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启封中原文明

—— 20世纪河南考古大发现



河南人民出版社

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序

大河东流去，几度夕阳红。奔腾呼啸的黄河，肥沃的中原大地，孕育了古代文明，使河南成为中华民族文明的主要发源地之一。千百年来，先民们栉风沐雨，筚路蓝缕，在这块16万多平方公里古老而美丽富饶的土地上，创造出了光辉灿烂的文化，谱写出了流传千古的赞歌，为我们留下了珍贵的文化遗产。到目前为止，河南境内共发现不可移动的文物点28168处，其中已公布为全国重点文物保护单位的有96处，河南省文物保护单位666处。

20世纪的河南考古，不仅以其众多的发现在中国考古学中占有重要地位，而且以在诸多考古研究课题领域内取得的突出成就，对中国考古学的研究和发展产生了深远的影响。浞池仰韶村遗址的考古发掘，既是我国新石器时代考古和近代田野考古学的发端，也是“仰韶文化”这一中国近代考古学史上出现的第一个考古学文化名称，它首次宣告我国存在着非常发达且富有自己特色的新石器时代文化，使“中国文化西来说”不攻自破。登封王城岗遗址的发现、偃师二里头夏都的确立，为探索夏文化提供了重要的实物资料和科学依据。偃师商城、郑州商城和安阳殷墟这一系列商代王都的发现与研究，成为夏商周断代工程中光耀夺目的亮点。殷墟甲骨文的发现，更把中国信史提早到3300多年以前，并且使甲骨学成为一门世界性的学科。三门峡虢国墓地、永城西汉梁国王陵、北宋皇陵等是研究古代陵寝制度不可缺少的珍贵资料。古陶瓷

的发现与研究，也取得了举世瞩目的成就。宋代五大官窑，河南有其三，宝丰清凉寺汝官窑址的发现，从根本上解决了汝官窑烧造地这一千古之谜，取得了中国陶瓷史上的重大突破。

20世纪河南田野考古的发现与研究，硕果累累，有目共睹。这些重大考古发现，不仅使人们对中国古代史的认识从古史传说的“束缚”中解放出来，而且印证、改变甚至重写了历史。这些成就，是中国几代考古工作者严谨求实、艰苦奋斗、呕心沥血的结晶。它展示着中华民族在人类历史发展进程中所创造的灿烂文化和为人类作出的重大贡献，它昭示着中国考古学必将屹立于世界考古学之林。

河南省文物考古研究所10多位长期从事田野考古的同志，从众多的考古发掘项目中遴选出50处编写而成的《启封中原文明——20世纪河南考古大发现》一书，内容丰富，史实准确，言简意赅，文字生动，图片精美，是一部专家们写给广大读者的、雅俗共赏的考古普及读物，摆脱了考古发掘报告、论文艰涩难懂的状况，这是一个好的开端，也是今后考古书籍走向大众化的方向。只有心系大众，为群众着想，这样的作品才能受到群众喜爱，考古这门学科才能被广大民众所了解、所接受。我相信，这部书是会受到专业人员和非专业人员欢迎的，遵编著者的意愿，我为这样的好书写了一点感言，是为序。

张之彬
七月二日

Preface

Time passes. The surging Yellow River and the fertile Central Plain produced the ancient civilization. They made Henan one of the important origins of the Chinese nation. Ancestors endured great hardships in pioneer work for hundreds and thousands of years. They created brilliant cultures, and left us valuable cultural heritages in the more than 160 000 square kilometers of ancient and fertile land. To date, we have found 28 168 sites in Henan Province, among which 96 sites are national key preserved units of cultural relics, and 666 sites are provincial ones.

Henan archaeology in the 20th century had an important position in Chinese archaeology, not only because there were a large number of finds, but also because its outstanding achievements in many archaeological research subjects produced a farreaching influence on the study and development of Chinese archaeology. The excavation at Yangshao site in Mianchi county was the beginning of Chinese Neolithic archaeology and modern field archaeology. It was also

the first archaeological culture, the Yangshao culture, named in Chinese modern archaeological history. This discovery declared for the first time that China had very developed and rich Neolithic culture with unique characteristics. It made “western origin of Chinese culture” collapse. The find of Wangchenggang in Dengfeng county and establishment of Xia capital at Erlitou in Yanshi county provided important material data and scientific evidence. The finds and studies of a series of Shang capitals including Yanshi Shang city, Zhengzhou Shang city and Anyang Yinxu became important focuses in “Chronological Project of Xia Shang Zhou”. The discovery of oracle bone inscriptions at Yinxu established Chinese true history beginning 3300 years ago, and made the study of oracle bone inscriptions a world subject. The cemetery of the Guo state in Sanmenxia, the royal mausoleum of the Liang state of the Western Han in Yongcheng county, and imperial mausoleum of Northern Song are indispensable precious data in the study

of the ancient royal cemetery system. The find and research of ancient ceramics made great achievements that attracted world attention. There were five state kilns in the Song Dynasty, among which three existed in Henan. The discovery of the Ru state kiln site at Qingliangsi in Baofeng county solved the mystery about the location of the Ru state kiln, and achieved an important breakthrough in the history of Chinese ceramics.

The finds and studies in Henan field archaeology in the 20th century made many great achievements. These archaeological finds not only emancipated people from the shackles of legends about ancient Chinese history, but also corroborated, changed and even rewrote the history. These achievements were the fruits of the rigorous, realistic and painstaking efforts of several generations of archaeologists. They demonstrate that the Chinese nation created splendid cultures and made the great contribution to the human beings. They made clear to the world that Chinese archaeology will certainly stand towering like a giant in the forest of the world archaeology.

More than ten archaeologists from Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, who have been engaged in field archaeology for a long time, edited *Revealing Civilization of Central Plains — great Archaeological*

Finds in Henan in the 20th Century.

This book is rich in content, accurate in historical facts, concise and comprehensive in words, vivid in description, and elegant in illustration. It is an archaeological popular book written by specialists for public, and can be enjoyed by both academics and non-academics. It broke away from the condition that archaeological reports and papers are hard to understand. This is a good start and also a direction in the future that archaeological publications move towards the popular. Only when the authors consider the public can archaeology be understood and received by the common people. I believe, this book can be received by both professionals and non-professionals. Following the editors' will, I express my thoughts for such a good book. This is the preface.

►► Zhang Wenbin

2 July

前言

考古学是一门独立的学科，它立足于科学的田野考古发掘，主要依据过去的人们活动遗留下来的实物资料，及其与人类活动有关的遗存，研究人类社会的发展和变化。近代考古学发祥于19世纪中叶的欧洲，19世纪至20世纪之交传入中国。因此，已经过去的20世纪，是中国考古学从诞生到发展，进而走向辉煌的世纪。中国田野考古的一系列重大发现震惊了世界，中国考古学取得的学术成就为世人所瞩目。

河南地处中原，历史悠久，文化荟萃，我们的祖先很早就劳动、繁衍、生息在这方神奇的热土上。这种得天独厚的地理优势和文化积淀，使之成为中国考古学的重地和宝地。1921年，瑞典地质学家、北洋政府农矿部顾问安特生在渑池县仰韶村的发掘，确立了中国的旧石器时代文化，揭开了中国史前考古的序幕。1928年，中央研究院历史语言研究所开始调查和发掘安阳殷墟，这是我国考古研究学术机构首次独立进行的科学发掘，它标志着中国考古学的诞生。1931年，著名考古学家梁思永在安阳后冈遗址的发掘，第一次揭示出仰韶文化、龙山文化和商文化“三叠层”，从而解决了考古学文化序列中仰韶、龙山和商文化的相对年代关系，成为中国考古学走向成熟的一个里程碑。

1949年新中国成立后，中国考古学迎来了它的黄金时代，学科体系得以建立和完善。配合国家大规模的经济建设，河南省文

物考古工作者相继开展了多次文物普查和田野考古发掘工作，获得了很多重要的考古发现及重大学术突破。

河南是中国旧石器时代文化交汇的重要地区，在河南西半部已发现旧石器地点和古人类化石点50余处，从猿人、古人到新人各时期的遗存均有出土。尤其是1978年在南召县杏花山原始洞穴内，发现1枚古人类牙齿化石和一批哺乳动物化石。其中古人类牙齿化石，属早期猿人青年个体，与周口店北京猿人的时代接近，证明50万年前人类就在中原大地上劳作和生活。

河南的新石器时代考古学文化十分丰富，在全省各地先后发现新石器时代遗址1000多处，其中有不少遗址都进行了科学发掘，构建起了裴李岗文化、仰韶文化、龙山文化的编年序列和区、系、类型框架。距今8000年左右的裴李岗文化是以新郑市裴李岗遗址命名的，它的发现填补了河南新石器早期研究的一段空白。同时期的舞阳县贾湖遗址，从1983年至1987年进行过6次大面积发掘，出土各类遗物数千件，发现了目前最早的七声音阶骨笛和契刻符号，以及内装石子的龟甲、炭化的人工栽培稻米，反映了当时先进的生产力水平和先民们的文化与精神生活，这对于研究我国原始音乐、原始宗教、文字和水稻起源均有重大意义。

以渑池县仰韶村遗址命名的仰韶文化距今7000—5000年，大约处于中国母系氏

族社会从繁荣到解体直至进入父系氏族门槛时期。在郑州西山遗址发现的仰韶文化城址，平面呈圆形，现存面积19000平方米，城墙采用板筑法，墙外环绕壕沟，城内有道路、房基、窖穴、墓葬等遗迹，是目前中原地区发现时代最早的城址。濮阳西水坡遗址墓地上，出土有三组用蚌壳摆塑的动物图案，这是原始宗教活动的遗留。其中在1个男性墓主人两侧，生动地摆塑着龙、虎图案，龙身长达1.78米，把对龙的崇拜提早到我国新石器时代仰韶文化时期，此龙被称为“华夏第一龙”。郑州大河村遗址文化内涵丰富，房基墙体保存高达1米，出土有30多种彩绘纹饰的陶器，其中的太阳纹、月亮纹和星座纹的陶器，为研究中国天文史增添了实物资料。

距今四五千年的龙山文化，是中国古代文明起源和逐渐形成时期。河南在这一时期的文化遗存，主要是发现了登封王城岗、淮阳平粮台、鄆城郝家台、辉县孟庄、安阳后冈和新密古城寨等6座城址。其中，新密古城寨城址面积18万平方米，至今仍保存着三面城墙和南北相对的两个城门缺口，城内已揭露出大型宫殿基址和廊庑建筑基址各1座，是目前发现规模最大、保存最好的龙山文化晚期城址。考古工作者还在郑州牛寨遗址发现铜块、淮阳平粮台城址发现铜渣、登封王城岗城址出土残铜器、汝州煤山遗址出土炼铜坩埚等，这表明河南龙山文化时期人们已经掌握了冶铜技术，并在生活中开始使用铜器。大型聚落群遗址、城堡和青铜制品的出现，似在昭示着一个新时代即文明时代的来临。

夏商周考古学是中国考古学中最活跃的学术领域，也是河南考古工作的强项。文献中关于夏人活动的区域，主要是指豫西和晋南地区，因此河南中西部地区就成为探索夏代物质文化遗存的重要地区之一。二里头

文化因最先发现于偃师二里头遗址而得名，长期以来成为学术界探索夏文化的关键所在，近年结项的夏商周断代工程已把该文化的一至三期确定为夏文化。偃师商城由大城、小城和宫城三重城垣组成，已揭露出城门、道路、宫殿区、府库和供排水系统。郑州商城现存有周长约7公里的夯土城墙，在城内东北部发现有20多处大型夯土建筑基址，在城外四周分布有冶铜、制骨、制陶手工业作坊，以及青铜器窖藏和墓葬。郑州小双桥遗址已发掘出多处夯土建筑基址、人骨丛葬坑、牛头或牛角祭祀坑，出土有大型青铜建筑构件、朱书陶文、石磬和卜骨等。安阳殷墟自1928年发掘至今已有70余年，发现了大量商代后期的遗迹、遗物及甲骨文，确认安阳殷墟是商代晚期国都所在。上述偃师商城、郑州商城、郑州小双桥和安阳殷墟的一系列考古发现，构成了一幅商王朝500年历史的完整画卷，反映了河南在商代政治、军事、经济和文化的中心地位。

两周考古新发现喜讯频传。在洛阳市北窑村西发现了面积约28万平方米的西周铸铜遗址，填补了我国西周冶金史的空白。平顶山应国墓地出土了大批精美的青铜器和玉器，其铜器铭文涉及应伯、应侯等贵族，并有应国与申、邓两国联姻的内容。在三门峡市区内，不仅发掘了虢季、虢仲等国君大墓，出土有玉茎铜柄铁剑、圭形墨书遣册、缀玉帛目、纯金带饰等珍稀文物，而且发现了虢都上阳城，这些发现为研究两周之际的虢国历史提供了完整资料。新郑郑韩故城曾因1923年发现郑伯大墓名噪一时，1997年在郑国祭祀遗址的发掘，一次揭露青铜礼乐器坑17座和殉马坑39座，出土青铜礼乐器348件之多。位于淅川县丹江库区的楚国墓群，1978至1979年出土了王子午鼎、王孙诰甬钟和失蜡法铸造的铜禁等文物5000余件，1991

年至1992年又出土了克黄升鼎、带铭文甬钟和铜怪兽等精美文物。温县东周盟誓遗址出土盟书石片1万余片，这对于研究东周时期盟誓制度、古文字及书法艺术均有重要价值。

秦汉及其以后各个历史时期的考古学，主要是对于都城、陵墓、手工业作坊遗址的调查发掘与研究。汉魏洛阳城是公元1世纪至6世纪东汉、曹魏、西晋和北魏四代的都城，1949年以来先后勘察了城墙、城门和宫殿建筑，发掘了辟雍、灵台、明堂等礼制建筑和太学遗址，清理出北魏永宁寺塔基和东汉刑徒墓地，全面展现了汉魏洛阳城的布局特点及历史风貌。我国汉代冶铁技术位居当时世界前列，河南经过考古发掘的大型冶铁遗址，有巩义铁生沟、南阳瓦房庄、郑州古荥镇、温县招贤村和鲁山望城岗等多处，发现有炼铁炉、炒钢炉、烘范窑和各种陶范。在新安县盐东村还揭露1处汉函谷关仓储遗迹，出土有大量板瓦、筒瓦和篆书“关”字瓦当。永城芒砀山西汉梁国陵墓发现了寝园建筑、金缕玉衣和大幅壁画。新密打虎亭汉墓堪称东汉晚期绘画和石刻艺术的宝库，再现了汉代贵族社会生活场景和埋葬习俗。

对唐宋时期的考古工作也是河南的重头戏。隋唐东都洛阳城通过详细的勘察，已经探明了街道、里坊和市场的具体位置，相继发掘了官城应天门、武则天时期的明堂、大型粮仓含嘉仓和白居易故居等遗址，大致可以复原出中国封建社会鼎盛时期城市的概貌。开封北宋东京城址的考古工作，主要是搞清了外城、内城和皇城三重城垣及城门的大体位置，钻探并试掘了新郑门、大庆殿、金明池和州桥等重要遗迹。对巩义宋陵进行了全面调查，并发掘了宋太宗元德李皇后陵、宋真宗永定禅院和宋仁宗永昭陵园，积累了北宋帝陵葬制的丰富资料。河南唐宋瓷窑遗

址的发掘也获得重大突破，在巩义市黄冶村找到了洛阳唐三彩的产地，在禹州市钧台发现了北宋钧窑，在宝丰县清凉寺发现了北宋汝窑，为中国陶瓷发展史增添了光辉的篇章。

自1990年开始至2002年国家文物局和中国文物报社连续举办了每年一度的“全国十大考古新发现”评选，河南入选21项之多；在2001年3月由考古杂志社组织全国知名专家举行的“中国20世纪100项考古大发现”评选活动中，河南又有17项入选。这些均在全国名列榜首，充分展示了河南文物考古大省的地位。正是由于河南考古在中国考古学和中国古代史上的特殊地位，中国社会科学院考古研究所在河南先后建有安阳、洛阳两个工作站和二里头、偃师商城、安阳殷墟、汉魏故城、隋唐洛阳城及河南一、二队等七个考古队，数十年来几代专业人员为中国的考古事业做出了突出贡献。在上述的一系列考古发现中，有不少就是由他们主持发掘并获得成功的。

20世纪考古学的辉煌成就，已经在很大程度上改变了人们对中国古代历史文化的认识。在新的世纪里，河南考古工作者任重道远，还需要与时俱进，大胆创新，开展多学科合作研究，深入探讨学术前沿课题，为中国考古学事业书写新的篇章。

孙新民

Foreword

Archaeology is an independent discipline. It researches the development and changes of societies based upon the remains relating to human activities. Modern archaeology emerged in Europe in the middle nineteenth century. It was introduced to China in the cusp of the nineteenth and twentieth century. Thus, during the twentieth century Chinese archaeology developed from an emerging discipline into brilliance. The world has been astonished by a number of great finds in Chinese field archaeology.

Henan Province is located in Central China and has a long history. The superior location and advanced cultures make it an important region for Chinese archaeology. The excavation at Yangshao site in Mianchi county in 1921, by Johan Gunnar Anderson, a Swedish geologist, consultant to the Chinese government, marked the beginning of Chinese Neolithic archaeology. The excavation at Yinxu in Anyang in 1928, run by the Institute of History and Philology, Academic Sinica, was the first state-sponsored archaeological project in China. The excavation at

Hougang in Anyang in 1931 by Liang Siyong was the first time to find the sequence of Yangshao, Longshan and Shang cultures, and this marked a milestone in the maturation of Chinese archaeology.

Chinese archaeology has entered into a golden era since 1949. The archaeology as a field has been built upon and is getting better. Henan provincial archaeologists have undertaken a number of surveys and excavations in the course development and construction, and as a result achieved many important archaeological finds and academic breakthroughs.

Henan was an important communicative region of Chinese Paleolithic cultures. More than 50 Paleolithic sites covering the lower, middle and upper period were found in western Henan. Especially, the discovery in the cave of Xinghua mountain in Nanzhao county in 1978, dating to Peking Homo, indicated that there were human beings in the Central Plain 500 000 years ago.

Henan is rich in the Neolithic cultures. There are more than 1 000 Neolithic sites,

among them, many were scientifically excavated. These discoveries have established a framework of cultural sequence from the Peiligang culture, to Yangshao culture and then Longshan culture, as well as regional systems and local cultural series. The Peiligang culture, named after the Peiligang site, dating to around 8000 BP, filled one of the gaps in the early Neolithic culture in Henan. Six seasons of excavation took place at Jiahu site in Wuyang between 1983 and 1987. Thousands of relics were found, including the earliest bone flutes, inscriptions, tortoiseshells, and carbonized rice. These finds reflect these societies advanced economic cultural and spiritual life, and are important to research into the origins of primitive music, religion, writing, and agriculture of China.

The Yangshao culture, named after the Yangshao site in Mianchi, dating to 7000—5000 BP, was a matriarchal society that rose and declined, and finally being replaced by a paternal society. The Yangshao town found at Xishan site in Zhengzhou is circular in shape. Its area is 19000 square meters. Roads, house foundations, stores, and tombs were discovered in the town. At present, it is the earliest town found in the Central Plain. There were three burials containing animal designs made from clam shells at Xishuipo site in Puyang. These are remains of primitive religious activity. One of

these designs was a dragon on one side of a male human skeletal and a tiger on the other. The dragon is 1.78 meters long. This discovery shows that worship of dragons can be traced to the Yangshao period. This dragon is named the “First Dragon in China”. Dahecun site in Zhengzhou is rich in remains. A one meter high wall of a house foundation was found. There were more than 30 kinds of colored pottery designs found, of which the sun, moon, and star designs provide material data for research into the history of Chinese astronomy.

The Longshan culture, dating from 5000—4000 BP, the legendary period of “Sanhuang Wudi Age”, is also the period of the origin and formation of Chinese civilization. The main finds from this period in Henan are six city sites including Wangchenggang in Dengfeng, Pingliangtai in Huaiyang, Haojiatai in Yancheng, Mengzhuang in Huixian, Hougang in Anyang, and Guchengzhai in Xinmi. The area of Guchengzhai is 180000 square meters. It is the largest scale and best preserved city site from the late period of Longshan culture. The discovery of copper at Niuzhai site in Zhengzhou, Pingliangtai city site in Huaiyang, Wangchenggang city site in Dengfeng, Meishan site in Ruzhou demonstrates that the ancient people had mastered the technique of making copper and used copper in their lives. The emergence of large-scale group

sites, cities and bronze products indicate the advent of civilization.

The area most heavily studied by Chinese academics and archaeologists is Xia-Shang archaeology, and is the superiority of Henan archaeology. The documented area of Xia activity is mainly western Henan and southern Shanxi. Hence, central and western Henan have become one of the most important areas in search of the remains of the Xia Dynasty. The Erlitou culture, named after the Erlitou site in Yanshi, has been the key in search of the Xia culture for several decades. As the result of Xia-Shang-Zhou Chronological Project it was determined that phrases I to III of Erlitou culture were Xia culture. The Shang city in Yanshi is composed of big, small and palace cities. City doors, roads, palace areas, stores, and a system of supplying and draining off water was found. The Shang city in Zhengzhou is more than seven kilometers in circumference. There were more than 20 large-scale building foundations found in the northeast of city. The workshops for handicraft such as bronze smelting, bone and pottery working, as well as bronze stores and tombs, were distributed outside the city. Several building foundations, human bone pits, cattle head and horn pits, big bronze building components, red inscriptions on pottery, music stones, and oracle bones were discovered at the Xiaoshuangqiao

site in Zhengzhou. A large number of remains, relics and oracle bone inscriptions have been found at Yinxu in Anyang since 1928. This site is recognized as the capital of the late Shang Dynasty. These archaeological finds mentioned above, at Shang city in Yanshi, Shang city in Zhengzhou, Xiaoshuangqiao in Zhengzhou and Yinxu in Anyang constitute 500 years of history of the Shang Dynasty, reflect the importance of the central position of politics, military affairs, economy, and culture during the Shang Dynasty in Henan.

There were numerous find pertaining to the Western and Eastern Zhou Dynasty. A copper casting site, about 280 000 square meters in area, was excavated at Beiyao in Luoyang. The discovery filled the gaps in the history of Western Zhou metallurgy. A number of beautiful bronzes and jades were unearthed at the cemetery of Ying State in Pingdingshan. Bronze inscriptions revealed information about nobles, including Ying Bo, Ying Hou, as well as marriage connections relating the Ying related to the Shen and Deng State. Excavations in Sanmenxia not only unearthed many rare cultural relics from the great tombs of Guoji and Guozhong, but also the capital of Guo, Shangyangcheng was found. These discoveries provided precious data in studying the history of the Guo State. The old city of Zheng-Han in Xinzheng

is famous for the Zheng Bo's tomb found in 1923. The discovery of a sacrifice site from the Zheng State in 1997 uncovered 17 bronze pits and 39 horse pits for sacrifices, and unearthed 348 bronzes. In the period from 1978 to 1979 and from 1991 to 1992 the excavations at the tomb groups of the Chu State in Xichuan revealed more than 5000 cultural relics. At a site in Wenxian more than 10000 pieces of stone tablets recording the information about oath of alliance were found. The tablets contribute greatly to the knowledge the oath of alliance, ancient inscriptions and handwriting arts.

Qin-Han and later historical archaeology mainly focuses the excavations and studies on cities, mausoleums and handicraft workshops. The Luoyang city in Han-Wei Period was the capital of Eastern Han, Cao-Wei, Western Jin, and Northern Wei from the first century to the sixth century. Since 1949 archaeologists have investigated the city wall, gates, palace foundations, ritual buildings, the site of the Imperial College, the tower foundation of Yongning Temple and cemetery of criminals. These finds revealed characteristic arrangements and historical features of Han-Wei city. The Han Dynasty was the forerunner in iron casting technology in the world at this time. The large sites for iron casting were discovered in Henan, including Tieshenggou in Gongyi, Wafangzhuang

in Nanyang, Guxing in Zhengzhou, Zhaoxiancun in Wenxian and Wangchenggang in Lushan. Moreover, there were several important excavations in this period, including the remains of a store at Yandong site in Xin'an, the mausoleum from the Liang State in Western Han found at Mangdang mountain in Yongcheng, the Han tomb at Dahuting in Xinmi.

Tang-Song archaeology is also important in Henan. The Luoyang city of Sui-Tang and the Dongjing city of Northern Song in Kaifeng were surveyed in detail and some important sites were excavated. The arrangement of the two cities is basically clear. The overall survey about mausoleums of the Song dynasty, and excavations of several tombs took place in Gongyi. The excavations of ceramic kilns of Tang-Song in Henan also made important breakthroughs. Kilns for the production of Luoyang tricolor pottery were found at Huangyecun in Gongyi. The Jun kiln was found at Juntai in Ruzhou, and the Ru kiln Qingliangsi in Baofeng. These findings added significantly to knowledge the history of ceramics in China.

Since 1990 the National Bureau of Cultural Relics and China Cultural Relics News annually run a selection of "Ten Great New Finds of Archaeology in China", among them, 21 items have been selected from Henan. There were 17 finds

in Henan selected in the “100 Great Finds of Archaeology in China in the 20th Century” held by Archaeology Periodical Office in March 2001. The number of choices from Henan is ranked amongst the first in China. Due to the importance of Henan archaeological finds, the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has set up two stations in Anyang and Luoyang and seven teams in Henan. Several generations of archaeologists from the institute have contributed to Chinese archaeological research for several decades. Many of

the finds mentioned earlier were excavated by them.

The achievements in archaeology during the 20th century have changed our knowledge of ancient Chinese history. It is a long-term, arduous task for the archaeologists from Henan in the new century. We need to make an effort to develop multidiscipline cooperative research practices, and investigate new academic topics that contribute to Chinese archaeology.

►► Sun xinmin

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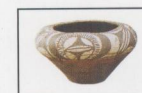
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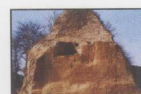
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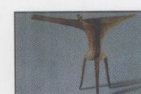
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