

上海市城市建设档案馆编 上海教育出版社



责任编辑:许志刚

书名书法:奇 人

英文翻译:吴上元 陈 浩

装帧设计:石 真 林 龙

地图编制:上海市测绘院

地图资料截止至 2007 年 5 月

审图号:沪S(2007)056号

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

上海的记忆-桥/上海市城市建设档案馆编.-上海:上海教育出版社,2007.6 ISBN 978-7-5444-1329-9

I.上...Ⅱ.上...Ⅲ.桥-简介-上海市 Ⅳ.K928.78 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007) 第 076305 号

#### 上海的记忆一桥

上海市城市建设档案馆编

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 上海教育出版社出版发行

易文网:www.ewen.cc (上海永福路 123 号 邮编: 200031) 各地底等書屋经销

上海景阳画中画印刷有限公司制版

上海画中画包装印刷有限公司印刷

开本 965 × 635 1/12 印张 28

2007年6月第1版 2007年6月第1次印刷

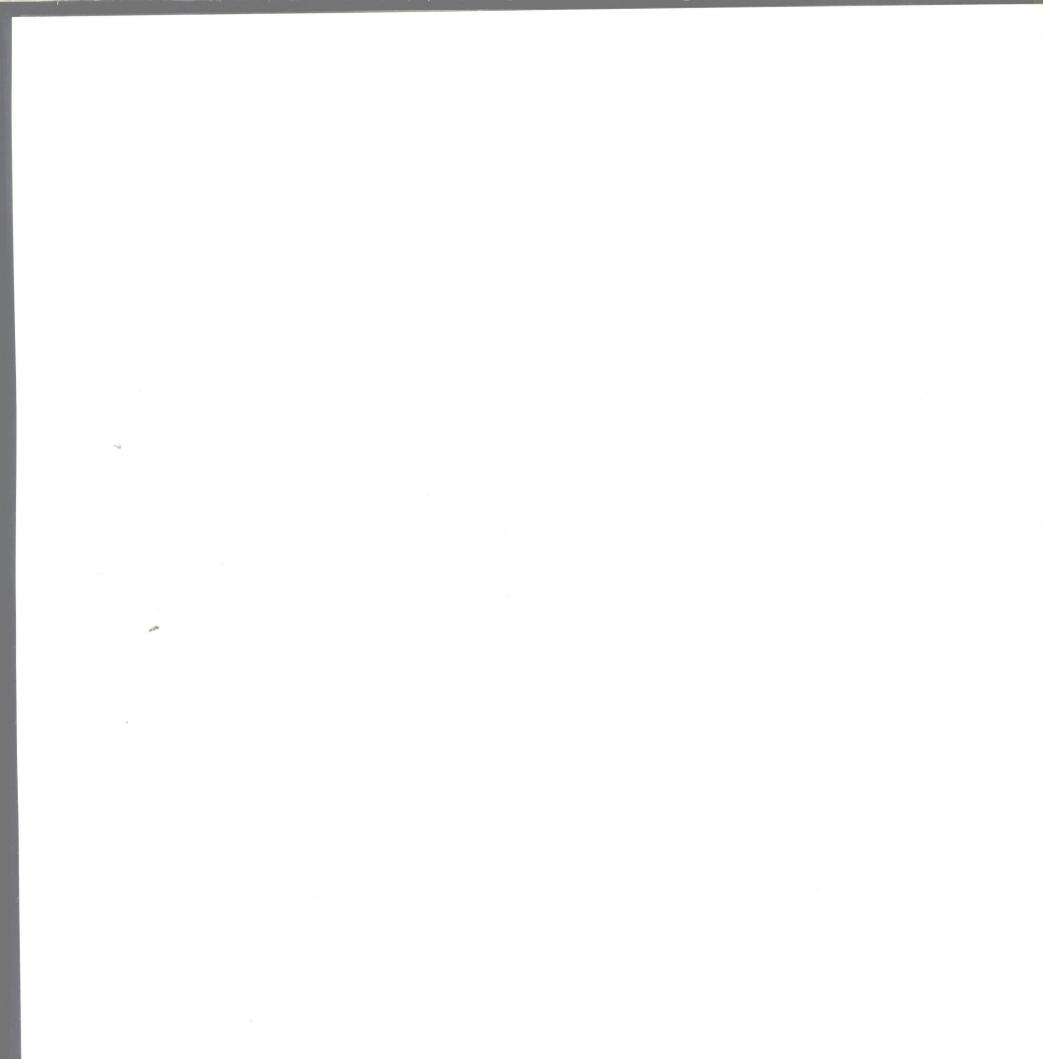
印数 1-3000 册

ISBN 978-7-5444-1329-9/K · 0009

定价: (精装) 280.00元

U448/3 2007 上海的 记忆一桥 BRIDGES — to the Memory of Shanghai

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东海大桥,中国桥梁史上的里程碑,她不但放飞了上海的世纪梦想,而且成就了我们这座城市走向明天开创未来的金 色走廊。

Donghai Bridge, a milestone on the construction of bridge in Chinese history, not only realizes a century-cherished dream of Shanghai, but also accomplishes a golden corridor by which our city is moving forward tomorrow to create the future.

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When the bridges were spanned one by one on both sides of Huangpu River, they look like the rainbows hung one by one on the horizon to publicize their own charm and unique shinning, which is definitely sumptuous and has already become the pride and symbol of our city.

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The slowly flowing Suzhou River seems to be an Andante like song played in circumlocutory manners and the bridges over the river appear in thousands of postures. They seem to be painted, along with the surrounding architectures, as an imposing historic spectacle.



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The bridges in city are scattered over the riversides, dykes and ports. Even if unromantic, they have a very close relationship with their surrounding buildings, carry the history of Shanghai, attain the sceneries that can not be duplicated and arouse deep reminiscent sentiments from the bottom of people' s hearts.

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光阴荏苒,世事如渡。有着唐诗般清丽,宋词样婉约的上海古桥,即便有的淹没于荒草,有的孤独地面对夕阳,但从 中依旧隐约可见昔日的华章。

With time slipped away and affairs in the world passed rapidly, the ancient bridges in Shanghai are limpid and pretty like poems in Tang Dynasty and graceful and restrained like Song Ci in Song Dynasty. Ever if some of them are buried under wild grass and some of them are lonely facing the setting sun, their past splendid history can still be in sight faintly.

## 序

桥,是人类文明的产物,也是社会发展、时代进步的标志之一,具有交通、人文、历史、科技等多方面的功能和价值。作为一种跨越式的交通建筑,桥承担着道路交通的基本功能。作为城市建设不可或缺的重要构成,桥的建设既离不开社会经济和科技进步的发展,又直接促进了社会发展和经济繁荣。同时,作为城市风貌的基本元素之一,桥以其多样的结构、优美的造型、丰厚的历史和人文内涵,成为城市形象的生动体现。

上海地处东海之滨、长江下游,黄浦江以及苏州河、川杨河、淀浦河等分布市域,水域面积约 697 平方公里,将近全市总面积的 11%。"襟江带海"的区位优势、水网密布的地貌特点,为桥的建设和发展提供了良好的条件。目前,上海有文字记载的第一座桥,可以追溯到距今 1700 多年前嘉定安亭的山门桥。而现存最古老的是位于松江的望仙桥,迄今已有 800 余年的历史,风骨犹存的古桥为所在的水乡城镇赋予了特有的历史韵味。上海开埠以后,苏州河上的桥梁迅速发展。运用当时西方先进建桥技术,外白渡桥、乍浦路桥、四川路桥、河南路桥等钢筋混凝土桥相继建成,为推动城市发展发挥了重要作用。

改革开放以来,随着社会经济的不断发展,桥梁建设也取得了长足进步。特别是20世纪90年代初浦东开发开放后, 上海城市建设快速发展,南浦大桥、杨浦大桥、卢浦大桥、东海大桥等一批技术先进、造型雄伟、功能完善的大型桥 先后建成,为上海的桥梁建设添上了浓墨重彩的一笔,展示了上海城市建设的辉煌成就。

上海市城市建设档案馆,是本市城建档案资料收集、保管和开发利用的中心。近年来,积极致力于城建档案文化建设,先后编辑出版了一系列文化产品,为服务上海城市规划建设作出了积极努力。《上海的记忆 一 桥》一书,从上海数量众多的桥中,选择了 151 座有代表性的桥梁,经过研究整理,既介绍了分布于江南水乡的历代古桥,多姿多彩,令人神往;又介绍了上海开埠至今的不同时期中,过苏州河、越黄浦江、跨大东海的桥梁发展,与时俱进,气象万千。在内容组织上,以桥为主线,采取图文并茂的形式,注重发掘和拓展桥的文化内涵,涉及周边建筑、历史事件、民风民俗、桥梁审美等诸多内容,多角度、多层次地反映上海的城市发展。

上海的桥梁建设走过了漫长的历史之路,并伴随着上海的发展而不断进步。当前,上海正处在认真落实 "四个率先"、加快建设 "四个中心" 的重要阶段,上海桥梁建设面临着难得的历史机遇。展望未来,相信上海的桥梁建设必将继续书写更为辉煌灿烂的篇章。



### **Preface**

#### Mr. Mao Jialiang

Bridge is not only an outcome of human civilization, but also one of signs for social development and era advancement since it has a variety of functions and values in the fields such as transportation, humanities, history and science & technology, etc. As a spanning transportation construction, bridge possesses a basic function for the road traffic; as a vitally indispensable structure in the city construction, the building of it either is closely related with social and economic development, and scientific and technological advancement, or directly boosts social development and economic prosperity. Meanwhile, as one of fundamental factors concerning city's scene, it vividly reveals the city's image through its various structures, marvelous style, plenty of historic and humanism connotation.

Located in the seashore of East China Sea and lower reaches of the Yangtse River, and surrounded by Huangpu River, Suzhou Creek, Chuanyang River, Dianpu River, etc. the water area in Shanghai is approximately 697 square meters, accounting for 11 % of total area in Shanghai. With a close linkage of river and sea as an advantageous geographical location in the region, and heavy water network as relief feature, Shanghai provides the decent conditions for bridge construction and development. At present, the first bridge in Shanghai, which was recorded by words, could be traced back to Shanmen Bridge at Anting Town, Jiading District which was erected 1700 years back, while Wangxian Bridge, an ancient bridge and which lasted for over 800 years in Songjiang County, is still provided with vigor of style and has endued the water villages and towns with typical historic lingering charm. Since opening to the outside world, the bridges across the Suzhou Creek have rapidly developed. With the latest advanced bridge-building technology from western countries at that time, some bridges made from reinforced bar and steel reinforced concrete were erected in a row, such as Garden Bridge, Zhapulu Bridge, Sichuanglu Bridge, Henanlu Bridge so that they have been playing the important role in pushing city's development.

Since China's reforming and opening to the outside world, and with ceaseless social and economic development, a considerable progress has been made as well in bridge-building. Especially since opening to the outside world in Pudong Area at the beginning of last 90's, the city's construction in Shanghai has accelerated and a batch of large bridges with advanced technology, imposing style and perfect function have been constructed, such as Nanpu Bridge, Yangpu Bridge, Lupu Bridge, Donghai Bridge, etc., and adding a touch that is thick and heavy in colors for bridge construction in Shanghai and revealing brilliant achievements of city construction in Shanghai.

Shanghai Urban Construction Archive is a center where the files as to the municipal construction in the city would be gathered, preserved, developed and applied. These days, on account to the active cultural construction of municipal files, a series of cultural products are edited and published respectively so that the active efforts are made for the municipal planning in Shanghai. The book, called "Bridges — to the Memory of Shanghai", selects 151 typical bridges from a great deal of bridges in Shanghai and following research and edit, it not only introduces the ancient bridges from a variety of dynasties, which are spotted amongst the water villages and towns in the southern China, and varied and graceful and looking attractive, but also does the bridge-building development that is going forward with times and spectacular, ranging from Suzhou River to Huangpu River and to Big Donghai River, at the different stages since Shanghai opened the trade to the outside world. As far as the content and structure of the book are concerned, the cultural connotation of bridge is emphasized to be explored, based upon bridge that is a key clue with the picture and its accompanying essay as a kind of form. What's more, the book is also involved with more contents such as the neighboring buildings, history affairs, folk custom and appreciation for bridge, reflecting the metropolitan development from multiple angles and levels.

The bridge construction in Shanghai has taken the long historic road and is constantly proceeding with development in Shanghai. At present, Shanghai is experiencing a vital phase where implementation of "Four First" is seriously under way and formation of "Four Centers" is accelerated so that the bridge construction in Shanghai is facing a scarce historic opportunity. Looking forward the future, we are convinced that bridge construction in Shanghai will, for sure, continue to write its more brilliant chapter.

#### Note

- [1] "Four First" means that Shanghai should take the lead in the four sectors, namely, "to be the first to transfer the way economy grows, promote self-innovative capacity, push forward reforming and opening to the outside world, and build up harmonious society of socialism".
- [2] "Four Centers" means that "the Centers for Finance, Trade, Shipping and Economy".



上海 Shanghai





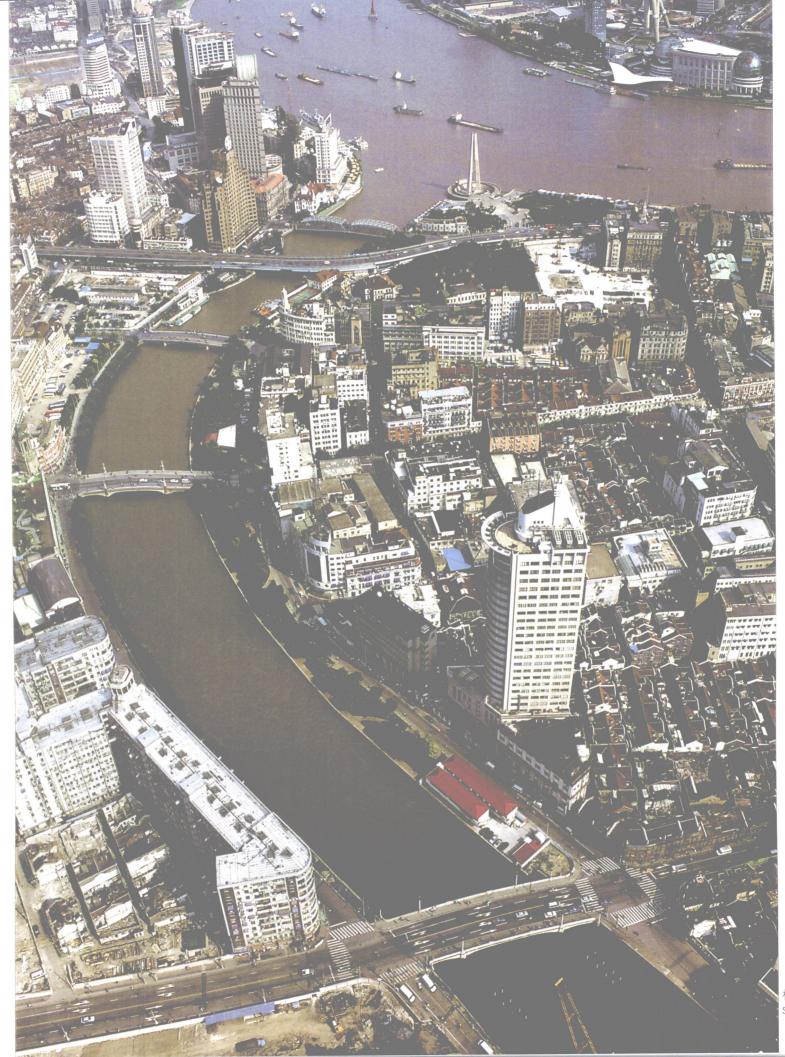




杨浦大桥 Yangpu Bridge



卢浦大桥 Lupu Bridge



桥梁景观 scenery for bridges



校园桥鸟瞰 overlooking Xiaoyuan Bridge



四川路桥 Sichuan Road Bridge