

河南省南水北调工程
考古发掘出土文物集萃(一)

河南省文物局



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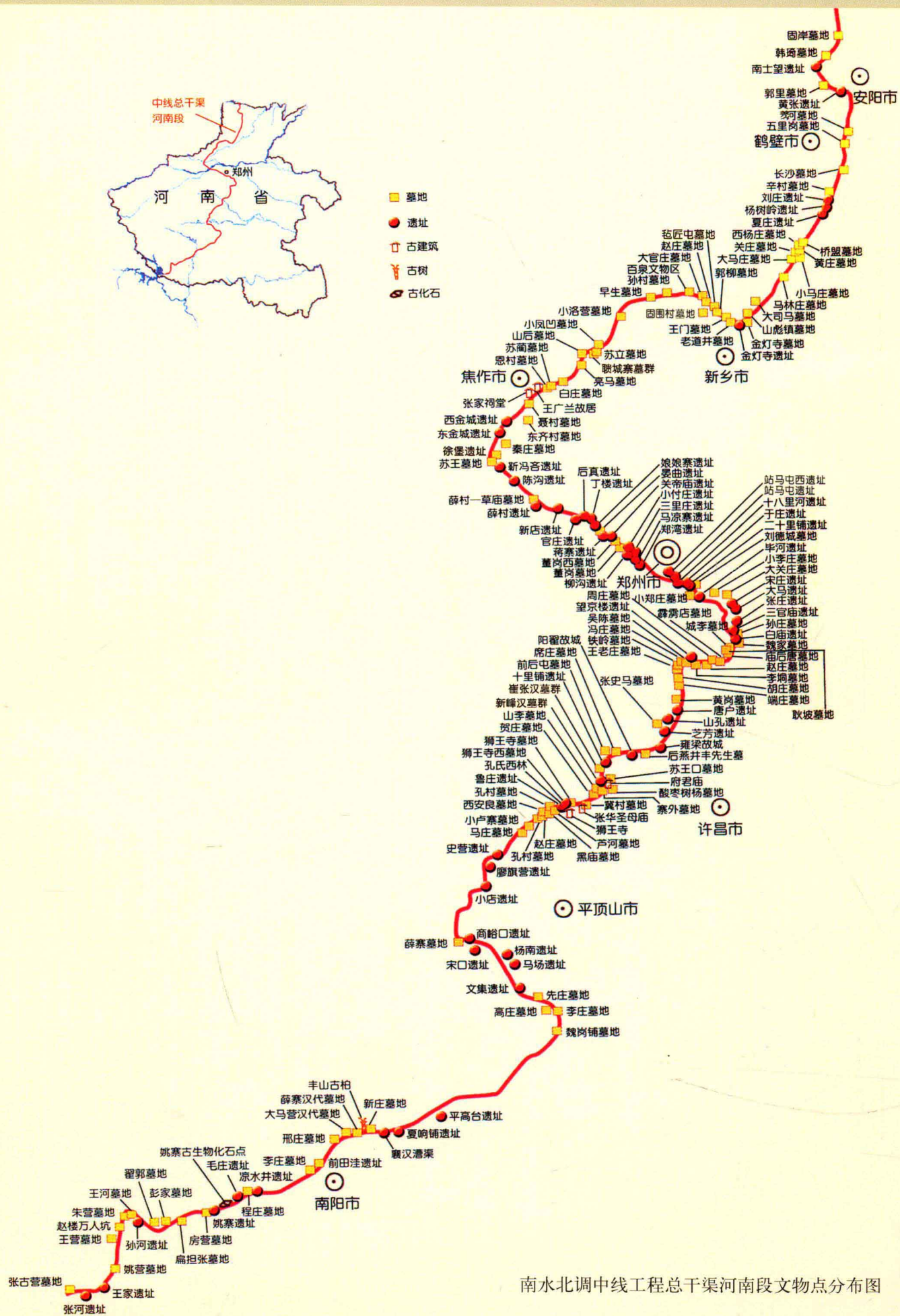
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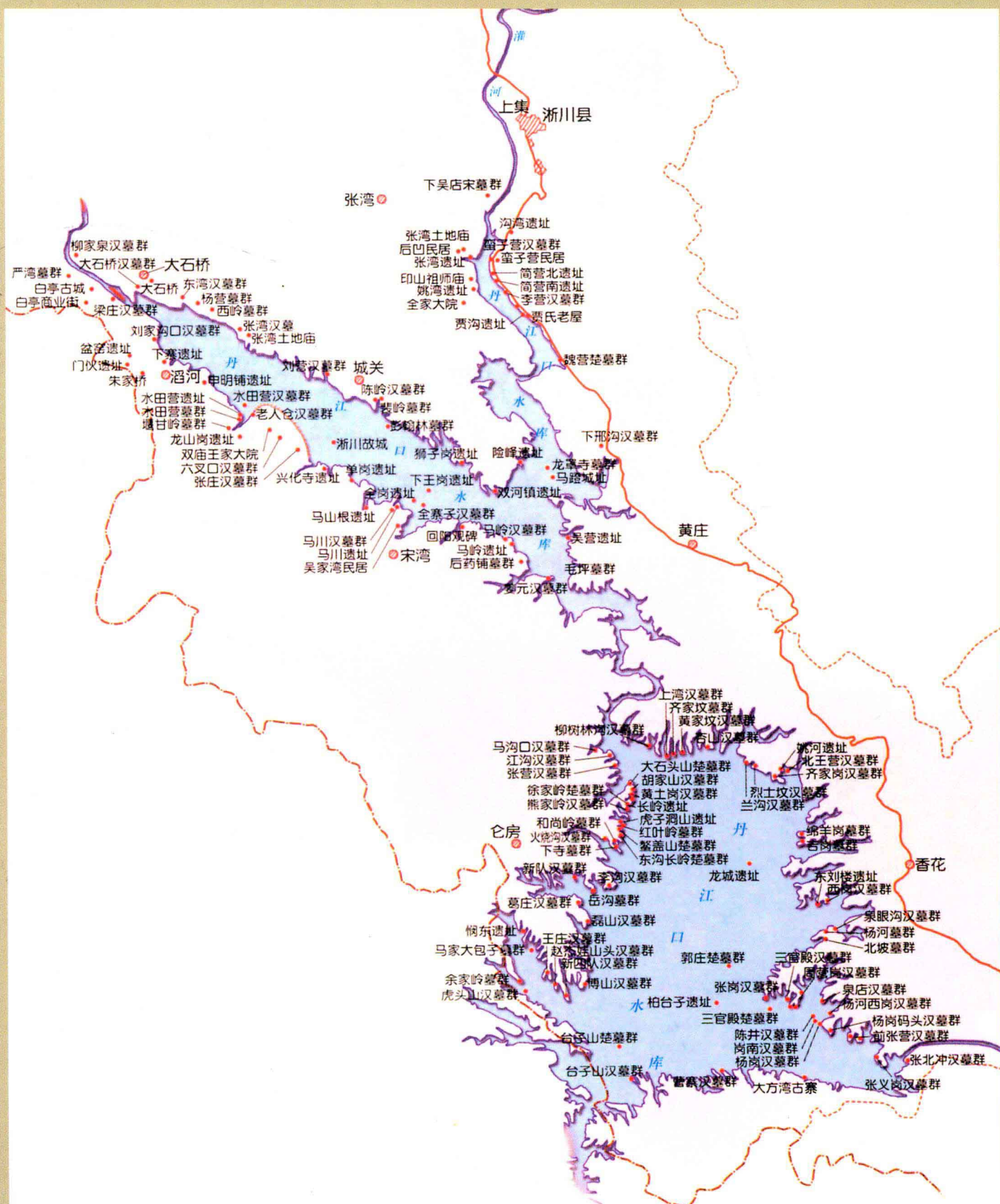
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南水北调中线工程丹江口库区河南省文物点分布图

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序

中共河南省委常委 宣传部长 孔玉芳
河南省政府 副省长

文物是历史与文明传承的重要载体，是不可再生的宝贵文化遗产，文物保护是南水北调工程建设的重要组成部分。做好南水北调工程的文物保护工作，对于传承民族文化、推进社会主义先进文化建设意义重大，是历史赋予我们义不容辞的责任。

河南历史悠久、文化灿烂，是中华民族和中华文明的主要发祥地之一。历史上河南曾长期是中国政治、经济、文化中心，中国八大古都，河南有4个：九朝古都洛阳、七朝古都开封、殷商古都安阳和商代都城郑州。河南文化遗产丰富，地下文物居全国第一位，馆藏文物占全国的八分之一。在南水北调中线工程涉及的5个省市中，地下文物埋藏最为丰富，文物保护工作量也最大。南水北调中线工程总干渠穿过郑州、安阳两大古都，经过卫辉山彪墓地、辉县百泉墓地、新郑唐户遗址、新郑胡庄墓地等四处全国盘点文物保护单位。南水北调中线工程建设中的文物抢救保护工作对河南乃至全国现有的文物保护措施和技术手段都提出了新的更高的要求，也为河南省文物事业发展提供了重要契机。

河南省委、省政府高度重视南水北调中线工程文物保护工作，在人力、物力、财力上给予了积极支持，保证了文物抢救保护工作正常开展。河南省文物管理局及参与南水北调工程文物抢救性发掘的专家学者和文物工作者，积极探索新形势下文物保护工作的新思路，高标准、高质量、创造性地开展文物保护抢救工作，有效地保护了文物，有力地推动了工程建设的顺利进行。目前已完成82个文物保护项目的考古发掘工作，出土文物3万余件，其中，鹤壁刘庄遗址、安阳固岸遗址、荥阳关帝庙遗址、新郑唐户遗址等四个项目入选年度“全国十大考古新发现”。

南水北调工程文物保护工作已度过了三年光荣而艰辛的历程，取得了非凡的成就。这次，河南率先举办考古成果展并出版图录，为展示南水北调工程文物保护工作成果开辟了新的窗口。希望全省各级文物部门以十七大精神为指导，深入贯彻落实科学发展观，再接再厉，开拓进取，认真做好文物的发掘、保护和利用工作，为建设文化强省、构建和谐中原做出新的更大的贡献。

Preface

Kong Yufang

*Director, Propaganda Department, Member of Standing
Committee of Henan Province, Chinese Communist Party
Vice-governor of Henan Provincial Government*

Cultural relics are a crucial carrier of history, civilization, and precious irreplaceable cultural heritage. The conservation of cultural relics is a main goal in the Project of Water Diversion from South to North. The conservation of cultural relics is of significance to national culture and promotion of the construction of an advanced socialist society. This is the responsibility that history has entrusted to us.

Henan is one of the cradles of the Chinese nation and civilization, with a long history and a brilliant culture. In Chinese history, Henan has long been the political, economic, and cultural center. China has eight ancient capitals, of which four are located in Henan Province: Luoyang, Kaifeng, Anyang, and Zhengzhou. Henan has a rich cultural and archaeological tradition, which has yielded among the largest numbers of cultural relics stored at museums in all of China. Among the five provinces involved in the Middle-line Project of Water Diversion from South to North, Henan has produced the most archaeological relics and requires the most to be done in the area of conservation. The main channel of the Middle-line Project of Water Diversion from South to North passes through the ancient capitals of Zhengzhou and Anyang, as well as four other historical and cultural monuments under national protection. These include the Shanbiao cemetery in Weihui, the Baiquan cemetery in Huixian, the Tanghu site, and the Huzhuang cemetery in Xinzheng. Salvage and protection of cultural relics during the construction of the Middle-line Project of Water Diversion from South to North has enabled both Henan and China to make use of existing protective measures and techniques, as well as develop

new ones.

The government of Henan strongly emphasizes the protection of cultural heritage in the Middle-line Project of Water Diversion from South to North. The government supports this work with manpower, material resources, and direct financial aid. This support ensures the protection of cultural relics. Experts and archaeologists at the Henan Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage have engaged in salvage excavations and have actively explored new ideas for the protection of cultural relics. Administrators have been effective in the protection of cultural relics, while maintaining the progress of the project. So far, eighty-two excavations have been completed and more than thirty thousand objects have been collected. Of these excavations, four have been honored in the "Top Ten New Archaeological Discoveries in China." The sites so honored are the Liuzhuang site in Hebi, the Gu'an site in Anyang, the Guandimiao site in Xingyang, and the Tanghu site in Xinzheng.

The work done in protecting cultural relics over the past three years during the Project of Water Diversion from South to North has been very successful. Henan is the leader in archaeological achievement and in publications. I hope each branch of cultural heritage in Henan, guided by the spirit of the Seventeenth Conference of the Chinese Communist Party, carries out the scientific development concept and gives the best possible effort to do successful excavation, protection and utilization work, as well as contribute to constructing a strong cultural province and harmonious Central Plain.

概述

河南省文物局 局长 陈爱兰

作为举世瞩目的特大型水利建设项目，南水北调中线工程的文物保护工作在河南是史无前例的。无论是工程涉及区域之广大，还是文物点分布的密集程度和价值之高，在河南的考古史上都是前所未有的。因此，当黄河小浪底水利枢纽工程和长江三峡库区的文物保护工作结束后不久，随着南水北调中线工程设计规划和施工的渐次展开，世人的目光便开始聚焦古老的中原大地。如何在配合特大型工程建设的同时，使中原大地珍贵的文化遗产得到有效保护，成为河南文物部门的重要任务。

南水北调中线工程包括水源地和总干渠两个主要项目。水源地丹江口水库地跨河南、湖北两省，总淹没面积达370平方公里，其中河南省境内占170平方公里，约占总面积的46%。总干渠起自河南省淅川县的陶岔，流经河南、河北、北京、天津等省市，全长1276公里，其中河南境内达731公里，约占总长度的58%。从南阳盆地沿太行山东麓北行，流经南阳、平顶山、许昌、郑州、焦作、新乡、鹤壁、安阳8个省辖市34个县(市、区)，南水北调中线工程纵贯了古代中原的核心区域。在淹没区和总干渠沿线及其附近分布的文物

点，既有旧石器时代的化石地点和古人类遗迹，也有新石器时代的大型聚落，更有数量众多、内涵丰富的反映不同文化风格及其交融过程的历史时期的城址、墓葬群、古代建筑和石刻艺术等。可以说，纵贯河南南北的总干渠，在中原大地形成了一条极为难得的融会各个文化发展时期和各种文化因素的古代文化廊道。

南水北调中线工程河南段的文物保护工作，有以下几个显著特点：

一是全国文物考古队伍积极参与。1994年至2005年，河南省组织协调省内外有关文物考古、科研和工程设计单位，对南水北调中线工程丹江口河南淹没区和总干渠沿线进行文物调查、复核和确认工作。经国家有关部门复核确认，南水北调中线工程共涉及河南境内文物点330处。2005年4月，南水北调中线工程河南段文物保护抢救工作正式启动。2005年11月，国家文物局在郑州召开“全国支援南水北调工程文物保护工作动员大会”，河南省文物考古研究所和中国社会科学院考古研究所、武汉大学历史系、陕西省文物考古研究所等来自全国各地的38家文物考古单位，先后参加南水北调中线工程河南段的文物保护抢救工作。我局积极组织协

调,在工作中强化大局意识、质量意识、安全意识和服务意识,组织专家现场指导,安排部署市县文物部门进行巡视,为考古发掘单位提供优良的工作环境,确保工程建设和文物保护工程顺利进行。

二是保护抢救了一大批珍贵文物。南水北调文物保护不仅工程浩大,而且总干渠绝大部分是开挖明渠,更容易造成文物的破坏和损害。我们组织考古队伍提前介入,对将要开工渠段的已知文物点进行抢救发掘,有效地保护了文物。截至2007年底,河南省已完成82个南水北调中线工程文物保护项目的田野考古发掘工作,另有28个项目的考古发掘正在进行,累计完成田野考古发掘面积32万多平方米,共出土各类文物3万余件。其中不乏历史价值、科学价值、艺术价值颇高的珍贵文物。如徐家岭墓地清理的一座战国早期楚国贵族墓葬,出土的一件小口鼎上铸有多达49字的清晰铭文,铭文上有岁星纪年和墓主人身份等,对于研究墓葬年代及墓主人身份提供了重要资料;鹤壁关庄墓地发现的清代西安府守备之墓,出土了一批金质头饰,造型优美,制作精细,特别是一件印有喜鹊登梅图案的金冠,工艺精良,有极高的艺术价值;博爱聂村墓地出土的4件唐代三彩钵,做工精湛,造型精美,是唐三彩器物中不可多得的精品。

三是考古发现具有重要的科学研究价值。如鹤壁刘庄遗址在全国首次发现分布密集、排列规律的大面积先商文化墓地,填补了先商文化发掘和研究工作的一

项空白,是该研究领域的重大学术突破;安阳固岸墓地在我国第一次发现了以二十四孝为题材的东魏时期围屏石榻,首次发现了明确纪年的东魏墓葬,出土了大批北齐时期陶俑、瓷器和多方北齐、东魏墓志等重要文物,是研究豫北地区北朝时期的丧葬习俗和陶塑艺术,白瓷、黑瓷的起源和制作工艺,以及北齐和东魏时期的书法艺术的宝贵资料;卫辉大司马墓地唐代乞扶令和夫妇合葬墓的发掘,为研究我国隋唐时期的官吏体制、书法艺术和社会的繁盛提供了新证据;温县徐堡发现了龙山、西周、春秋、战国、汉、宋、明和清时期连续叠压的古城址,是目前黄河流域所发现的龙山文化城址中保存较好、规模较大的一座城址,填补了豫西北龙山城址发现的空白;荥阳薛村遗址为二里头文化晚期到早商文化时期的大型遗址,该遗址的发掘保护工作,对于研究薛村遗址聚落的结构、内部功能区的划分及其特点,探讨夏、商文化的演变的态势和更替有重要的学术意义和科学研究价值;荥阳关帝庙遗址发现了保存完整的商代晚期小型聚落,聚落功能齐全,分居住区、制陶区、祭祀区、墓葬区四部分,在我国商代考古发掘中尚属首次;新郑唐户遗址发现了大面积裴李岗文化时期的居住基址,房址形制结构特点和排水系统的使用,反映了裴李岗文化时期较为先进的建筑理念。

四是考古发掘与课题研究有机结合。在发掘过程中,不仅注重各类文物的抢救保护,而且采用现代科技手段,最大可能

地采集各类标本。特别是对于出土的人骨、兽骨进行了性别、年龄、病理以及DNA等方面的鉴定；按照国家地理信息标准，对每处文物点都测量绘制了要素齐全的总平面图，为今后文物普查和保护奠定了基础。如武汉大学历史系对辉县大官庄墓地的一座九个墓室的大型汉墓，进行了发掘现场三维重建和近景摄影测绘技术的全面测绘，通过数字测绘技术、计算机虚拟现实技术，建立了三维的考古对象模型；山东大学在博爱西金城遗址发掘中，设立了主要涉及古地貌、动物、植物、石器、陶器以及遗址资源域十余个子课题的环境考古课题，是开展多学科综合研究的一次重大尝试。

河南省南水北调工程文物保护工作度过了艰辛而光荣的历程。我们积极探索大型项目建设中文物保护抢救工作的新路子，更新管理理念，创新管理机制，培育专业队伍，提升研究层次，取得了非凡的荣誉。鹤壁刘庄遗址、安阳固岸遗址、荥阳关帝庙遗址、新郑唐户遗址等四个项目先后入选“全国十大考古新发现”；国家文物局授予河南省文物局南水北调文物保护

办公室“全国文化遗产保护工作先进集体”荣誉称号，授予鹤壁刘庄遗址、荥阳关帝庙遗址、新郑唐户遗址等三个项目“全国田野考古质量奖”。

河南省南水北调工程文物保护工作一直受到各级领导的关心和社会各界的支持。全国政协张思卿副主席曾率团视察河南省南水北调工程文物保护工作。国务院南水北调办公室和国家文物局各位领导多次亲临一线检查指导，帮助排忧解难。河南省委、省政府多次召开会议，研究解决文物抢救保护工程中的重大问题。国家著名文物考古学家黄景略、张忠培、徐光冀、邹衡、李伯谦等先生多次深入到文物保护抢救现场，对重大学术问题和考古发掘质量给予帮助指导。社会各界特别是新闻媒体给予极大关注和广泛宣传。

在第三个全国“文化遗产日”到来之际，河南省举办南水北调文物考古成果展并出版图录，正是为了展示这一值得纪念的业绩和成果，感谢领导和社会各界的关心支持，同时也为世人了解南水北调文物抢救保护工程打开了一扇令人神往的大门。

Introduction

Chen Ailan

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The well-known grand project of water conservation and the protection work of cultural relics in the Project of Water Diversion from South to North is unprecedented in Henan. The number of ancient sites examined is unparalleled in the history of Henan archaeology. After finishing the conservation work of cultural relics in Xiaolangdi Reservoir of the Yellow River and Sanxia Reservoir of the Yangtze River, people have begun to focus on designing and constructing the Middle-line Project of Water Diversion from South to North in the Central Plain. An important issue in this project is how to efficiently protect the precious cultural heritage in the Central Plain.

The Middle-line Project of Water Diversion from South to North includes two aspects: the water source area and the main channel. The water source area or Danjiangkou Reservoir, spanning from Henan to Hubei, is a total of 370 km² of submerged landscape, of which 170 km² is located in Henan (accounting for 46% of the total submerged area). The main channel starts in Taocha, Xichuan county, Henan province and flows through Henan, Hebei, Beijing and Tianjin. The total length of the channel is 1276 km, of which 731 km (or 58%) runs through Henan province. The main channel passes through 8 cities and 34 counties within Henan, from the Nanyang Basin northward along the eastern foot of the Taihang Mountains. The cities are: Nanyang, Pingdingshan, Xuchang, Zhengzhou, Jiaozuo, Xinxiang, Hebi, and Anyang. The project traverses the ancient Central Plain. Sites in the submerged area, along the main channel, and in the surrounding region show evidence of Paleolithic fossil beds, includ-

ing remains of ancient Homo, and Neolithic settlements, as well as historical city sites, cemeteries, ancient buildings, and carved stone art reflecting different cultural styles and evidence of cultural exchange. This forms an ancient cultural pathway combining various cultural periods and cultural factors.

The conservation of cultural relics along the Middle-line Project of Water Diversion from South to North in Henan has several distinct characteristics:

First, archaeological teams from all over the country have actively participated in the work. From 1994 to 2005, Henan organized teams from archaeological and engineering institutions to survey, check, and verify work on cultural heritage in the Danjiangkou submerged area and along the main channel. As confirmed by the national departments, there are 330 archaeological sites in Henan that relate to the Middle-line Project of Water Diversion from South to North. Related conservation work in Henan formally began in April 2005. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage held the "Mobilization Conference of the Whole Country Supporting the Conservation Work for the Water Diversion Project from South to North" in Zhengzhou in November 2005. A total of 38 archaeological institutions, including the Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the History Department of Wuhan University, the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology, and so on, have participated in the conservation of cultural relics in Henan. The Henan Administration of Cultural Heritage has organized experts to super-

vide archaeological fieldwork, and has provided good field conditions for the archaeological teams. This has ensured that the construction of the project and the conservation of cultural relics occur smoothly.

Second, a large number of precious cultural relics have been recovered and protected. The conservation of cultural relics in the Water Diversion Project from South to North is a major task, made more difficult by the openness of the main channel opened, which increases the danger to cultural relics. We have organized archaeological teams to join in the excavation work in advance and effectively protect the cultural relics. As of December 2007, eight-two archaeological programs had been finished, and twenty-eight programs are still underway in Henan province. The excavation area is over 32 ha. in total. More than thirty thousand artifacts have been collected, including many precious cultural relics, such as those recovered in the tomb of a noble from the early Warring States period at the Xujialing cemetery, among them a small ding tripod with 49 clear inscriptions. These inscriptions indicate a year, suixing and identity the deceased individual buried in the tomb. This provides the important information for investigating the time of burial and identifying the dead. A number of beautiful pieces of gold headgear were unearthed from the Qing Dynasty shoubei's tomb at Xi'an Mansion at Guanzhuang cemetery in Hebi. In particular, a golden crest with an imprinted pattern of ascending prunus blossoms has high artistic value. Four Tang tricolor bowls recovered from Niecun cemetery in Boai County are rare high-quality artifacts.

Third, archaeological finds have important scientific research value. For instance, the cemetery at Liuzhuang in Hebi is the first Pre-Shang cemetery uncovered in China, filling a gap in Pre-Shang culture. The cemetery at Gu'an in Anyang revealed the first Eastern Wei stone couch, with a surrounding screen bearing twenty-four filials, as well as the first clearly inscribed date for an Eastern Wei tomb. At

the same cemetery, a large number of Northern Qi ceramic figurines, and porcelain vessels, as well as an epitaph dating to the Northern Qi and Eastern Wei, were found. These findings are important in investigating burial systems, ceramic statuary art, the origins and manufacturing techniques of white and black porcelain in the North, and writing from the Northern Qi and Eastern Wei periods. The excavation at the Dasima cemetery in Weihui unearthed a joint burial of a Qifuling couple from the Tang Dynasty and provides new evidence for the bureaucratic system, writing arts, and social bloom in the Sui and Tang Dynasties. The discovery of a Longshan site at Xubao in Wenxian county revealed one of the largest and best preserved cities in the Yellow River valley. These sites fill a gap in the distribution of Longshan sites in Northwestern Henan. The excavation at Xuecun in Xingyang revealed a large site spanning from the late Erlitou to the early Shang periods. The work is of significance in studying the structure of the settlement, the partition of functional areas, and the transition between Xia and Shang culture. From the Guandimiao site in Xingyang a well-preserved late Shang settlement was unearthed. This site can be divided into four distinct sections for habitation, pottery-making, sacrifice and burial. This is the first time an entire settlement from the Shang period has been uncovered. The excavation at Tanghu in Xinzheng revealed a large Peiligang cultural settlement. The characteristic housing organization, and drainage system reflect the advanced construction techniques of the Peiligang period.

Fourth, archaeological excavations and research are well combined. In the course of excavations, the conservation of various cultural relics has been enhanced through the use of modern scientific techniques to collect various samples. In particular, human and animal skeletal remains have been carefully examined and analyzed for sex, age, pathology and DNA. According to the national geographical information standard, ichnographies have been drawn for each site, establishing a good foundation for future surveys and

conservation of cultural relics. For example, the Archaeology Department at Wuhan University has completely mapped a large Han tomb with nine chambers at Daguanzhuang in Huixian using three-dimensional techniques and closeup photography. Three-dimension models of archaeological objects have been created through digital mapping and virtual computer techniques. At Shandong University, over the course of the excavation at Xijincheng site in Boai, researchers have designed an environmental archaeological project incorporating paleophysiognomy, as well as study of fauna, flora, stone implements, pottery, and the site catchment area. This is an important attempt to develop multidisciplinary research.

The conservation work of the Water Diversion Project from South to North in Henan has overcome multiple hardships and run a glorious course. We have tried our best to explore new methods for the salvage conservation of cultural relics, to revitalize administrative thought and systems, foster professional teamwork, upgrade research through the construction of large-scale projects, and have produced extraordinary achievements. The excavations at Liuzhuang in Hebi, Gu'an in Anyang, Guandimiao in Xingyang, and Tanghu in Xinzheng were selected as among the "Top Ten New Archaeological Discoveries in China". The Conservation Office of Cultural Heritage for the Water Diversion from South to North, Henan Administration of Cultural Heritage was named by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, as a "National Excellent Group in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage". The excavations at Liuzhuang in Hebi, Guandimiao in Xingyang, and Tanghu in Xinzheng were honored with the "Qualitative Award of National Field Archaeology".

The conservation of cultural relics in the Water Diversion Project from South to North in Henan province has been emphasized and supported by various leaders and the community at large. Zhang Siqing, vice-president of National Committee of CPPCC has visited the conservation work on cultural relics in the Water Diversion Project from South to North in Henan province. The leaders from the Conservation Office of Cultural Heritage for the Water Diversion from South to North, State Department and State Administration of Cultural Heritage have personally supervised archaeological fieldwork. The Henan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Henan Provincial Government have held many meetings to examine and solve important problems regarding salvage conservation of cultural relics. A number of famous archaeologists, such as Huang Jinglue, Zhang Zhongpei, Xu Guangji, Zou Heng, and Li Boqian have visited archaeological sites many times and have provided help on significant academic questions and archaeological excavation techniques. The news media have paid considerable attention to the archaeological work that has been carried out in conjunction with the Project.

On the occasion of the upcoming third national "Cultural Heritage Day", Henan province will hold an exhibition of archaeological achievement for the Water Diversion Project from South to North, and will publish photographs in order to show the outstanding achievements of this project. It is our hope that this will begin to express our gratitude toward leaders and all of the society, as an open door for people to understand the salvage conservation work undertaken in conjunction with the Water Diversion Project from South to North.

