

全国重点文物
保护单位

河南 文化遗产

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

河南省文物局 编

文物出版社

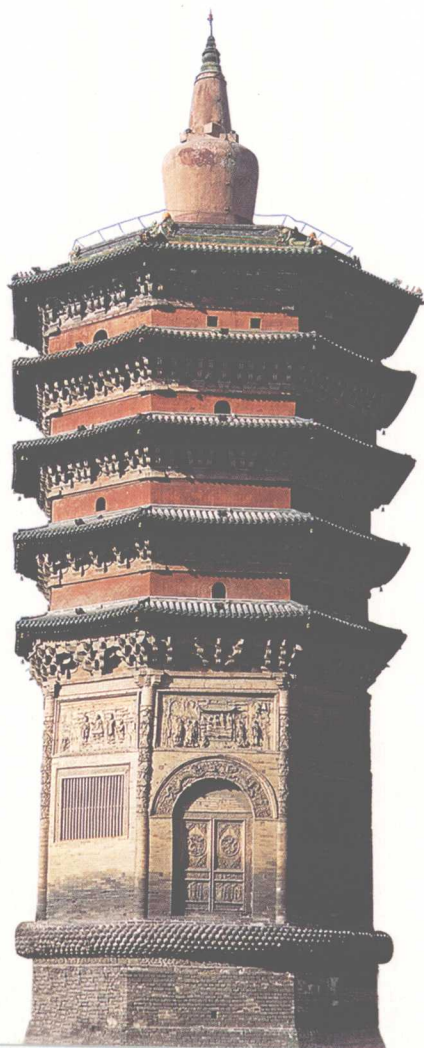
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河南省全国重点文物保护单位分布示意图

- | | | | |
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注：繁塔、延庆观、辟雍碑、荣阳故城、神垕钧窑址、巩义窑址、韩王陵、上蔡楚国贵族墓地、长城9处全国重点文物保护单位为合并项目。

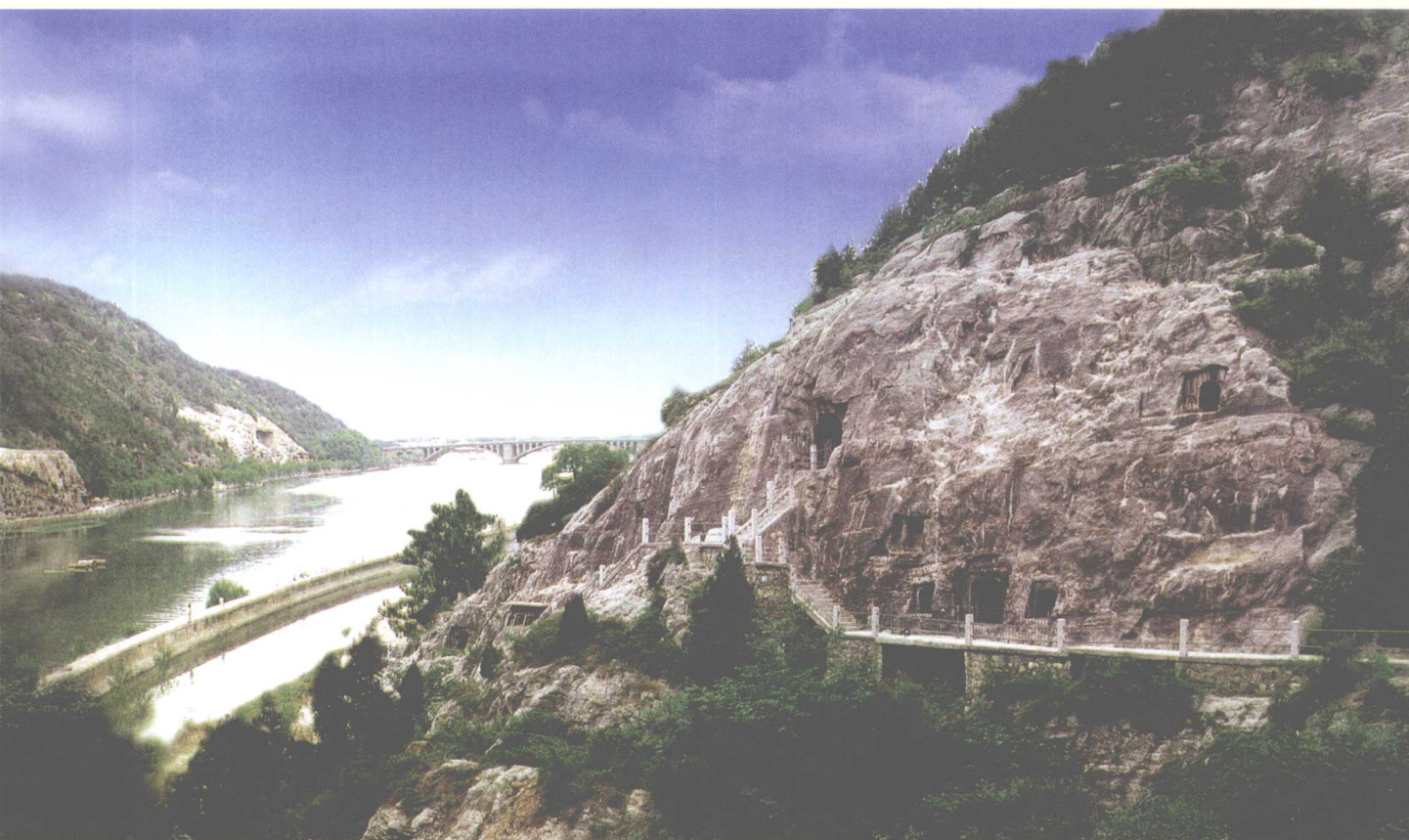


世界文化遗产——龙门石窟





世界文化遗产——殷墟



《河南文化遗产——全国重点文物保护单位》顾问与编委会名单

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序

中华人民共和国国家文物局局长 单霁翔

河南地处中原，是中华民族文明的主要发源地，而且长期是我国政治、经济、文化的中心，有着悠久的历史 and 灿烂的文化。千百年来，先民们栉风沐雨、辛勤耕耘，在这块古老的土地上，创造了无数的辉煌，留下了许多珍贵的文化遗产。1961年、1982年、1988年、1996年、2001年和2006年，国务院相继公布了六批全国重点文物保护单位共2351处。其中河南省全国重点文物保护单位为189处198项，是全国重点文物保护单位最多的省份之一。

全国重点文物保护单位是从我国目前已发现的四十余万处不可移动文物中精选出来的，具有重要的历史、艺术和科学价值，包括了古遗址、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。目前，全国重点文物保护单位基本上已由所在地省、市、自治区人民政府依照《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，设置了专门机构或专人负责管理。从整体上看，全国重点文物保护单位均得到了较好的保护。

全国重点文物保护单位在我国社会主义现代化建设中发挥着越来越大的作用。首先，我们每一个中国人都为中华民族拥有光辉灿烂的古代文明感到由衷的自豪，这对于增强整个民族的自信心和凝聚力，激发广大人民群众爱国主义热情，

具有重要的意义。其次，许多全国重点文物保护单位是爱国主义教育基地，生动、直观的文物已成为学校教育园地之外的第二课堂，使广大群众深受历史唯物主义和爱国主义教育。第三，随着近些年旅游业的发展，文物扮演着越来越重要的角色。相当一部分全国重点文物保护单位以其独特的魅力，吸引了大批国外客人来华参观，宣传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。

河南省是文物大省，全国重点文物保护单位数量多，价值高，反映了中华文明发展的轨迹，折射出中国历史发展的脉络，是5000年中华文明的缩影。在河南省各级党委、政府的重视和支持下，河南省的全国重点文物保护单位不仅得到了妥善保护，而且发挥着愈来愈大的作用。为了实现中共河南省委提出的文化大省向文化强省的跨越，河南省文物局编著了《河南文化遗产——全国重点文物保护单位》一书，书中以翔实的内容，简洁的文字，精美的图片，准确地提供了河南省189处全国重点文物保护单位的基本信息，图文并茂，雅俗共赏，并附有英文提要。我相信，这部书将受到广大专业人员和非专业人员欢迎、喜爱，也会为促进河南省文化遗产保护工作发挥重要的作用。

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序

Foreword

Shan Jixiang

Lying on the Central Plains, Henan, a main cradle of Chinese civilization, has a long, splendid history as the political, economic and cultural center of the country. Generations of our ancestors lived and worked on this land through centuries, leaving behind an abundant cultural legacy. Six lists of total 235 sites and monuments for national-level protection were made public respectively in 1961, 1982, 1988, 1996, 2001 and 2006. Having boasted of 189 on the lists, Henan ranks first among all of China's provinces and autonomous regions.

Ever selected from among more than four hundred thousand immovable remains so far discovered in the country, the sites and monuments listed for national-level protection are of great historical, aesthetic and scientific values. They include ancient sites, tombs, grotto shrines and stone carvings as well as historical spots and representative buildings of modern periods. By now, local governments of different levels have precisely defined these sites and monuments in terms of circumference, having them indicated, documented, and managed by special institutions and staff, according to the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics. Most of them are well preserved.

These survivals of the past have been playing

an increasingly important role in the process of China's socialist modernization. Firstly, a wonderful past helps to bring all Chinese together by giving each one a pride in or love for China. Secondly, many of these sites and monuments have served as a base for education on patriotism and historical materialism, that is, another classroom with vivid, touchable teaching aids. Thirdly, they are attracting streams of international tourists and by doing so, publicized China's traditional culture, deepened other peoples' understanding of this people, and improved friendship between this part and the rest parts of the world. A province with the most and best national level protected sites, Henan can be read as an outlined history of Chinese civilization over 5000 years. With support from the provincial and local Party committees and governments, these sites and monuments have received good protection and moreover, exerted more and more influence. To move toward Henan government's strategic goal of a province even more powerful culturally, CPAM of Henan compiles this album under the title of Henan's Cultural Legacy: Sites and Monuments for National-level Protection, with succinct texts and exquisite pictures that provide basic information about each site or monument in a way both professional and general readers can enjoy.

序

中共河南省委常委 宣传部长 孔玉芳
河南省副省长

河南位于黄河中下游，自古有中原之称，是我国古代文明的主要发祥地之一，我们的祖先很早就在这块土地上生息繁衍、辛勤劳作，以卓越的智慧创造了光辉灿烂的文化，留下了许多珍贵的文化遗产。

在河南省境内，从纵贯南北的旧石器时代遗存，到遍布各地的新石器时代聚落；从历朝历代的都邑遗址，到各个时期的墓葬；从美轮美奂的石刻艺术，到雕梁画栋的古代建筑……目前，全省已发现各类不可移动文物 30000 多处，全国重点文物保护单位 189 处，省级文物保护单位 761 处，市（县）级文物保护单位 5000 余处；全国八大古都中河南占有 4 座，国家历史文化名城 8 座，中国历史文化名镇（村）3 座。这些蔚为壮观的历史文化遗产，是华夏民族优秀文化的物质载体，更是河南辉煌历史的实物见证。

文化遗产凝结历史，连接今天，传承未来。做好文化遗产保护工作意义深远，责任重大。河南省委、省政府对文化遗产保护工作高度重视，采取了一系列切实有效的措施，各地、各有关部门做了大量工作，文化遗产保护工作取得了明显成效：洛阳龙门石窟和安阳殷墟成功列入世界文化遗产名录，郑州嵩山古建筑群和新乡潞简王墓等项目顺利进入我国申报世界文化遗产预备名单，全国重点文物保

护单位数量位居全国前列，文物抢救保护工程和文物安全工作得到进一步加强，文化遗产保护工作开始步入规范化和法制化轨道，大遗址保护展示工程全面启动，重大考古发现不断涌现，博物馆数量和陈列展览水平稳步提高，科学研究硕果累累，对外文化交流日趋频繁。所有这些不仅使珍贵的历史文化遗产得到有效保护，提升了河南文化的品位，也大大提高了河南的知名度和影响力。

源远流长、博大精深的文化遗产是我们建设先进文化、构建社会主义和谐社会的宝贵财富，保护好这些文化遗产，弘扬民族文化，为改革开放和现代化建设提供强有力的思想保证、精神动力和智力支持，是历史赋予我们的神圣责任。我们要坚持“保护为主、抢救第一、合理利用、加强管理”的文物工作方针，妥善处理、有效保护和合理利用文化遗产的关系，以创新的精神做好文化遗产保护工作，使其能长久发挥社会效益，世代传承下去。为此，河南省文物局组织编写了《河南文化遗产——全国重点文物保护单位》一书，此书的发行对于推动河南文化遗产宣传、弘扬民族文化、促进对外文化交流等方面必将起到积极作用。希望河南省文物局以此为契机，不断推出更多高品位、高质量的文化精品，为建设文化强省做出新的更大的贡献！

Foreword

Kong Yufang

Lying at the lower reaches of the Yellow River, Henan, known as Central Plains since ancient times, is one of the cradles of Chinese civilization. Our ancestors, having populated the region since immemorial times, created a splendid culture and left abundant precious cultural heritages.

The province is rich in Paleolithic and Neolithic sites, the ruins of ancient capitals, ancient tombs, beautiful stone carvings and ancient architectures. It has more than 30,000 immovable cultural heritages, 189 major historic sites under national protection, 761 under provincial protection, and over 5,000 under municipal or county-level protection. It has four of the eight greatest ancient capitals in the country, eight national famous historical and cultural cities, and three national famous historical and cultural towns/villages. These are material carriers of the Chinese culture, attesting to the glorious history of Henan.

Cultural heritage serves to connect the past, the present and the future. Its protection is therefore a significant and demanding task. Attaching great importance to that, the Party Committee and government of Henan have taken practical and effective measures and local authorities have also made their efforts. Great progress has been made: Longmen Grottoes in Luoyang and Yin Ruins in Anyang were successfully inscribed into World Heritage List; the ancient architectural com-

plex at Song Mountain in Zhengzhou and the tomb of Prince Lujian in Xinxiang have had access to the tentative list for inscribing world heritage; the province has more major historic sites under national protection than most of other provinces; the rescue, protection and security work for cultural relics have been strengthened; the protection of cultural heritage is being standardized and legalized; a project has been launched for the protection and demonstration of large sites; important archeological discoveries followed closely upon one another; there are more museums with better qualifications; research is fruitful; overseas exchanges on cultural relics are becoming more frequent. These not only contribute to the effective protection of culture in Henan, but also make the province better known and more influential in the world.

The cultural heritage is an asset for the building of 'advanced culture' and the 'socialist harmonious society'. It is our historical responsibility to protect it, so that we may promote our culture and provide spiritual and intellectual support to the opening-up and modernization drive. We will adhere to the principle of 'protection oriented, rescue first, proper use and management', coordinate the relationship between effective protection and rational use, and be innovative in our work, so that our cultural heritage will endure and have a lasting influence on society. It is for this

purpose that the Provincial Cultural Relics Administration compiled this book. We expect its release to be conducive to the publicity of our cultural heritage, the development of the national culture and the promotion of overseas cultural

exchanges. We hope that the Administration will take this opportunity to issue more first-class cultural works in order to make greater contributions to a culturally powerful province and the rise of the Central Plains.





前言

河南省文化厅厅长 郭俊民

我国上古时代分为九州,即冀、豫、雍、扬、兖、徐、梁、青、荆。位于中间的是豫州,与今河南省的位置、范围大致相当,因此河南省简称豫,又称中州。因河南大部分为广袤的平原,又称中原。在中华五千年的文明历史进程中,河南曾多次成为全国政治、经济和文化的中心。

正是中原积淀深厚的文化底蕴,博大精深的文明内涵,才为后人留下了丰富多彩的文化遗产,也为中原文化的解读做了最好的注脚。这些幸存至今的文化遗产,尤其是被国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位的文化遗产,均记录了先民们的杰出智慧和伟大的创造精神,它们中既有被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产名录的安阳殷墟和洛阳龙门石窟,还有以最早发现地命名的古文化遗址,如新郑裴李岗、浍池仰韶、偃师二里头、郑州二里岗等;既有声名远播的中岳汉三阙、汉魏洛阳故城、隋唐洛阳城,又有近年新发现的被称为“中国的庞贝”的内黄三杨庄汉代庭院及农田遗址;既有享誉世界的北宋东京城遗址,又有规模宏大的北宋皇陵;既有中国现存最早的十二面密檐式砖塔北魏嵩岳寺塔,又有元代天文学家郭守敬创建的里程碑建筑登封观星台等等。这些文化遗产就像镶嵌在中州大地上的一颗颗璀璨明珠,绽放着夺目的光彩。

为了弘扬民族文化,实现河南由文化资源大省向文化强省的跨越,河南省文物管理局组织编写了这部《河南文化遗产——全国重点文物保护单位》。全书分古建筑、石窟寺及石刻、古遗址、古墓葬、近现代重要史迹及代表性建筑五个部分。每个部分均按国务院公布的第一批到第六批全国重点文物保护单位的顺序编写,对河南省189处198项全国重点文物保护单位的名称、时代、位置、概况、价值作了简明扼要的介绍和描述,言简意赅、图文并茂。书中所选400余幅照片,艺术地体现了全国重点文物保护单位绰约的风姿和旖丽的风光,给人以美的享受。每处国保单位还都附有英文提要,这不仅适于国人同时也便于国外读者了解河南的文物遗产,此种形式不失为一次有益的尝试。

文化遗产是一种重要的文化资源,对于社会主义物质文明、政治文明、精神文明建设,对于建设社会主义和谐社会,对于中华民族的伟大复兴,发挥着越来越重要的作用,也越来越引起全社会、全人类的重视和关注。本书将使我们在饱览河南国保单位的同时,进一步了解河南、认识河南、热爱河南,推动河南文物保护事业和文化事业的大发展大繁荣,创造无愧于先人的新业绩,创造河南更加美好的未来。

Preface

Guo Junmin

Head of Henan Provincial Cultural Department

China in ancient times was divided into nine zhous (prefectures), namely Yu, Ji, Yang, Yan, Xu, Liang, Qing and Jing. Yu was located in the middle of them, roughly coinciding with the current location and boundary of Henan Province. For this reason, Henan Province has been called Yu for short, or Zhongzhou (Central Prefecture). As Henan Province is mainly a vast expanse of flatland, it is also called Zhongyuan (Central Plains). In the 5000-year-long evolution of the Chinese civilization, Henan repeatedly became the national political, economic and cultural center. In all, over 200 emperors in over 20 dynasties established their capital in Henan or relocated it to Henan. This gave rise to the stories of usurping the throne or fighting for the throne in the Central Plains, and explained why heroes came to the Central Plains from all directions and why those in control of the Central Plains controlled the whole country. These old and meaningful stories and phrases all illustrated Henan's importance and glory in China's history.

These rich culture and extensive civilization have become colorful cultural heritages to later generations and provided best connotations of the Zhongyuan Culture. These surviving cultural heritages, especially those placed under national protection by the State Council, are all witnesses to the outstanding wisdom and great creativeness

of our forefathers. They include both the Yin Ruins in Anyang and the Longmen Grottoes in Luoyang, which have been included by UNESCO into the World Heritage List, and also the ancient cultural sites named after the places where they were discovered, such as the Peili Hill in Xinzheng, the Yangshao Culture in Mianchi, the Erlitou in Yanshi, and the Erli Hill in Zhengzhou. They include both the well-known Three Han Que Gates at Mount Songshan, the ancient cities of the Han and Wei dynasties in Luoyang and the Luoyang City of the Sui and Tang dynasties, and also the ruins of courtyards and farm fields of the Han Dynasty at Sanyang Village in Neihuang, which was discovered in recent years and was cited as China's Pompeii. They include both the world-famous ruins of the east capital and the grand imperial tombs, all of the Northern Song Dynasty. They include both the Mount Songshan temple pagodas of the Northern Wei Dynasty, the oldest of their kind still existing in China, and also the Dengfeng Observatory, a milestone architecture built by astronomer Guo Shoujing of the Yuan Dynasty. All of them are glittering gems of the Central Plains. Guo Yu and Guo Xuan, who resided in the southern kapok province of Guangdong but repeatedly traveled to the Central Plains, once said, "Henan is a picture scroll of history, a picture scroll of religion, a picture scroll of art, a picture scroll of personages, and a picture scroll of folk

customs. Don't say this land today is dull. Each inch of this land records the life of history."

In order to carry forward our fine culture and pursue a transition from being a major province with cultural resources to being a strong province in culture, the Henan Provincial Bureau of Cultural Relics Administration compiled a book, entitled the Henan's Cultural Heritages @C Key Cultural Sites Placed under National Protection. The book comprises five parts: ancient architectures, grotto temples and stone carvings, ancient ruins, ancient tombs, and major contemporary and modern sites and representative architectures. Each part is arranged according to the sequence from the first to the sixth batch of cultural sites promulgated by the State Council. The book contains brief descriptions about the 198 nationally-protected cultural relics at 189 sites, including their names, eras, locations, general information and values. Concise descriptions are matched with fine pictures. The photos, numbering over 400, artistically mir-

ror the elegance and scenery of these protected relics and give people an aesthetic enjoyment. Each cultural relic has a brief summary in English, making it easy for foreign readers to appreciate. This is no doubt a useful attempt.

Cultural heritage is an important cultural resource, which plays growingly important roles in building socialist material civilization, political civilization and spiritual civilization, in building a socialist harmonious society and in pursuing a great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Cultural heritage has also attracted growing attention and care from the general public and the whole world. This book will direct us to each of the key nationally-protected cultural sites in Henan and help us to understand and love Henan. Furthermore, it will help develop and flourish Henan's cause of protecting cultural heritage sites and promoting cultural undertakings, help create new achievements comparable with those of our forefathers, and help build a better future for our province.