

# 淮上遗珍

淮南市文化遗产保护与展示

淮南市博物馆 编著



文物出版社

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# 前言

## 筚路蓝缕 薪火相传 ——淮南文博工作五十四年

淮南市博物馆从1958年建馆到今天，已经走过了五十四个春秋。“筚路蓝缕，薪火相传”是淮南文博事业发展历程非常形象的总结。建馆初期没有馆舍没有藏品，老一辈文博工作者白手起家，手推柴车行走在乡村之间，发现、发掘文化遗产，收集、整理资料，以一只搪瓷茶杯，抑或是一只暖水瓶来征集文物，换回来一件件珍贵的文物，使得祖国的文化遗产得以保护和延续到今天。文博人甘于寂寞，耐以清寒数十载。光阴荏苒，淮南市博物馆走过了一个漫长、曲折的发展道路。经过三代文博人薪火相传、孜孜不倦的辛勤奋斗，淮南文博事业发生了巨大地变化。在文化遗产保护与管理、博物馆基础设施建设、藏品的研究与展示等方面取得了丰硕成果。三代人的辛苦和努力，成就了今天的喜悦与自豪，但内心更多的是忐忑和不安。文博事业的迅猛发展和文化遗产保护所面临的严峻形势，使得我们必须加倍努力，守护好淮南大地上传承了数千年的文化遗产、守护好淮南人民的精神家园，造福子孙后代。这是历史赋予我们这些文化遗产守护者的神圣职责，我们肩上的担子十分沉重。

回顾淮南文博事业发展历程，大致经历了三个历史阶段：第一个时期从1958年至1984年，为创业期；第二个时期从1984年至2008年，为积累期；第三个时期从2008年至2012年，为奋进期。

### 创业期（1958~1984年）

1949年1月18日，淮南矿区解放。1950年9月，在新

成立的县级建制的淮南市行政机构中始设文教科，分管淮南市的文物管理与保护。淮南文博工作的奠基者周墨兵先生从此开始长达四十年的文博生涯。

这一时期虽然物质条件十分艰苦，但野外考古与馆藏文物都有较为重要的收获。最突出的成就是50年代末和60年代初的两项重大考古发现。其一是1958年和1959年对位于淮南市谢家集区现西城大市场北门附近的赵家孤堆的清理发掘。赵家孤堆有南、北孤堆各一座，历史上虽曾遭盗扰，但仍出土文物112件。以兵器为主，多有铭文。经郭沫若等考古学家考释，认为较大的北侧孤堆为春秋晚期蔡国国君蔡声侯之墓；另一座封土稍小些的墓葬，有专家推测是蔡元侯之墓。这两座蔡墓与位于其西8公里、寿县西门内的蔡昭侯墓遥相呼应，印证了淮南地区春秋晚期在政治、经济、军事、文化、地理等方面的重要地位与辉煌。其二是1960年2月在淮南市上窑镇发现的隋唐时期著名的寿州窑遗址。寿州窑在南北朝晚期到隋唐时期有着十分广泛的影响，从历年考古发掘成果来看，自黄河以南到长江以北的广大地区都有该窑产品出土。由于其巨大的社会影响力，唐代陆羽在《茶经》中将其列入当时的名窑之一。该窑中心窑场位于淮南市大通区上窑镇高塘湖沿岸，由于窑业兴盛，高塘湖甚至被称为窑河。窑场沿舜耕山、淮河呈东西向分布，绵延40余公里。由于紧邻淮河，产品的运输、销售有着得天独厚的条件，物美价廉的寿州窑生活日用瓷器惠及淮河、长江沿岸的广大黎民百姓。寿州窑的发现解开了千年疑惑，成为安徽省迄今为止发现的年代最早的古瓷窑遗址。透过千年前精湛的寿州窑瓷器，我们可以感受





到淮南地区先民的勤劳与智慧，这不仅成为我们今天引以为豪的资本，也引发了对其如何管理与保护、继承与发扬的深刻思考。

除以上发现外，70年代还发现、发掘了唐太宗李世民第十七子李元裕太妃崔简墓、唐山乡九里岗一号墓、大通砖厂洪武二十三年纪年墓，勘探调查了春申君黄歇墓等。

从物资回收公司拣选文物是那个时代的特殊产物。60年代末，在“破四旧”的历史背景下，众多的古代遗物流入了废品回收站。徐孝忠先生走进文博队伍后，以严谨的工作作风，带领大家从中拣选了许多珍贵文物。从淮南市博物馆的藏品登记簿上可以看到，十年间，从淮南本地及阜阳等周边地区汇集来的铜料中，抢救出了一大批青铜等金属类文物，使这些文物在送进冶炼炉熔毁的前一刻得以抢救和保护。

从1958年到1984年10月，淮南市博物馆一直居无定所。先后曾借居于文化馆、展览馆、图书馆等处办公。就是在如此艰难的情况下，老一辈文博工作者克服各种困难，先后举办了《古代字画展》、《从猿到人》、《淮南出土文物陈列》等展览，为当时浮躁的社会推开了一扇平静的窗户。时至今日，那些曾观看过展览的观众、如今已是中老年一辈的人们还时常称道。

## 积累期（1984~2008年）

1984年秋，新一届市文化局领导班子为解决市博物馆文物藏品的收藏及办公问题，在田家庵老城区信宜路中段北侧，以16万元的价格购得一幢建于1970年、面积1386平方米的旧办公楼。条件虽然简陋，但市博物馆收藏多年的文物藏品，在几经搬迁、漂泊多年后，终于有了安身之所。由于小楼深处居民巷内，偏于一隅，无法开展正常的陈列展览工作，建设一座能够满足博物馆各项功能的新馆舍提上了市政府的日程安排。从此，淮南市博物馆走上了长达二十年的建馆之路。二十年是一代人的成长，二十年也包含着许多关爱文博事业、保护文

化遗产的有识之士和各级领导的呼吁与奔波，更饱含了文博人的酸涩苦辣。艰难的建馆之路，折射了文博人不屈不挠的强烈事业心和使命感、责任感，在困境中奋步前行。

1985年，市委、市政府决定筹建新馆。选址位于洞山路市政府西侧。这是城市的一处黄金地块，计划征拨土地43亩，由哈尔滨建筑工业学院承担建筑设计，外形是一座典雅的园林式建筑。翌年，完成了全套图纸设计。但征地工作在清算完农民补偿款后，未能如愿完成土地征拨工作，建馆工程功亏一篑。1992年9月，淮南市举办第一届中国豆腐文化节，没有找到一座能够举办展会的场所。节后，市计划委员会立即发文立项，兴建淮南市博物馆、淮南市展览馆，简称“两馆工程”。此时，原43亩土地已一拆为三，街心公园、实验中学和市博物馆各得其一，市博物馆占地面积为15.69亩。当年年底举行了隆重的开工奠基仪式。1993年6月，由化工部第三设计院完成了建筑图纸设计。为兼顾“两馆”的功能需要，建筑外形为现代高层式样，后因种种原因搁置。三年后，经时任市文化局党委书记的崔兴畅同志多次奔波，于1996年1月重新调整设计、开工建设。1997年9月，第四届中国豆腐文化节举办前夕，在水电、安防未安装的情况下，一、二层展厅简易装修后举办了淮南市工农业产品展览及展销会。此后，工程停滞至2001年5月，一、二层被淮南市政务中心征用。一波三折之后，曙光出现于2006年11月15日，新上任的代市长刘健同志，在魏耀民副市长的陪同下，视察了博物馆建设现状，现场做出了重要决定：一、立即动工续建，完成搁置长达十年的“半拉子”工程；二、将市政务中心、市展览馆搬出博物馆（后因种种原因，只完成了市展览馆的搬迁，市政务中心未能搬出）；三、办好文物陈列，向社会公开展出。这是淮南市博物馆建馆史上重要的一刻。此后博物馆建筑工程进入快速运行轨道，经过近两年的建设，终于在2008年9月12日，完成了三层展厅的两个基本陈列和文物库房、办公用房的装修，水电、安防设备的安装，并免费向社会公开展示淮南的历史文化

和珍贵文物。

积累期内，文物保护和管理走上了前所未有的科学化管理轨道。在改革开放春风的沐浴下，各级政府愈加重视文化遗产的保护。这一时期重要的文物保护工作有：完成了淮南市第二次全国文物普查工作，申报、公布了一大批省级、市级重点文物保护单位，对馆藏文物进行了比较全面、彻底的登记、建档、评级工作。

1984年8月至1985年12月的第二次全国文物普查，文物工作者在条件十分艰苦的情况下，走遍了淮南的乡村、城市，第一次系统地对淮南地面文物进行了全面调查，发现文物点193处。时至今日，这些文物点仍然是进行文化遗产保护工作的基础和依据。正值改革开放初期，各类地面文物在发现时，其保护状态尚处在较好的环境中，有的甚至千年以来没有什么太大的变化，虽然在交通、食宿等方面都存在着许多困难，但是文博人满怀着饱满的热情和强烈的事业责任心，对每一处新发现的遗址、墓葬都进行了认真的测量、绘图、拍照，为淮南大地上保存着如此丰富的文化遗产而庆幸和自豪。

在积累期，各类文化遗产得到认真、细致的梳理。根据其价值和保存状况，申报并公布了全国重点文物保护单位1处、全省重点文物保护单位4处、全市重点文物保护单位15处，基本完成了分级保护和“四有”工作。一大批地面文物保护单位得到保护性维修，日军侵占淮南罪行遗址的窑神庙、碉堡水牢、秘密水牢、站后碉堡等先后得到了保护性维修；古建筑尹氏宗祠完成了一、二期修缮工程；战国楚令尹春申君黄歇墓修建后扩大成为“春申君陵园”，使其得到了很好的保护和利用。尤其是2004年，淮南市博物馆会同淮南市规划设计院编制的《淮南市历史建筑（紫线）保护规划》将淮南市境内的国保、省保和市保单位全部收录其中，使淮南大地上的各类文物遗存的保护工作真正走上了科学管理的轨道上来。该规划的制定，使得各项建设工程都要避让和协调好规划中所收录的文物保护点，改变了过去文物保护工作的被动局面。

这一时期是我国社会经济逐步进入大建设、大发展阶段。随着城市化的扩张，基础设施建设规模不断扩大，文化遗产所面临的保护、管理等各种问题也逐渐显露出来。为了抢救、保护这些历史文化遗产，配合工程建设

项目的考古发掘工作贯穿了始终。

1987年4月至7月，配合合肥至阜阳公路的拓宽、改造工程，在淮南谢家集区唐山乡段，考古工作者抢救发掘汉代至南北朝时期墓葬13座。其中第11、12号墓为西汉武帝时期墓葬，两墓保存完好，出土各类文物200余件。M<sub>11</sub>棺盖打开时，一具完整的骨架呈现眼前。头顶置“大乐富贵铭博局镜”，面部有玉质耳塞、鼻塞，腹下一柄青铜长剑，双手握大型玉璜，腰间有一枚私人印信，印文“周安”。棺外随葬一整套仿铜彩绘陶礼器，完整地再现了西汉时期淮南地区丧葬礼俗，这也是我市自建国以来发现的最完整的西汉时期墓葬。

自1960年发现寿州窑遗址后，虽经数次调查，但其窑址埋藏情况一直不明。经国家文物局批准，安徽省博物馆和淮南市博物馆于1988年3月至11月，分两次对医院住院部和高窑、管咀孜窑址进行了科学发掘。1998年3月，为配合基本建设，在泉山街道小徐庄境内发掘出一条较为完整的龙窑，专家推断与寿州窑关系密切，可能是专门为寿州窑窑场烧制匣钵的窑口。通过这二次发掘，发现了许多寿州窑瓷器新品种、新釉色，出土的瓷片数以万计。同时，通过发掘也探明窑址埋藏物堆积层较薄，一般在30至80公分，经过千年的自然破坏与人为扰动，寿州窑遗址的现状岌岌可危，急需加紧制定保护方案。值得高兴的是，2011年4月国家文物局批准了寿州窑大遗址保护规划立项报告，并拨付专款，由北京建筑工程学院承担的“寿州窑大遗址保护规划”已于2012年7月完成，并通过省内专家组评审，使得淮南文化遗产中的这颗闪亮的明珠能够持久的闪耀下去。

从1990年至2001年，淮南市博物馆和中科院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所合作，对八公山大居山化石点进行野外考古发掘。大居山海拔高度141米，在接近山顶的三个洞穴中发现古生物化石标本数百件，经测定其地质年代为距今200~500万年。其中采集到的重要标本是与人类亲缘关系较近的原黄狒、弥狒、古猿等高等灵长类动物化石，同时还发现一件带有加工痕迹的鹅卵石残件，其年代相当于中更新世早期。这件石器是淮南旧石器时代考古最重要的发现，具有重大意义，说明早在50万年前，早期人类就在淮南这块土地上繁衍生息。令人遗憾的是，由于石灰岩是水泥业的主要原料，大居山现



已被开采的千疮百孔，甚至连山头都被削去，无法在此进一步开展野外考古发掘了。

这一时期配合基本建设，对合阜高速公路淮南段选址进行了抢救性考古发掘，清理历代古墓葬400余座；合徐高速公路淮南连接线、淮蚌高速公路、合淮蚌城际铁路选址的考古工地都有重要发现；凤台硖山口的新石器时代遗址和汉墓发掘有较大收获；八公山镇朱岗村西汉石椁墓和淮南矿业集团矿三院东汉石室墓的发现，反映在两汉时期，石椁在淮南地区用于墓葬时间较长、分布较广。2007年以来，安徽省考古研究所和淮南市博物馆对朱家集李三孤堆大墓和另一座大墓进行了科学考古钻探调查，通过对墓葬本体及周边的调查，大致摸清了墓葬的保存情况，对淮南地区的楚国大型墓葬分布及其特点有了总体的把握，尤其是其中保存较好的一座楚墓，规模宏大，形制特殊，等级较高，不仅在全市境内，在全省范围内也是仅存的重要的先秦时期墓葬。专家判断，如果进行考古发掘，能够揭示出楚国晚期众多历史谜团，一定会是一项载入史册的重大考古发现。

在积累期，淮南市博物馆完成了全部馆藏文物的登记、建档工作。这是一项认真细致的长期工作。自1993年启动到1996年完成，费时三年多。同时，为保护文物库房中的藏品安全，在以人防为基础的理念上，不断更新安防设备，做好技防工作，使得这些珍贵文物的安全达到万无一失。淮南市博物馆馆藏文物连续五十四年无一损毁和盗失，多次获得省、市有关部门的褒奖。

## 奋进期（2008~2012年）

自2008年开始，淮南市文博事业的各项工作进入了快速发展阶段。

等待与期盼、机遇与压力，一俟前进的号角吹响，多年积蓄的力量便喷涌而出。在奋进期的四年里，淮南市博物馆新馆完成了二期续建工程，基本陈列《淮土遗珍》和专题陈列《寿州窑》免费向社会开展展出，赢得了社会和同行的广泛认同。此后，馆藏珍贵文物数据化建档工作在全省范围内率先完成；历时三年多的淮南市第三次全国文物普查圆满结束，在“三普”的基础上，公布和核定了一大批市级重点文

物保护单位，申报了一批国保、省保单位。文物保护和博物馆各项工作有序开展。

陈列，是一座博物馆的门面。它能够综合体现出一座博物馆的文物藏品特点、学术研究和陈列艺术的水准。早在淮南市博物馆二期续建工程开工之前，市博物馆就未雨绸缪地进行陈列大纲的选题与编写工作。办好开馆之初的陈列不仅是对淮南市博物馆全体职工的一次全方位地考试，也是在长期等待后、实现自己多年梦想而为之奋斗的目标。在淮南地区历史发展的长河中，有春秋战国、汉淮南国和隋唐时期等三个辉煌阶段。根据馆藏文物资源的状况，以能够展现淮南地域文化特色为目标，我们选择了《淮土遗珍》和《寿州窑》二个主题，其中《寿州窑》专题陈列最具本地特色，虽然藏品的数量、质量尚显不足，但这是必须克服困难、一定要展示的主题。二个陈列大纲从初稿到定稿的过程中，经过了反复斟酌，并广泛听取了省、市专家和社会各界的意见，认真修改，七易其稿。最终制作完成的陈列，基本表达了当初的设想和预设的视觉效果。根据主题需要展示的文物，在调动全部馆藏文物以后，还存在不少缺憾，尤其是《寿州窑》部分，略显单薄。在解决这些问题的过程中得到了省内有关单位和藏家的鼎力支持，我们为之深受感动。在陈列制作的最后阶段，全部馆藏文物必须自老馆向新馆库房搬迁，这是一项需要耗费大量时间、耐心和责任心的细致工作。时值盛夏，全体职工，尤其是保管部和保卫科的同志们，不分昼夜，不厌其烦的核对藏品编号，一件件的包装入箱，又一件件拆封放置，全程无一件文物丢失、损毁，完美地完成了此项工作，充分反映出淮南市博物馆一班人是能够克服困难、不讲条件、能够打硬仗的队伍。当2008年9月12日上午开馆时，全体职工是在汗水、泪水和忐忑不安的心情中等待观众评判的。2010年6月，《寿州窑》专题陈列荣获“首届全省博物馆六大陈列展览精品展”殊荣，并名列前茅。淮南市博物馆向观众交上了一份合格的答卷。

淮南市第三次全国文物普查从2008年5月开始，到2011年12月结束，历时三年零七个月。与淮南市第二次全国文物普查不同，此次普查在各项政策支持、硬件设备以及交通、住宿、餐饮等各个方面都得到了有



效的保障，尤其是专用的交通工具，使普查的效率大幅度提高。由市博物馆专业技术人员组成的普查队，战严寒、冒酷暑，踏遍全市五个区2596.4平方公里的土地。其中2004年从长丰县划转淮南的七个乡镇，是一块陌生的土地，经过仔细勘察，对其地上和地下文物埋藏情况有了充分了解。2011年3月，野外调查工作全部完成。共登记不可移动文物点230处，其中消失不可移动文物点38处，现有192处不可移动文物点。文物点的保存状况大部分不容乐观，较1985年第二次全国文物普查的结果，在周边环境风貌及文物点本体上都有很大变化，有的甚至岌岌可危。我们深切感受到“三普”对保护文化遗产的重要意义：如果这次普查能够提前5到10年的话，可能会使一大批文物保存下来，现有的文物点所遭受的侵害也会提前得到控制。为了有效保护这些已发现的文物点，2011年6月2日，淮南市人民政府批准并公布第五批17处市级重点文物保护单位，同时对前四批市级重点文物保护单位加以核定。当年的6月10日，通过《淮南日报》向社会发布了一至五批共计29处全市重点文物保护单位的位置、现状、保护范围及建设控制地带的准确坐标和数据。这是一次对淮南地区地面文物全貌进行的彻底归纳、梳理，为今后淮南市的文化遗产保护奠定了十分重要的基础。愿淮南大地上的文化遗产永远保存下去，惠及子孙后代。

“文物调查及数据库管理建设项目”是国家文物保护基础资料建设的核心项目。淮南市博物馆承担的“珍贵文物数据库”信息采集工作，自2009年3月启动，到2010年5月结束，历时一年零十个月。这是与全国第三次文物普查工作在时间上并行的一项任务繁重、艰苦细致的工作。我们成立了领导机构，抽调了5名专业技术人员组成队伍，在完成《淮南市博物馆珍贵文物清册》后，由于全省范围内设备不到位，导致影像采集及相关信息采集等工作只能后压到2010年。而按照国家文物局的要求，每件文物采集的综合信息繁多，任务十分紧迫。在关键时刻，我馆业务骨干显示出过硬的专业技能和良好的职业素养，他们以严谨有序的工作计划步步向前推进，整个工作日程安排有条不紊，放弃了节假日、休息日，克服各种困难，不言辛苦、不讲条件，到2010

年5月31日，圆满完成了馆藏珍贵文物和凤台县馆藏文物共计654件藏品的数据建档工作。其中淮南市博物馆一级文物19件，二级文物40件，三级文物550件；凤台县二级文物2件，三级文物43件；采集文物影像3900余张，是全省17个地市中唯一一家按时完成此项工作的单位。2010年6月18日，安徽省文物局在淮南市博物馆召开现场会，全面推进全省的数据库建设工作。此后，淮南市博物馆又对近几年来入藏的550件文物进行登记、建档。2012年5月，经安徽省文物鉴定站专家组鉴定，新增一级文物19件、二级文物31件、三级文物312件。其中的一级文物多数为近年来征集的寿州窑瓷器。这是淮南市博物馆馆藏文物在质量和数量上的一次历史性跨越。事实表明，我们这支队伍在思想上和业务上都是过得硬的。

2008年9月淮南市博物馆新馆开放时，恰逢是贯彻落实中宣部、财政部、文化部、国家文物局“关于全国博物馆、纪念馆免费开放的通知”关键性的一年。这是新中国成立以来博物馆事业发展史上一次重大变革。淮南市博物馆以此为契机，全面推进博物馆的社会服务功能：首先是建立健全一整套的规章制度，从各项岗位责任制、消防应急预案、突发事件应急预案到免费开放实施办法等等，使淮南市博物馆的免费开放规范有序地进行；其次，社会服务是推进博物馆免费开放的核心。因而，市博物馆始终以服务观众为重点，坚持以人为本，强化服务意识，制作了各种宣传文博知识的折页，引进语音导览设备，设立休息服务区，建立志愿者培训和服务的长效机制。其三，加强举办临时展览的计划性和预见性，配合各项中心工作以及每年度重要的节庆日，提前安排。多次举办文化惠民的鉴宝大会，积极推广文博知识普及活动。服务青少年是博物馆的重要使命之一，在举办《寿州窑》专题陈列时，就专门设立了互动区，使青少年儿童体验制作陶瓷艺术的乐趣。此外，我们还专门邀请偏远地区的孩子们走进博物馆，通过有奖知识问答、问卷调查等形式吸引更多的孩子关注博物馆、爱上博物馆，使博物馆成为孩子们喜爱的第二课堂。

奋进期的四年里，淮南市博物馆在科研、出版、陈列大纲编写等方面有了长足进步。2009年以来，我馆同中国科技大学地球和空间科学院合作进行的“寿州窑瓷

器分析”项目，取得了初步成果。研究表明，寿州窑唐代瓷器属高铝低硅性瓷胎，唐代窑址上窑医院住院部窑口的烧成温度在1125~1219℃之间，而管咀孜瓷片的烧成温度普遍高于1200℃，从而揭示了上窑医院住院部窑址的瓷器变形较多的原因。多年以来，馆藏青铜器中有一大批残缺不全的器物，严重影响保管及陈列展出效果。针对这种情况，我们制定了《馆藏青铜器修复方案》，聘请国内著名青铜器修复大师驻馆修复。在长达10个多月的时间里，修复了110件青铜器，同时，还通过这一难得的学习机会，培养了自己的修复技术人才。根据淮南市博物馆三期工程建设后陈列展览的需要，提前谋划各项展览的基础性准备工作。彻底整理出馆藏文物中需要修复、装裱的书画目录，结合近年来书画名家捐赠的一批作品，聘装裱师来馆进行全面系统的修复、装裱，为三期工程完成后的陈列展览打下了坚实的基础。从2011年开始，就组织专业人员，策划编制《淮南古代文明史》和《淮南市博物馆藏镜》的陈列大纲。在学术研究方面，自2009年以来，动员全馆职工积极参与编撰《淮南市博物馆文物集珍》和《淮南市博物馆馆藏铜镜》。实践证明，通过不断鼓励和鞭策，营造良好的学风，能够在实践中锻炼和提高队伍的业务水平。同时，从事业务的同志们积极研究淮南地区的古代文化遗产，撰写了一批质量较高的学术论文。2009年9月，成功承办了全国楚文化研究会第十一次年会。

古人云：人生五十知天命。文博人的“天命”当然是守护好、传承好、宣扬好中华民族的优秀文化遗产。五十四年，就淮南市博物馆而言，仅仅是其历史进程中的一个章节。今天，我们淮南文博人又站在了历史发展的新起点上。2011年10月18日，党的十七届六中全会《中共中央关于深化文化体制改革，推动社会主义文化大繁荣若干重大问题的决定》，把文化提高到“是民族的血脉、人民的精神家园”和“必然伴随着中华文化的繁荣兴盛”前所未有的战略高度。2012年新年伊始，中共淮南市委、淮南市人民政府以一号文件的形式公布了《关于推动文化大发展大繁荣建设历史文化名城的决定》，规划建设覆盖城乡、结构合理、发展均衡、服务便捷、运行高效的公共文化服务体系，将淮南市博物馆三期续建工程和位于山南

新区的淮南市博物院新馆，以及淮南煤矿博物馆、县区博物馆等建设项目，明确纳入规划。2012年5月30日，中共淮南市委市政府又郑重下发“关于加快博物馆建设发展的实施意见”，以21号文件形式确立未来淮南市博物馆事业的发展格局。实施意见指出，计划到2020年全市博物馆总数由现在的2个提高到10~15个，大力扶持、鼓励民办博物馆，设立淮南市博物馆建设、发展专项引导资金1000万元，列入年度市财政预算；同时，组建淮南市文物事业保护局，制定《淮南市博物馆事业发展规划（2012~2020）》。这无疑是在淮南文博事业发展史上具有里程碑意义的重大举措。新一届淮南市文化广电新闻出版局领导班子十分重视文博工作，主要领导深谙文化之道，淮南文博的各项工作得到了坚强有力的领导和支持。文博人迎来了期盼已久的春天。面对这些，不只是欢欣鼓舞，因为机遇与挑战并存，我们文博人只有义无反顾，用自己的勤奋和智慧，坚定前行，走好每一步，全身心地投入到建设淮南文博事业的美好明天中去。

淮南市博物馆馆长

沈汉青

2012年9月20日



# Enduring Great Hardship in Pioneer Work Passing on from One Generation to Another

## — Fifty-four Years of Historical Relics and Museum in Huainan

Since established in 1958, the Huainan Museum has been passing by fifty-four years. The development history of historical relics and museum in Huainan can be vividly summarized in one sentence “Enduring great hardship in pioneer work, passing on from one generation to another”. In the early days, the museum started from nothing that includes building and collections. Walking paths between villages and pushing handcarts, the predecessors discovered and unearthed cultural heritage, collected and organized related records and collected pieces of important historical relics at the expense of an enamel pot or a hot water bottle, which make these cultural heritage to be protected and continue to this day. The workers dedicated to historical relics and museums, have been happy to loneliness and poorness for decades. With time slipping away, the museum has gone through a long and tortuous path of development. Through hard efforts of three-generation workers dedicated to historical relics and museums, there has been a great change on the historical relics and museum of Huainan, including fruitful results of cultural heritage protection and management, infrastructure construction of museum and collection research and display, a result of happiness and pride, but more a feeling of nervousness. Facing the severe situation, the rapid development of historical relics and museums and protection of cultural heritage ask us to redouble our efforts to guard the cultural heritage handing down for thousands of years in Huainan and the spiritual home of the people in Huainan, which is a sacred duty history has bestowed upon us, the guarder of cultural heritage, to benefit future generations. We deeply feel a heavy burden on our shoulders.

Through reviewing the development history of historical relics and museum in Huainan, there has experienced three historic periods: the first is the startup period from 1958 to 1984; the second the accumulation period from 1984 to 2008; the third the advance period from 2008 to 2012.

### Startup Period(1958 - 1984)

The mining area of Huainan was liberated on January 18, 1949. The culture and education section, in charge of the protection and management of historical relics in Huainan, was established in September, 1950 and under the jurisdiction of Huainan administrative organization at the county level. Mr. Zhou Mobing, the founder of historical relics and museum in Huainan, started his 40-year career as a worker of historical relics and museum from then on.

During this period, a large part of the collections and many important historical relics had been unearthed or collected under difficult conditions. The most remarkable achievement is achieved by two important archaeological discoveries in the 1950s and the 1960s. One is to unearth the Zhao's mound at the Xiejiaji District (near the north gate of the market of the now western city) in 1958 and 1959. The mound has a big tomb at the north side and a small tomb at the south side, both which were stolen. There were 112 pieces of historical relics unearthed, among which most were weapons with inscriptions. According to the textual research of archaeologists, such as Guo Moruo, it is recognized that the big northern tomb is the tomb of Marquis Sheng of Cai, a king of the Cai State in the late Spring and Autumn Period, and the small one the tomb of Marquis Yuan of Cai. The two Cai tombs, coordinating with the tomb to Marquis Zhao of Cai at the west gate of Shou County 8 km. away from the west side, reflect the Huainan area had played a significant role and created glorious success in politics, economics, military, culture and geography in the Pre-Qin Period. The other is to unearth the Shouzhou Kiln site of the Sui and Tang Dynasties at Shangyao Town in February, 1960. The kiln had had a broad influence from the late Southern and Northern Dynasties to the Sui and Tang Dynasties, with many utensils of the Shouzhou Kiln unearthed widely between the Yellow River and the Changjiang River. For

its great social influence since the Tang Dynasty, it was listed as one of the famous porcelain kilns in the Classic of Tea written by Lu Yu. The center of the kiln is located at the bank sides of the Gaotang Lake, Shangyao Town, Datong District, Huainan City. The Gaotang Lake also is commonly known as the Kiln River for its prosperity of ceramic industry along both banks. The kiln is distributed along the Shungeng Mountain and the Huaihe River, extending about 40 km from east to west. Because the Gaotang Lake is 3 km away from the Huaihe River, under the advantaged condition of transportation and sales, the cheap and fine porcelain utensils of the Shouzhou Kiln had benefited the residents along the banks of the Huaihe River and the Changjiang River. The discovery of the Shouzhou Kiln answers a millennium puzzle and the site of Shouzhou Kiln has been the earliest kiln site found so far in Anhui Province. Through exquisite porcelains of the Shouzhou Kiln thousands years ago, we can deeply feel the diligence and wisdom of the pioneers in the Huainan area, which not only leave a pride history for the people today, but challenge us to think how to better manage, protect, inherit and carry forward these cultural heritage.

In addition to the above discoveries, there is the tomb of Cui Jian, the wife of Li Yuanyu who was the 17th son of Li Shimin, the Emperor Taizong of Tang, at Tangshan Town, the No. 1 tomb at Jiuligang, Tangshan Town and the tomb with chronicles "the 23rd year of the Emperor Hongwu of Ming" at Datong Brick Workshop all unearthed, and the tomb of Huang Xie, Lord Chunshen of Chu surveyed.

Choosing historical relics from the recycling company was a special result in that special time. In the late 1960s, after becoming a member of workers dedicated to historical relics and museums, Mr. Xu Xiaozhong led us to choose many valuable historical relics from the recycling company, with his strict attitude. During the ten-year unrest period of the Great Cultural

Revolution, under the historical background of abolishing the Four Olds (old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits), a great number of historical relics were abandoned into the recycling company. Based on the record in the collection register of the Huainan Museum, during ten years, many metal historical relics such as bronzes had been saved and protected from the copper materials collected in Huainan City or its surrounding area including Fuyang City, before they were sent to the smelting furnace.

Between founding in 1958 and October, 1984, without building, the Huainan Museum worked temporarily at the culture center, the exhibition center and the library. Under such a hard condition, through overcoming all difficulties, some exhibitions, such as the Ancient Calligraphy and Painting Exhibition, the Exhibition of Evolution from Ape to Man and the Exhibition of Historical Relics Unearthed in Huainan, were held by the old-generation workers, opening a peaceful window for the society at that time. Up to this day, some visitors those years, who are old people now, often praised those exhibitions.

### **Accumulation Period(1984 - 2008)**

In the autumn of 1984, in order to solve the difficulties of collection preservation and office space of the museum, an old office building, which was built at the north side of the middle Xinyi Road, Tianjia'an (old town) in 1970, was bought by the new Huainan Culture Bureau in the cost of ¥160,000, covering 1,386 square meters. In spite of poor conditions, the collections of years finally have got a shelter after removals and wanders. Located at a corner of the residential buildings, the building can not open to visitors. So building a new museum to meet requirements of a museum was put on the agenda of the city government. Since then, the Huainan Museum had been twenty years of establishing. The twenty years, a long



time of one generation, contain not only the appeal and endeavor of leaders and people with insight of concerning for historical relics and museums and protecting cultural heritage, but the workers' feeling of sweets and bitters. A difficult process of establishing the museum mirrors the workers' enterprising spirit and mission sense both persevering and steps forward in difficulties.

In 1985, the Party committee and government of the Huainan City decided to make preparations for establishing a new museum. The location is seated at the west side of the city government building, Dongshan Road. In the works, the location, a prime location of the city, would have taken over the land with 43 mu (0.0667 hectares per mu). The building of the museum would have designed as a garden-styled architecture by the Harbin Institute of Civil Engineering and Architecture. The following year, a full set of design drawings was finished. But the works fell short of success for not making a requisition of land, after an account of land compensations was cleared. In September, 1992, when the 1st Chinese Bean Curd Culture Day was held in Huainan, there could not find a place for the fair. After the culture day, the city Development and Reform Commission approved immediately the project of establishing the Huainan Museum and the Huainan Exhibition Center, both also called "Two Building Project". At that time, the original land covering 43 mu, was divided into three parts: the park, the Experimental Middle School and the museum with a floor area of 15.69 mu. The opening and foundation-laying ceremony was held at the end of that year. In June, 1993, the Third Designing Institute of the Chemical Industry Ministry finished the design drawings. The architecture of the museum is designed as a modern high-rise-styled building to meet the need of functions of the museum and the exhibition center. Then the project had been shelved for three years. But Comrade Cui Xingchang, then the secretary of the Party committee of the city Culture Bureau, did not stop running for the

project. Through his efforts, after being adjusted the design, the museum started construction in January, 1996. In September, 1997, at the eve of the Chinese Bean Curd Culture Day, the Huainan Industrial and Agricultural Products Fair was held at the exhibition halls of the first and second floors with simple decoration, while the museum was not equipped with water and power utilities and safety protection facilities. After that, the project was not continued until May, 2001. But the first and second floors have been used as the office place by the Huainan Civic Center. On November 15, 2006, Comrade Liu Jian, the acting mayor not long after coming to office, visited the museum, accompanied by Mr. Wei Yaomin, the vice mayor, which is considered as the real light after five years of stopping. Comrade Liu Jian made decisions at once: the first is to continue immediately to establish this ten-year-uncompleted project; the second is to remove the civic center and the exhibition center (Later, the exhibition center was moved out, but the civic center has been left up to now for some reasons.); the third is to hold historic relics exhibitions to the public. That was an important moment in the establishing history of the Huainan Museum. On September 12, 2008, the museum finally was open to the society for free, displaying the history, culture and historic relics of the Huainan City and including two permanent exhibitions on three floors, collection storage and offices decorated, water and power utilities and safety protection facilities.

During this period, under spring breeze of the Reform and Openness and background of the attention to the cultural heritage from the governments at all levels, the protection and management of historical relics have been put on an unprecedented path of scientific management. The major achievements contain: completing the survey of the 2nd National Archaeological Survey in Huainan, declaring the historical and cultural sites protected at the prince or city level, and registering, recording and grading all collections.

From August, 1984 to December, 1985, the workers had made a first and complete survey of immovable historical relics in Huainan, walking around all villages and towns in Hainan under hard conditions. There were 193 sites of historical relics discovered, which have been the basis of cultural heritage protection up to this day. In the early days of the Reform and Openness, the immovable historical relics have been kept well in good conditions. Each site and tomb were carefully measured, drawn and photographed by the workers with plentiful enthusiasm and strong sense of responsibility under difficulties of traffic and accommodations. All workers in Huainan have been happy and proud of so rich cultural heritages left in Huainan.

During this period, all cultural heritages were carefully classified and, in the main, were protected in accordance with different grades and the principle of having protected zone, protective mark, records and protection agency. Based on their values and preservation conditions, there were 1 historical and cultural site protected at the national level, 4 historical and cultural sites protected at the provincial level and 15 historical and cultural sites protected at the city level. Many immovable historical sites protected had undergone repairs for several years, such as the sites of the Japanese invasion in Huainan including the Kiln God Temple, the secret water dungeon at fortification, water dungeons and fortifications, the Yin's Family Ancestor Hall of which the first and second phases were completed and the tomb of Huang Xie, Lord Chunshen of Chu and the Prime Minister of the Chu, which was expanded as the Mausoleum of Lao Chunshen of Chu. Especially edited by the Huainan Museum and the Huainan Urban Planning and Design Research Institute in 2004, the Historical Buildings (Purple Lines) Protection Plan in Huainan records all historical and cultural sites protected at the national, provincial and city levels. The compilation of this plan has made the protection of immovable historical

sites in Huainan step a path of scientific management and be coordinated with each construction project and changed the passive situation of the protection of historical relics.

During this period, the Reform and Openness and the economic construction in China had gradually entered the stage of the great construction and great development. With accompany of expansion of urbanization and infrastructure, some problems gradually emerged, facing in the process of the protection and management of cultural heritages. In order to save and protect these historical heritages, the archaeological excavation had run through the construction projects.

From April to July, 1987, the archaeologists excavated 13 tombs from the Han Dynasty to the Northern and Southern Dynasties at Tangshan Town, Xiejiaji District, Huainan City, in cooperation with the Hefei-Fuyang Road project of widening and changing the route. And over 200 pieces of historical relics were unearthed from the No. 11 and No. 12 tombs, both which can be dated back to the Emperor Wu of the Western Han and were kept in good conditions. There were a complete skeleton, a mirror with gambling design and inscription "Da Le Fu Gui (happiness and wealth)" over the head, jade ear-plugs and jade nose-plugs in the face, a bronze sword below the belly, jade Huans in both hands and a private seal with inscriptions "Zhou An" at the waist unearthed from the coffin of the No. M11 Tomb, the tomb of the Western Han Dynasty kept in the best condition in Huainan since the new China founding, and a set of ritual painted potteries in imitation of bronzes outside the coffin, all which express perfectly the funeral customs of the Han Dynasty in Huainan area.

Since the discovery of the Shouzhou Kiln in 1960, through several surveys, the concrete conditions of the kiln site hadn't still been known. Approved by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the scientific excavations were undergone separately at the inpatient



department of the hospital and the Gao Kiln and the Guanjuzi Kiln from March to November, 1988 by the Anhui Museum and the Huainan Museum. In cooperation with infrastructure construction, the archaeologists excavated a complete Dragon Kiln at Xiaoxuzhuang Village, Quanshan Street in March, 1998. It is inferred that the kiln was closely related with the Shouzhou Kiln and maybe produced saggars only for the Shouzhou Kiln. In these two excavations, there were some new porcelain shapes and new porcelain glazes found and thousands of porcelain fragments unearthed. Based on the excavations, it was known that the stratified deposits of the Shouzhou Kiln were thinner, covering 30 to 80 centimeters. So after a thousand years of nature damage and artificial disturbance, the current situation of the Shouzhou Kiln was in imminent danger and urgent to work out the protection plan. Happily, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage approved the Shouzhou Kiln Site Protection Plan project in April, 2011 and allocated the special funds. The Shouzhou Kiln Site Protection Plan, managed by the Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture and planned to be finished at the end of this year, will make the Shouzhou Kiln, a shining pearl of cultural heritages in Huainan, be light for a long time.

From 1990 to 2001, the Huainan Museum and the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology had excavated the fossil site at the Daju Mountain of Bagong Mountain for over ten years. The Dajushan Mountain stands 141 meters at sea level elevation. Hundreds of palaeontological fossils were discovered from three caves at the peak of the mountain, which are concluded to be a geologic age between years of 2 million and 5 million. Among these specimens, there are some valuable fossils, including high primate fossils, such as macacus and Anhrops, the closest genetic relatives to human being, and a broken cobblestone with artificial marks of the early middle-Pleistocene. This stone tool, as the most important discovery of Paleolithic archaeology in Huainan, has an important significance

of expressing that people have been living in Huainan since 500 thousand years ago. It is a pity that the Daju Mountain has been damaged heavily for its rich resource of limestone, the raw material of cement, especially its peak being cut away, so the further excavation will not been undergone.

During this period, in cooperation with infrastructure, some rescue excavations were undergone, including excavation of over 400 tombs of the dynasties at Huainan section of the Hefei-Fuyang highway, excavations at the Huainan section of the Hefei-Xuzhou highway, the Huainan-Bengbu highway, the Hefei-Huainan-Bengbu inter-city railway, excavations of the Neolithic Period site and the Han tomb with stone chamber at Xiashankou, Fengtai County, excavation of the Western Han stone-chambered tomb at Zhugang Village, Bagongshan Town and excavation of the Eastern Han stone-chambered tomb at the Huainan Mining Group. The discovery of stone-chambered tombs reflects that it is a common funeral custom with a long history and a wide distribution in Huainan. Since 2007, the Anhui Archaeology Institute and the Huainan Museum has made an archaeological survey of the Lisan Mound and the other mound at Zhujiaji. Through the survey, the protection condition of the tombs has been clearly known and the distributions and features of the large-scale tombs of the Chu State in Huainan have made a general view. Among these tombs, a Chu tomb protected in good condition is regarded as the most valuable tomb of the pre-Qin Period in Huainan and in Anhui, with large scale, unique shape and high grade. Based on the analysis of the archaeologists, when the tomb was excavated, some puzzles of the late Chu State would be solved. It must be a significant discovery written in the archaeology history.

In this period, all collections in the Huainan Museum had been carefully registered and recorded for over three years from 1993 to 1996. On the safety of the collections in storages, the museum had reequipped the security devices and advanced security system, using safety

professionals as the main safeguard force. None accident has been made in the museum for fifty-four years. The museum has won repeatedly honors of the governments of the city and the province.

### **Advance Period(2008 – 2012)**

Since 2008, the work of historical relics and museum in Huainan has entered a rapid development stage.

When the advanced horn sounded, the accumulated energy of many years has flowed out, after waiting and hoping, opportunity and pressure. During four years of this period, the second-phase construction of the museum had been completed. The permanent exhibition “Treasures in Huainan” and the special exhibition “Shouzhou Kiln” are open to the public for free and have achieved a good reputation by the society and the workers dedicated to the museums. The datamation of valuable collections was made first to the finish in Anhui Province. The 3rd National Archaeological Survey in Huainan came to a successful end after three years. A great number of historical sites protected at the city level have been approved and some historical sites protected at the national and provincial levels have been declared. The protection of historical relics and works of the museum have been carried out orderly.

The exhibitions, the window of a museum, can comprehensively mirror the level of collection characteristics, academic research and exhibition art of a museum. Before the second-phase construction of the museum, the preparations of the exhibition outlines, including selecting theme and compiling contents, have been put into practice. The exhibitions at the opening of the museum were a comprehensive exam for all workers at the Huainan Museum and a goal all workers have strived for to realize our dream after waiting for a long time. In the long history of development in Huainan, there are three glorious stages, the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods, the Huainan State of the

Han Dynasty and the Sui and Tang Dynasties. Rooted at the collections of the museum, the Treasures in Huainan Exhibition and the Shouzhou Kiln Exhibition were finalized, both which can express the features of local culture in Huainan. Facing the lack of exhibit items in quality and quantity, the Shouzhou Kiln Exhibition, especially with strong local feature, must be done. In the process of first draft to final draft, the two exhibition outlines had been rewritten seven times, using suggestions of experts from the province and the city and the societies. The exhibitions open to the public basically show the original ideas and desired visual effects. But after the collections were made the best use, many regrets of the exhibit items, especially in the Shouzhou Kiln Exhibition, had exited. During solving the problem of exhibit items, we got full support from other museums and collectors in Anhui and had a deep impression. In the late period of the exhibition decoration, all collections were moved from old building to the new museum, which is a careful work with much time, much patience and much responsibility. In that middle summer, all staffs, especially workers of the Storage Department and the Security Department, made a perfect success of moving collections, by patiently checking the numbers of collections, packing and putting them into the boxes and unpacking and storing them days and nights. None collection was damaged and lost. All did vividly states that there is a team of overcoming difficulties, no concerning for conditions and fighting hard battle in the Huainan Museum. On September 12, 2008, the opening time, all staffs, with sweet, tears and feeling of nervousness, received the evaluations of visitors. In June, 2010, the Shouzhou Kiln Exhibition was awarded the Excellent Prize of the 1st Provincial Museum Top Six Exhibitions and listed in front. At that time, the Huainan Museum has given a qualified answer to the visitors.

The 3rd National Archaeological Survey in Huainan had been lasting three years and seven months, from May, 2008 to December, 2011. Different with the 2nd National



Archaeological Survey, this survey had got effective guarantees of policy support, facilities, traffic and accommodations. And the survey efficiency was greatly improved by allocating the special vehicle. Composing of professionals in the museum, the survey team walked around five districts in Huainan with a total area of 2596.4 km in the cold and heat. The seven villages of Changfeng County under the jurisdiction of Huainan City now, are a strange land for us and its historical relics and sites have been fully cleared up through this survey. The field investigation had been finished in March, 2011, with a record of 230 historical sites including 38 sites damaged and 192 immovable sites. Most sites have been protected in bad condition. Compared with the records of the 2nd survey, the sites and surrounding environments have been greatly changed and even damaged. So we deep feel the 3rd survey has a valuable significance for the protection of cultural heritage. If this survey was held five or ten years ago, many sites could have been existed and protected. On June 2, 2011, the city government approved 17 sites as the 5th batch of Major Historical Sites Protected at the city level and rechecked the sites of the four batches. On June 20, 2011, the 29 major historical sites protected of the five batches, such as its location, protection situation, protection area and construction control area, were published at the Huainan Daily. This is a fully organization of all immovable historical sites in Huainan, having a foundation for the protection of cultural heritage in Huainan in the future. Sincerely hope that the cultural heritage in Huainan can exist forever to benefit our future generations.

The Construction Project of Historical Relics Survey and Database Management is a core project of the national database construction of historical relic protection. The Huainan Museum was responsible for collecting database of valuable historical relics, lasting a year and ten months from March, 2009 to May, 2010. This was a hard and careful task with the 3rd National

Archaeological Survey at the same time. A special team was established for the task, composing of five professionals. The Detailed List of Valuable Historical Relics in Huainan Museum soon compiled, but the collecting images and data hadn't undergone until 2010 for the facilities was allocated in time. In accordance with relevant national regulations, facing various data and urgent task, the professionals in the museum carried out the plan step by step, showing their excellent professional skill and perfect professional quality and working days and holidays. Till May 31, 2010, the data of 654 pieces of valuable collections in the Huainan Museum and collections of the Fengtai County Museum was recorded perfectly, among which there are 19 pieces of first-grade historical relics, 40 pieces of second-grade historical relics and 550 pieces of third-grade historical relics of the Huainan Museum and 2 pieces of second-grade historical relics and 43 pieces of second-grade historical relics in the Fengtai County Museum. There are over 3,900 photos of historical relics collected. The museum is the only museum first to finish the task on time among 17 museums in Anhui. On June 18, 2010, the Anhui Provincial Bureau of Cultural Relics held the on-the-spot meeting in the Huainan Museum to fully promote the database construction of historical relics. After this, 550 pieces of collections stored in recent years had been registered and recorded. In May, 2012, 12 pieces of collections are classified into the first-grade, 31 pieces the second-grade and 312 pieces the third-grade, through the appraisal of experts from the Anhui Appraisal Institute of Outbound Cultural Relics. It marks a historic breakthrough of the collections of the museum in quality and quantity. The fact shows that the Huainan Museum is an excellent team both with thought and business.

The Huainan Museum has opened to the public since September, 2008, and in this year, the Department of the CPC Central Committee Publicity, the Finance Ministry, the Culture Ministry and the State Administration of