 古往今来, 不知道吸引了多少善男信女、迁客骚人、水陆商贾、风华少年!

龙华之名,起初为寺,继而为塔,再而为乡、为区、为镇、为街道,是典型的因宗教场所而弥散开来的地名。龙华寺之建立,其确切时间已不可考,相传为三国时期,迄今已超过一千七百年,为上海地区最早的佛寺。吴人性好信神信佛,故杜牧有"南朝四百八十寺"之说。龙华寺建立以后,香火一直很盛,虽累遭兵燹火灾,但屡圮屡建,越建越大,经明代万历皇帝赐额赐经赐金印赐佛像以后,更是声名远扬,盛况空前。进入近代以后,与玉佛、静安鼎立而三,为上海著名佛寺,更因其悠久之历史、热闹的庙会而独步一时。每年农历除夕,来此进香撞钟者,求福求寿求前程求姻缘,肩摩踵接,车水马龙,为沪上一大景观。

上海三大寺中,龙华较之玉佛、静安离闹市区最远。近代上海急速城市化以后,城市迅速变大变高变闹变挤,郊游休闲成为上海市民都市生活的重要补充,于是,旷野平畴、溪涧纵横、桃红柳绿、蛙鸣稻香的龙华,成为上海市民休闲揽胜的理想去处。"古塔巍峨夕阳中,桃花十里逐云浓。闲情一片眠芳草,震耳时来古刹钟。" <sup>©</sup>春赏桃花夏避暑,秋看芦苇冬踏雪,龙华四季皆有可游之处,可赏之景,龙华晚钟,更是流传千古,播誉中外。夕阳西下,红霞染天,倦鸟还巢,游人思归,忽然钟声轰起,在浦江上空悠悠回荡。宁静致远的清凉之音,对上海的滚滚红尘,是提醒,是调剂,也是滋补。印度诗圣泰戈尔在上海短暂逗留期间,就曾兴致勃勃地到龙华一游。

进香、旅游,带来了人流,也引来了物流,先是在寺庙周围售卖香烛纸品,然后扩展为饮食、服装、杂货及各色生活用品,再扩展到生产用品,龙华庙会因此而起,龙华市镇因此而兴。集香火、旅游、庙市于一体的龙华庙会在明代已经出现,清代续兴不衰,民国更是称盛一时。及至当代,城市化浪涛将龙华裹挟进去,清清溪涧变成灰灰马路,空旷平地崛起片片高楼,郊野风光已成明日黄花,但"三月初三上龙华"的历史记忆,仍然深深地印在上海市民的脑海中,于是,庙会依旧,集市依旧,热闹依旧。

龙华地处上海城市西南,距离县城、租界都有一段距离,但濒临黄浦江,又有沪杭铁路从区内穿过,这是水陆两便、进退裕如的理想驻军之地。所以,北洋军阀的松沪护军使署设在这里,国民党淞沪警备司令部设在这里,上海机场设在这里。四一二政变以后,国共对立,许多革命志士惨遭杀害,一时间,龙华成为血雨腥风、阴森恐怖的代名词。改革开放以后,为了不忘先烈,教育后人,这里辟设龙华烈士纪念馆。墓碑栉比,松柏低垂,肃穆之气,令人敬畏。每届清明,来这里凭吊先烈的党政要员、热血青年、烂漫儿童,络绎不绝。"墙外桃花墙里血,一般鲜艳一般红",烈士的诗篇一遍又一遍地播放,烈士的历史一遍又一遍地诵读,似春风化雨,沁人心田。

太平洋战争爆发以后,日本军队占领租界,将上海英美侨民作为敌侨处理,在上海设立了九个集中营,龙华集中营是其中最大一个。这里先后关押过一千八百多人,来自英国、美国、比利时、荷兰、澳大利亚、新西兰、南非等国,时间长达三十个月。侨民在集中营里丧失自由,缺吃少穿,缺医少药,罚作苦工,受尽折磨。美国著名导演斯皮尔伯格执导的《太阳帝国》,说的就是发生在龙华集中营里的故事。大战结束后,这些侨民分散在欧洲、美洲大洋洲等地,但他们永远不会忘记龙华,不会忘记那段惨痛的历史。他们或他们的子孙,时常会来龙华,这里走走,那里看看,拾取历史的碎片,找寻历史的记忆。于是,在众多外侨的记忆中,多了一个词汇: Lunghwa(龙华的韦氏拼音)。

上海是国际著名大都市,令人流连忘返的景点很多。上海又是近代崛起的大都市,令人流连忘返的古代景点不多,没有秦砖汉瓦,缺少晋祠唐柏,能够贯通古今、历久弥新、连接中外、五洲瞩目的景点更是少而又少。在这个意义上,龙华是上海历史资源中的稀世珍品,一个既古老又年轻、既宁静又繁闹、既出世又入世、既本土又国际的亮点。本书以"千年龙华"为题,意味深远,很是传神。

徐汇区龙华街道、上海龙华旅游城开发有限公司与上海社会科学院历史研究所的学者,联手编写此书。他们查档案,翻报纸,拍照片,口述笔录,钩沉索隐,对龙华区域史料作地毯式搜集,从历史与记忆角度,从宗教、社会、经济、文化等方面,对龙华区域历史作全景式描述,突出了龙华的特点。全书资料丰瞻,风格严谨,剪裁得当,文笔畅达,配以精美的图片,相得益彰。这是一本格调高雅、富有学术含量的史书,也是趣味盎然、雅俗共赏、适应面广泛的图书,在倡导学习、盛行旅游、趋向读图的时代,相信它一定会受到读者的欢迎。

概则之

(上海社会科学院副院长、研究员) 2006年7月6日

注释

① 沈禹钟:《龙华即景》,载黄蓍玩:《龙华游览指南》(《龙华指南》),上海孤儿院1917年版。

# **Preface**

Professor Xiong Yuezhi
Vice President, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

Longhua, like a pearl glinting on the cultural map of Shanghai, is the town for worshipers to offer incense in ancient temple, for citizens to take a suburban excursion, for people to shop at temple fair, for successors to remember martyrs, and a place distinguished with oriental and occidental features. With its long history, Longhua has attracted numerous pious worshipers, degraded officials and dejected poets, rich businessmen and youths in their prime.

The name of Longhua was related to a temple from the very beginning, then a pagoda, a village, district, town and street community, which was typically born out of religious atmosphere. While it's impossible to trace the exact time when Longhua Temple was built, it's said the temple was erected up in the Three Kingdoms over 1,700 years ago, making it the earliest temple in Shanghai. The people of the Wu Kingdom had the inclination to worship gods and Buddhism. The evidence we find is the poem line: "there're more than 480 Buddhist temples built during the period of the North and South Dynasty" once written by Du Mu, a great poet. Since the establishment, Longhua Temple has been visited by a large number of incense burners. Despite that it was ruined in wars and fires, the temple was not only reconstructed but even expanded. It enjoyed the greatest fame when granted by the emperor of Wanli's reign in Ming Dynasty the temple tablet, sutra, golden seal and Buddha statue. In modern time, Longhua Temple became one of the three most well-known temples in Shanghai (the other two being Yufo Temple and Jing'an Temple). However, it stood out due to its long history and flourishing

temple fairs. On each Eve of the New Year on Chinese lunar calendar, citizens pool to the temple to strike the bell for blessing, longevity, fortune and marriage. The crowded temple becomes a wonder in Shanghai.

Compared with Yufo Temple and Jing'an Temple, Longhua Temple is the farthest to the downtown area. With Shanghai's rapid urbanization in modern age, the downtown becomes much bigger, higher but more crowded. Therefore, traveling to the suburbs for leisure turns out to be an important supplement to metropolitan life of Shanghai citizens. As Longhua boasts wide fields with a river network dotted with red peaches and green willows, resonated with frog songs and emerged in rice fragrance, it becomes an ideal relaxation site for Shanghai citizens. Longhua is amiable throughout the year; it's always something for visitors to enjoy: peach flowers in spring, coolness in summer, reeds in autumn and snows in winter. Longhua bell is even more famous at home and abroad for a long time. At sunset, when you're watching the sky painted by rosy clouds, weary birds returning to their nests and tourists hurrying back home, the bell strikes all of a sudden and the sounds reverberates over the Huangpu River. The tranquil and cool place, in contrast to the hullabaloo in downtown Shanghai, appears to be a reminder, relief and nourishment. Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet sage, paid an enthusiastic visit to Longhua during his short stay in Shanghai.

Incense offering and traveling introduces crowds of tourists as well as materials and goods. Initially, the temple was surrounded by stores of incenses, candles and paper products, followed by articles for daily use such as food, clothing and groceries, and products for manufacture. Thus, it witnessed the birth of Longhua Temple Fair and Longhua Township. Longhua Temple Fair combining incense offering, traveling and market fair, appeared in Ming Dynasty, continued in Qing Dynasty and reached its peak in the Republic of China. Today, under the influence of urbanization, the once crystal clear rivers are filled and turned into cement roads, skyscrapers spring up from the wide plains, and suburban sceneries no longer exist. However, the old memory of "visiting Longhua on March the Third" still remains deeply in the hearts of Shanghai citizens, so we can still see the crowded temple fair.

Longhua is situated in southwestern Shanghai, some way from the county town and concessions. But, it's close to the Huangpu River, and the Shanghai-Hangzhou Railway runs through it. Therefore, it becomes an ideal place as a garrison, with favorable access to both river and land transportations, and advantages to attack