

世界第一古代水文站

白鶴梁

White Crane Ridge
The No. 1 Ancient Hydrometric
Station in the World



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主 編: 任禎學
副 主 編: 汪長春 黃德建 饒訓政
責任編輯: 呂福元 祁芙蓉
裝幀設計: 任禎學 倪聖同
撰 文: 黃德建等
攝 影: 任禎學等
資料搜集整理: 汪長春 饒訓政等

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世界第一古代水文站

白鶴梁

中國人民
政治協商會議

四川省委員會涪陵地區工作委員會編

序

“世界第一古代水文站”——白鶴梁題刻，位於長江三峽庫區涪陵城北長江之中，是從唐代廣德元年（公元七六三年）以來，用刻石魚的方式，記載枯水位的奇特水下碑銘，距今已有1200多年的歷史。

“白鶴梁”因早年白鶴群集梁上而得名。這道長1600米，平均寬為15米的天然石梁上，至今發現唐代以來有碑文題刻165段，3萬餘字。其中：唐代1段、宋代98段、元代5段、明代16段、清代24段、現代14段、年代不詳7段，石魚雕刻18尾，鑿雕白鶴1隻，觀音3尊，分布於不同位置，沒於常年水位線下，唯冬季江水枯落時才顯露水面。古代人刻石魚作為水位標記，每當江水退石魚現時，就預兆豐收年景的來臨，即“石魚出水兆豐年”。歷代的人們將石魚出水的時間、石魚距離枯水線之間的尺度、觀魚者姓名，以及石魚顯現時的情景，用詩詞、韻文等形式刻記在石梁上，其中記錄有72個枯水年份的水位，留下了極其珍貴的水文資料。它對研究長江的水利綜合開發、內河航運、橋梁建設、農田灌溉、城市供水有着重要的科學價值。當今的葛洲壩電站和三峽水利樞紐工程的設計都曾參考過這一水文資料。1974年聯合國教科文組織，在巴黎召開的國際水文工作會議上，我國代表介紹了白鶴梁題刻這個古代水文站的情況，引起了專家學者們的極大興趣。1988年被國務院認定公布為全國重點文物保護單位。

白鶴梁題刻多出白歷代前往觀光的名人雅士之手，姓名可考者300餘人，其中北宋著名的文學家、書法家黃庭堅“元符庚辰涪翁來”的題銘，還有王士禎、朱昂、吳革、劉甲、晁公武等人的詩文題記。書法楷、行、篆、隸皆備，書體顏、柳、歐、蘇俱全；有漢文、蒙文；有淺浮雕、深浮雕、線雕；有圖案、花邊等，風格各異，精彩紛呈。其水下碑文之多，歷史之悠久，內容之豐富，形式之多樣，堪稱世界水下一大奇觀。

這本圖片畫冊精選碑刻102段，圖片28幅，分為“石魚水文”、“人文集萃”、“千秋翰墨”、“鐫刻生輝”四部分，集中展現了“世界第一古代水文站”的水下碑銘奇觀風貌。它具有考古、水文、氣象科研、文學、書畫、石刻鑒賞和旅遊等多種價值，起着保存史料、古為今用的作用。

錢偉長
1995.1.29

Prelude

"The No.1 Ancient Hydrometric Station in the World" was engraved on a piece of stone which stands in the water of the Yangtze River near Fuling City. Harking back to 1,200 years ago the stone was erected there in the Tang Dynasty for recording the lowest water level by carving fish marks on it.

The engraved stone was also called by the locals as "Baiheliang (White Crane) Engravings" since flocks of the birds used to perch on or fly over it. On the stone, which is 1,600m long and about 15m wide, are still found inscriptions engraved in different dynasties since the Tang. The inscriptions falls into 165 paragraphs and totals over 800,000 characters. Among them were one paragraph engraved in the Tang Dynasty, 98 the Song Dynasty, five the Yuan Dynasty, 16 the Ming Dynasty, 24 the Qing Dynasty, 14 modern time and seven the year of which were not clear.

There are also 18 fishes, one white crane and three statues of Bodhisattva engraved on the stone. None of them emerge from the water until in winter when the river falls to quite a low level. In ancient times people engraved fishes on the stone to indicate the water level. The emerged fishes on the stone used to harbinger a harvest year.

For generations and generations in the ancient time, people recorded on the stone the exact time of the fishes emerging from the water, the name of the observers, and how large the distance were between the fish marks and the water surface. They even wrote articles and poems on the stone which told about the grand occasions when people cheered the fish marks' emergence.

All these records, which include 72 ones marking the lowest water-level years, are precious hydrological data for today's study on general development of the Yangtze River, inland river navigation, bridge construction, farmland irrigation and water supply for cities along the river. These ancient records also functioned as important research materials for constructing Gezhouba Hydroelectric Power Station and the Three Gorges Project.

In 1974 the Chinese delegation introduced the ancient hydrometric station to an international hydrologic technology conference which was sponsored by UNESCO in Paris and all the participants expressed their great interests in it. In 1988 it was announced as the state-level historical relic by the State Council.

Most of the inscriptions were creations of achieved scholars in different dynasties, among whom are 300 famous figures including Huang Tingjian, novelist and calligrapher of the Northern Song Dynasty, Wang Shizhen, Zhu Ang, Wu Ge and Liu Jia. The calligraphies were engraved in various type fonts and different styles. Some of them were written in Chinese and others in Mongolian. Reliefs of the figures, flowers and patterns on it were made with different sculptural styles. The stone is regarded as an underwater miracle.

The album falls into four parts — Fish Marks for Hydrometric Observation, Records of Humane Studies, Collection of Historical Calligraphies, and Precious Engravings. It collects 102 stories engraved on the stone and 28 pictures of it. It is believed that the ancient hydrometric tool is alive to tell all the achievements of the Chinese people in hydrological and meteorological studies, literature, painting, calligraphy and stone engraving.

Qian Weichang, Jan. 9, 1995

罕见的水下碑铭

陈慕华
一九九五年



全國人大常委會副委員長陳慕華題詞

An inscription by Chen Muhua, Vice-Chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the NPC.

王光英
梁鶴白

全國人大常委會副委員長、原全國政協副主席王光英題詞

An inscription by Wang Guangying, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC.

水
下
奇
玩
之
瑰
寶
國

李
伯
寧



原三峡工程建设委员会副主任李伯宁题词

An inscription by Li Boning, Deputy Director of the Construction Committee of the Three Gorges Project.

欣振文物為社會
主義高介文明建
設

張栢

壬午三

國家文物局副局長張栢題詞

An inscription by Zhang Bai, Deputy Director of the China National Relics Bureau.

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白鶴梁的傳說	天津大學九位教授
日本專家在白鶴梁	遊人絡繹不絕

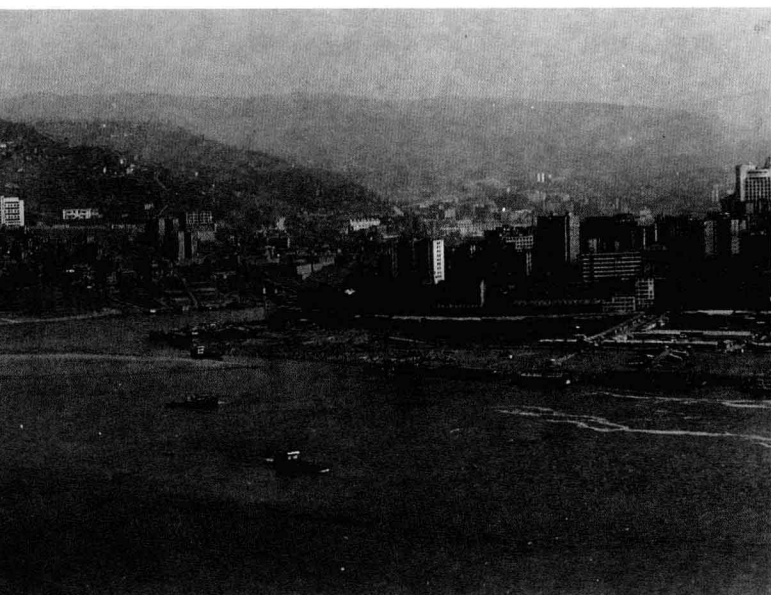
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涪陵，早在新石器時代，就有人類勞動生息，據文獻記載，曾為古巴國政治、經濟、文化的中心。周慎靚王五年(公元前三一六年)，秦滅巴置枳縣，屬巴郡；季漢時屬涪陵郡；晉永和十二年(公元三五六年)，遷涪陵郡於枳縣，隸益州；北周為漢平縣，屬涪陵郡；隋開皇初隸梁州，十三年(公元五九三年)，改漢平縣為涪陵縣；唐武德元年(公元六一八年)，置涪州，先後隸江南西道江陵、黔州總管府；宋咸平三年(公元一〇〇〇年)，隸夔州路，元、明隸重慶府；清為涪州，民國二年(公元一九一三年)，改涪州為涪陵縣；一九五〇年，隸屬川東行署涪陵專區，一九八三年撤縣建市。

涪陵市位於四川盆地東南邊緣與川東平行嶺穀褶皺帶的過渡地區，長江烏江橫貫全市，屬亞熱帶氣候，東鄰鄭都，南接武隆、南川，西連巴縣，北與長壽、墊江毗鄰。總面積二千九百四十六平方公里，人口約一百零五萬，有漢、土家、苗、回、蒙古等民族。地處長江流域黃金地段，物產豐富，以農業為主。工業有化工、釀造、榨菜、建材、蠶絲、造船等二十多種門類。水陸交通、四通八達，素為川東重要商埠，烏江流域最大的物資集散地。

涪陵市歷史悠久、文物古蹟眾多，已知各種文物點兩千多處，其中全國重點文物保護單位一處、四川省文物保護單位兩處、涪陵市文物保護單位五十四處。白鶴梁題刻是長江三峽淹沒區內唯一的一處全國重點文物保護單位。

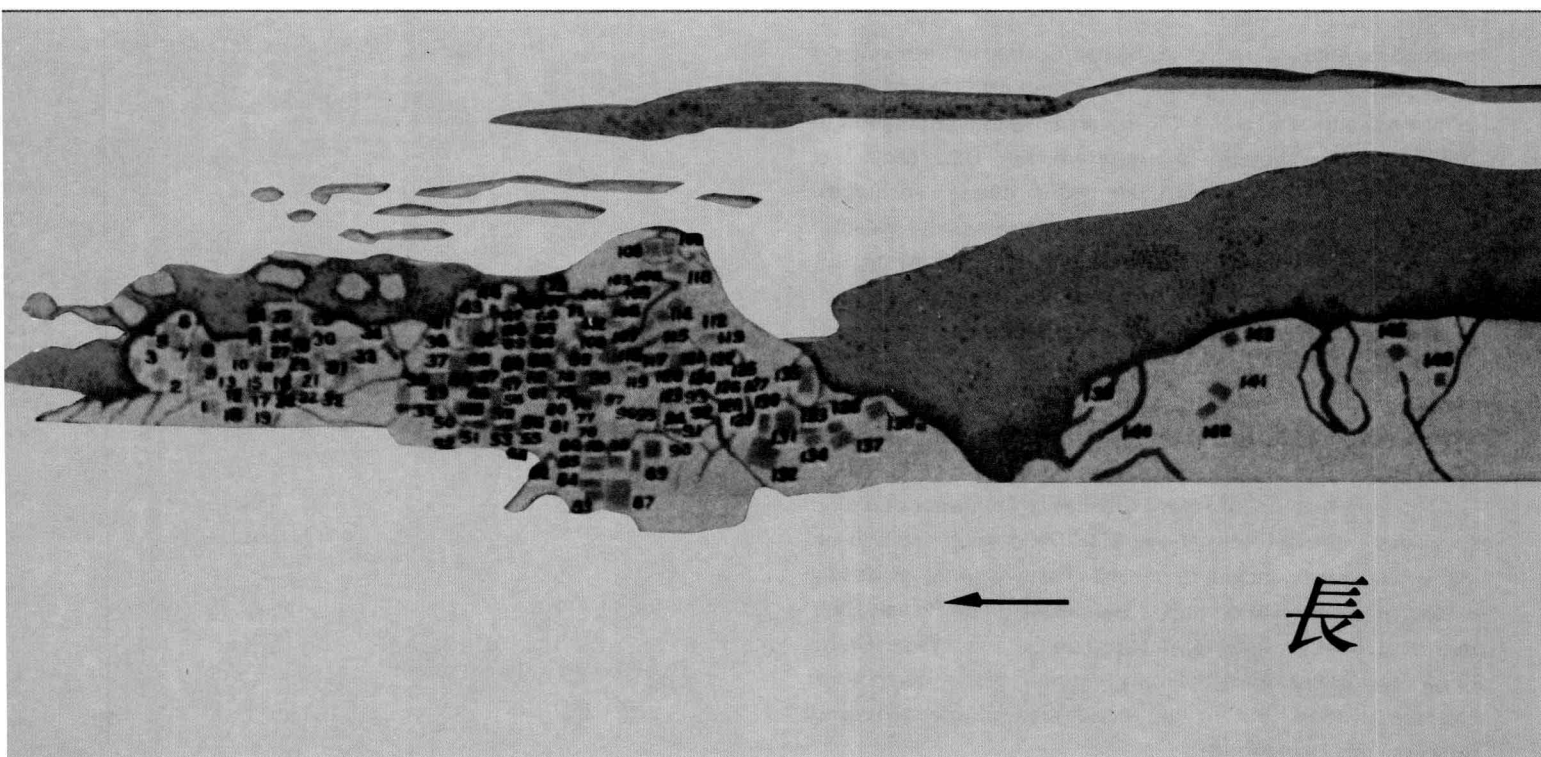
Man began production and inhabitation in Fuling in as early as the Neolithic Age. As was recorded in historical documents, Fuling was the political, economic and cultural centre of the ancient Ba Kingdom. In the 5th year of the reign of King Shenliang in Zhou Dynasty (316 B.C.), after Ba Kingdom was vanquished by Qin Kingdom, Jixian County was established in the same place under the jurisdiction of Ba Prefecture. In late Han Dynasty, the County became a subordinate administrative unit of Fuling Prefecture. In the 12th year under the title of Yonghe in the Jin Dynasty (356), the prefecture seat of Fuling was moved to Jixian County which was under the jurisdiction of Yizhou Prefecture. In the Northern Zhou Dynasty, it was renamed Hanping County under Fuling Prefecture. After the Sui Dynasty was founded, its jurisdiction was shifted to Liangzhou Prefecture. Later, in the 13th year under the title of Kaihuang(593), Hanping County was reestablished as Fuling County. In the 1st year under the title of Wude in the Tang Dynasty(618), Fuzhou Prefecture was installed successively under the jurisdiction of Jiangnan Region West and Jianfling-Qianzhou Prefecture. In the 3rd year under the title of Xianping in the Song Dynasty (1000), its jurisdiction was transferred to Kuizhou Province. In the Yuan and Ming dynasties, it was under the jurisdiction of Chongqing Prefecture. In the Qing Dynasty, its status was changed to Fuzhou Prefecture. In the 2nd year of the Republic of China(1912), Fuzhou was renamed Fuling County. In 1950, it became a subordinate unit under Fuling Prefecture, Eastern Sichuan Administration. In 1983, Fuling had its status upgraded from a county to a city.



圖中△處為白鶴梁位置 △: The White Crane Ridge.

Located in the intermediate zone between the southeastern edge of Sichuan Basin and the bow area of the eastern Sichuan parallel mountain valleys, Fuling City is traversed by the Yangtze River and the Wujiang River. Its neighbouring localities include Fengdu County in the east, Wulong and Nachuan counties in the south, Baxian County in the west and Changshou and Dianjiang counties in the north. The subtropical city has a total area of 2,446 square km and a population of 1.0516 million. Major ethnic groups are Han, Tujia, Miao and Moggol. It is besed with abundant natural resources, agricultural produce in particular, thanks to its prime location in the Yangtze River valley. Chemical engineering, brewing, hot pickled mustard tuber processing, building materials, silkreeling and shipbuilding have been the main force in its industrial sector with over 20 categories. Great land and water transportation facilities have turned the city into an important trading port in eastern Sichuan and the largest materials distributing centre in the Wujiang River valley.

The long hiostory of Fuling City has left numerous cultural relics and historical sites. Over 2000 relic spots have been uncovered already, including one listed as a national-grade key cultural relic preservation unit, 2 provincial-grade Preservation units and 54 city-level protection units. The White Crane Ridge inscriptions form the only national-grade key cutural relic preservation unit in the pond area of the proposed Three-Gorges Dam project.



一九九四年十月十四日，國家主席江澤民視察涪陵淹沒區情況時指出：“白鶴梁題刻要作為一級文物搶救保護，現在要抓緊搞一套圖片”。

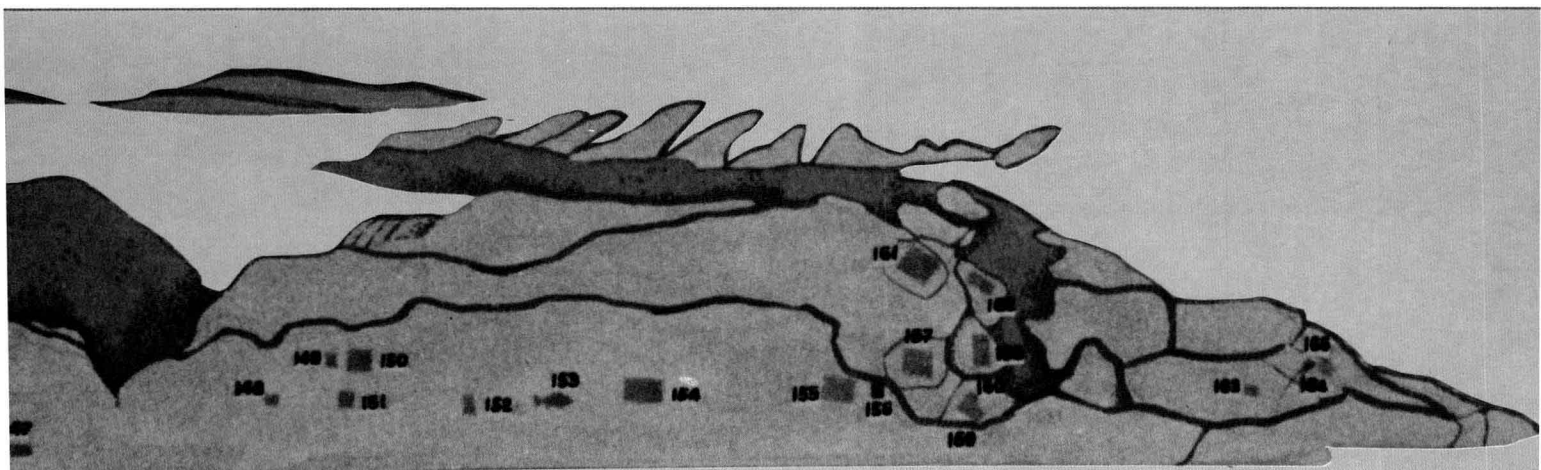
江主席(中)，四川省省長蕭秧(右)，涪陵地委書記王鴻舉(左)。

On October 14, 1994, President Jiang Zemin instructed during his inspection tour to the pond area in Fuling, "The White Crane Ridge inscriptions must be saved and protected as one of the first-class cultural relics. Work must be done immediately to keep a complete set of rubbings of these inscriptions."

President Jiang (centre), accompanied by Xiao Yang (right), Governor of Sichuan Province and Wang Hongju (left), Secretary of Fuling Prefectural committee, Communist Party of China.

涪陵白鶴梁平面及題刻石魚分布圖

Plan of the White Crane Ridge in Fuling and distribution map of stone fish inscriptions.



江