

揭秘 2006

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玉溪市抚仙湖第二次水下探秘

玉溪市抚仙湖第二次水下探秘组委会 编

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图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

揭秘抚仙湖/玉溪市抚仙湖第二次水下探秘组委会编.
昆明: 云南美术出版社, 2006. 8
ISBN 7-80695-394-9

I. 揭... II. 玉... III. 湖泊-探险-玉溪市-画册
IV. P942.743.78-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2006) 第089131号

责任编辑: 杨玉萍 汤彦

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出版发行: 云南出版集团公司
云南美术出版社 (昆明市环城西路609号)

制 版: 昆明光瑞制版有限公司

印 刷: 玉溪日报社印刷厂

开 本: 889×1194mm 1/16

印 张: 1.5

版 次: 2006年8月第1版第1次印刷

印 数: 1~6500

ISBN 7-80695-394-9/J·115

定 价: 68.00元

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序言

抚仙湖位于云南省玉溪市，面积216.6平方公里，最深158.9米，平均深度95.2米，水质为可直接饮用的Ⅰ类水。2001年6月3日央视直播抚仙湖水下探秘，抚仙湖引起了全世界的关注。

五年来，对抚仙湖水下古城的探索和研究又取得了重大进展，同时抚仙湖周边的文化保护和考古工作近年也有许多新发现。为进一步探索抚仙湖的秘密，充分发掘和展示抚仙湖周边的文化内涵，2006年6月16日至22日，由央视和中共玉溪市委、市政府共同主办，澄江县人民政府、江川县人民政府、华宁县人民政府、山东鲁能集团、玉溪红塔集团和澄江联合矿业共同承办的抚仙湖第二次水下探秘活动。其间约30名专家受邀参加此次活动，近60家中外媒体的150余名记者，以不同形式报道本次活动，使得第二次水下探秘活动取得了巨大成功，再次使抚仙湖成为全世界关注的焦点。

此次探秘采用了飞行器和水下机器人等设备，利用空中拍摄、水下拍摄、声呐探测扫描等特殊拍摄手段，挖掘和展示抚仙湖的各种谜团，考察探究抚仙湖周边文物古迹、神奇传说、历史文化、民族民俗等内容，再现了古滇国甚至更久远的历史文化。

探秘活动主要有4项重大的成果：第一玉溪市抚仙湖水下排列有序和堆砌的大石条和石块不是自然堆积物，而是人工建造的大型建筑群；第二初步查明，抚仙湖水下大型建筑群的面积约为2.4平方公里；第三抚仙湖水下大型建筑群内分布着若干大型建筑物。其中一座高台式的建筑（俗称水下大金字塔），残高19米，已经测量的这个建筑物一条底边长90米，共有5级台阶，整座建筑均用石材建成（注：有8层楼那么高，底座比足球场还大）；第四在高台式的建筑物的第一级台阶石条上，发现人工刻画的符号、几何形图案、人面纹图像和排列整齐有序的一些圆形石孔。推测这个高台建筑是一个与宗教祭祀有关的大型建筑物，其年代有待进一步研究后才能确定。

水下探秘活动极大地提升了抚仙湖的知名度，对进一步实施玉溪“生态立市”发展战略，继续发掘整理沿湖历史文化，推动全市旅游业的发展，起到了积极的促进作用。

由于水下古城规模巨大，谜团很多，因此水下探秘将是一个长期、复杂、艰巨的过程。玉溪市和中央电视台将长期合作，继续开展抚仙湖水下探秘活动，力争将水下探秘活动办成一个全国性的品牌。

Preface

Fuxian Lake is located in Yuxi City, Yunnan Province. It covers 216.6 square kilometers. It is 158.9 meters deep at the biggest depth, and the average depth is 95.2 meters under the water. The water in Fuxian Lake which belongs to the first-class quality can be drunk directly. On June 3, 2001, China Central Television held the first underwater exploration to investigate the underwater mystery, the activity attracted many attentions, and made the Fuxian Lake becomes the focus in the world.

On June 22, 2006, Yuxi government and China Central Television held the second underwater exploration, and invited about 30 experts, 60 media and more than 150 journalists take part in this activity. The second underwater exploration achieved success and made more people known it.

The second underwater exploration to Fuxian Lake used the methods of aeroboot, underwater shoot, SONAR (Sound Navigation Rating) apparatus to investigate the mystery of the lake and its surroundings. At the same time, the activity also encouraged people to explore the cultural relic, historic interests, legends, and nationality custom.

The underwater exploration to the Fuxian Lake attained four achievements. Firstly, divers found the underwater stones and notches are not natural; therefore, the hypothesis that the stone relics were once part of man-made buildings were supported. Secondly, the exploration also found that these large relics might cover at least 2.4 square kilometers. Thirdly, a few complex buildings were found among the relics. One of them was a stone building shaped like a pyramid which was 19 meters high and 90 meters long at one side of the bottom with 5 steps. Fourthly, a few artificial embossed signs, geometry patterns, and a varied human face were found on the first step of the pyramid building. Experts supposed it to be the man-made building which is used to take sacrificial activities.

This activity promotes the development of tourism and culture, it is also helpful to the ecologic city construction, Yuxi and investigate Fuxian Lake further.

Many mysteries of underwater relic still keep unknown. Therefore, the underwater exploration is a long-term process. Yuxi government will cooperate with China Central Television to investigate Fuxian Lake in future.

抚仙湖水下古遗址

抚仙湖水下古遗址在抚仙湖东北部，处于澄江县右所镇矣旧村委会，距澄江县城近10公里。1992年，潜水探险爱好者耿卫在抚仙湖中发现一段用加工十分整齐的石条砌成的建筑遗迹。此后，他又多次下潜抚仙湖底，对这处遗迹进行勘察，发现这是一个规模十分庞大的古代建筑遗址。2000年11月，耿卫将他的惊人发现报告国家有关部门，就引起高度重视。于是，中央电视台、中共玉溪市委、玉溪市人民政府分别于2001年6月3日和2006年6月16日至22日举行了第一次、第二次水下探秘，拉开了揭秘抚仙湖的帷幕……



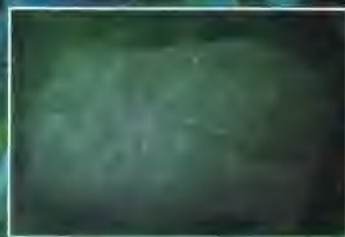
水下“金字塔”声呐扫描图

The underwater relic in Fuxian Lake

As located in Yijiu village, Yousuo town, Chengjiang County, the ancient underwater relic of Fuxian Lake is in the north-west of Fuxian Lake and it is nearly ten kilometers far from Chengjiang County. While Gengwei, a specialized diver, discovered many stone materials, including flagstones, stone strips and some of relic in Fuxian Lake in 1992. In order to explore this riddle, Geng dove into the waters many times to carry on surveys. On Nov. 2000, He wrote a report to notify related official departments and experts in Yunnan Province of his findings. Therefore, the government of Yuxi and China Central Television held twice underwater explorations on June 3rd, 2001 and June 22nd, 2006.



水下建筑物上发现的人工雕塑奇异符号
(照片由抚仙湖水下古迹研究会提供)





1. 开幕式主席台
2. 央视主持人在探秘工作船上对考古专家进行访谈
3. 市委常委葛平致开幕词
4. 市委常委范汝坤宣布第二次水下探秘开幕
5. 新华网云南频道、玉溪新闻网现场直播
6. 开幕式会场一角



美丽的抚仙湖

抚仙湖的水冰清玉洁，沁人心脾。有人说，抚仙湖里流动的不是水，是闪光的钻石，是耀眼的翡翠。

抚仙湖中西南面原有 2 个小岛，叫做大孤岛和小孤岛。明代曾建一座“饮虹桥”连接两小岛，明末一夜风雨把桥和小孤岛荡尽，现只存大孤岛，岛成椭圆形，形如鸡蛋，面积约 0.5 平方公里，上有岩洞，还有山峰，比湖面高 40 多米，沿岛湖水水深莫测，岛中央原有千岁松柏，为宋时大理国段氏所遗，但早已焚毁。明朝时很多名人、学士以此岛为乐园，捐钱兴建了避暑山庄、流海楼等殿阁，成了湖中一座“逍遥岛”。

“澄江色似碧醪醕，万顷烟波际绿芜。只少楼台相掩映，天然图画胜西湖。”明嘉靖年间著名才子杨升庵这样赞美抚仙湖。徐霞客也在其《游记》中写道：“滇山惟多土，故多壑流成海，而流多浑浊，惟抚仙湖最清。”

抚仙湖两岸游览景点甚多，有笔架山、新河口、禄充村、热水塘、鲢鱼湾、“界鱼石”、碧云寺等。禄充村位于抚仙湖的西岸，村后翠峰陡峭，榕树成荫，掩湖遮村。禄充大洞位于村南边，坐西向东，南北长 70 余米，东西宽 20 余米，有丰富的地下泉水，水温常年保持在 24℃ 左右。洞东边树阴小道前面是一片广阔的沙滩，密布着条条鱼沟、鱼洞。夏秋是抚仙湖特有的抗浪鱼汛季节，渔民用水车车水捕鱼成为一大奇观。

“界鱼石”位于抚仙湖和星云湖的隔河河道中，抚仙湖的抗浪鱼、星云湖的大头鱼，尽管湖水相通，两种鱼却“遇石而返”从不越界。“界鱼石”旁有石碑上书：“星云日向抚仙流，独禁鱼虾不共游，岂是长江限天堑，居然尺水隔鸿沟。”



阳光海岸



孤山



The Fuxian Lake

The water in Fuxian Lake, pure and refreshing. It is said that what flows in Fuxian Lake is not water but dazzling emerald.

In Jialing period of Ming Dynasy, Yang Sheng'an, the famous bell-esprit, wrote a poem to praise the beauty of Fuxian Lake: The clear water make the lake look like the finest green cream; weeds of the emerald color grow along its shore; there is no towers nor buildings to set against one another; but the natural scenery is more charming than West Lake." Xu Xiake also wrote in his Traveling Journals that: "There is much soil on the mountains of Yunnan province, so the blocked water turns into big lakes, most of which are muddy. And Fuxian Lake is the clearest one."

Scenic spots along the shores of Fuxian Lake include Bijia Mountain, Xin He Kou, Luchong Village, Hot Water Pool, Mackerel Bay, Fish Boundary Stone, Biyun Temple and others. Luchong Village situates on the west Shore of Fuxian Lake. Behind the village are cliffs, on which trees, especially figs, flourish, and keep parts of the lake and village in its shade. Luchong Big Cave lies to the south of the village, facing east with its back toward west, more than 70 meters from south to north, more than 20 meters wide from east to west. There is abundant underground water, about 24 degrees around the year. In front of the little lane shaded by trees, to the east of the cave, is wide sand beach, densely covered by fish passages and fish holes. In Fuxian Lake summer and autumn are fishing seasons of Kanglang fish. It is a marvelous spectacle that fishermen carry water by waterwheel in order to fish.

Fish Boundary Stone is in riverway boundary of Xingyun Lake and Fuxian Lake. Though water flows freely between the two lakes, Big Head fish of Xingyun Lake and Kanglang fish of Fuxian Lake never cross the bounder. They turn back once reach the boundary stone. On the stele besides Fish Boundary Stone is inscribed: "the water in Xingyun Lake flow into the Fuxian Lake day and night; but the fish in the two lakes never cross the bounder; Yangtze River is a natural moat, but the riverway of this short distance become a great gulf."



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1 众媒体关注水下探秘活动

2 水下机器人开始潜水作业

3 整装待发

4 潜水员入水

5 潜水员准备下潜

6 水下古城发现者献丑



6

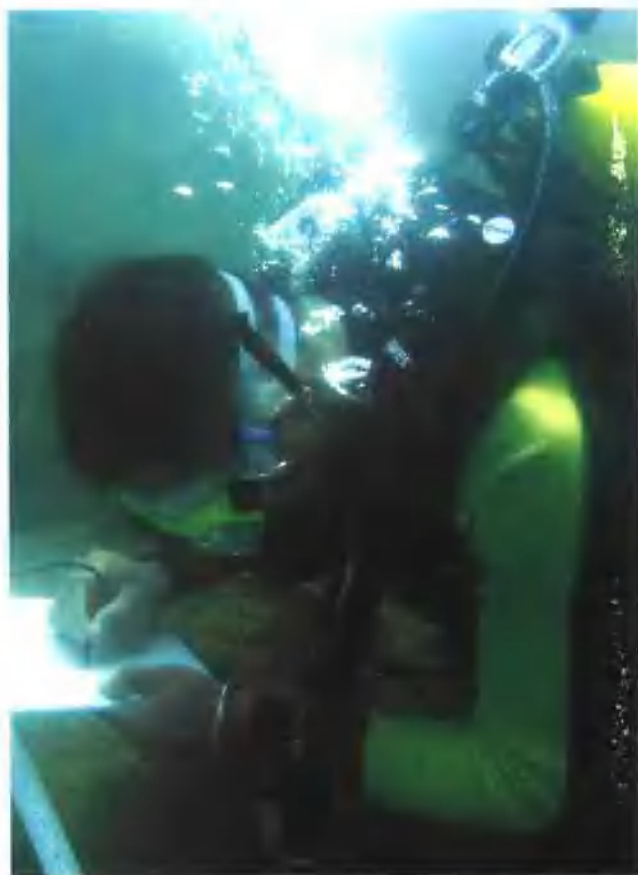


4

- 1 水下记录
- 2 信心百倍
- 3 央视工作人员检查水下摄像设备
- 4 抚仙湖探秘水域



2



2



3



4



1. 领导、专家关注水下探秘活动
2. 中共玉溪市市委书记杨厚政一行看望准备水下探秘的《人民日报》社记者赵亚辉



中共玉溪市市委书记杨厚政一行看望准备水下探秘的《人民日报》社记者赵亚辉

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探秘活动期间，组委会每天举行新闻发布会，发布探秘最新动态，并由专家回答记者提问。

近 60 家中外媒体 150 余名记者云集抚仙湖畔，全面报道探秘进程。





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3



4



5



6



7



8

- 1 市委副书记、市长董诗琳(左)如数家珍推介抚仙湖
- 2 市委副书记、市委宣传部长张玲畅谈玉美文化产业建设
- 3 论坛的精彩讨论吸引观众、网友
- 4 市委常委范发坤(右)介绍江川青铜器文化
- 5 中共华宁县县委书记解仕清(右)以“向、植、泉、湖”四字诠释华宁县城文化
- 6 中共澄江县县委副书记、县长陈兴隆(右)与论坛主持人探讨澄江文化底蕴
- 7 小观众热情参与探秘论坛
- 8 最后，专家天涯网络现场直播

探秘活动期间，每天晚上9:00-10:00举办水下探秘论坛，邀请著名专家和有关领导就当天的最新发现及大家关心的问题研讨。



云南虫化石



古生物化石复原图



古生物化石研究站

地球生命摇篮——澄江

神奇美丽、钟灵毓秀的澄江地处云南中部，距省会昆明52公里，总面积773平方公里，呈“七山二水一平坝”的格局。清新的亚热带高原季风使这里气候温和，四季如春，雨量充沛，光照充足。全县居住着汉、回、彝等民族，总人口约15.7万人。

1984年科学家在澄江县帽天山北坡发现了纳罗虫化石，打开了帽天山这部5.3亿年前的无字天书，这部巨著有力地佐证了“澄江是地球生命的摇篮”。这一成果被国际科学界誉为“20世纪最惊人科学发现之一”。目前，国内外仅在世界顶尖学术刊物美国《科学》和英国《自然》上发表的有关论文就达16篇。“澄江动物群与寒武纪大爆发”研究项目荣获国家2003年自然科学一等奖。2001年帽天山被批准为国家首批地质公园之一。2004年9月5日，温家宝总理作出了“要保护澄江化石群，保护世界化石宝库，保护这个极具科学价值的自然遗产”的重要批示。澄江动物化石群已经在2005年底列入中国申报世界自然文化遗产名单中，并于2006年7月列入首批中国自然遗产名单。

Chengjiang — The Cradle of Life

Chengjiang County is located at the central part of Yunnan Province, and about 52 kilometers to Kunming City. It presents seven hills, two lakes and a dam's pattern. Chengjiang with a mild climate, every season all like spring, and its beautiful scenery attract many tourists every year. In Chengjiang County, there lives Han nationalities, Hui nationalities, Yi nationalities etc. and with a total population of 157000.

In 1984, paleontologists first discovered the "Naraoia" fossil in Maotianshan, and these fossils contain a very broad and well-preserved fauna including many of the taxa found in the better known, therefore it has been called "encyclopedia", and it also proved the saying that Chengjiang is the Cradle of Life. Chengjiang animal fossils' discovery is called be "one of the greatest amazing discovery in 21st." At present, there are 16 research papers were published by American science and English nature. Chengjiang animal fossils and cambrian explosion gained the first-rate prize of nature and science in 2003. Maotianshan were confirmed as the "national geopark" in 2001. Chinese premier Wenjiabao once emphasized, we should protect Chengjiang animal fossils, protect the world lagstätte, and the natural heritage. Chengjiang animal fossils are ranked to the world natural heritage list which Chinese preparing to apply in 2005, and it has also been ranked to the first national natural heritage list.



帽天山

李家山古墓群

李家山古墓群遗址位于江川县江城镇。1972年第一次发掘，共清理了从战国到东汉时期的古墓27座，出土文物1300多件，其中有国之瑰宝牛虎铜案，在考古界引起轰动；1992年第二次大规模的发掘，清理古墓58座，发现文物2000余件，其中有许多十分罕见，被评为当年全国十大考古发现之一，李家山再一次引起全世界瞩目。

江川县李家山古墓群遗址为典型的“滇式”墓葬，出土的文物以青铜器为主，其他还有金、银、铁、玉、石等器物，内容涵盖了古滇社会的各个方面，从中可以想像出当时滇人生存发展的生动场面，证明几千年前这里曾是古滇文化的中心。

对于牛虎铜案的解释：一是祈求和平；二是祈求财富、权贵；三是表达母爱；四是表达爱情。



牛虎铜案

Lijiashan Ancient Tomb Group

Lijiashan Ancient Tomb Group is located in Jiangcheng town, Jiangchuan County. In 1972, the state authority on cultural relics firstly carried out an excavation to Lijiashan, scholars excavated nearly 27 tombs from Warring States to the Eastern Han Dynasty, and unearthed more than 1300 cultural relics. Among them, the Cattle-Tiger Bronze Table created a sense in archaeology. In 1992, archaeologists start the second excavation to Lijiashan, and from 58 tombs discovered more than 2000 cultural relics, some of them are very rare, and the event was appraised as one of the nation's top 10 new archaeological discoveries.

Lijiashan Ancient Tomb Group is the representative of ancient Dian Kingdom tombs. The unearthed relics mostly are bronze, and of gold, silver, iron, jade, stone relics of rich content, it includes many aspects in ancient Dian Kingdom's life, from these, we can find people's living scene at that time. Judged from the quantity and cultural value of the bronze wares unearthed, Lijiashan is a culture centre in ancient Dian Kingdom.

The Cattle-Tiger Bronze Table expresses many meanings, firstly, it wishes a peace; secondly, it used to pray for wealth and right; thirdly, it also expresses a great love of mother; fourthly, it tells pure love.



虎牛鹿铜器



李家山青铜器博物馆



古窑遗址

华宁陶

华宁陶，古称宁州陶，有华夏古陶之美誉，为华宁工业之先河。

华宁陶历史悠久，源于新石器时代，始于唐，宋，盛于明，清，衰于清末。当代挖掘开发，久负盛名。其工艺精湛，器质细腻，釉色斑斓，饱满，温润如玉，黄如纯金，绿如翡翠，白如羊脂，蓝如宝石，紫如剑气，青如松烟，开片精美。

《新纂云南通志》记载：陶器以建水、宁州所产者为著名，有粗细两种，细者如花瓶、花盆、文具等，釉水式样，书画彩色均有可观。后来，以陶业为主的手工业者世代继承，由少到多，土窑发展到10余座，产品增至百余种。随着产量、质量和名气的提高，形成了陶器交易市场——颇具特色的陶街。到清末创造了一次烧成的蓝、黄、绿、白等釉色，质量大为提高，从此，宁州陶器渐渐出名，至今还流传着“新兴姑娘，河西布，宁州陶器烧得绿（绿，方言中读Lǜ）”。

目前，华宁陶瓷作为建材产业之一，被列为县域特色工业经济发展的重点产业，正在加速发展。同时，宁州制陶工艺作为家乡文化建设的一个支脉，也在进一步整理和发掘之中。

Huaning Pottery

Huaning Pottery, which was named Ningzhou pottery in ancient times enjoyed the honor of Ancient Cathay Pottery, and it is also the harbinger of industry in Huaning.

Huaning Pottery has a long history, it is originated from Neolithic Age, and beginning produced from Tang and Song Dynasty, prosperous in Ming and Qing Dynasty, declined at the end of Qing Dynasty. Contemporarily, Huaning Pottery had been excavated and exploited. Huaning pottery has a great reputation and it is well-known to everyone in Yunnan province.

The technics of Huaning pottery is exquisite, the material is fine and smooth, it's colorful, satiation and lubricate, some of them are like jades, flare ones like gold, verdure ones like jadeites, white ones like suets, blue ones like gems, purple ones like pines, all pieces are delicacy.

According to the new compiled yunnan history, the Jianshui and Ningzhou county are famous for pottery, and they are divided to thick and thinness ones, thinness one just like flower vase, flowerpot, stationery and etc. All of the glair color, style, penmanship or painting have the appreciated value. Afterward, more and more pottery handicraftsmen heritage the technique from generation to generation, and give first place to pottery manufacturing, and the soil kilns also developed to 10 strips, the production adds to hundred kinds. With the development of potter's outputs, quality and reputation, Huaning formed the bargain market—distinctive pottery street. Till to the end of Qing Dynasty, craftsmen creatived new burning technology, it can burned to blue, yellow, green, white, and other glairs, the quality are also proved. Therefrom, the Ningzhou pottery gradually known to more and more people, until now there are also hand down a saying that Yuxi city is kown for beauty, Tonghai county is kown for cloth, and Ningzhou county is kown for pottery.

Nowadays, Huaning pottery as one of the structural material has been ranked to the significant developing industry in Huaning distinctive econmy development. Meanwhile, as a part of Huaning's culture, the techniques of make pottery in Ningzhou County will be sorted out and excavated more in future.



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