

东阳文博十年

陈荣军 主编



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序一

浙江省文化厅副厅长、浙江省文物局局长 鲍贤伦

一个人，或一个团队，要在事业上有所建树，必须埋头苦干、矢志不渝。东阳博物馆的同志们就是这么做的。

东阳市地处浙中金衢盆地，迄今已有1800多年的建县史。东阳的历史，人文荟萃，素称“婺之望县”，近年更以“东阳木雕”、“教育之乡”、“建筑之乡”、“百工之乡”、“中国恐龙之乡”名闻遐迩。悠久的历史，为东阳留下了丰富的文物遗产。

新世纪十年来，在市委市政府的重视关心下，东阳的文物工作在博物馆建设、文物保护、研究领域都取得重大进展，成果喜人。

2008年11月，东阳博物馆开馆。《东阳历史文化展览》、《东阳恐龙展览》两大基本陈列，全面直观地展示其丰富的馆藏文物，是东阳悠久地方历史的见证。两年来，已累计免费接待海内外观众60余万人。

东阳的考古工作，也有可圈可点之处。2003年甬金高速公路六石街道派园村前山土墩墓、2005年诸永高速公路东阳服务区西周春秋土墩墓群、2008年伏虎山葛府窑址的抢救性考古发掘等，成果丰硕，大量文物的面世，具有较高的历史、艺术、科学价值，证实2000多年前的东阳，已是区域性的政治、经济、文化中心。

2007年以来，“第三次全国文物普查”成为东阳文物工作的“重中之重”。三年来，文物普查行政村到达覆盖率100%，自然村覆盖率98%以上，登录不可移动文物点共2008处，其中重点登记1526处，一般登记信息点482处，重点登记中新发现1295处、复查点231处，以及古村落（街区）1处。文物类型、年代序列完整，为今后的工作奠定了坚实的基础。

东阳现有全国重点文物保护单位2处、省级文物保护单位7处、市级文物保护单位116处，其中七成是古建筑，另有众多的文物保护点——古建筑维修始终是东阳重要的文物保护工作。近十年来，共实施81项文物保护工程，共投入资金1800余万元，维修建筑面积近40000平方米。文物保护工作，在具体的实践中取得了良好的宣传效果，不仅使古建筑得到及时保护，也使“东阳木雕”这一具有浓郁地方特色的文化遗产历久弥新。

东阳全境以丘陵、盆地为主，中生代地层分布广泛。近年，东阳发现恐龙和恐龙蛋化石点30余处，类型丰富。2007年，白云街道白殿胡公山发现的恐龙骨架化石，确认为世界上首次发现的新属新种，正式命名为“中国东阳龙”。东阳不仅具有丰富的恐龙化石资源，而且是世界罕见的恐龙骨骼、恐龙蛋和足迹化石的共生之地，白云街道吴山村风车口山发现多层恐龙脚印遗迹，有翼龙，蜥脚类、鸟脚类、兽脚类等恐龙脚印和鸟脚印化石等，具有建设地质遗迹公园的良好基础。2008年5月30日，东阳被中国地质调查局地层与古生物中心命名为“中国恐龙之乡”。

十年来，东阳的文物工作成绩斐然。在这里，我要特别提及以陈荣军同志为首的东阳文物工作团队，他们“敏于行而讷于言”，作为基层的文物干部，不仅将具体工作打理得井井有条，工作之余，更静心梳理、潜心研究相关成果。我欣喜看到《东阳文博十年》的出版，作为一路走来的脚印，难免会一脚深一脚浅，但从他们身上，我们可以感受真诚与执着，可以预期东阳文物工作今后十年、二十年的脚步将更加坚定、稳健，我期待着。

2010年10月

Preface 1

Deputy Director of Zhejiang Provincial Cultural Division
Director of Cultural Relic Bureau of Zhejiang Province

Bao Xianlun

A person, or a team who wants to make a contribution in their careers, must work hard but this will not change them. The staff from Dongyang Museum indeed do this.

Dongyang City is located in the Jinqiu Basin of central Zhejiang Province, and there is a history of more than 1,800 years of the establishment of the county. During the history of Dongyang, many talents gathered and it is simply called “The Hopeful County of Wuzhou”. In recent years, it has been famous at home and abroad for Dongyang woodcarvings, the education of the township, in construction of the township, 100 workers of the township, and as the hometown of dinosaurs in China. The long history left a rich cultural heritage in Dongyang.

In the first ten years of new century, under the caring attention of the municipal government, the cultural relics workers of Dongyang have made great progress in museum construction, cultural relic protection, research, and have achieved gratifying results.

The Dongyang Museum was opened in November 2008, exhibiting two main vivid displays: Dongyang historical culture exhibition and Dongyang dinosaur exhibition. Comprehensive and vivid displays of its rich cultural relics are the witnesses of a long local history Dongyang. An accumulative total of 600,000 visitors from home and abroad were received freely in two years.

Dongyang is the perfect place for archeological work. The Mount Qian Hilllike Tomb of Paiyuan Village of Liushi Community excavated near Ningbo-Jinhua(abbreviated Yongjin) Highway in 2003, the Western Zhou Dynasty Spring and Autumn Hilllike Tombs near the Dongyang Service Area of Zhuji-Yongjia(abbreviated Zhuyong) Highway excavated in 2005 and the salvage archaeological excavation of the Mount Fuhu kiln in Gefu Village of Nanma Town in 2007 with its rich unearthed relics, of high historical, artistic or scientific value confirm that Dongyang was already a regional political, economic and cultural center over 2,000 years ago.

Since 2007, “the third national cultural relics census” have made cultural relics a “priority” of Dongyang. In three years, the cultural relic census administrative villages have been covered 100% , natural villages have been covered more than 98%, and 2,008 immovable cultural relics. Among them are included 1,526 key registered places, and 482 general registered information points. 1,295 new places were found in the key registration, 231 places were checked and one ancient village was discovered.

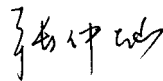
Dongyang bears two places that are national key units of cultural relics protection, seven places of provincial units of cultural relics protection, 116 places of municipal units of cultural relics protection, other many localities of protection of cultural relics and 70% are ancient building cultural relics. Additionally, there are numerous other cultural relic protection points, thus ancient building preservation is always important in the cultural relics protection work of Dongyang. For nearly a decade, a total of 81 cultural relics protection projects were carried out with a total investment more than 1,800 yuan. The building preservation area is nearly 40,000 square meters. The practical work of protection of cultural relics, has received good publicity, which enables not only ancient buildings to get favorable protection, but also gives “Dongyang woodcarving”, and maintaining characteristics of local cultural heritage a new glory.

The administrative areas of Dongyang are dominated by foothills and basins, and the Mesozoic deposits are widely distributed. In recent years, about 30 localities of dinosaur skeletons and dinosaur eggs have been discovered. The dinosaur skeleton found from Mount Hugong was named *Dongyangosaurus sinesis* and is the first discovery of a dinosaur skeleton from Dongyang. Dongyang has not only rich dinosaur resources, but also contains rare dinosaur bones, dinosaur eggs, and footprints. The multiple layered dinosaur footprints, bird tracks and pterosaur tracks from Mount Fengchekou of Wushan Village of Baiyun Community provide a good foundation for the construction of the geological relics park. On May 30 2008, Dongyang was named “The hometown of dinosaurs in China” by the Stratigraphy and Paleontology Center of the China Geological Survey.

The cultural relics of Dongyang have been a success in the last ten years. Here, I would like to mention Comrade Chen Rongjun, the leader of the cultural relics work team of Dongyang. As the basic unit of the cultural relics group, they worked hard, not only did specific jobs in perfect order, but also were also careful in their achievements. I am glad to see the publication of Ten Year’s Cultural Relics and Museum of Dongyang. Although there may be some defects, from them we may feel a sincerity and persistence, and can expect the cultural relics of Dongyang in the next decade, with twenty years of steps, will become more firm and steady, and I’m looking forward to that day.

序二

金华市委常委、东阳市委书记



东阳是历史的。在未有人类的洪荒时代，东阳是恐龙的乐园；境内已知的17处新石器遗址，掀开了东阳历史画卷的首页；考古发掘用无可辩驳的出土文物，证实春秋战国时期的东阳已是区域性的政治、经济、文化中心；汉六朝时期的文物，见证了东阳历史的长足发展；唐宋以降，东阳经济繁荣、文化昌盛，素称“婺之望县”，史实昭昭，载之浩瀚的史籍，见诸丰富的文物。

东阳是人文的。宋室南渡后，崇文兴教，东阳遂为“学者翕然从之”的地方，朱熹、吕祖谦、叶适、陆游、魏了翁等名家大儒往来其间，讲学论道，涌现出乔行简、马光祖、葛洪等《宋史》有传的乡贤名宦。兴学重教的传统延续至今，今日东阳“教育之乡”的美名，既存于世人传诵的口碑，也存于不同时期的文物史迹。

东阳是开拓务实的。明清以后，人地关系紧张。东阳人遵奉“事功哲学”，一改“不习工商”、“不轻去其乡”的传统，走上农工并举之路，形成以建筑、木雕、竹编、纺织和火腿腌制为主的百工队伍，由是以“百工之乡”、“建筑之乡”名世。明清及民国时期的东阳木雕、东阳竹编、金华火腿珍品“雪舫蒋腿”，东阳土布、蓝印花布、白溪谱纸、西宅米塑、堂灯等地方名产，各擅胜场。尤其是东阳木雕，名闻天下，现今保存的民居、祠堂正是木雕的最佳展示舞台。

有了文物，东阳的历史、人文与精神才有温度。有文物在，历史就永远活在当今，而不仅仅是藏身于故纸堆的“古物”。

这一切，与文物工作者的努力是分不开的。

新世纪以来，我市文物工作者只争朝夕，扎实推进“东阳市第三次全国文物普查”，成果丰硕；考古发掘成果日新月异，“中国东阳龙”、“中国恐龙之乡”的命名，越来越成为我市对外文化交流的黄金名片。

东阳市博物馆的同志在繁忙的工作之余，撰成《东阳文博十年》一书，及时将相关成果奉献给社会大众，图文并茂地展示了东阳辉煌的历史与人文，功在当代，利在千秋，故乐之为序。

2010年10月

Preface 2

A standing member of the committee of the Jinhua Municipal Communist Party of China,
secretary of committee of the Dongyang Municipal Communist Party of China

Zhang Zhongcan

Dongyang is historical. Dongyang was a dinosaur's paradise in ancient times. Locally, 17 known Neolithic sites opened the first page of Dongyang's historical panorama; The unearthing of undoubted archaeological relics confirmed that during the Spring and Autumn Period Dongyang had already become a regional center of politics, economy and culture. The cultural relics of the Han Dynasties Period are historical witness to the rapid development of Dongyang. After the Tang and Song Dynasties, Dongyang was characterized by economic prosperity, cultural prosperity, and was simply called "the Hopeful County of Wuzhou". The historical facts are revealed by a vastness of materials and through the emergence of rich cultural relics.

Dongyang represents Human culture. After the Song Dynasty moved to the south, education began flourishing, and Dongyang became the place where scholars gathered. Famous intellectuals such as Zhu Xi, Lü Zuqian, Ye Shi, Lu You, Wei Liaoweng often came here to lecture, and thus educated distinguished ancient officers such as Qiao Xingjian, Ma Zuguang and Ge Hong who are recorded in Song Dynasty History. The traditions of education and school oversight continue today. Today, the fame of the "Native Place of Education" in Dongyang, not only has a fabled reputation to the world, but also is stored in varied historical periods of cultural relics.

Dongyang developed pragmatically. After Ming and Qing Dynasties, the relation between human beings and lands was tense. Dongyang people receive and obey an "commercial philosophy", change "not accustomed business", "no leaving home freely" tradition. They began the labor of agriculture and industry, forming teams for building, woodcarving, bamboo-weaving, textile manufacture and ham pickling. Thus, the terms "Native Place of hundred Crafts", "Native Place of Architecture" appeared. Latter cultural relics confirm this.

Dongyang's history, culture and spirit are given vitality by its cultural relics. As long as the cultural relics exists, history will live in the present, not just hide in unpronounceable "antiquities".

All these achievements are linked with the efforts of the cultural relics workers.

Since the new century, the relics workers of our city seize every minute, in a down-to-earth manner to carry out the "Dongyang Third National Cultural Relics Census" and have obtained excellent achievements. The archeological findings become transforming, and "Dongyangosaurus sinensis", and "The hometown of dinosaurs in China", increasingly become a magnet for foreign cultural exchanges.

The employees of the Dongyang Museum edited the book Ten Year's Cultural Relics and Museum of Dongyang with extra effort, and promptly presented their relevant achievements to the public, illustrated to show the brilliant history and culture of Dongyang. This will bring benefits to this generation and contribute to next generations, so I am willing to write the preface.

October 2010

前言

东阳市文化广电新闻出版局党委委员、东阳市博物馆馆长

陳榮軍

当新世纪的曙光洒向大地，东阳市的文物事业掀起了新的篇章。

东阳，地处浙中金衢盆地的丘陵地带，面积1742平方公里，总人口80万。全境以丘陵、盆地为主，地势东北高而西南低，“三山夹两盆，两盆涵两江”，即此谓也。

东阳历史悠久，迄今已有1800多年建县史。东汉兴平二年（195年）析诸暨县置吴宁县。唐垂拱二年（686年），析义乌东冲要地和吴宁故地置东阳县，始得今名。此后，东阳县隶属婺州（金华府），建国后仍属金华地区（市）。1988年撤县建市，称东阳市。历史上的东阳，交通便捷，人文荟萃，素称“婺之望县”，近年更以“东阳木雕”、“教育之乡”、“建筑之乡”、“百工之乡”、“中国恐龙之乡”之名，享誉海内外。

文物是历史的客观载体，记录着东阳历史演进的步履。东阳是浙江省首批省级历史文化名城，馆藏文物5800多件、古籍近2.4万册。全国重点文物保护单位“卢宅明清古建筑群”，规模宏大，中心建筑肃雍堂更有“民间故宫”之誉；另一全国重点文物保护单位“东阳土墩墓群”，是距今两千多年前的越国遗存，是东阳早期历史的见证。

近十年来，东阳文物工作者在博物馆建设、考古发掘、文物保护、学术研究领域取得重大进展。

2008年11月东阳博物馆开馆，《东阳历史文化展览》、《东阳恐龙展览》两大基本陈列，内容丰富生动。两年来，免费接待海内外观众累计60余万人。

东阳考古工作，成果喜人。2003年，甬金高速公路六石街道派园村前山土墩墓；2005年，诸永高速公路东阳服务区西周春秋土墩墓群；2008年，南马葛府伏虎山窑址的抢救性考古发掘等，出土文物丰富，具有较高的历史、艺术、科学价值。

摸清东阳的文物家底，是日后工作的坚实基础。2007年以来，“第三次全国文物普查”成为东阳文物工作的新重点。三年间，共发现不可移动文物共2008处，类型、年代序列完整，其中多为新发现文物。

东阳有全国重点文物保护单位2处、省级文物保护单位7处、市级文物保护单位116处、另有众多的文物保护单位，其中多为古建筑文物。古建维修遂为重要的文物保护工作内容。十年来，东阳市文物管理办公室、东阳市博物馆组织实施了81项文物保护修缮工程，争取上级补助资金500余万元，累计投入资金1800余万元，维修古建筑面积达40000平方米。

近年，东阳发现恐龙和恐龙蛋化石点30余处。2007年9月，白云街道白殿胡公山发现的恐龙骨架化石，确认为世界上首次发现的新属新种，并正式命名为“中国东阳龙”。基于这一重大突破，东阳市博物馆抓住时机、开拓创新，经市政府申报，2008年东阳被中国地质调查局地层与古生物中心命名为“中国恐龙之乡”。近来东阳杨岩、风车口等地发现甲龙骨骼化石、恐龙蛋化石，在不同层位发现蜥脚类、兽脚类、鸟脚类、鸟类、翼龙等不同种类脚印化石共90多个。这种龙、蛋、足迹三位一体的恐龙资源，国内罕见——龙之故乡，实至名归。

在21世纪即将迎来新的十年之际，特编辑《东阳文博十年》一书，记录东阳近十年主要文物工作，并以此见证我们对文博事业的深深热爱与执著追求，不论严寒酷暑、日晒雨淋，我们无怨无悔，在艰辛中享受发现带来的喜悦。如果朋友们品读本书，由此产生全面了解东阳文物的愿望，这也正是我们编辑本书的愿望。

2010年10月

Foreword

Director of Dongyang Museum **Chen Rongjun**

With the dawn of the new century shining the earth, the cultural undertakings of Dongyang City opened a new chapter.

Dongyang, which is located in the foothills of the Jinqu Basin, Central Zhejiang Province, contains 1742 square kilometers with a total population of 800,000. The entire administrative areas in Dongyang City are dominated by hills and basins, with high topography in the northeast and low topography in the southwest. This is also called "Three mountains clip two basins and two basins hold two rivers".

Dongyang has a long history, and it has been more than 1800 years, since the county was founded. Zhuji County was divided and Wuning County was established in XingPing Era during the second year of Eastern Han Dynasty (in the year 195). The Yiwu Donghong strategic location and Wuning were separated and then Dongyang County was established in Chuigong Period, the second year of the Tang Dynasty (in the year 686), and this is where the name Dongyang comes from. Since then, Dongyang County belongs to the state of Wuzhou (Jinhua Shire), and it still belongs to the Jinhua Prefecture (Jinhua City) after the foundation of new China. In 1988, the county was withdrawn and the city was established, called Dongyang City. During the history of Dongyang, transportation has been convenient, talents were gathered and it is simply called "The Hopeful County of Wuzhou". In recent years, it has been famous at home and abroad for Dongyang woodcarvings, education of the township, construction of the township, and the hometown of dinosaurs in China.

Cultural antiquities are an objective record of history, they record the historical evolution during every step of Dongyang. Dongyang is the first famous Zhejiang provincial historical and cultural city. It has more than 5800 cultural relics and about 24,000 ancient books. The national key units of cultural relics protection- the large scale Luzhai Ming and Qing Dynasties ancient building group, especially the central building Suyongtang deserves the beautiful name: Folk Palace. The other national key units of cultural relics protection-Dongyang Hilllike Tombs, are the remains of the Yue State, which is more than 2000 years old and they are a witness to the early history of Dongyang.

Within the last 10 years, the cultural relics workers of Dongyang made significant progress in museum construction, archaeological excavations, the protection of cultural relics and the academic research.

Dongyang Museum was opened in November 2008, exhibiting two vivid main displays: Dongyang historical culture exhibition and Dongyang dinosaur exhibition. An accumulative total of 600,000 visitors from home and abroad were received freely in two years.

Dongyang archeological work achieved gratifying results, such as the Mount Qian Hilllike Tomb Paiyuan Village of Liushi Community near Ninbo-Jinhua (abbreviated Yongjin) Highway in 2003; The Western Zhou Dynasty Spring and Autumn Hilllike Tombs near the Dongyang Service Area of Zhuji-yongjia (abbreviated Zhuyong) Highway in 2005 and the salvage archaeological excavation of the Mount Fuhu kiln in Gefu Village of Nanma Town was unearthed rich relics, which have high historical, artistic or scientific value.

This is the solid foundation for work in the future, after identifying the cultural relic resources of Dongyang. Since 2007, the third national cultural relics census has become the new focus of cultural relics work in Dongyang. Within three years, 2008 immovable cultural relics have been discovered. Types and chronological order are complete, and most of them are new discoveries.

Dongyang has two places that are national key units of cultural relics protection, seven places of provincial units of cultural relics protection, 116 places of municipal units of cultural relics protection, many other localities of protection of cultural relics and most of them are ancient building cultural relics. Architectural preservation becomes the important cultural relic protection work. In ten years, Dongyang Relics Administration Office and the Dongyang Museum have organized and carried out 81 cultural relics protection renovations, strived for achieving superior support funds of more than 500 million yuan, and an accumulative total more than 1,800 yuan was invested and ancient building areas of 40,000 square meters were repaired.

In recent years, about 30 dinosaur skeletons and dinosaur egg localities have been discovered. The dinosaur skeleton discovered from Mount Hugong of Baidian Village of Baiyun Community in the September 2007 was regarded as the first new dinosaur from Dongyang and it was named *Dongyangosaurus sinensis*. Based on this one major breakthrough, Dongyang Museum took the opportunity, pioneering and innovative, to have the government declaration, in the year 2008, that Dongyang was "The Native Place of dinosaurs in China" through the Stratigraphy and Paleontology Center of the China Geological Survey. The recently discovered ankylosaur skeletons from Yangyan and Fengchekou, dinosaur eggs, and about 90 footprints of sauropods, theropods, ornithopods, birds and pterosaurs from different layers make Dongyang become one of the rare areas with the trinity of dinosaur skeletons, eggs and footprints. Its designation is well-deserved as the hometown of dinosaurs.

The 21st century will usher in a new time amid, Ten Year's Cultural Relics and Museum of Dongyang, which is specially edited, and which records in Dongyang nearly 10 years of work mainly related to cultural relics, and is a testimony that our business is love of persistently pursuing superiority. No matter how hard the working conditions are, we have no complaint and no regret. We enjoy happiness brought from the discoveries during the hard work. If you read this book and engender a desire to fully understand the Dongyang cultural relics, then this is also our desire in the editing this book.

October 2010



DONGYANG MUSEUM
东阳文博十年

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领导关怀
Leader' Concerns



2009年1月，全国政协副主席厉无畏（左二）视察东阳博物馆



2006年9月，时任全国政协副主席张思卿（前排中）视察我市新农村建设中的文物保护工作