



全国重点文物
保护单位

河北省文物局 编

河北 文化遗产

Brief Information on
Major Historic Sites under
National Protection in
Hebei Province

文物出版社

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河北省全国重点文物保护单位分布示意图



序

国家文物局局长 单霁翔

在5000多年的历史长河中，勤劳智慧的中华民族创造了源远流长、光辉灿烂的中华文明，留下了灿若群星、弥足珍贵的文化遗产。加强文化遗产保护，对于继承和发扬中华民族优秀传统文化，弘扬以爱国主义为核心的民族精神和以改革创新为核心的时代精神，维护国家统一和民族团结，推动社会主义文化大发展大繁荣，促进国际文化交流和人类共同发展，具有十分重要的意义。

新中国成立以来，党和国家高度重视文化遗产事业的发展，作出了一系列文化遗产保护的重大决策和部署。国家对可移动文物和不可移动文物均按历史、艺术、科学价值施行分级保护管理的制度。不可移动文物由人民政府核定后公布为文物保护单位，成为国家依法保护的重点对象，依次分为全国重点文物保护单位、省级文物保护单位、市（设区的市和自治州）级文物保护单位和县级文物保护单位。文物保护单位制度是我国文化遗产保护的基本制度之一，是加强我国文化遗产工作的重要举措，也是确保国家文化遗产安全的有效手段。

全国重点文物保护单位是不可移动文物的精华部分。自1961年，中华人民共和国国务院公布第一批全国重点文物保护单位，至今，已公布六批全国重点文物保护单位2352处。包括古遗址、古墓葬、古建筑、石窟寺及石刻、近现代重要史迹及代表性建筑等具有重大历史、艺术和科学价值的不可移动文物。目前，全国重点文物保护单位基本上已由所在地省级人民政府依照《中华人民共和国文

物保护法》划定了必要的保护范围，做出了标志说明，建立了记录档案，并区别情况分别设置了专门机构或者专人负责管理。按照“保护为主、抢救第一、合理利用、加强管理”的文物工作方针，分期分批地组织实施了全国重点文物保护单位的保护维修工程，基本上排除了直接威胁文物安全的险情。从整体上看，全国重点文物保护单位得到了较好地保护。

当前，全国重点文物保护单位在我国改革开放和社会主义现代化建设中发挥着越来越大的作用。许多全国重点文物保护单位成为弘扬优秀传统文化、开展爱国主义教育的重要载体。特别是全国重点文物保护单位作为经济社会发展的重要资源，在培育国民经济新的增长点、带动现代服务业发展等方面发挥着不可替代的作用。对促进经济增长、加快经济发展方式转变的贡献越来越大，成为推动经济社会发展的有力支撑。全国重点文物保护单位还以其独特的魅力，吸引了大批国外客人来华参观，传播了博大精深的中国传统文化，加深了世界人民对中国的了解，促进了中国人民与世界各国人民的友谊，有效地展示国家形象和民族形象，提升中华文化的国际影响力。

多年来，在各级党委、政府的高度重视和社会各方面的大力支持下，经过广大文物工作者的不懈努力，全国重点文物保护单位的保护管理工作取得了重大进展。为使我国政府公布的2352处全国重点文物保护单位能系统、完整地展现在读者面前，

在全国各省、自治区、直辖市文物部门的共同努力下，已陆续组织编写了各省、自治区、直辖市的《文化遗产——全国重点文物保护单位》一书，由文物出版社出版。这是对已公布的全国重点文物保护单位的科学、系统、完整和权威性图文资料的正式出版物，我们相信将会受到广大专业人员和非专业人士的喜爱。

此书从科学性、知识性和普及性的角度，以翔实的内容、简洁的文字、精美的图片，准确地提供了全国重点文物保护单位的基本信息。这不仅能为文物研究、保护和管理提供信息资料，也是广大读者认识和欣赏祖国珍贵文化遗产的优秀读物，更是我国文物宣传出版工作的又一重要成果，相信会对我国文化遗产工作产生积极的促进作用。

020

Foreword

Shan Jixiang

In the history of more than 5000 years, the hard-working Chinese people created brilliant Chinese Civilization and handed down myriad and invaluable cultural heritages. Strengthening the preservation of the cultural heritages is very important for succeeding and developing the outstanding traditional cultures of Chinese nationality, carrying forward the national spirit centered by patriotism and the zeitgeist centered by reforming and innovation, upholding the unification of the country and the harmony of the ethnic groups, improving the development and prosperity of the socialist culture and pushing forward the international cultural communications and the common development of mankind.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, the Party and the Government have paid great attention to the development of cultural causes, and made a series of important policies and arrangements on the preservation of cultural heritages. Managing systems and preservation procedures are applied to the moveable and unmovable cultural heritages by their historic, artistic and scientific values in hierarchies as their significance of different levels: the unmovable historic and cultural heritages are proclaimed monuments under protections of the state, provinces, cities (municipalities or prefectures) and counties, whose governments are in charge of the protections of these historic and cultural

heritages as the law assigned. The system of historic and cultural monuments is one of the basic cultural heritage preservation systems of our country, one of the important measures of strengthening the work on the cultural heritage cause and one of the effective methods of keeping the security of the cultural heritages of our nation.

The Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection are the essential part of the unmovable cultural heritages. Since 1961, when the State Council of the People's Republic of China proclaimed the first issue of the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection, six issues of Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection including 2352 units have been proclaimed to date. These units include ancient sites, ancient tombs, ancient architectures, grottoes and stone inscriptions, historic relics and representative buildings of modern times and other unmovable cultural relics bearing significant historic, artistic and scientific values. At present, all of the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection have been protected by the host provincial government by defining protecting zones, erecting signs and introduction boards, filing archives and assigning specialized personnel and/or agencies on duty of management according to the concrete situations of the objects. Based on the guiding principle of "Preservation with

timely rescue; Utilization under strict control”, the reinforcing and maintaining projects of the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection have been conducted by phases and batches, and the potential dangers directly threatening the cultural heritages have been generally got rid of. Seen as a whole, the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection are rather well preserved today.

At present, the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection are playing more and more important roles in the open-up and socialist modernization construction of our country. Many Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection become important locations to carry forward the outstanding traditional culture and hold patriotism education. Moreover, as important resource of development of social economics, the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection have irreplaceable functions of cultivating new growth point of national economy and stimulating the development of modern service industry. They are making more and more contributions on promoting economic growth and speeding up the transformation of economical development mode and becoming the powerful accelerator of social economy. With their unique charm, the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection attract innumerable international guests to come to China and

visit them, through which the sophisticated traditional cultures of China are introduced to the world and the understandings of the people all over the world are deepened and the friendship of Chinese people and the people of the other countries are strengthened, the figures of our country and our nationality are effectively demonstrated and the international influence of Chinese culture is raised.

Under the great attention of the Party committees and governments of all of the hierarchies, the supports of all walks of lives and the relentless efforts of the scholars and workers in archaeology and cultural heritage disciplines, the protection and management of the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection have made significant progresses in the five decades. To systemically and comprehensively show our patrons the 2352 Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection, by the joint efforts of the cultural heritage administrations and institutions of all of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, the series of the publication of The Cultural Heritages: the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection are compiled by the scholars and workers of the corresponding administrative areas and published by the Cultural Relics Press successively. This series is the formal compilation of the textural and pictorial materials of the proclaimed Major Historical and Cultural

Sites under State Protection with the most scientificness, systematicness, completeness and authority, which we believe to be enjoyed by the professional colleagues and amateurs.

This series accurately provided the basic information of the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection with reliable contents, terse texts and exquisite pictures from scientific, informative and popular angles. It will provide not only

information for the researches, conservation and management of the historic and cultural heritages, but also knowledge for the non-professional readers to understand and appreciate the culture and civilization of our homeland. This series is an important achievement of the publicizing work of historic and cultural heritage cause of our country, which is unquestionably playing a positive role in this field.

前言

河北省副省长



河北省地处华北平原的北部，北枕燕山，东揽渤海，西倚太行，是中华民族的重要发祥地之一。在这18.8万平方公里的土地上，历代先民繁衍生息，辛勤劳作，创造了辉煌灿烂的古代文明和近代文明，谱写了人类文化发展史上的壮丽篇章。经过第三次全国文物普查后，河北已查明不可移动文物总数超过30000处，公布为省级以上文物保护单位930处，其中全国重点文物保护单位170处，数量在全国名列前茅。

河北省文物具有年代久远，种类丰富，内容广泛，价值高，分布广等显著特点。从200万年前旧、新石器时代人类遗迹，到历代王朝乃至近现代各个时期的古遗址、古墓葬、古建筑、重要的纪念性建筑和遗迹，没有时代缺环，许多堪称文物精品。有最早的敞肩石拱桥——赵州安济桥，最早的邮政驿站——鸡鸣驿，最高的砖塔——定州开元寺塔，人类的起源地——与奥杜威峡谷相媲美的泥河湾，六朝古都——邺城等。更有万里长城、避暑山庄及其周围寺庙、清东陵、清西陵等3项5处被列为世界文化遗产。这些珍贵遗存凝聚着我国古代劳动人民的智慧、创造，蕴含着中华民族特有的精神价值、思维方式和想象力，体现着中华民族的生命力和创造力。每一处文物保护单位都是历史沧桑变幻的见证者，全面真实地反映了河北历史时期各个发展阶段的政治、经济、文化、军事的状况，在当今社会中仍然发挥着特殊作用。一些重要遗存正在成为促进

和谐发展、维持持久繁荣的不竭动力。

这些年来，河北省委、省政府高度重视文物保护工作，将其作为“功在当代、泽及千秋”的大事来抓，不断加大文物科研、维修和保护力度。在社会各界的大力支持下，赵王城、燕下都和元中都等全国重点文物保护单位的考古发掘和研究都获得了丰硕成果。出版了《燕下都》、《赵都邯郸城研究》等一批专著，赢得了九项“全国十大考古新发现”；完成了170处全国重点文物保护单位保护范围和建设控制地带的划定及记录档案工作，成立了群众性保护组织和文物保护管理机构；开展了对山海关、鸡鸣驿城的保护和长城保护工程，启动了承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙保护工程；一批全国重点文物保护单位的保护规划纳入了当地经济社会发展和城乡规划，并得以公布实施。许多文物保护单位已经成为当地重要的旅游资源，促进并带动了旅游业及相关产业的发展，成为区域经济发展新的增长点。

本书旨在系统地介绍河北省全国重点文物保护单位，图文并茂。期待广大读者通过这一窗口更多的了解燕赵热土、京畿家园文物的风采，体味文物大省灿烂悠久的历史文化，增强学术交流，唤起和激发全社会对文物保护事业的关注。让我们担负起历史赋予的神圣职责和光荣使命，更加自觉地爱护、保护文物，促进文化传承、弘扬与发展，为科学发展、富民强省作出应有的贡献！

Preface

Sun Shibin

Hebei province locates in the north Huabei Plain, with Yanshan Mountain on the north, Sea Bohai in the east and Taihang Mountain in the west. It is one of the origins of Chinese. On the very place of 188000m², human beings had started living here. Their hard work created the glorious ancient and modern civilization, and is part of great important section in the human cultural history. After three Cultural Relics General Investigations, there are over 30000 unmovable cultural relics remains in Hebei. There are 930 Important Units of Cultural Relics under the Provincial Protection, including 170 Important Units of Cultural Relics under the National Protection. This number proves that Hebei has being among the provinces with most Cultural Relics Remains.

The cultural relics remains in Hebei province show characteristics of long history, rich variety, high value and wide—spreading. There are representative ancient remains, ancient tombs, ancient buildings and important historical sites and historical memorial sites in Hebei of every historical time from the Paleolithic Age to the feudal dynasties, to the modern time, without any interruption. They are all the essence, such as the Anji Bridge in Zhaozhou—the earliest stone arch bridge, the Jimingyicheng City—the earlist post city, the Pagoda of Kaiyuan Temple in Dingzhou—the highest brick pagoda, Nihewan—the head-streams of human beings which could com-

pare with Olduvai Valley, Yecheng City—the capital of six states. What's more, the Great Wall, the Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, the East Royal Tombs of the Qing Dynasty and the West Royal Tombs of the Qing Dynasty are named as the World Heritage. All of these historic remains are the representations of our ancestors' highly developed techniques and the great achievements of their intelligence, are the representations of our Chinese spiritual value, thinking mode and imagination and are showing the vitality and creatativity of our Chinese. Every cultural relics unit is a witness of the history. They comprehensively represent the political, economic, cultural and military situation of every historical time. They all have a great influence today.

The Committee of CPC and the government of Hebei pay a great attention to the protection work of cultural relics these years. More and more resources have been used to reinforce the studying, repairing and protecting. With the support of the whole society, the archaeologic excavation and study of the Important Units of Cultural Relics under the National Protecion such as the capital city of the Zhao State, Xiadu of the Yan State of the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States period and the Zhongdu of the Yuan Dynasty, have achieved exciting recults. A series of monographs, such as *Xiadu of the*

Yan State, A Study of Handan—the Capital of Zhao State have been published, and achieved nine of the “Ten New National archaeologic Discoveries”. The protecting areas and controlled building zones of all 170 Important Units of Cultural Relics under the National Protection have been made clear. The mass protection organization and cultural relics protection management organization have been set up. The Shanhaiguan Gate Protection Project, the Jimingyicheng City Protection Project and the Great Wall Protection Project have begun. The protection project of the Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples has been launched. The protection plans of a batch of Important Units of Cultural Relics Under the National Protection have been announced and become a part of local economic and social development programme and civil development programme.

Some cultural relics units have become important local tourist sites and are promoting the tourist development and the developments of related industries. They have become the new economic growing points.

This book mainly introduces the Important Units of Cultural Relics under the National Protection in Hebei province. With wonderful pictures and specific explanations, it hopes the readers know more about the local culture, to feel the cultural connotation and history of this very province, to boost the academic communication and call up the attention to the cultural relics protecting work. The history has given us the sacred duty and glorious mission of preserving and protecting cultural relics remains, promoting the inheritance and development of our culture, and devoting to the development of our province.

概述

河北省文物局副局长 谢飞

河北省地处华北平原北部，头枕燕山，脚靠黄河，东临渤海，西依太行，把北京、天津揽在“怀抱”中。特殊的地理环境，使得这里地貌类型齐全，生态环境优越，文化底蕴厚重。河北历史悠久，人类文化始自距今200万年前，是人类起源地之一。泥河湾地区的重大考古发现受到全世界科学界的关注和青睐，被誉为世界东方人类的家园。在距今约5000年的新石器时代中期，多支考古学文化在这里碰撞、融合、开花、结果，为中华民族的形成奠定了基础。河北的先民们在创造历史，呼唤未来的进程中，为我们留下了丰厚的文化遗产，使我们成为名副其实的文物大省。

目前，河北境内已明确的不可移动文物有33473处，其中全国重点文物保护单位163处合并项目6处其他1处，省级文物保护单位930处，市、县级文物保护单位3780处；第三次文物普查发现28593处；世界文化遗产3项5处；国家历史文化名城5座，省级历史文化名城6座；国家级历史文化名镇2处，国家级历史文化名村4处；全国爱国主义教育示范基地15处，省级爱国主义教育基地38处。河北省拥有博物馆、纪念馆89座，其中一级博物馆2座，二、三级博物馆12座。全省文物藏品90余万件，其中珍贵文物7万余件，国家一级文物1100余件。

一 考古研究

河北省的旧石器时代文化遗存分布较为广泛，其中以泥河湾盆地最具有代表性。其文化遗存自距

今约200万年，止于距今1万年前。泥河湾遗址文化内涵丰富，时代早，连续性较强。典型的遗址有马圈沟、小长梁、东谷坨、飞梁、岑家湾、后沟、侯家窑、板井子、西白马营、油房、二道梁、于家沟和马鞍山等，考古研究表明，这里是中国、东亚乃至世界古人类及其文化发源地之一。20世纪末，小长梁遗址已作为中华民族文化的发源地，被镌刻在中华世纪坛的第一级台阶上。其后，马圈沟遗址下文化层的考古发掘成果公布后，在国内外学术界引起强烈地反响，使泥河湾真正成为能与东非奥杜威相媲美的古人类、旧石器的考古圣地。

新石器时代考古学文化非常多样化，文化遗存分布更加广泛。阳原于家沟、徐水南庄头、武安磁山、易县北福地、阳原姜家梁、蔚县三关、任丘哑巴庄、曲阳钓鱼台、迁西西寨、永年石北口、正定南阳庄等均是这一时期的重要文化遗存。其中，阳原于家沟遗址、徐水南庄头遗址均发现距今1万年以上的陶片。这不仅对中国北方制陶业的研究具有重要意义，而且在新、旧石器过渡时期的文化探讨方面，亦占有十分重要的位置。武安磁山遗址中的遗物丰富，文化特征鲜明，遗址中发现大量的粮食，为中国北方旱作农业起源研究提供了直接的依据。

以邢台葛庄遗址为代表的冀南地区诸多先商时期文化遗址的发掘研究资料表明，这里很可能是商文化的起源地。在近年南水北调工程中，先后在邯郸、邢台、石家庄、保定揭露了一大批同时期的文化遗址，大大丰富了这一时期的考古资料，为商

文化起源及先商时期商人的活动提供了珍贵资料。邢台曹演庄、东先贤等遗址的发掘成果，为史载商王祖乙迁邢的记载提供了准确的证据，表明这里的确是商王朝的都城，并在商文化发展进程中起到非常重要的作用。藁城台西遗址中大批房址、灰坑、墓葬的揭露及大量铜器、陶器、玉器、骨器和铁刃铜钺的发现，为研究商王朝北部地区方国、商文化与北方草原文化的交流与融合提供了珍贵的资料。西周时期最重要的考古研究当属邢台及周边地区一些大型聚落遗址、墓葬的发掘。元氏西张村墓地铜器及其铭文的面世，邢台南小汪遗址刻辞卜骨的发现，邢台葛家庄邢侯墓地的发掘，使学术界争论已久的邢国初封地得到确认。

春秋战国时期的燕下都、中山灵寿故城和赵邯郸故城等大型古城址的发现，令世人瞩目。城址规模宏大，保存较好。邯郸赵王城是我国现保存最为完整的古代都城城址之一。战国中山国王冢墓中发现了镶嵌着陵园区规划图的“兆域图”铜板、长篇刻铭的铁足大鼎、夔龙纹方壶、圆壶、工艺精湛的错金银四龙四凤铜方案、错金银虎噬鹿器座、错金银犀器座、错金银双翼神兽等非常精美的器物。

自秦皇岛北戴河金山嘴至辽宁绥中墙子里一带，发现一组规模宏大的秦汉时期宫殿建筑群，与秦始皇东巡关系密切，有“秦之国门”之称。两汉时期重要发现有满城西汉中山靖王刘胜及其妻窦绾墓、定州八角廊西汉怀王刘修墓、获鹿高庄西汉常山王刘舜墓、北陵头东汉中山穆王刘畅墓、北庄子

东汉中山简王刘焉墓等。其中，中山靖王刘胜、窦绾墓中发现了大批珍贵文物，如长信宫灯、错金博山炉、错金银鸟篆文铜壶、鎏金银蟠龙纹铜壶、鎏金银镶嵌乳丁纹铜壶等，堪称难得的艺术珍品，器物精美而华丽，铸造技艺高超。安平邈家庄、望都所药村壁画墓，其壁画用简练的线条表现出生动的人物、鸟兽。尤其在绘画中采用渲染技法，以色彩的浓淡变化表现形体的起伏与光线的明暗，在绘画史上具有重要的作用。

临漳邺城乃历史名都，曹魏、后赵、冉魏、前燕、东魏、北齐六个朝代均建都于此。经过多年的考古勘探和发掘，邺北城、邺南城的整体布局已趋于明了。城内区域功能及一些重要建筑基址的结构也越来越清楚。磁县湾漳壁画墓是北齐时期规模最大、规格最高的大型墓葬。墓道两壁所绘制的出行图气势宏大，人物、神兽、祥云栩栩如生，应系当时宫廷绘画大师之杰作。唐代的邢窑遗址，以烧制细白瓷为主。经考古发掘，揭露了大量窑炉、作坊等重要遗迹，基本上弄清楚了其始烧年代、发展过程和产品类型及特征。曲阳王处直墓是五代时期的重大考古发现，墓室内保存的壁画内容丰富，色彩艳丽，线条流畅，技艺高超。以表现侍奉、伎乐为主题的大型彩绘浮雕，雕刻工艺精湛，画面生动，形象逼真，为我国之瑰宝。出土的墓志做工细腻，装饰华贵。

宋、辽、金、元时期的墓葬有宣化下八里辽代壁画墓，这是一处规模较大的汉人张氏家族墓地。