天津的精

The Bridges of Tianjin

天 薄 货

The Bridges of Tianjin



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桥,是一个吉祥的文化符号,富含多种寓意:桥代表着美德善行,与人方便,助人为乐。修桥铺路是造福大众的慈善功德,自古以来为百姓所赞颂;桥,代表着路途畅达,化险为夷,跨越阻隔,一路平安,万里鹏程;桥,代表着人与人之间的心灵沟通,地区与地区之间的互惠注来,民族与民族之间的和谐共存,国家与国家之间的交流合作。

朋友,请您来看看天津的桥吧! 缥缈飞梁跨紫霞,长虹金带束天腰;车流人影通海宇,北客南宾步青雪。天津有多少座桥,各方朋友就有多少条交流合作的康衢;天津有多少座桥,您就有多少条通向成功发展的大道!

——编者

The bridge is a poignant symbol of many things, with virtue, good behavior and helpfulness numbered amongst them. The construction of a bridge to the benefit of all mankind is something that has been extolled since ancient times.

My dear friends, welcome to the "Bridges of Tianjin".

- Editor



桥,古今中外皆有,不可或缺,人类智慧的结晶。最早的桥专指架木梁于水面上的人工通道,故《说文解字》曰:"梁之字,用木跨水,今之桥也。"随着人类社会生活的发展,后来又衍生了攀山越谷的陆桥。我国江河纵横,山川奇秀,是个桥梁大国。

天津位于海河水系入海口, 九河下湖, 支流棋布, 除了海河, 市区另有大小河流穿行, 堪称桥梁大国中的桥梁大城。

从某种意义上说,天津的桥梁建设史即能标志着这座城市的经济发展史。清代天津市内跨越河流的交通方式是摆渡和浮桥。19世纪末,天津各条河道有渡口73座。浮桥是天津出现永久性桥梁以前主要的渡河设施,清代"津门八景"之一有"浮梁驰渡"。第一座浮桥是北运河上的西沽浮桥,建于清康熙五十四年(1715)。其他还有钞关(北大关)浮桥、盐关浮桥(又称东浮桥、孟公桥)。浮桥作为天津市区重要的交通设施,历史长达200年,从1888年起,才开始逐渐被钢桥所替代。天津兴建的第一座钢桥是大红桥,为单孔拱式结构,1924年被洪水冲垮,1937年易位重建为多孔开启桥,称新红桥至今。天津建的第一座开启桥是金华桥,俗称"老铁桥",始建于1888年。此后建设的桥梁,均采用开启桥技术,开启方式有平转和立转,使用人力和电力启闭。20世纪初,海河上相继建成了金钢桥、金汤桥、万国桥等开启桥。天津开启桥的式样之多,应用技术之先进,在中国城市中是独一无二的,代表着开启桥在中国的发展历史。除开启桥外,与此同时,英法日租界在墙子河上相继建成了近二十座桥,包括木桥、钢筋混凝土桥等。

解放后特别是改革开放以来,天津的桥梁建设速度逐步加快,设计施工不断创新,桥梁的承载标准和通行能力不断提高。梁桥、拱桥、钢梁桥、斜拉桥、悬索桥等五种类型的桥在天津均能见到。20世纪五、六十年代逐步将一些木桥改建为钢筋混凝土梁桥。1982年,在内环线上建起了第一座上跨铁路和城市道路的立交桥——十一经路立交桥。随着道路规划"三环十四射"的建设,一大批大型立交桥和跨河桥如雨后春笋,适应着城市现代化的需要而迅速涌现,这些立交桥造型各异,气势恢弘,如中山门、八里台、王顶堤、顺驰等立交桥。近年来快速路上又新建了诸多立交桥,功能更加齐全,气势磅礴壮观,立交桥的发展使桥梁的通达作用在新的层次上表现出巨大的魅力。

在海河综合开发改造中,新建或改建的座座跨河桥梁,如北安桥、大沽桥、金阜桥、金汇桥、光华桥等,其桥梁造型或潇洒飘逸,或简洁流畅,或华丽典雅,或飞素高悬,恰似海河上的道道彩虹,构成了一条条靓丽的城市风景线,为天津所素有的"桥梁博物馆"之美誉平添愈加浓重的色彩。

在天津,爱桥护路已经成为良好的社会风尚,造桥筑路更是我们不懈的追求。古人云"士别三日当刮目相看",如今天津称得上"桥别三日当刮目相看"了。平地起蓬瀛,天街咫尺遥,推窗见飞阁,举步上金桥。桥,不仅成为天津城市一大景观,也融入了天津人的精神世界思维方式,人际之间心灵之间连起了一座又一座彩虹金桥。

Preface

Bridges are to be found throughout all over the world and as such have existed since ancient times. They represent the fruits of both human wisdom and ingenuity, and have long been a vital part of daily life. The earliest bridges were merely spans of timber over rivers - the Chinese character "liang" meaning not only a piece of timber but also its span over a body of water. With the development of human society, however, bridges were later constructed to cross valleys and skirt mountains. As a country rich in both rivers and mountains, it is not surprising that China is big in bridges.

The city of Tianjin is located at the mouth of the Hai River, at the confluence of no fewer than nine rivers. It can thus justly be called a big city of bridges in a big country of bridges.

To some extent, the history of the construction of the bridges of Tianjin symbolizes the economic development of the city. In the Qing Dynasty (1616-1911), the major way to cross Tianjin's rivers was by ferry and pontoon, and by the end of the nineteenth century, there were no fewer than 73 ferries over the various rivers in Tianjin, with pontoon bridges on the major routes. The first floating bridge was the Xigu Floating Bridge over the Northern Grand Canal, established in 1715 during the reign of Emperor Kang Xi. Others included the Chaoguan (Bei Daguan) Pontoon Bridge and the Yanguan Pontoon Bridge (also called the Eastern Pontoon or Menggong Bridge). Pontoon bridges, as important transportation facilities in Tianjin, have a history of over two hundred years, but from 1888 they were gradually replaced by steel bridges. The first steel bridge established in Tianjin was the Big Red Bridge, a single arch structure, which was destroyed by the flood of 1924. It was reconstructed at another location in 1937 but this time as a multi-arched opening bridge, named the New Red Bridge, which exists to the present day. Tianjin's first opening bridge was the Jinhua Bridge, or, to give it its local name, the "The Old Iron Bridge", which was established in 1888. Thereafter, bridges adopted the latest technology, with swing bridges and draw bridges, driven either by manpower or electricity. In the early years of the twentieth century, Jingang Bridge, Jintang Bridge, the International Bridge and a number of other opening bridges were established over the Hai River. The various designs and advanced technology used make the bridges of Tianjin unique among the cities in China. In addition to the opening bridges, the British, French and Japanese concessions established nearly twenty bridges on the Qiangzi River, including wooden bridges, reinforced concrete bridges.

After the Liberation of China in 1949, and especially since the Political and Economic Reforms of 1979, there was rapid progress in the construction of Tianjin's bridges, with constant innovation in both design and building techniques. In particular, the load bearing and passing capabilities have been significantly improved. The five types of bridges: beam bridge, arch bridge, steel frame bridge, diagonal cable bridge and cable suspension bridge, can all be seen in Tianjin. During the 1950s-1960s, some wooden bridges were reconstructed to become reinforced concrete bridges. In 1982, the first flyover junction crossing the railway and the road - the 11th Jing Road Flyover, was built on the inner ring road. With the completion of the road planning, a large number of flyovers and river crossings have rapidly emerged to meet the demands of city modernization, such as the Zhongshanmen, Balitai, Wangdingdi and Shunchi flyovers. In recent years, some new flyovers have also been built on the expressway network.

During the development of the Hai River project, newly built bridges or reconstructed bridges, such as the Bei'an Bridge, Dagu Bridge and Guanghua Bridge have used a range of different designs, the bridge themselves becoming city highlights, adding significantly to the urban landscape.

In Tianjin, preserving the existing bridges and roads is as important as constructing new structures. There is an old Chinese saying that "a man looks different if you have not seen him for three days", and the same could well be said of today's Tianjin, with many of the bridges numbered amongst the acknowledged sights of the city--rainbows connecting people's souls perhaps.

Li Quan Xi

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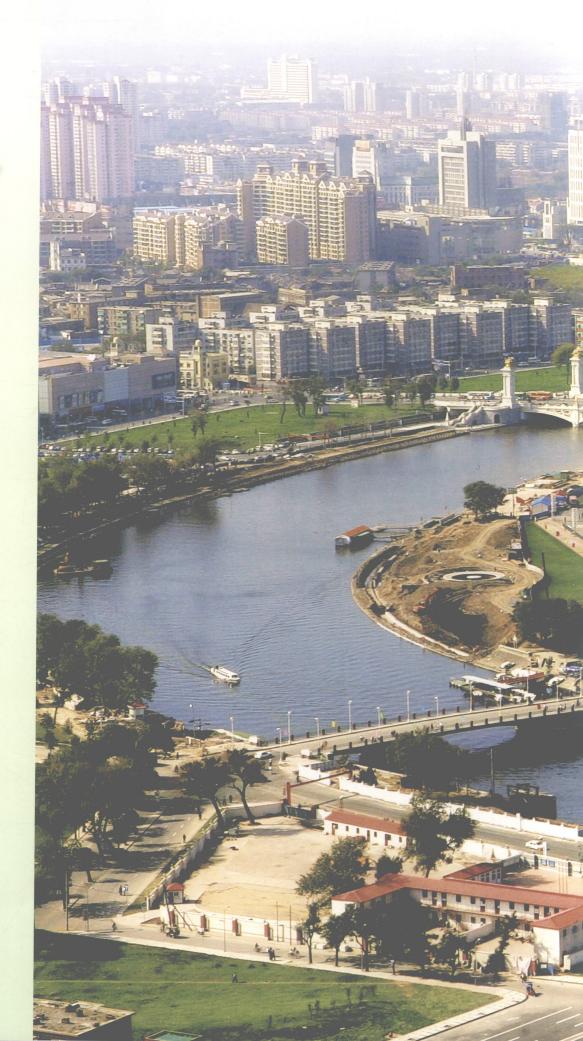
历史的脚步 Footprints of History

海河瞰景

天津城因河而始, 天津 人因河而聚, 众水所钟, 河 海通津, 这里是成功者始发 的港湾。

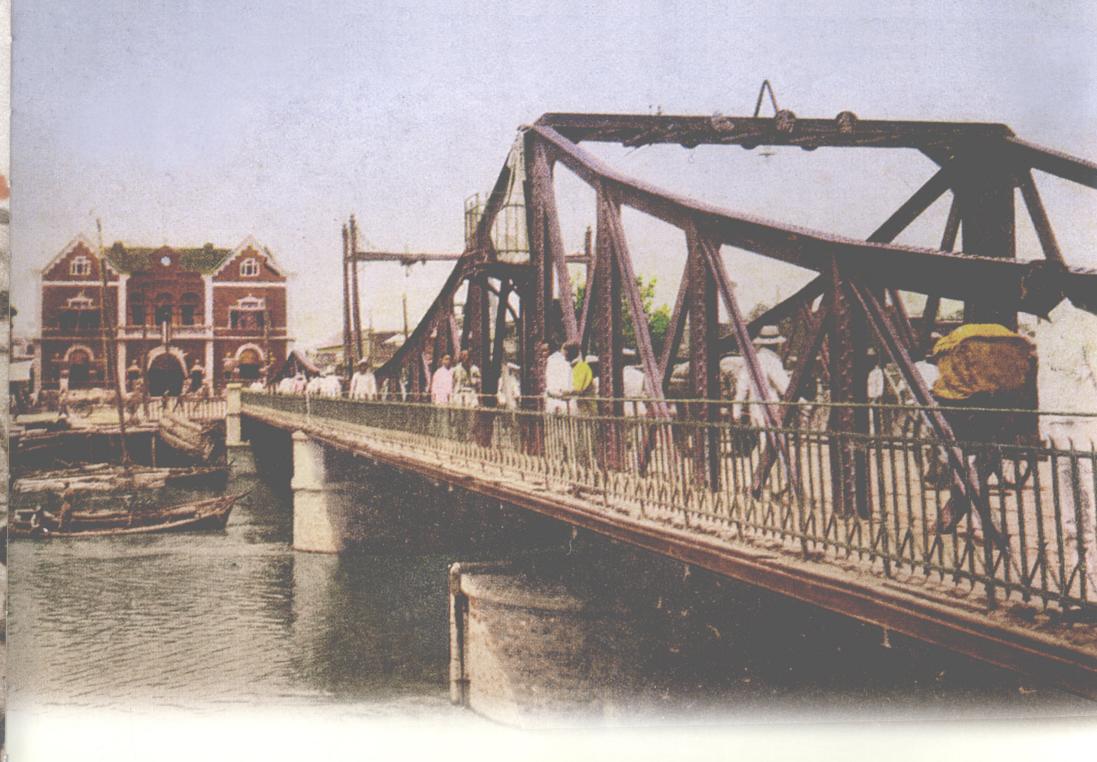
A bird's eye view of the Hai River

Tianjin owes its origins to its rivers. The city is situated at the confluence of many different rivers with easy connections to the sea.









全汤桥会师

天津城市的命运总是和桥联系在一起。 1949年1月15日,平津战役解放军金汤桥会师, 掀开了天津历史新的篇章。

Jintang Bridge Victorious Junction

On January 15, 1949, during the Pingjin Battle between the Nationalists and Communists, the Liberation Armies joined forces at Jintang Bridge thus starting a new page of the history of Tianjin.

解放桥

雄伟壮观的解放桥,历经八十余载的沧桑,至今仍然是 天津的标志性建筑。桥下流水 冲走了朝朝暮暮的岁月,沉淀 淤积的故事留给了不走的桥。

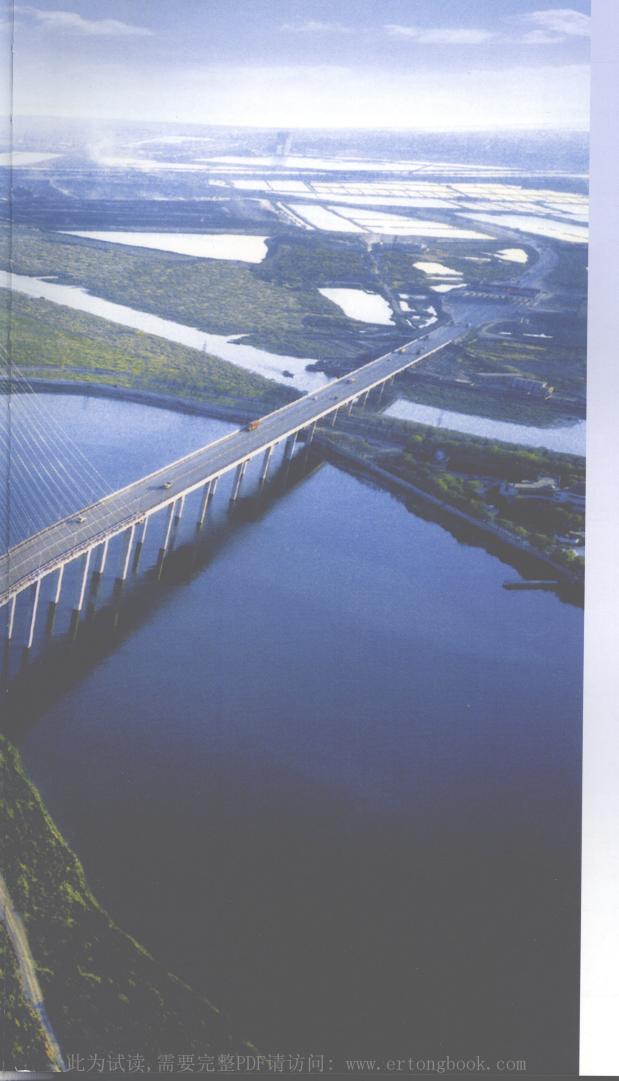
Liberation Bridge

The impressive Liberation Bridge has witnessed eighty years of the history of Tianjin. Today it is still one of the city's most symbolic structures. If the bridge could only speak, what stories it could tell.









海河大桥

海河入海口瞰景。这里水 面宽阔,河海交汇,飞桥凌 空,日新月异,正如滨海新区 的崛起与腾飞。

Hai River Grand Bridge

A bird's eye view of the mouth of the Hai River.