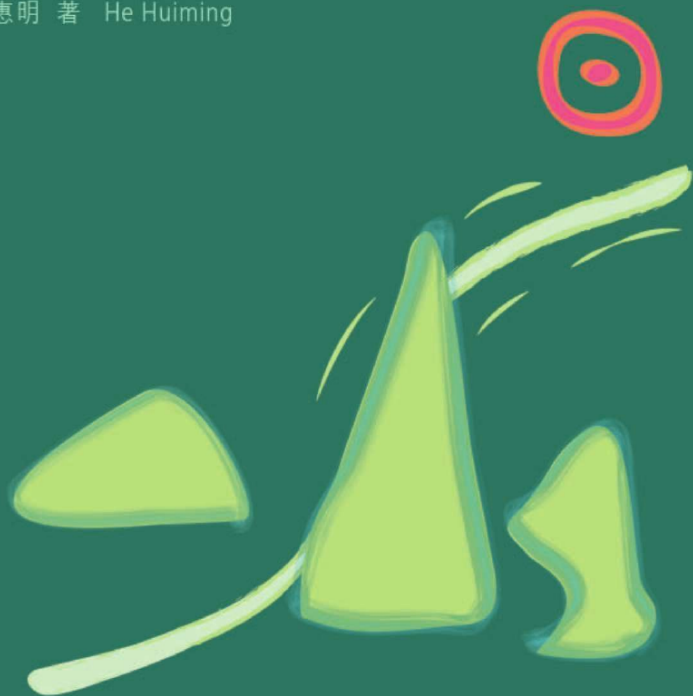


# Shanghai Songjiang Landscape

## 上海松江山水地图

何惠明 著 He Huiming



同济大学出版社  
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS



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## 序

熟悉中国历史的人都知道，宋代以后中国经济、文化中心已然从北方的黄河流域转移到长江流域，明清以后更是势倾东南。长江三角洲暨太湖流域凭借其优越的水热条件和发达的商业文化滋养了中国最富庶的市镇。位于长三角东部的华亭/松江正是其中的翘楚，并最终奠定了近代上海都市的形成基础。

大约唐宋时期，今属上海直辖市的绝大部分地区虽已成陆，但除西部地势稍高外，东部大部为港汉纵横的滨海低地。因此，整个上海地区的社会经济以西部最为成熟：天宝十载（751）设置的华亭县是这一时期整个上海地区的行政中心；而经济中心则位于吴淞江南岸的港口青龙镇。从太湖宣泄而出的水流汇集成“深广可敌千浦”的吴淞江，东流入海，是为苏州地区主要的对外贸易交通线，其入海口大致位于今上海西部的青浦区境内。绍熙（1190—1194）《云间志》载：“青龙镇去（华亭）县五十四里，居松江之阴，海商辐辏之所。”青龙镇的繁盛带动了其所属的华亭县城商业

兴旺，宋人描述它“据江瞰海，富室大家、蛮商舶贾交错于水陆之道，为东南一大县”。从当时青龙镇与华亭县的商业机构设置来看，此言当为不虚。政和三年（1113），华亭县设市舶务，该机构专门职掌来港外商船舶，征收商税，收购政府专卖品，管理外商事务。宋室南渡后，江南为其命脉所系，华亭县及其外港青龙镇在对外贸易中的地位也因此不断攀升：先是建炎四年（1130）将原置于华亭的市舶务迁至青龙镇，接着绍兴三年（1133）再把原位于杭州的两浙市舶司搬到华亭县。华亭县与它属下的青龙镇是南宋时期五个对外贸易重镇中的两个。

南宋中叶以后，随着吴淞江河道的变迁，青龙镇的海上贸易逐渐为下游的华亭县另一个商镇——上海镇所取代，上海地区的贸易中心实现了由青龙镇到上海镇的空间转移。元明之际，吴淞江继续淤浅，太湖东泄之水不能顺畅入海，其下游“田畴时被浸没”。明永乐二年（1404）尚书夏元吉主持对吴淞江水系进行工程改造，将吴淞江支流



黄浦江改为直流入海。黄浦江成为太湖地区的主要泄水道，而吴淞江则变身为其支流。这些变化虽导致上海地区经济中心向东迁移，但松江作为政治中心的地位并没有改变：元至元十四年（1277）升华亭县为府，次年改称松江府。明清沿袭之。

正是由于历史上松江社会经济的繁荣发展，带动了这一区域文化的兴盛，使得松江历史上人才辈出，如名著史册的陆机、徐阶、陈继儒等。松江成为东南地区文化繁盛之地。这一点从何惠明先生在本书中为我们梳理的名人典故中可清晰辨认。

何惠明先生撰著的《上海松江山水地图》，通过对松江自然山水、人物事件进行系统梳理，尤其是以山川带出历史事件与人物的叙事方式，将松江的物华天宝、地灵人杰生动地呈现给读者。何先生长期从事松江地区的地方史志工作，对松江的一山一水及发生在这片山川上的历史事件与人物典故熟稔在心，娓娓道来，带领读者随着松江地理场景的不断展开，逐渐进入到这片历史文化积淀深厚的区域，在了解

松江的历史地理的同时，也明晰上海城市经济与历史文化之根脉所在。正因为此，本书的意义不仅仅在于向读者介绍松江的历史地理状况，更可以使其清晰地认识到近代上海的迅速崛起与发展是根植于松江丰厚的历史文化底蕴和经济发展基础之上的。





## Foreword

After the Song dynasty, China's economic and cultural center shifted from the Yellow River basin in the north to the Yangtze River basin. Since the Ming (1368–1644) and Qing (1616–1911) dynasties, the situation has become more favorable to the southeast. The Yangtze River Delta and the Lake Tai basin, helped transform local settlements into prosperous towns, sustained by more favorable climatic conditions and business culture. A prominent example of them was Huating (later Songjiang), which laid the foundation for the formation of modern Shanghai.

During the Tang (618–907) and Song (960–1279) dynasties, much of the area in what is now Shanghai had become land. However, except for the slightly higher terrain in the west, most of the eastern part was coastal lowland crisscrossed by rivers. Therefore, western part of the Shanghai area was able to maintain a higher social and economic level: Huating County, established during the tenth year (751) of

the Tianbao period of the Tang dynasty, was the administrative center, while the economic center was in Qinglong Town, a port on the south bank of the Wusong River. The water from Lake Tai merged eastward into the Wusong River, which was as deep and wide as a thousand rivers and flowed into the sea probably in what is today's Qingpu District. The Wusong River became the main foreign trade route for the Suzhou area. A key port on the route was Qinglong Town, which was more than ten miles from Huating County and attracted numerous ocean-going merchant ships. With the prosperity of Qinglong Town, the business also flourished in Huating County, which governed it. In the third year (1113) of the Zhenghe period of the Song dynasty an agency called Shibowu was established in Huating County. There, it oversaw the administration of foreign ships, collecting commercial tax, purchasing goods for the state monopoly, and managed foreign affairs. After the capital of the Song dynasty

moved south the Jiangnan area played a pivotal role in the national economy. Huating County and its outport Qinglong Town became increasingly important for foreign trade. Shibowu, originally in Huating, was moved to Qinglong Town, while Shibosi, which was originally located in Hangzhou to manage the foreign trade affairs of southern Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province, was then moved to Huating County. Huating County and its Qinglong Town were two of the five major foreign trade centers during the Southern Song dynasty.

After the middle of the Southern Song dynasty, as the Wusong River gradually became silted, Shanghai Town, a downstream commercial town in Huating County, surpassed Qinglong Town in maritime trade. The trade center of the Shanghai area moved from Qinglong Town to Shanghai Town. During the Yuan (1206–1368) and Ming dynasties, the Wusong River became shallower. The water from Lake Tai could not flow smoothly into the

sea and the downstream farmland often flooded. In the second year (1404) of the Yongle period of the Ming dynasty, Xia Yuanji transformed the Wusong River water system. As a result, the Huangpu River, a former tributary of the Wusong River, flowed directly into the sea, becoming the main channel, while the Wusong River became its tributary. Although these changes led to the transfer of the economic center of Shanghai to the east, the status of Songjiang as the political center was maintained: in the 14th year (1277) of the Zhiyuan period of the Yuan dynasty, Huating County was promoted to Huating Prefecture, and was in the following year renamed Songjiang Prefecture. The administrative level of Songjiang remained unchanged during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

The prosperity of Songjiang's social economy has promoted the development of its culture. History books record the names of large numbers of talented intellectuals and artists, such as Lu Ji, Xu Jie, and Chen Jiru. Songjiang has

become a cultural landmark in south-eastern China. This can be seen in the anecdotes of famous characters that Mr. He Huiming has curated for us in this book.

*Shanghai Songjiang Landscape*, written by Mr. He Huiming, vividly presents the rich natural resources and the outstanding people of Songjiang to the readers through a systematic introduction of natural landscapes and historical events, especially by linking them together. Mr. He has long studied the local history of the Songjiang area and is familiar with its hills, rivers

and history. Under his guidance, the readers gradually entered this place of historical and cultural accumulation along various geographical scenes. While introducing the historical geography of Songjiang, this significant book also makes it clear that the rapid rise of modern Shanghai is rooted in Songjiang's rich cultural heritage and economic foundation.





## 请先阅读

位于上海西部松江区，以佘山为首的十余座小山号称九峰，这里是上海地区唯一的山林宝地。孩提时的郊游，将“佘山”之名深深地烙进上海人的心中。这里的山峰虽不高，但峰林之秀美、名胜之众多，在长江三角洲可谓独树一帜。与九峰齐名的还有三泖，位于松江西部与青浦交接处，历史上统称为“九峰三泖”。当我们对这里有所了解后就会明白，“九峰三泖”不只是一个地理区域的概念，而是真真实实的上海古文化源泉与根系。上海之根——松江，此说名不虚传。小昆山在九峰最南端，是西晋（265—317）文学家陆机的故乡。他书写的《平复帖》被誉为天下第一帖，他所著的《文赋》为文学史上独具创见的文章。横山在小昆山之北。元代（1206—1368）画家黄公望在这里隐居，创作了引起后世极大关注的《富春山居图》。机山得名于陆机，在横山西北。天马山在横山东北，元末“三高士”杨维桢、钱惟善和陆居仁长眠于此，山上还保存着天下第一斜塔。天马山以东

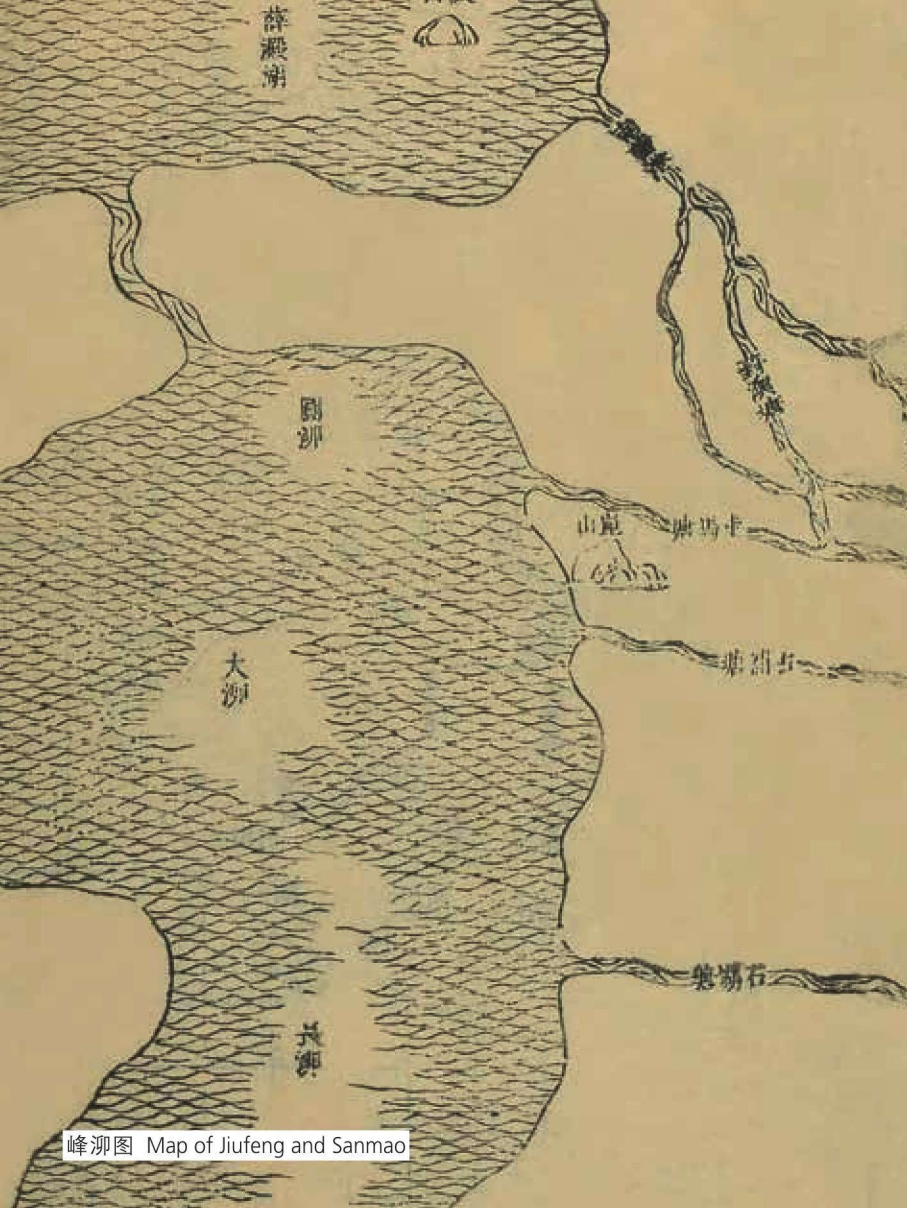
是位于九峰辰位的辰山。佘山在辰山东北，有东西二峰。东佘山为明代（1368—1644）大儒陈继儒的隐居处，西佘山山顶建有远东第一大教堂和中国最古老的天文台。佘山以东为薛山，山上有纪念明代书法家沈度、沈粲兄弟的学士亭。佘山东北为凤凰山，元末陶宗仪在此编成《南村辍耕录》。凤凰山以南紧邻着小巧玲珑的库公山。在九峰区域内还先后发现有广富林、汤村庙、姚家圈、平原村、钟贾山、北竿山、佘山等7处原始社会古文化遗址。上海的崧泽文化、广富林文化等原始社会文化都在九峰这块高地留下丰富的遗迹。除三泖和黄浦江外，本书还将介绍松江老城中的古河与古桥，以及松江区包括月湖在内的三大人工湖景观。本书从地理的角度，以历史为起点，引出一条清晰的线路，将游人带进历史的松江山水文化深处，在古今时间隧道间、在天宇与地理之间，展示出别具特色的一幅幅文化图景。人们可以由上海之根——松江，更深入地了解都市上海。

## Preface

There are a small range of hills in Songjiang District in the western part of Shanghai. Nine hills of them are listed as Jiufeng ("Nine Peaks"). From southwest to northeast, they are called: Xiaokunshan, Hengshan, Jishan, Tianmashan, Chenshan, Sheshan, Xueshan, Shengongshan and Fenghuangshan. This is the only hilly area in Shanghai. Although the hills are not high, the natural environment here is beautiful with numerous attractions, which can be described as unique in the Yangtze River Delta. In addition to Jiufeng, there were three lakes called Sanmao ("Three Lakelets"). Jiufeng and Sanmao are not only interesting as geographical features but also relevant for their cultural importance. Songjiang has the well-deserved reputation as being the cultural root of Shanghai. Many people and events in Jiufeng are remarkable in Chinese history. In the West Jin dynasty (265–317), the renowned writer Lu Ji lived on Xiaokunshan Hill. His *Pingfu Tie* is collected in the Palace Museum as the earliest example of quality calligraphy work,

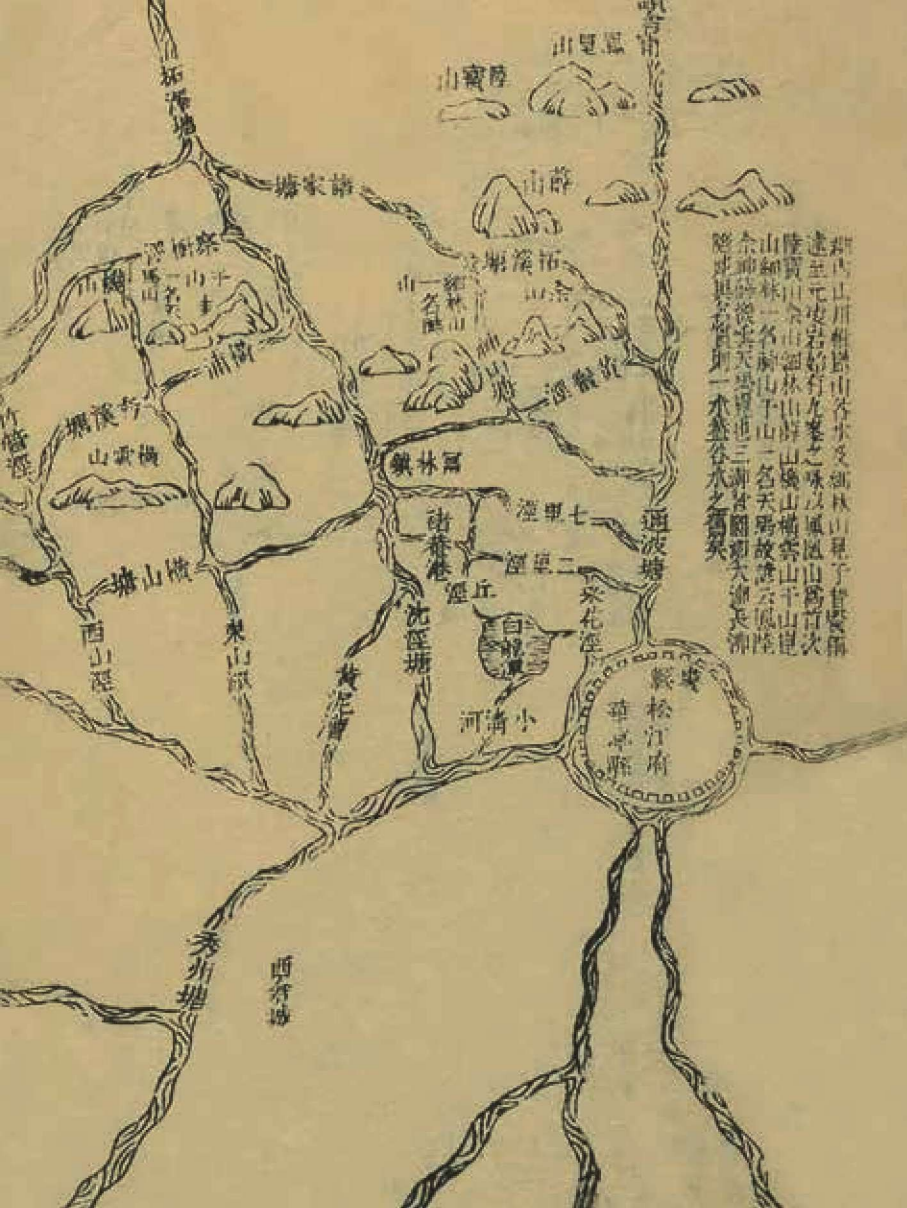
and his innovative *Wen Fu* ("On Literature") was one of the most important articles in the history of Chinese literature. In the Yuan dynasty (1206–1368), Huang Gongwang completed his most important painting, *Dwelling in the Fuchun Mountains*, on Hengshan Hill. From then on, many intellectuals gathered or lived alone in Jiufeng, leaving behind such cultural heritage as art, literary and historical works. To this day, visitors are treated to spectacular sites at the grand cathedral and the adjacent old observatory mounted on Sheshan Hill, and a leaning ancient pagoda in Tianmashan Hill. In the Jiufeng area, there are also seven archaeological sites of Neolithic cultures. In addition to Sanmao and the Huangpu River, this book will also introduce the remains of rivers and bridges in the prefectural city of Songjiang, as well as three large artificial lakes including Moon Lake. Under the guidance of historical and geographical maps, this book brings readers up close to the many fascinating features in the Songjiang landscape.





峰柳图 Map of Jiufeng and Sanmao





湖內山川縣界山各水及湖林山見于甘泉編  
述至元庚辰始行九峯之味以風風山爲首次  
陸寶山一名山細林山游山橫山橫雲山千山崑  
山細林一名神山千山一名天賜故諺云鳳陰  
余神靈後其天賜寶也三湖皆國朝大湖長清  
隨此其名寶則一水蓋谷水之舊矣

## 喧嚣都市源峰游

九峰位于松江北部，由西南向东北蜿蜒数里，属浙江天目山余脉。清嘉庆《松江府志》记载：“府境诸山自杭天目而来，累累然隐起平畴间。长谷以东，通波以西，望之如列宿，排障东南，涵浸沧海，烟涛空翠，亦各极其趣焉，而九峰之名特著。”距今约 7000 年前，长江三角洲南翼开始在沿岸流、潮流和海浪的共同作用下，逐步形成上海地区迄今发现的最早的贝壳沙带海岸，当时的海岸线应该就在九峰东面由南向北展开，其后经历数千年，由西向东在大海冲击下成陆，形成上海这座大都市。由此可见，在今上海市大部分区域尚沉浸在滔滔东海中时，松江九峰一带已经完全成陆。旧志史料中，九峰一般指凤凰山、厓公山、薛山、佘山、辰山、天马山、机山、横山、小昆山等 9 座山峰，实际上还有北竿山、钟贾山、卢山等。12 座山峰自然罗列成一个“S”形状，山头大多浑圆呈脊状，多数山麓不对称，因形状各异而颇具特色。各山有以古贤名，有以状物名，有以鸟兽名。九峰各山高度均在海拔 100 米以下，山虽不高，但秀丽

多姿；因长期以来封山育林，林木茂盛，绿化覆盖率达 90% 左右，植物种类近千种，百年古树数百株；区域虽不大，但历史悠久，名胜众多，景点相连，风光无限。所谓“三泖”，历史上指今浙江平湖与金山、松江、青浦间相连的大湖荡，称“上泖、中泖、下泖”，又称为“长泖、大泖、圆泖”。泖湖源自太湖。晋武帝(265—290)时陆机曾称三泖是“冬温夏凉”的避暑胜地。在九峰向西南望去，可见烟波浩瀚的三泖景色，银浪泛动，白帆点点，河中泖塔清晰可见。圆泖是古泖湖仅存的部分，今称“泖河”。泖河南接黄浦，北通淀山湖，和九峰交融成优美的景色。在山顶放眼四野，大地如茵、林海如涛、河渠似带、村庄簇簇，令人心旷神怡。

九峰高地沿海靠山，树荫相连，环境幽静，是上海原始社会文化的发源地，最早的“上海人”就生活在这里。这里有距今约 5500 年的汤村庙遗址，距今约 4500 年的广富林遗址，距今约 4000 年的佘山遗址和平原村遗址。这些原始社会时期的古遗迹凝聚着崧泽文化、良渚文化、广富林文化、马桥文化等，几乎囊括了太湖流域原始社会时期古