

摄影：陈云峰
撰文：张俊

Photographed by Chen Yunfeng
Written by Zhang Jun

下册
Vol.2



云南古桥建筑

Ancient Bridges in Yunnan

云南出版集团公司
云南美术出版社

Yunnan Publishing Group Corporation
Yunnan Fine Art Publishing House

摄影：陈云峰 撰文：张俊
Photographed by Chen Yunfeng Written by Zhang Jun

雲南古橋建築

Ancient Bridges in Yunnan

下册 Vol.2

云南出版集团公司
云南美术出版社

Yunnan Publishing Group Corporation
Yunnan Fine Art Publishing House

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

云南古桥建筑/陈云峰摄;张俊编写. —昆明:云南美术出版社, 2008.5

ISBN 978-7-80695-689-2

I. 云… II. ①陈…②张… III. 古建筑—桥—简介—云南省 IV. K928.78

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2008) 第075217号

策 划: 彭 晓 张晓源
英文翻译: 云南新宇翻译有限公司
英文审校: 康文梅
校 对: 李 林
中文审校: 方绍忠
整体设计: 陈铭阳
书法题词: 李华君
责任编辑: 张晓源 陈铭阳

雲南古橋建築 (下)

Ancient Bridges in Yunnan (Vol.2)

摄 影: 陈云峰
撰 文: 张 俊
出版发行: 云南出版集团公司
云南美术出版社
制 版: 昆明雅昌图文信息技术有限公司
印 刷: 昆明富新春彩色印务有限公司
开 本: 890×1230mm 1/20
印 张: 20
版 次: 2008年5月第1版
2008年7月第1次印刷
印 数: 1-4000
ISBN 978-7-80695-689-2
定 价: 196.00元 (上下)

版权所有·翻印必究

摄影：陈云峰 撰文：张俊
Photographed by Chen Yunfeng Written by Zhang Jun

雲南古橋建築

Ancient Bridges in Yunnan

下册 Vol.2

云南出版集团公司
云南美术出版社

Yunnan Publishing Group Corporation
Yunnan Fine Art Publishing House

云南古桥分布图



滇东北

位于云南省东北部与东部，含昭通市、曲靖市。北与四川省接壤，东与贵州省、广西省为邻，南连文山州、红河州，西与昆明市交界。是云岭高原向四川盆地和东南丘陵的过渡地带，整体地势为西北高东南低。

北部的昭通市受金沙江水系的切割，山高谷深，沟壑纵横，地形复杂。最高点为巧家县药山，海拔4040米，最低点为水富县滚坎坝，海拔267米，相对高差3773米。地处南端的曲靖市地形多由山地、丘陵和坝子等组成，陆良是全省最大的坝子，面积772平方公里。五莲峰山绵延于昭通，梁王山逶迤于曲靖，气势磅礴的乌蒙山由昭通北部绵延进入曲靖，牛栏江从曲靖奔流进入昭通。曲靖境内江河纵横交错，水库星罗棋布。河流分属长江和珠江两大水系：牛栏江、北盘江向北流归金沙江；南盘江向南注入珠江，沾益马雄山下是珠江的源头。

地处滇、黔、川、桂四省（区）结合部的滇东北，素有“入滇锁钥”“锁钥南滇，咽喉西蜀”之

称，是云南文化的三大发祥地之一。公元前279年，楚襄王向西拓展，派庄跻入滇……公元前221年，秦始皇向南拓展，修筑了从蜀郡经昭通至建宁(今曲靖)的“五尺道”……从此，滇东北便成为中原文化传入云南的重要通道。今天，滇东北也是云南通往贵州、广西的东大门。

自秦汉，昭通、曲靖被纳入中原版图。先后置犍为郡、朱提郡、益州郡。后改益州郡为建宁郡，移府曲靖，统管“南中”。辖今云南全省及川南、黔西部分地域。曲靖一度成为这一地区的政治、经济、文化中心。昭通的经济、文化也随之蓬勃发展，“朱提银”“朱提铜洗”产生于这一时期，繁荣了数百年。直至唐代南诏灭爨，云南的政治中心才西移大理。

昭通市，金沙江沿岸的地貌与滇西北相似，海拔落差相对较小。历史上，峡谷间也建有溜索和较多的铁链桥。后来，随着社会的发展逐步演变为钢索桥和钢索溜兜。但数量最多的还是石拱桥。因山高谷深，许多桥取名为“高桥”，如盐津县的“高桥”，桥面距水面30余米。

曲靖市，山势较为平缓有较多的丘陵和坝子，乡镇间的桥多为石拱桥。因河面较开阔，水流较平缓，砌筑桥墩较容易，所以，多孔石拱桥是这一地区的主要形式。沾益不仅有七孔的“小江桥”，还有“九孔桥”，还有始建于唐武德二年(619年)的“黑桥”。各种形式的古桥，见证了滇东北的悠久历史。



滇东北

位于云南省东北部与东部，含昭通市、曲靖市。北与四川省接壤，东与贵州省、广西省为邻，南连文山州、红河州，西与昆明市交界。是云岭高原向四川盆地和东南丘陵的过渡地带，整体地势为西北高东南低。

北部的昭通市受金沙江水系的切割，山高谷深，沟壑纵横，地形复杂。最高点为巧家县药山，海拔4040米，最低点为水富县滚坎坝，海拔267米，相对高差3773米。地处南端的曲靖市地形多由山地、丘陵和坝子等组成，陆良是全省最大的坝子，面积772平方公里。五莲峰山绵延于昭通，梁王山逶迤于曲靖，气势磅礴的乌蒙山由昭通北部绵延进入曲靖，牛栏江从曲靖奔流进入昭通。曲靖境内江河纵横交错，水库星罗棋布。河流分属长江和珠江两大水系：牛栏江、北盘江向北流归金沙江；南盘江向南注入珠江，沾益马雄山下是珠江的源头。

地处滇、黔、川、桂四省（区）结合部的滇东北，素有“入滇锁钥”“锁钥南滇，咽喉西蜀”之

称，是云南文化的三大发祥地之一。公元前279年，楚襄王向西拓展，派庄跻入滇……公元前221年，秦始皇向南拓展，修筑了从蜀郡经昭通至建宁（今曲靖）的“五尺道”……从此，滇东北便成为中原文化传入云南的重要通道。今天，滇东北也是云南通往贵州、广西的东大门。

自秦汉，昭通、曲靖被纳入中原版图。先后置犍为郡、朱提郡、益州郡。后改益州郡为建宁郡，移府曲靖，统管“南中”。辖今云南全省及川南、黔西部分地域。曲靖一度成为这一地区的政治、经济、文化中心。昭通的经济、文化也随之蓬勃发展，“朱提银”“朱提铜洗”产生于这一时期，繁荣了数百年。直至唐代南诏灭爨，云南的政治中心才西移大理。

昭通市，金沙江沿岸的地貌与滇西北相似，海拔落差相对较小。历史上，峡谷间也建有溜索和较多的铁链桥。后来，随着社会的发展逐步演变为钢索桥和钢索溜兜。但数量最多的还是石拱桥。因山高谷深，许多桥取名为“高桥”，如盐津县的“高桥”，桥面距水面30余米。

曲靖市，山势较为平缓有较多的丘陵和坝子，乡镇间的桥多为石拱桥。因河面较开阔，水流较平缓，砌筑桥墩较容易，所以，多孔石拱桥是这一地区的主要形式。沾益不仅有七孔的“小江桥”，还有“九孔桥”，还有始建于唐武德二年（619年）的“黑桥”。各种形式的古桥，见证了滇东北的悠久历史。



Northeast Yunnan

Northeast Yunnan refers to the transition belt extending from the Yunnan plateau toward the Sichuan basin and eventually toward the southeast hilly area. Topographically, the entire landform rises high in the northwest and falls low in the southeast.

Affected by the Jinsha River system, the northern Zhaotong city takes up the most complex landscape, and the whole area has deep valleys and high mountains. The highest point of Zhaotong is located at Yaoshan Mountain at Qiaojia, whose elevation is 4,040 m while the lowest point rests in the Gunkan basin at Shuifu, whose elevation is only some 267 m, making a dramatic height difference of some 3,773 m. However, the southern Qujing city sees more mountainous country, hill mounds and embankments. Of all embankments, Luliang stands for the largest one with a measurement of some 772 square kilometers in area. The Wulianfeng Mountain rises and falls hi-and-low throughout Zhaotong, the Liangwang Mountain meanders to Qujing, Wumeng Mountain winds its way into Qujing from the north end of Zhaotong, and the Niulan River roars its way into Zhaotong from Qujing. Nevertheless, the water systems consist of two major river systems, namely the Yangtze River and Pearl River. The Niulan River and Beipan River run northward to merge into the Jinsha River, while the Nanpan River focuses its way southward to join with the Pearl River, that origins from beneath the Maxiong Mountain at Zhanyi.

In fact, northeast Yunnan, at the conjunction point with Guizhou, Sichuan and Guangxi, is one of the three birthplaces of Yunnan Culture. As early as 270 BC, the King Xiang of the Chu Dynasty started to expand westward. General Zhuang Jiao entered Yunnan... and more historic events followed such as the Emperor Shihuang of the Qin Dynasty began to expand southward in 221 BC, to have constructed the well-known

‘Wuchidao’ (for the road is only about two feet wide, 1 chi 33cm)... Ever since then, northeast Yunnan opened a crucial path for the Central Plain Culture to log in Yunnan. Today, northeast Yunnan is the east gateway of Yunnan to Guizhou and Guangxi.

Consequently, Zhaotong and Qujing were both marked in the middle plain map after the Qin and Han dynasties. The rulers of different governments established their administrative organs in this place, successively, namely the Jianwei Commandery, Zhuti Commandery and Yizhou Commandery. The Yizhou Commandery was later renamed as Jianning Commandery and moved its capital to Qujing, which would govern the ‘middle south’, governing the whole Yunnan today, west Guizhou and the south Sichuan. Once in history, according to record, Qujing played an important role in this area, and it was then the center of politics, economics and culture. Zhaotong’s economic and culture were brought into prosperity during that period and lasted for hundreds of years. The notable Zhuti silver and Zhuti bronze washing bowl were produced at that time. Not until the Cuan (also Ts’uan) clan was eliminated by the Nanzhao Kingdom in the Tang Dynasty did the political center of Yunnan move to Dali, at the west of Yunnan.

The landscape of Zhaotong city along the Jinsha River is quite similar to that of northwest Yunnan. In history, there used to have zip slides and iron-chain bridges between gorges, however, they were transformed into steel cable bridges or steel cable cabinets in pace with the social and economic development. Yet, the stone arch bridges are the most among all, due to the high-rising mountains, and many bridges are simply named as ‘high bridge’ to harmonize with the geological conditions.

Comparatively, Qujing enjoys a gently sloping land with many hill mounds and embankments. Stone arch bridges of various types, including 7-arch bridges and 9-arch bridges are mostly often seen between villages and towns. In particular, it has well retained a bridge named, ‘Hei Qiao’ (meaning black bridge), which was built in the 2nd year of the Wude Reign of the Tang Dynasty (619 AC). The bridges of all specifications and styles have silently witnessed the profound history of Northeast Yunnan.

昭通市

Zhaotong

昭通市地处云南省的东北部，东南与贵州省交界，西、北与四川省隔金沙江相望，南与云南的会泽县接壤。地形地貌受地质构造控制，南面较高，向北向东逐渐递减。西部为五莲峰山系，走向由南向北。东部为乌蒙山系，走向由西向东。河流均属长江水系，金沙江是昭通市与四川省的界河，流程458公里。

Zhaotong city is situated in the northeastern part of Yunnan, whose southeastern part borders on Guizhou Province. In addition, its western and northern sides are sitting in opposite to Sichuan Province with Jinsha River running in between, and the southern part of Zhaotong connects with Huize. Being controlled by topographic and geographic formations, the entire landform rises high in the south and gradually falls low northward and eastward. On the western part of Zhaotong, it is screened by Wulianfeng Mountain range lining up and down from south to north. The eastern part of Zhaotong is dominated by Wumeng Mountain system from west to east. All the rivers within the boundary of Zhaotong are tributaries of Yangtze River, while the Jinsha River sets up a water boundary in between Zhaotong and Sichuan Province for some 458 km in distance.





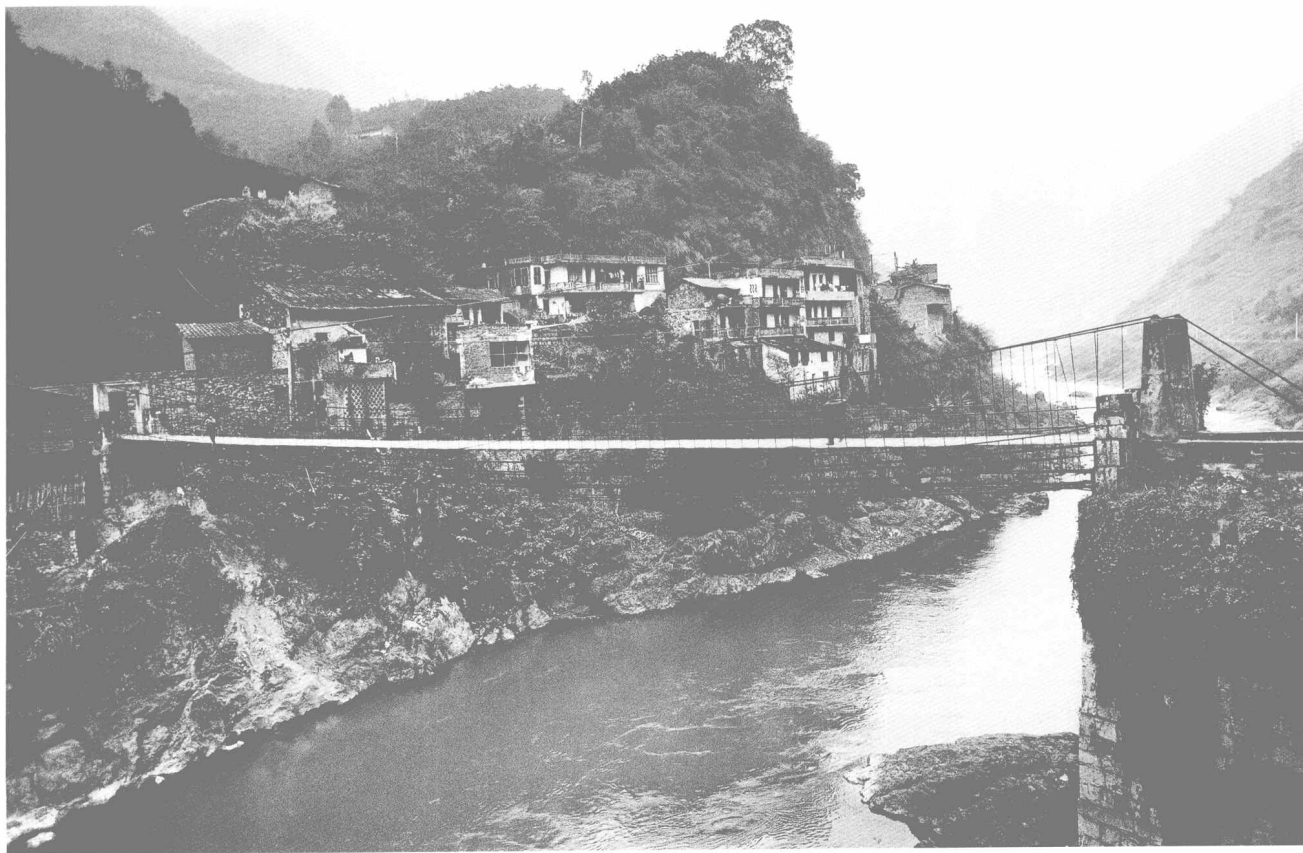
金沙江对岸是陡峭的山崖，古老的驿道，沿着江岸平行并进，这就是连接古滇与巴蜀的“五尺道”，也是先秦进入中南的唯一通道。三国时期，诸葛亮平定中南走的也是这条古道。

On the opposite bank of Jinsha River are stiff rocky cliff running along in parallel with the ancient horse road, which is known as the 'Wu Chi Dao', a only land access during the early Qin Dynasty to link the ancient Yunnan with Chongqing and Chengdu. During the Three Kingdoms Period, Zhuge Liang (Kong Ming, a wise military counselor) once traveled through this road to suppress turmoil in southern border of China at that time.



牛街铁链桥 位于彝良县牛街乡的白水江上，建于清代中期，后重修改为钢索吊桥，两岸的石砌桥台仍保留着原有的风貌。

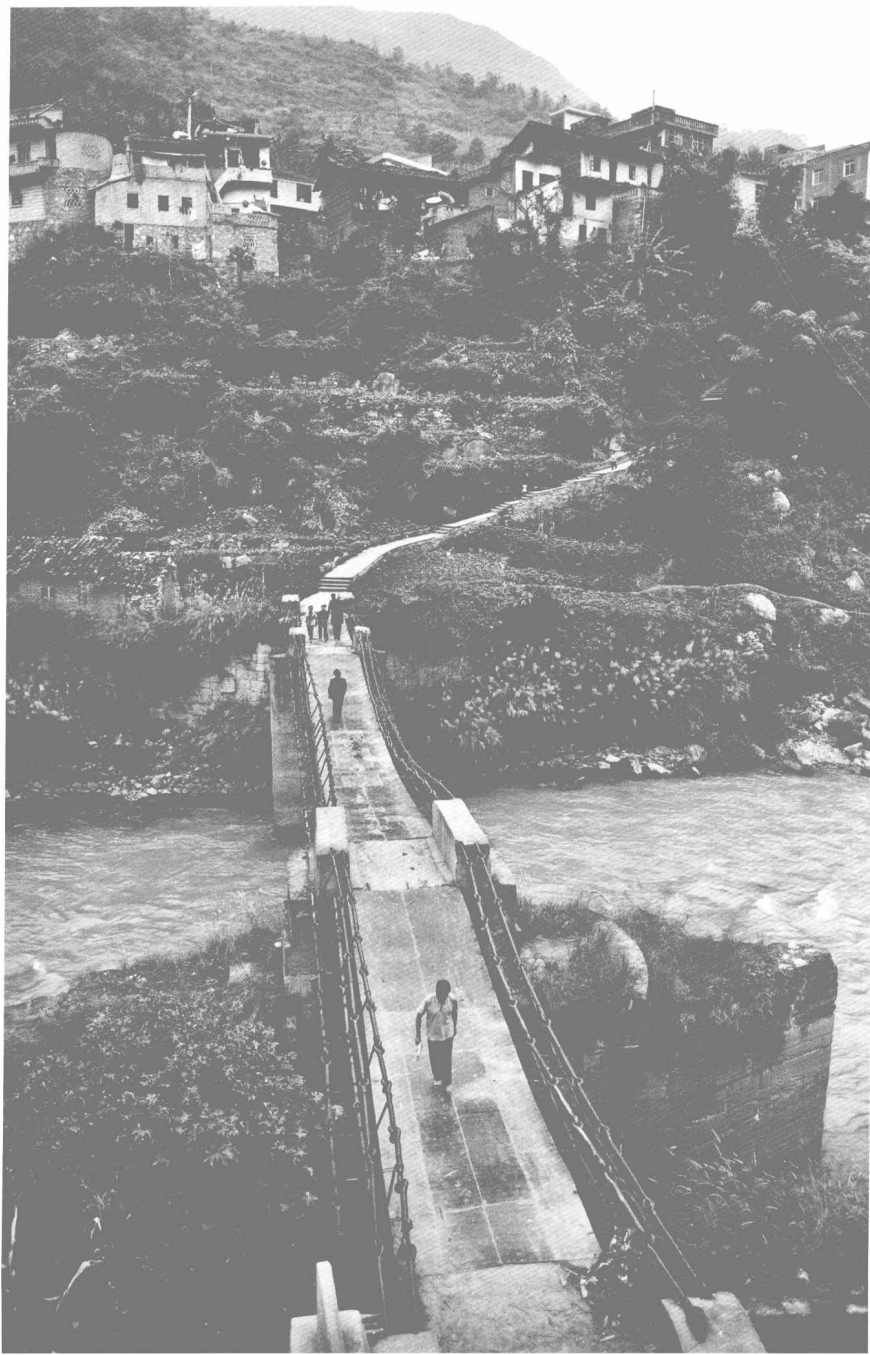
Niujie Iron-Chain Bridge is located over the Baishui River at Niujie, Yiliang. It was first built in the middle period of the Qing Dynasty and transformed into a tightwire suspended bridge afterwards. Only the stone bridge pillars on both sides are still kept well as it was originally built.

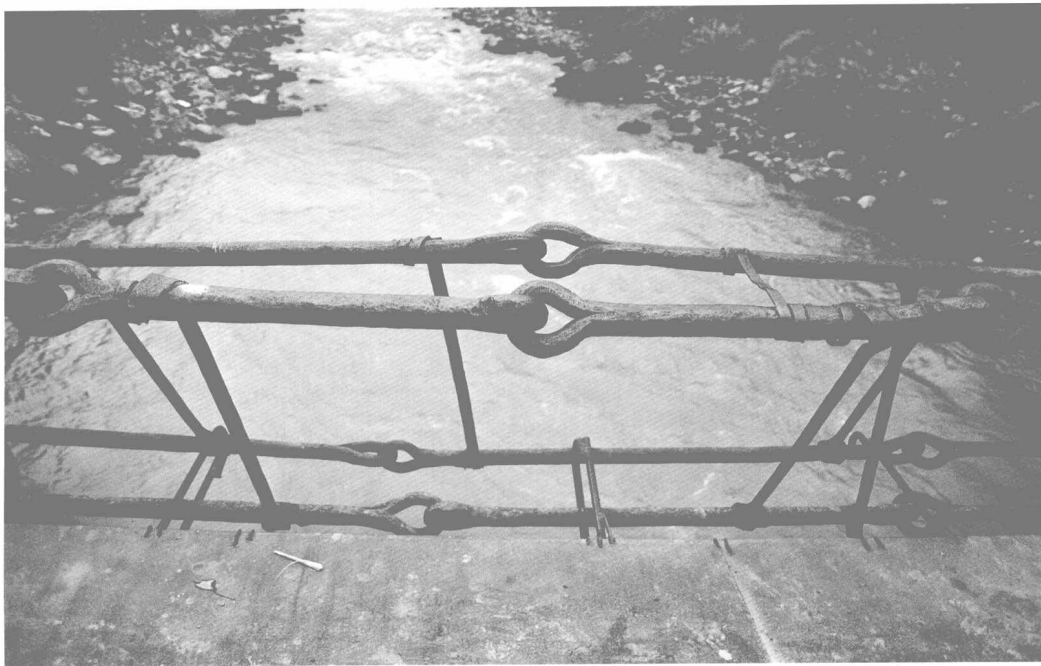
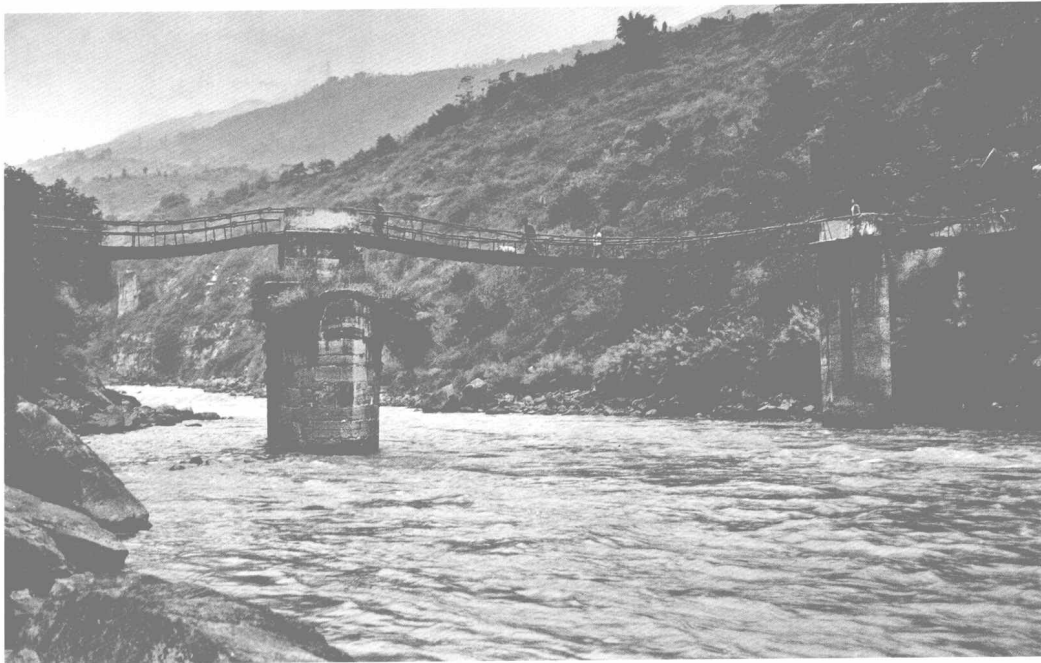




黄葛铁链桥 位于昭通市大关县黄葛乡东北约100米处的古驿道上。始建于清道光十三年（1833年），光绪年间重修。为三孔铁链桥，全长40米，宽2.5米，距水面高约10米，由10条铁链组成，6条为底链，4条为护栏。铁链为单根锻造而成，每扣长约30厘米。

Huangge Iron-Chain Bridge is seen on the ancient track about 100 meters northeast of Huangge, Daguan, Zhaotong. It was first constructed in the 13th year of the Daoguang Reign of the Qing Dynasty (1833), and reconstructed during the Guangxu Reign of the Qing Dynasty. It is a three-opening iron-chain bridge, about 40 m (L), 2.5 m (W), about 10 m above the river surface. The bridge consists of 10 iron-chains, six on the bottom and four as guardrails. The iron-chain was forged one link at a time and each ring is about 30 cm in length.

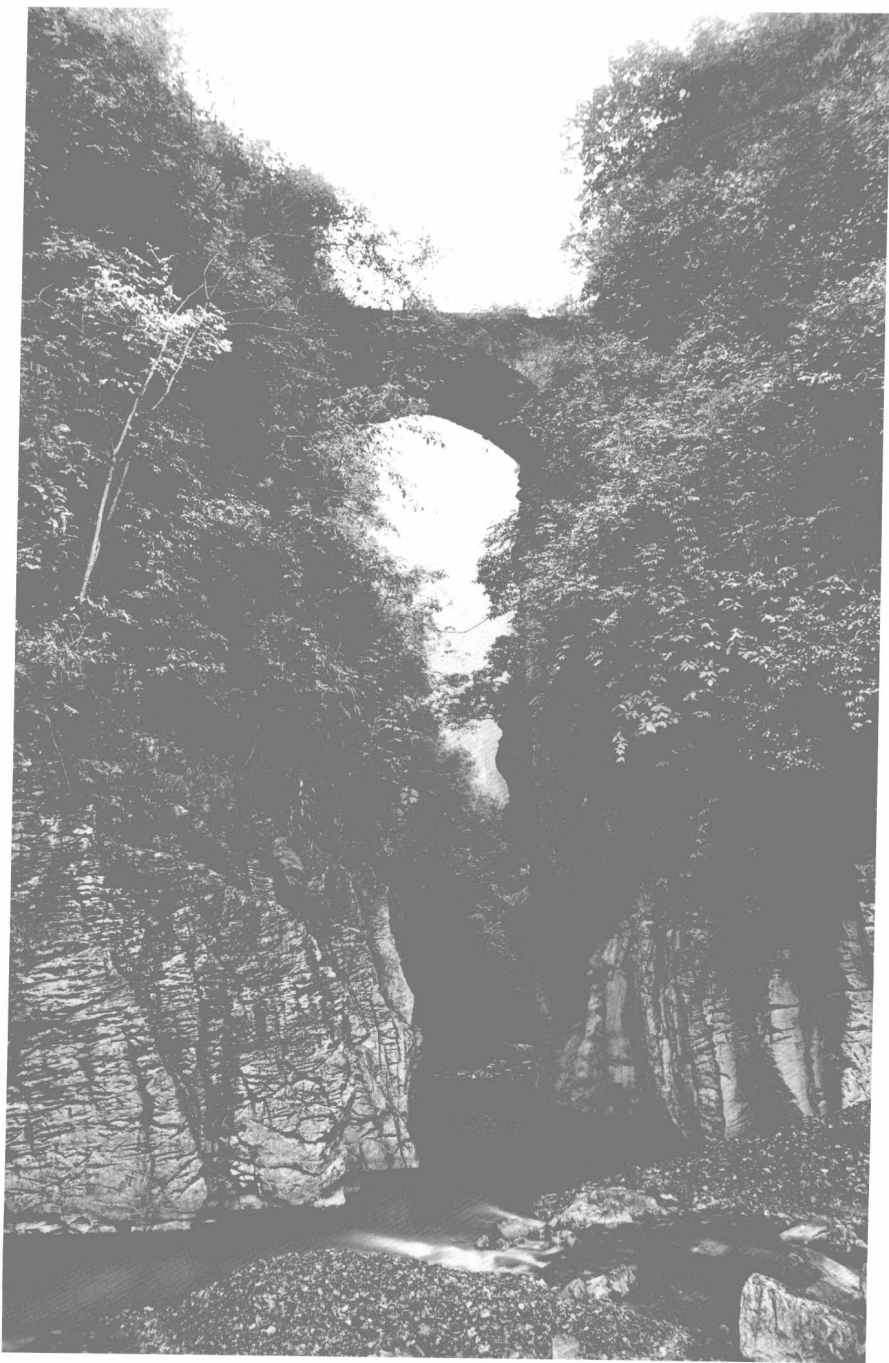






高桥 位于昭通市盐津县城北约3公里处高桥村干溪沟河上。建于清同治年间，为单孔石拱桥，横跨在两岸陡峭的石崖上，两端以天然岩石为桥墩，长14米，跨径约10米，宽4米。因桥面距水面30余米之高，故称高桥。

Gaoqiao Bridge is located at Gaoqiao Village, north of Yanjin, Zhaotong over the Ganxigou River. It was constructed during the Tongzhi Reign of the Qing Dynasty. It is a single-arch stone bridge crossing the river and fixed to the cliffs on both banks, skillfully using the natural rock for its bridge piers. The bridge is about 14 m (L), with a span of 10 m, and about 4 m (W). The bridge is about 30 m high above the water surface and gets its name as Gaoqiao, thus it is so named, meaning high bridge.



盐津古桥遗址 秦开“五尺道”，盐津自古就是四川通往云南的要津。唐代“五尺道”延伸到洱海一带，经过盐津石门关，又称“石门道”。盐津县城旁金沙江边的石崖上留有古桥石刻。后在遗址旁新建钢索吊桥，长100余米。

The site of Yanjin ancient bridge, the 'Wuchidao', was opened up in the Qin Dynasty, and the place Yanjin has always been a key post linking Sichuan with Yunnan since ancient times. The Wuchidao in the Tang Dynasty passed through the Shimen Pass at Yanjin and extending its way to Erhai and further on, thus, it is also called the "the stone gateway." On the cliff by the Jinsha River near Yanjin are some stone carvings remaining from the old days. Later, people built a steel cable suspension bridge of about 100 m.





二溪口石桥 位于盐津县普洱镇水洞村，因处于两溪交汇处而得名。始建于清乾隆三十二年(1767年)，后多次维修。为五孔石梁桥，桥墩全部利用溪中巨石，上铺条石为梁，通长约20余米，宽约1米，每孔跨径不等。桥墩不在一条直线上，自然形成“曲桥”，距水面约高1.6米。

The Erxikou Stone Bridge is located at Shuidong Village, Pu'er, Yanjin, and it was first built during the Qing Dynasty (1767), and was reconstructed several times afterwards. It is a five-opening stone beam bridge, and, including the bridge piers, was made from the huge stones collected from the stream. The upper flagstone, that serves as the bridge beam, is about 20 m (L) and 1 m (W) with five uneven span openings, to make a natural 'curving bridge'. The bridge is about 1.6 m high above the water surface.

