

卢沟桥



卢沟桥文物修复委员会编

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國藝



卢沟桥

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乾隆重修卢沟桥记

The inscription about repairs to the Lugou Bridge made in the reign of Emperor Qianlong



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OF RESISTANCE AGAINST JAPAN

卢沟桥

Lugou (Marco Polo) Bridge

卢沟桥在天安门西南十五公里的永定河上。它是北京地区现存的一座最古老的多孔联拱大石桥。象这样雄伟的古桥，在全国也是罕见的。



卢沟桥南面 The southern side of the Lugou Bridge

历史沿革

永定河古称卢沟，又名桑干河。因河水混浊，俗称浑河、小黄河、黑水河，又因经常泛滥，河道常迁而称无定河。清康熙年间疏浚河道，筑堤防洪，河床稍定，遂改称永定河。

早在战国时期，卢沟桥一带就是燕蓟地区沿太行山脉通向华北平原的要津，是南来北往的重要渡口。辽金之前，这里只建过木桥，木桥被洪水冲毁，便以浮桥或船渡代替。自从金朝兴建中都城之后，卢沟上的浮桥远远不能适应金朝统治者政治、军事、经济上的要求，于是在天定二十九年（1189）六月，开始在这里建造这座大石桥。明昌三年（1192）三月建成。初名“广利桥”后改称“卢沟桥”，迄今已近八百年了。

这座雄伟的古桥，由于长期受洪水和冰块的冲击、地震和风雨的侵袭，桥面和栏杆及其局部，曾有所损坏。据史料记载，明朝修缮过六次，清朝修缮过七次，由于整个桥墩和桥身建筑得十分牢固，虽年久而无恙。



卢沟桥头四个华表之一

One of four ornamental columns at ends of the bridge.

1. Historical background

The Lugou Bridge is located 15 kilometres southwest of Tian'anmen Square, over the Youngding River. It is the oldest existing multi-arched stone bridge in the Beijing area. One can hardly find another magnificent bridge like it in the country.

Youngding River also was known as the Lugou or Sanggan River in ancient times. The local people call it Hun River, Small Yellow River or Heishui River (Heishui means black water in Chinese) for its muddy water. It is also known as Wuding (lacking sathility) River, for often floods and the riverbed was changeable.

During the Reign of Kangxi in the Qing Dynasty, the waterway was dredged and dykes built and strengthened. Then people changed its name to Youngding (eternal stability) River.

As early as the Warring States (475-221 B.C) Period, this area was a strategic point on the overland route to the North China Plain from Taihang Mountain in the Yan-Ji region. Also, it was a key north-south ferry. Before the Liao and Jin kingdoms, there was only a wooden bridge built here, and when it was damaged by floods people replaced it with a floating bridge and ferry-boats. Since the capital was in Zhongdu City (near Beijing), the floating bridge did not suit the political, military and economic need of Jin Kingdom rulers. In June of 1189, construction started on a stone bridge there and was completed in March of 1192. At first, it was named Guangli Bridge (means various profits.) It adopted the name Lugou Bridge almost 800 years ago.

Over the years, lashed by floods and ice blocks, shaken by earthquakes, storms and rains, the bridge sustained damage on its face and balustrades. According to historical records, the bridge was repaired six times in the Ming Dynasty and seven times during the Qing Dynasty. The Basic structure was quite solid, it lasting a long time without decay.

建筑结构

卢沟桥的建筑结构，在我国古代桥梁史上有着突出的成就和地位。它是一座联拱大石桥。十一孔，全长约为260余米，宽9.30米。除东西两岸金刚墙外，共有十个桥墩。桥墩间的距离，是从两端向中心逐渐增大的，中心孔两边桥墩的间距是21.35米，而东西两岸的桥墩间距却是16.49米和16.64米。每个桥墩的平面呈船形，进水的一面砌作分水尖，分水尖长达4.5米至5.2米，约占整个桥墩的十分之四。每个分水尖上又安置一根26厘米边长的三角铁柱，以其锐角迎击着洪水和冰块，起着保护桥墩和桥身的作用。而桥墩顺水的一面，砌成流线型逐渐收进，状如船尾，使流水一出桥孔，即迅速分散，大大减少洪水对桥孔内的挤压力。为了使分水尖更加稳固，又在桥墩分水尖的凤凰台上加上六层压面石。最下面的一、二层挑出，上面的四层逐渐内收，其厚度共达1.83米。这对平衡整个桥墩的压力，起着十分重要的作用。



桥面及石狮、桥孔、分水尖
The northern side of the Lugou Bridge with its stone lions, arches and cutwaters.

至于十一个桥孔间的跨度，也和桥墩的间距由两边向桥中心逐渐增大相一致，两岸边的桥孔跨度为11.5米，中心桥孔则为13.45米，这在我国联拱石桥建筑史上也是少见的。

另外，如采用纵联式的砌拱法，使整个拱券联成一体，桥墩同拱券各部分，用腰铁和铁件加固石块与石块之间的联结，每个桥墩的内部，又用铁活上下拉联等等，都是这座古老大石桥建筑结构上的特点。

Structure of the bridge

The structure of Lugou Bridge is outstanding in ancient China. It is a multi-arched stone bridge, 260 metres long and 9.3 metres wide, with 11 arches. Aside from protecting walls on each bank, the bridge has 10 bridge piers with cutwaters on both sides. The distances between the cutwaters are increased from the ends to the centre: for example, the central arch is 21.35 metres wide, the arch on the east end is 16.49 metres wide and the west one is 16.64 metres wide. The plane of each bridge pier and cutwater is shaped like a boat with a long triangle (the triangle is 4.5 or 5.2 metres long), it accounts for 40 per cent of each cutwater in order to divide flood waters. On the point of each triangle, there is a triangle-shaped 26-centimetre-long iron pillar, whose angle faces floods and ice blocks in order to protect the cutwater and bridge body. But, the cutwaters on the downstream side are shaped like a stern in order to disperse water running out of the arches, reducing pressure on them.

The spans of the 11 arches are similar to the distances between cutwaters — gradually increasing from end to centre: the span of the arch on each end is 11.5 metres, but the central one is 13.45 metres. This is seldom seen in the history of multi-arch stone bridge construction.

Other construction features also make Lugou Bridge prominent, such as the laying of arches in crisscrossing form and the use of iron to make the bridge strong.



康熙重修卢沟桥碑

The stone tablet with an carved inscription about repairs to the Lugou Bridge ordered by Emperor Kangxi (1662-1723).



北京石獅（元） A stone lion turns its head (Yuan Dynasty).



北京正陽門外正陽橋石獅
This great stone lion is at the east end of the bridge

石雕艺术

卢沟桥上的石雕艺术，构思巧妙，雕刻精美，千姿百态，生动传神，常使过往行人留连观赏，赞叹不已。

石桥东西两端的华表、石碑和碑亭，雕刻着许多龙云花卉，四座华表的顶端，各有一个神态生动的石狮，面向桥外，迎送着过往行人。

桥东端的尽头，雕着两只伏地的大石狮。桥西端的尽头，雕着两只垂首的大石象。它们代替抱鼓石，都用硕大的身躯，牢牢地顶住石桥两头四根最后的望柱，生动有力，形态憨厚，令人十分喜爱。

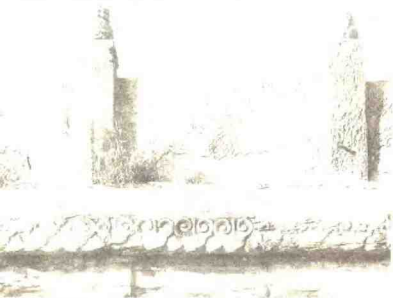
卢沟桥两边共有望柱（栏杆）281根，每根望柱上雕有一个大狮子，而这些较大的狮子头上、背上、腹下，爪下又雕有许许多多的小狮子，小狮子们坐卧起伏，各不相同。有的挺胸昂首，有的回首相望，有的竖耳倾听，有的侧躺在大狮子怀里摆弄铃铛，嬉戏玩耍，有的只露出半个头，一张嘴，伸出鬼脸，难以找寻。所以自古以来北京地区就流传着一句歇后语：“卢沟桥的狮子——数不清。”其实，据古书《人海记》中说：“桥柱刻狮凡六百二十有七。”这就是早先卢沟桥石狮的数目。

现在卢沟桥上共有大小石狮498个，其中华表上的石狮4个，桥东头的大石狮2个，望柱上较大的石狮281个，躲在大狮子身上的小狮子211个。

在石桥中间三个桥孔的龙门石上，还保存着三个拱顶石雕龙头，它们和伏地的大石狮、垂首的大石象一样，其雕刻风格都很古朴典雅。



桥孔拱顶石兽 The stone animal at top of the arch.



The art of stone sculpture

The stone sculptures of Lugou Bridge are ingenious in conception. Carved elegantly and vividly in various postures, passersby always admire and praise them.

At the extremes of the bridge are four ornamental columns and two pavilions. All of them are carved with many images of clouds and flowers. There is a stone lion atop each ornamental column looking outward from the bridge as if to receive and see off visitors.

A pair of great stone lions lie on the ground at the east end of the bridge, and at the west end there is a pair of huge stone elephants bowing their heads. The animal figures steadfastly guard the four last balusters with their huge bodies at each end of the bridge, vigorous and powerful which at same time charmingly naive.

Lugou Bridge has 281 sculptured balusters on its sides with a stone lion figure carved atop each one. There are so many lion cubs on her head and back, or hide under her belly and feet. Lion cubs also play in various postures: some throw out their chests, some turn their heads and look back, some prick up their ears, some play with a bell under the large lion's chest. Some are difficult to find, for they reveal half of their head or their mouth. This leads to the popular expression around Beijing that "the lions of Lugou Bridge are too numerous to count." Actually, according to an ancient book (Notes of A Sea of Faces), "there are 627 lions on the balusters of the bridge altogether." This is the earliest count of the number of stone lions on the bridge.

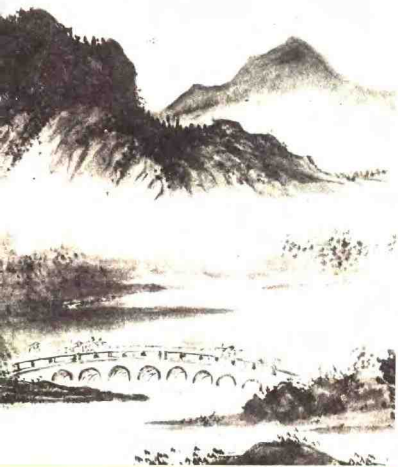
Lugou Bridge now has only 498 lions, big and small. There are four on the ornamental columns, and two great ones at each extreme of the bridge. There are 281 lions on the balusters, and 211 lion cubs play around these.

Each of three central arches on the bridge has a stone dragon gate, and on each of these arches is carved a dragon head. Their style is simple and elegant, like that of the great stone lions and elephants at the bridge's extremes.



卢沟晓月图（国画）明代王穉登

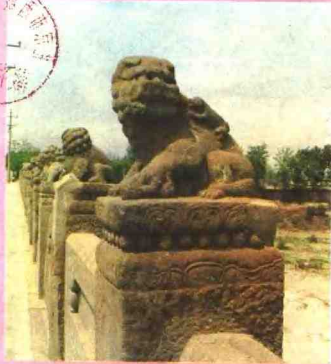
The painting of "The Moon over the Lugou Bridge at Dawn", by Wa



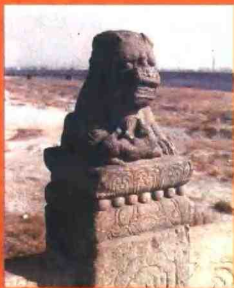
fu, Ming Dynasty.



弄球石狮 (明代)
A lion depicted playing with a ball (Ming Dynasty).



背負小獅的石獅 (明代)
Another lion carry lion cubs on her back (Ming Dynasty).



怀抱小狮的石狮（明代）

Another stone lion is pictured with her cub in her arms. (Ming Dynasty).



张嘴抚儿石狮（元代）

Stone lion yawns as she plays with her cub (Yuan Dynasty).



乾隆题“卢沟晓月”碑及碑亭
The pavilion housing the stone tablet with Emperor
Qianlong's hanswriting.

卢沟晓月

“卢沟晓月”是著名的“燕京八景”之一。

自古以来，卢沟渡口就是北京地区南北交通的要道。自从金朝兴建中都城后，又在这里建了石桥。过桥的仕宦商贾，车马行人，更是络绎不绝。那时的卢沟桥两岸和长辛店一带，有许多旅舍客栈。进京的人们，走到这里，是最后一站。他们旅途劳顿，大都在卢沟桥住宿一夜，翌日再进京城。出京的人们也往往先在这里住上一宿，以便第二天启程赶路。他们多半是在“金鸡啼御扶桑晓，残月娟娟挂林梢”的时分，踏上这座“卧虹千尺”般的白石长桥的。朦胧的西山景色，在晨曦中若隐若现，一弯晓月，倒映在流水之中，晨钟疏远，马蹄声碎……这一富有诗情画意的景色，曾使历代许多诗人画家为之倾倒，而留下不少诗文书卷。清乾隆皇帝，改金章宗的“燕山八景”为“燕京八景”，不但为它们吟诗，而且为它们题字。他手书“卢沟晓月”四个大字的碑刻，现仍立在桥头。