

海上敦煌

DUNHUANG IN THE SEA

——探秘“南海1号”

EXPLORATION OF THE "SOUTH CHINA SEA NO.1"

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前言 Foreword

2007年12月28日，风光旖旎的海陵岛十里银滩，沉睡海底800多年的南宋古沉船“南海Ⅰ号”入住新家——广东海上丝绸之路博物馆“水晶宫”。举世瞩目的“南海Ⅰ号”沉船整体打捞宣告成功。

“南海Ⅰ号”的发现与打捞，是中国乃至世界水下考古史上具有深远影响的大事。据专家考证，“南海Ⅰ号”是目前世界上发现的已知年代较早、船体最大、文物总量最多、保存最完整的古代远洋贸易商船，古船沉没于中国古代海上丝绸之路主航道上，为揭秘、复原宋代历史和古代海上丝绸之路史，提供了千载难逢的实物链。

“南海Ⅰ号”采用了世界首创的整体打捞技术。这项充满想象力、创意独特的文化工程，让中国水下考古跨进亚洲乃至世界前列。异地保护、博物馆内发掘的考古方式，是对传统水下考古手段的一次革新。造型独特的广东海上丝绸之路博物馆，是我国灿若星河的博物馆群中的一颗明珠。

“南海Ⅰ号”是中国的，也是世界的。“南海Ⅰ号”的研究，正在成为热门学科。虽然发掘工作才刚刚展开，但学术界和海内外各方已经给予了强烈关注。可以预期，“南海Ⅰ号”热将继续升温。

在“南海Ⅰ号”的探摸、打捞、入馆、试发掘过程中，阳江日报社摄影记者、市知名摄影家、广东海上丝绸之路博物馆工作人员，多次往返于现场，用镜头记录下沉睡800多年的古沉船重见天日的全过程。我们选择部分照片辑录成册，期望为读者和后人留下一份珍贵的历史资料。

On December 28th, 2007, the ancient ship of the Southern Song Dynasty—“South China Sea No.1”, which had rested on the ocean floor over 800 years, finally moved into its new home—the “Crystal Palace” of Guangdong Maritime Silk Road Museum located in Hailing Island. It symbolized that the integral raise of the remarkable “South China Sea No.1” was successful.

The discovery and salvaging of “South China Sea No.1” is significant for under-water archaeology in China and even the world. According to experts’ research, “South China Sea No.1” is not only the world’s oldest, largest and best preserved ancient ocean-going trade ship discovered so far, and it also contains the largest amount of cultural relics. The ship sank below the main channel of Chinese ancient maritime Silk Road, so it provides solid evidence for us to uncover and recreate the history of Song Dynasty and ancient maritime Silk Road.

“South China Sea No.1” was raised integrally, which is first in the world. This cultural project, full of imaginations and creativities, helps Chinese under-water archaeology ranking among the tops in Asia and even the world. Ex-situ conservation and in-museum excavation are revolutions to the traditional under-water archaeology methods. While Guangdong Maritime Silk Road Museum, with its unique outlook, is another star among all museums in China.

“South China Sea No.1” is not only China’s treasure but also the world’s. Although the excavation has just begun, “South China Sea No.1” is receiving more and more intense attention from academe and overseas. It’s predictable that the enthusiasm for “South China Sea No.1” will continue to heat up.

During the discovery, salvage, move into museum, and excavation attempts, photo reporters from Yangjiang Daily Press, famous local photographers and staff of Guangdong Maritime Silk Road Museum traveled between the sites and recorded the whole process of raising the ancient ship with their cameras. We therefore select some pictures and compile them into this book, hoping to present our readers and later generations with memorable historical information.





发现与探摸	P01	Discovery and Inspection
打捞与进馆	P13	From the Sea Floor to the Crystal Palace
“水晶宫”内试发掘	P33	Excavation Attempts in the Crystal Palace
建馆与开放	P45	The Founding and Opening of the Museum
珍贵文物	P57	Valuable Cultural Relics
“南海 I 号”大事记	P91	Chronicle of “South China Sea No.1”

发现与探摸

(1987年8月 — 2007年4月)

1987年8月，交通部广州救助打捞局与一家外国海洋探测公司在阳江海域寻找东印度公司一条沉船时，意外地在距离阳江东平约20海里的海域发现了一艘宋代商船，打捞出200多件瓷器。考古界认为沉船可能与古代海上丝绸之路有关，引起世界瞩目。该沉船遗址按惯例被国家文物局命名为“南海Ⅰ号”。

“南海Ⅰ号”从意外发现到打捞出水，历时整整20年。这20年，也是我国水下考古事业从起步到发展的过程。正是以“南海Ⅰ号”为起点，中国水下考古从无到有，逐步发展到目前能够独自组队完成世界上最具难度的水下考古项目。“南海Ⅰ号”堪称中国水下考古事业的里程碑。

在古沉船发现后的20年中，1989、2001-2004、2007年，国家水下考古队先后组织水下考古人员进行了9次调查和探摸。经过调查和探摸，考古人员对古沉船沉态、方向、保存状况等重要信息的认识逐步清晰。同时，2002年进行的试发掘，出水了一批数量可观的珍贵文物。

20年风风雨雨，20年筚路蓝缕。期间，国家文物部门和省、市各部门通力协作，调集各方智慧，为安全、顺利打捞“南海Ⅰ号”出谋划策，殚精竭虑。期间，经6次详细修改、四番审慎论证，最终确定采用世界首创的“南海Ⅰ号”整体打捞方案；期间，对水下古船打捞的技术研发不断推进，水下考古文物保护工作取得新成效；期间，国家有关部门组织开展了三批水下考古专业人员队伍培训，培养了一大批专业考古人才。

正是有了20年的不懈摸索与攻坚克难，才有了“南海Ⅰ号”出水那一刻的惊艳。

Discovery and Inspection

(Aug. 1987-Apr. 2007)

In August 1987, when Guangzhou Marine Rescue and Salvage Bureau of the Ministry of Communication and a foreign marine exploration company were looking for an EIC shipwreck in Yangjiang sea area, they discovered an ancient trade ship of Song Dynasty in the sea about 20NM away from Dongping, Yangjiang, and fished up from it more than 200 pieces of china. The ship stunned the world by being considered to be related to the ancient marine Silk Road. According to customs, the remains of the sunken ship was named “South China Sea No.1” by State Administration of Cultural Heritage.

Two decades has passed since the found of “South China Sea No.1” till its salvage. It’s also the same two decades that witnessed the development of under–water archaeology in China. With “South China Sea No.1” as its milestone, Chinese under–water archaeology started from nothing, and it is now capable of organizing an independent team to conduct the world’s most difficult under–water archaeology project.

During the two decades, specifically in 1989,2001 to 2004, and 2007, the national under–water archaeology team had organized nine under–water researches and inspections, which allowed the archaeologists to figure out the ship’s under–water condition, direction, and preservation. Meanwhile, during an excavation attempt in 2002, a large amount of precious cultural relic was fished out.

Two decades’ efforts and hard work made this achievement. During the 20 years, the department of cultural relics of the state worked together with departments of the province and the municipal, dedicating every effort to plan the salvage in a safe and workable way. “South China Sea No.1” was finally decided to be raised integrally, which was the first in the world, after six specified revisions and four prudent verifications. During that time, the under–water salvage and preservation techniques made huge progresses, and a large number of qualified archaeologists emerged thanked to the three under–water archaeology trainings held by the country.

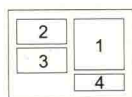
“South China Sea No.1” won’t be raised successfully without those days and nights in the two decades.





2001年5月，水下考古队对“南海 I 号”古沉船进行首次探摸。

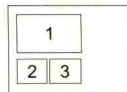
In May 2001, the under-water archaeology team conducted the first inspection on “South China Sea No.1” the shipwreck.



①②③ 水下探摸作业平台。
Under-water inspection platform.

④ 打捞出来的部分文物。
Some of the salvaged culture relics.





① 2002年打捞出水的瓷碗，碗底留有清晰的名字。
A porcelain bowl salvaged in 2002. A name can be clearly seen at the bottom of it.

②③ 打捞出水的部分瓷器为国外来样加工品。
Some of the salvaged porcelain were processed with foreign samples.



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① 2002年3月26-27日，中国历史博物馆馆长朱凤瀚教授率考察组到阳江海陵岛考察，了解水下考古基地项目筹备情况，研究落实基地建设的有关具体问题。
On March 26 and 27, 2002, professor Zhu Fenghan, former curator of the National Museum of Chinese History, visited Hailing Island, Yangjiang with his team, to survey the preparatory condition of the under-water archaeology base project, and learn the specific problems on the founding of base.

② 2002年6月，广东省副省长李兰芳（中）参观“南海I号”出水文物。
In June 2002, Li Lanfang (middle), who was then vice-governor of Guangdong Province, visited Yangjiang to check on the cultural relics.

③ 2005年12月，国家文物局局长单霁翔（中）在广东省副省长雷于蓝（前排左一）的陪同下察看出水文物。
In December 2005, Shan Jixiang (middle), director of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage paid a visit to the cultural relics in the company of Lei Yulan (front row, 1st left) who is the vice-governor of Guangdong Province.

④ 专家学者考察“南海I号”文物。
Experts and scholars visited the cultural relics of “South China Sea No.1”.



2003年，考古专家在“南海 I 号”水下探摸现场进行考察。
In 2003, archaeologists visited the under-water inspection field of “South China Sea No.1” .



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① 2007年1月，借助海上平台，施工人员进行水下钻探，以摸清沉船附近海底地质情况。

In January 2007, staff conducted underwater drilling with the help of offshore platform, so as to learn the seabed geologic conditions around the shipwreck.

② 2007年1月，有关方面首次组织媒体记者到“南海I号”探摸现场采访。

In January 2007, the press interviewed the inspection field of “South China Sea No.1” for the first time.

③ 钻探平台全景。Offshore platform.

④ 探摸过程中打捞出来的船体木片。

A piece of wood chip of the shipwreck was salvaged during the inspection.



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3	1

① 钻机从“南海 I 号”沉船位置钻取的泥样。
Mud samples collected from the location of “South China Sea No.1” by a drilling machine.

② 工作人员通过对讲机系统指挥水下探摸。
A worker was directing the under-water inspection through intercom system.

③ 抽泥管的出口，施工人员特意装了个金属篮子，为的是留住文物。
The staff set a metal basket at the mouth of mud pump pipe, so as to keep the culture relics.





2007年，全国政协副主席张思卿（前排左二）到阳江博物馆了解“南海 I 号”打捞情况。
In 2007, Vice Chairman of CPPCC Zhang Siqing (front row, 2nd left) visited Yangjiang Museum to learn the salvage situation of “South China Sea No.1”.



潜水员纵身一跃，潜入海底，查探“南海 I 号”的相关情况。
Divers jumped into the sea to check on the condition of “South China Sea No.1” .



在“南海 I 号”探摸阶段，边防、武警、海警官兵从海、陆、空对施工现场形成全方位防护。

During the stage of inspection, officers and soldiers from border control, armed police and coast guard protected the working field with a comprehensive security system of ground, naval and air forces.