

景德镇

老桥故事

江西美术出版社 刘春玲 主编

JINGDEZHEN OLD BRIDGE STORY



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序

景德镇是千年古镇、世界瓷都，是一座有历史、有文化、有故事的城市。景德镇不仅因为独特的陶瓷文化而享誉世界，在这片古老的土地上，还蕴育着茶文化、古戏台文化、古村落文化、老桥文化等丰富的文化形态。每一次对景德镇的品读，都叠加着人们对景德镇文化的认知、敬畏与膜拜。

景德镇城建档案馆的同志们不畏艰辛，历时两年多，行程 3 万多公里，对市域范围内的老桥进行逐一拍摄与调查，系统整理记录了 168 座老桥的技术数据和历史故事，编纂成《景德镇 老桥故事》一书。这是我市民间历史文化研究的一项重要成果，对挖掘、丰富、传承景德镇文化有着重要的意义。

一座老桥，一段故事，一缕乡愁。景德镇地处江南丘陵地带，山纵横、水密布，境内究竟有多少老桥，恐难尽数。这众多的老桥，作为一种交通建筑，她们融合了中国古代力学、数学、美学等科学技术的成就，先人们用巧夺天工的技术，勾勒着景德镇如画的山水生态；作为一种文化载体，她们用一块块沧桑驳蚀的石板，见证着景德镇发展的历史变迁，书写着一段段令人称颂的乡贤故事。在乡民往来的碎碎脚步声里，老桥不断地把人们向上的文化基因传递到一代又一代的乡民身上。


The background of the page is a traditional Chinese ink wash painting. It depicts a lively town scene. In the foreground, a large, multi-arched stone bridge spans a river. Several people are walking across the bridge, and a boat with people is visible in the water below. The middle ground shows various buildings, including a prominent one with a multi-tiered roof and a tower. More people are seen walking on the streets and near the buildings. The background features more trees and distant structures, creating a sense of depth. The overall style is characteristic of traditional Chinese landscape painting, with fine lines and a muted color palette.

Preface

Jingdezhen, an ancient town with a thousand years history, is the world-famous porcelain city with long history, splendid culture and fascinating stories. Except for ceramics, various forms of culture, such as tea culture, ancient opera stage culture, ancient village culture, ancient bridge culture, are nurtured on this ancient land. Every time we savor the beauty of Jingdezhen, it will add to our understanding and admiration towards this magical city.

Staffs at Jingdezhen Urban Construction Archives spent over two year traveling more than 30,000 km to study and photograph old bridges all over the city. Data and folktales about 168 old bridges have been collected to compile the book *Stories of Old Bridges in Jingdezhen*, which is an important achievement of folk historical and cultural research in our city, and is of great significance to the exploration, enriching and inheritance of local culture.

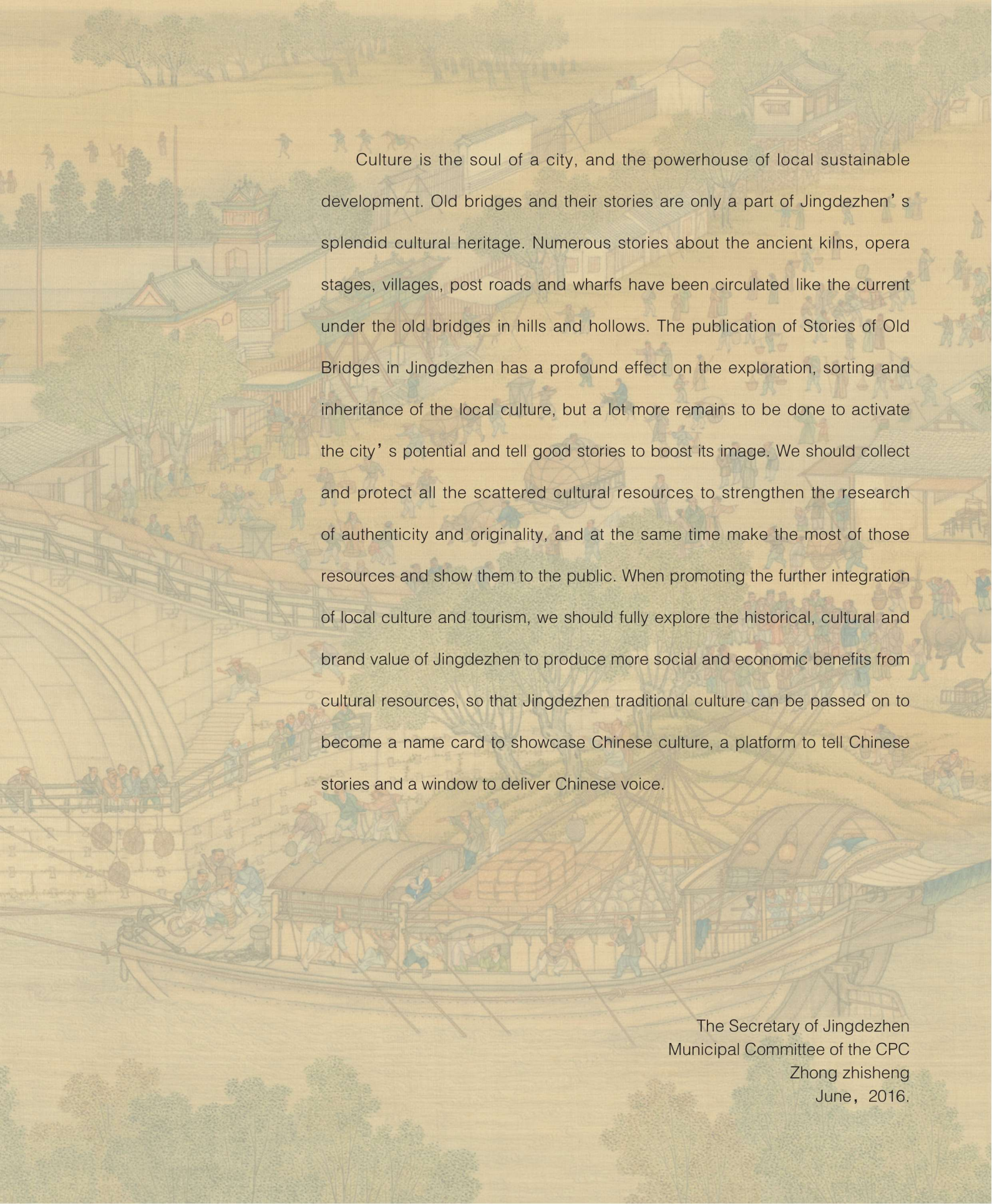
Each old bridge tells a different story and carries travelers' sentiments of nostalgia. Since Jingdezhen is located in the hilly areas in southern China with abundant water resources, it's hard to tell the exact number of old bridges here. As traffic architecture, those bridges, couched the collective wisdom of generations, perfectly combine the achievements of science and technology in ancient China, such as mechanics, mathematics and aesthetics, and create picturesque local landscape. As carriers of culture, the bridges witness Jingdezhen's social and historical changes with gradually mottled flagstones, writing the stories of admirable townsmen. With people coming and going, old bridges keep passing on inspiring cultural genes through generations.



文化是灵魂，是一个地方永续发展的动力之源。老桥及老桥故事，只是景德镇丰富多元的文化遗产中的一部分。古窑址、古戏台、古村落、古驿道、古码头……景德镇还有许许多多的历史文化故事，就如书中老桥以及老桥下的水流一样散落着、流淌着，或在乡间，或在山野。《景德镇 老桥故事》的编辑出版，实在是一件很有意义的事，但这只是挖掘、整理、传承景德镇文化的一部分。讲好景德镇故事，激活文化动力，我们还有许多工作要做。我们既要把散落的文化资源整理出来、保护起来，加强“原真性、原生态、原文化”研究，还要把她们利用起来，使保护工作见人、见物、见生活。特别是要在推进文化与旅游的深度融合上做足文章，充分发掘景德镇的历史价值、文化价值、品牌价值，让文化资源的社会效益和经济效益相得益彰，使景德镇的传统文化得到活态的传承，成为展示中国文化的名片、讲述中国故事的平台、传递中国声音的窗口。

中共景德镇市委书记
2016年6月

钟志华



Culture is the soul of a city, and the powerhouse of local sustainable development. Old bridges and their stories are only a part of Jingdezhen's splendid cultural heritage. Numerous stories about the ancient kilns, opera stages, villages, post roads and wharfs have been circulated like the current under the old bridges in hills and hollows. The publication of Stories of Old Bridges in Jingdezhen has a profound effect on the exploration, sorting and inheritance of the local culture, but a lot more remains to be done to activate the city's potential and tell good stories to boost its image. We should collect and protect all the scattered cultural resources to strengthen the research of authenticity and originality, and at the same time make the most of those resources and show them to the public. When promoting the further integration of local culture and tourism, we should fully explore the historical, cultural and brand value of Jingdezhen to produce more social and economic benefits from cultural resources, so that Jingdezhen traditional culture can be passed on to become a name card to showcase Chinese culture, a platform to tell Chinese stories and a window to deliver Chinese voice.

The Secretary of Jingdezhen
Municipal Committee of the CPC
Zhong zhisheng
June, 2016.

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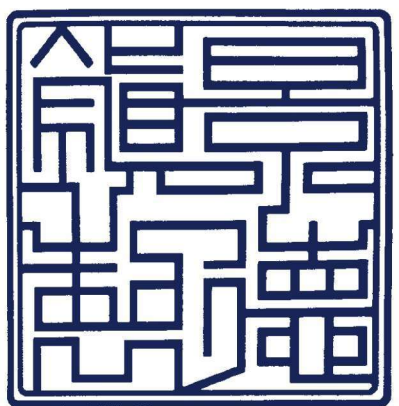
Fuliang county

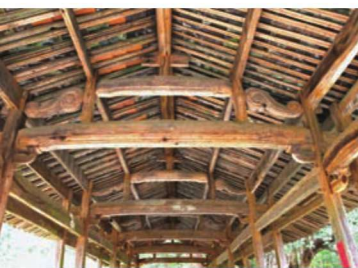
浮梁县



商人重利轻别离
前月浮梁买茶去
去来江口守空船
绕船月明江水寒







双源桥（木结构桥廊）
Shuilong Bridge (Wooden
bridge gallery)

湘湖，地处浮梁的南部，距景德镇 12km，与江西的婺源毗邻，113 个自然村，人口近两万。湘湖全境均为丘陵山区，东北面山势高峻，山高林密，最高峰铜钱尖海拔 746m；水资源丰沛，南河源于婺源，经湘湖、盈田、古田至昌江；历水从东向西至程家畈与南河相汇。沿两河相汇处的狭长谷地一马平川，人口稠密，浮梁古四大名街之一的湘湖街就坐落在此。

在整个湘湖境内有白虎湾、湘湖街、盈田、塘下、灵安、黄泥头古瓷窑遗址，出土的有青瓷、白瓷、影青瓷等，上溯至北宋，是景德镇陶瓷文化发源地之一。

特别是湘湖境内发现了殷商古村落遗址和青铜鼎，使湘湖的人类文明史、发展史向前推进了 1000 年。

浓郁的地方文化彰显浮梁人的聪明才干，丰富的矿产资源和发达的水系造就了这方热土。

Located in the south of Jiangxi Fuliang County, Xianghu town is 12 km away from Jingdezhen and is adjacent to the Wuyuan county of Jiangxi. It has 113 natural villages with a population of nearly 20,000. Xianghu is an area of hills. The mountains in the northeast part is high and steep accompanied by dense forests, with Copper Coin Pinnacle reaching an altitude of 746 meters. It has abundant water resources. Nanhe river originates from Wuyuan, flowing through Xianghu, Yingtian and Gutian into Changjiang river. Lishui river flows from the east to the west and converge with Nanhe river in Chengjiafan. The narrow valley in the juncture of the two rivers is as flat as a board, housed with dense population. Xianghu Street, one of the four prominent ancient street in Fuliang, is situated in here.

Ruins of ancient ceramic wares like Baihuwan, Xianghujie, Yingtian, Tangxia, Ling'an and Huangnitou are located in the Xianghu. Excavated are Celadon, white porcelain and light-blue porcelain dating back to Northern Song Dynasty. It is one of the cradles for the ceramics culture of Jingdezhen.

In particular, the discovery of relics of ancient village in the Yin and Shang dynasties as well as bronze tripod in Xianghu prolonged its history of civilization and development for a century.

Rich local culture reflects the wisdom and aptitude of Fuliang people. Abundant mineral resources and well-developed river system give birth to this land.

水壘桥 又名状元桥

Shuilong Bridge
(Number One Scholar Bridge)

在湘湖洞口村村口古屏山北麓，有一巨大溶洞，属典型的喀斯特地貌。洞内终年雾气缭绕，泉水叮咚。洞高15m，宽约10m许，怪石嶙峋，鬼斧神工；几泓水潭，水清如玉。泉水终年不竭，一路欢歌向洞口奔去，汨汨而下，从村口蜿蜒而去。流水宛如水龙游动，故此洞称为水龙洞。

相传水龙洞洞口由一块巨大的石头盖住，泉水顺石头缝隙而出。一日，晴空万里，艳阳高照，忽闻一声炸雷，响声在耳边久久回荡。有好事者高呼，“水龙洞盖洞的石头倒了”，村民闻讯，纷纷赶至洞口，果真，那块盖住洞口的巨大石块倒了，却没有破损，石块终年被泉水冲刷，显得格外光鲜锃亮。村民正在议论纷纷之际，忽觉眼前金光一闪，如一道金色的闪电，定睛一看，一只硕大的金鸡从洞内飞出，“金鸡！”村民于是不约而同追金鸡而去。

There is a huge karst cave at the north foot of Guping mountain at the entrance of the Dongkou village. The cave is misty all year round with bubbling spring. The cave is 15 meters high and nearly 10 meters wide. Grotesque rock formation resembles the superlative craftsmanship by the God and water in the puddle is as clear as jade. The spring is inexhaustibly gurgling towards the entrance of the cave and meandering through to the entrance of the village. The running water travels like a dragon, hence the cave gets the name -Water Dragon Cave.

It' s said that the mouth of the cave was covered by a great rock and the spring water seeped through the fissure of the rock. One day, the sky is clear and the sun is shining brightly. All of a sudden, a thunderous voice bursts out with a lingering sound in people' s ears. The busybodies hailed loudly:” The stone of the Water Dragon Cave falls.” Hearing the news, villagers

rushed to the mouth of the cave. It was true that the huge stone blocking the entrance of the cave falls down. Shockingly the stone had no breakage at all and it looked brighter more than ever due to the scouring of the spring water. All the villagers caught sight of a golden flash resembling a golden lightening when they were discussing about it. They took a look at it and saw a huge golden pheasant flying out of the cave. They shouted ” Golden pheasant!” and chased after it unanimously.

金鸡展翅飞翔，村民在下追赶。金鸡不时回头望望村民，不紧不慢地飞翔。飞至一个山岭时，金鸡停了下来，昂首打鸣。金鸡歇息的这个山岭因此而得名为“金岭”。金鸡打鸣之后，继续飞，并不时地回首，仿佛在说“来呀”。飞至一荒滩时，金鸡落下来，似乎在吃着草籽，待村民赶近时，又振翅飞翔，这块荒地变成了良田，人们称其为落田。

The golden pheasant spread its wings to fly, villagers chasing after it. the golden pheasant looked behind now and then, flying unhurriedly. Upon reaching at a mountain ridge, it stopped, raised its head and crowed. Hence the ridge in which golden pheasant reposed got the name Golden Ridge. After the crow, the golden pheasant continued its flying and looked behind from time to time as if to say “Follow me !” It landed at a wasteland as if it was eating grass seed. When villagers were approaching, it spreads the wings to fly away again. The wasteland changed into a fertile land and was called by people Luotian (Landing Farmland).

村民一口气追了十几里地，气喘吁吁，有的说，算了；有的说，追，七嘴八舌。忽喇喇，金鸡又飞了起来，飞到南河边，不见了金鸡的踪影，那南河边成了一片良田，后



水垄桥 Shuilong Bridge

人称为湖田。

Villagers ran after it for over five thousand meters without stopping to take a breath. Gasping for breath, some said “let it go”, others said “let’s keep chasing” and no agreement could be reached. Suddenly, hu-la-la, the golden pheasant flied again and disappeared in the bank of Nanhe river. The river bank became a fertile land and called by later generations Hutian (Lake Farmland).

村民垂头丧气往村里回去，至村口，忽精神大振，那块倒下来的大石块竟然架在了溪水之上，与溪两岸浑然一体。人们不禁目瞪口呆，怎么？石块长脚？难不成自己跑过来的？这块石头长 5.5m，宽 2.4m，厚 0.5m，足足有几千公斤重，非人力所为。于是村民议论纷纷，众说纷纭。只见村里备受人尊敬的白发长者捋着长冉说，“想必是观

世音菩萨显灵，见我们出入村子不方便，便派金鸡衔来此石为桥耳。”众人连声道是。

Tired and dejected, villagers back to the village. Upon arriving at the entrance to the village, they were astonished and refreshed to find out that the falling rock lied upon the stream and connected its two banks seamlessly. People were flabbergasted. How could it be? Is the rock has feet and ran over itself? This rock was 5.5 meters long, 2.4 meters wide, 0.5 meters thick and weighed thousands of kilograms. It was impossible to be moved by a man. Villagers were discussing animatedly with various opinions. At that time, the respectable white-haired elder in long beard stroked his beard and said: “It may be done by Avalokitesvara. She saw the difficulty of us to enter the village so she

sent the golden pheasant to pick the rock as a bridge for us.” All the people repeatedly agreed.

不论真相如何，这座最原始简便的石板桥便利了交通，运送釉果的独轮车，吱吱呀呀地从石板桥上经过，为陶瓷生产和陶瓷文化的发展发挥了作用。

北宋时，浮梁的第一位状元彭汝砺曾到此，见此石板桥，挥毫书下“凌空而为桥”的赞美之词。

因此，水垄桥亦称为“状元桥”。属县级文物保护单位。

No matter what the truth is, this slab bridge which is the most primitive and simplest one has made the transportation convenient. The wheelbarrow carrying glaze stones pass through the slab bridge with a squeak, contributing to the production of ceramics and the development of ceramic culture.

Peng Ruli, the first Number One Scholar of Fuliang in Northern Song dynasty, saw this slab bridge, wielded the brush and wrote down words of compliments. It soared aloft and became the bridge.

Therefore, Shuilong bridge also gets the name –Number One Scholar bridge. It is a cultural relics protection unit of county level.

水垄桥水龙洞 Water dragon caue of shui long bridge





鲤鱼桥 Carp Bridge

鲤鱼桥

原名寡妇桥

Carp Bridge

(Primitive name Widow Bridge)

在湘湖东安村，有一座建于元代的单拱石拱桥，飞架在南河之上，长23m，宽6m，桥身距河面高度约为10m，雄伟壮观。从桥的结构和制式来看，此桥在建成时应为一座“房桥”，在桥的西端桥头堡的基座历历在目，可见当时木结构的桥头堡应该是气势不凡。桥身处石上留下的榫口，说明整座桥上都有木结构的房屋，既可用以遮风蔽雨，亦可休憩观赏，凭栏眺望江景，那便是“秋水共长天一色”。

Located in the Dong' an village of Xianghu, this single-arched stone bridge was built in Yuan

dynasty, stretches over the Nanhe river with 23 meters in length and 6 meters in width. Its body erects above the surface of water for about 10 meters, offering a spectacular sight. Based on the structure and system of the bridge, it was supposed to be a House Bridge when it was completed. The foundation of the bridgehead in the west end of the bridge is still visible, from which it could be told that the wooden bridgehead was splendid at that time. The rabbit left in the body of the stone bridge indicates that there was wooden house on the bridge for sheltering, resting and sightseeing. Leaning



鲤鱼桥（桥楣） Carp Bridge (linter)

against the railing and looking into the distant river view, one can enjoy the experience of The river shares a scenic hue with the vast sky.

桥两头的台阶呈八字形，所用石料均为花岗岩，历经岁月的洗礼，那石阶上独轮车碾压痕迹仿佛述说着这座桥的沧桑历史。桥的另一端通往婺源的古官道仍依稀可辨，而随着岁月的流逝，在东安村这端的古官道已被房舍和公路所取代。

桥的北面在石拱顶端刻有阳刻楷书“安福”二字，南面阳刻楷书“鲤鱼桥”三字。

这座桥经历了近 800 年的风风雨雨甚至战火的洗礼，依然雄姿不减当年，不禁令人唏嘘，时至今日仍然是东安人出入的重要通道。

The steps at the two ends of the bridge looks like a figure of chinese hords—eight. All the materials are granite. Tested by times, the spreading traces left by wheelbarrow in the stone steps seems to tell the vicissitudes of history of the bridge. The ancient official road at the other end of the bridge leading to Wuyuan is still discernible. With the elapse of the time, the ancient official road at the end of Dong’ an village was replaced by houses and roads.

Two characters Anfu (peace and blessing) was

carved with the form of incised inscription in regular script at the top arch of the bridge to the northern, while three characters Liyuqiao (Carp Bridge) carved to the south.

This bridge witnessed the history for over 800 years and was even tested by wars. However it’ s amazing that it remains magnificent and still acts as an important passage for Dong’ an people to date.

元代时，此地村庄密集，人口稠密，一河阻隔，交通甚为不便。为此，村民纷纷解囊捐资建桥。而在东安有一户人家是孤儿寡母，家境贫寒，日子过得紧巴巴，她咬着牙把仅剩的一枚铜板捐出，心想哪怕明天母子挨饿也要尽一份绵薄之力，在一旁读书的儿子看见母亲的举动，噙着泪花露出了笑容。而组织者却勃然大怒，斥道：“打发叫花子！”随手将铜钱扔进了江里，“明天你必须按份子凑齐，少一厘也不行！”话语刚落，只见江面上跃起一条鲤鱼，竟将这枚铜板衔去。

In Yuan dynasty, this place is housed with dense villages and population. The transportation is rather inconvenient for it was blocked by the river. Therefore, villagers donated money themselves and raised fund to build the bridge. There was a needy family of a single mother and a son in Dong’ an. Living in austerity, the mother struggled to donate their only cooper coin, bearing in mind that they should make their contribution to the undertaking even though they would starved next day. Having seen her mother’ s action, the son who was reading smiled with his tearful eyes. However, the organizer flew into a rage, scolded her “ Sending me away as if I am a beggar “ and threw the copper coin into the river, shouting that “ You must give me the money by tomorrow without a penny less!” The moment his words finished, a carp jumped out of the river and snapped up the copper coin.

入夜，这位戴母凌氏搂着儿子说，“崽呀，建桥是造福乡里，方便众人，我们应该出力呀，可我们家一贫如洗，

从哪里可以凑齐这笔钱呢？”母亲忧心忡忡，儿子道：“我们家还有一筐红薯，明天我们把它捐出去吧！”望着儿子懂事的脸庞，不禁潸然泪下。

In the evening, the mother whose surname is Ling cuddled her son and said: “My son, building a bridge will bring convenience and welfare to the village and we are supposed to contribute our part to it. But we are penniless. How could we raise the money?” The mother was deeply worried. Her son said: “We still have a basket of sweet potato and we donate them to the village tomorrow.” Looking at her sensible son, the mother shed silent tears.

翌日，组织者入户催缴，此时忽听人大喊，“鲤鱼吐钱了，鲤鱼吐钱了！”人们纷纷赶到江边，只见一条金色的鲤鱼跃出水面，嘴里不断地吐出一枚枚铜板，大约片刻功夫，岸边便有了一小堆铜板，人们细数一下，刚好应该是这户孤儿寡母家应凑份子之数。于是人们纷纷议论，本来就不应该让人家孤儿寡母出这笔钱，人家已经够艰难的了，这下连菩萨都保佑她们，看，鲤鱼都给送钱来了……

In the next day, the organizer came into their home and asked for money. All of a sudden, someone shouted that: “The carp is throwing up money! The carp is throwing up money!” People rushed to the bank of the river and saw a golden carp jumped above the water with copper coins being spitted out from its mouth. A moment later, a small pile of copper coins came into being at the bank. People calculated carefully and found out that it was the exact number of money which the mother and son should hand in. People discussed that the single mother and the son were not obliged to donate the money for they were already in poverty-stricken situation and even the Bodhisattva blessed and protected them by sending the carp to give money to them.

桥修好后，终究要取个名字，村民都淳朴，被这户孤儿寡母所感动，纷纷说“寡妇桥”，于是这座桥始称为“寡妇桥”。为县级文物保护单位。

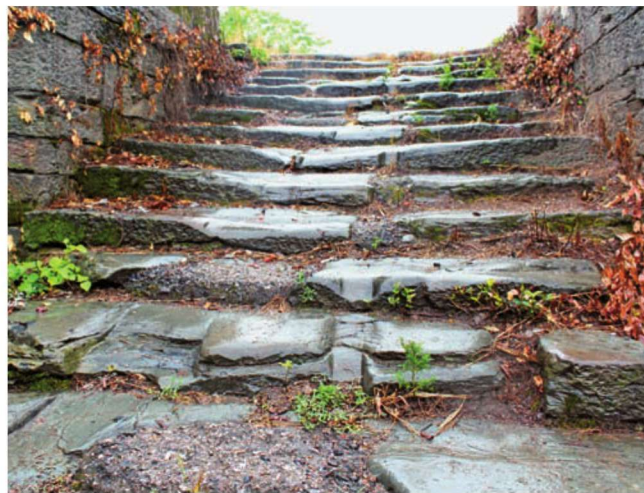
话说这户人家的孩子几年后考上了举人，也是这村子里当时唯一的一位举人，再加上鲤鱼吐钱的故事，人们便将此桥改名为“鲤鱼桥”，寓意鲤鱼跳龙门之意。

其实，这故事告诉了我们一个简单的道理，“莫以善小而不为，莫以恶小而为之”，“积善之家必有余荫，积恶之家必有余殃”。

When the bridge was built, it needs a name. Being kind in nature, villagers were moved by the single mother and the son. They proposed to name the bridge Widow Bridge. Hence the bridge got its initial name as Widow Bridge. It's cultural relics protection unit of county level.

It's said that the son of this family became a successful candidate in the imperial examination a few years later and he was the only one in this village at that time. With the story of carp throwing up copper coins, people changed the name of the bridge into Carp Bridge, indicating that the carp has jumped over the Dragon Gate.

In fact, this story told us a simple truth which is never do bad things because they are trivial, never stop doing good things because they are trivial. Virtuous family will gain good fortune in return while vicious family gain misfortune.



鲤鱼桥（古桥台阶）Carp Bridge (steps)