

反映我国铁矿勘查史实和成果的文献 ——《中国铁矿产志》编志工作取得进展

根据冶金部地勘总局(1991)061号文的指示,1991年5月着手开展和部署《中国铁矿产志》的编志工作。

《中国铁矿产志》将是一部真实反映我国铁矿地质勘查成果和史实、铁矿资源特点、铁矿勘查和开发现状的大型地质文献。

《中国铁矿产志》编委会由总局局长田万杰任主任,宋振范、姚培慧和刘益康任副主任,各地勘局总工程师任编委,组成编委会。编委会下设编辑部和总编办公室。姚培慧任总编辑,林镇泰、王可南、杜春林和宋雄任副总编辑。

《中国铁矿产志》内容包括三大部分:第一部分,“总论”将系统概括我国铁矿资源状况、古今铁矿业的发展、近代及现代铁矿地质勘查状况和进展;第二部分,综述我国铁矿地质科研和勘查技术方面

的成果与应用;第三部分,将分省对我国157处主要的或具特殊意义的铁矿床分别记述其地质特征、开发利用情况及发现与勘查史等。

编志工作自1991年太原首次编委工作会议以来,已组织各勘查局(院)的力量,按统一计划和编写大纲开展工作,并取得了进展。部分局(院)已完成或接近完成撰稿任务;现编志工作进入紧张编审阶段。

《中国铁矿产志》遵循编志的准则,广泛收集资料,尊重史实,全面反映我国铁矿勘查工作历程和成果。这是我国各地质部门几代铁矿地质工作者辛勤劳动的光荣记录。

《中国铁矿产志》一书预计120万字,将为史料真实,图文并茂,科技价值很高的巨著。可望1993年出版发行。

(汪国栋 供稿)

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Palaeomagnetic Archaeology Study at the No.1 Pit Where Carved Stone Figures of Warriors and Horses Buried with the Deceased First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty at Lintong, Shanxi

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The results of palaeomagnetic archaeology study at the No.1 pit where carved stone figures of warriors and horses buried with the deceased first emperor of the Qin dynasty are revealed to the public in this paper. Through a measurement of 10 samples of burnt red-clay sampled from the pit, we discovered that the blindage of the pit had been once destroyed by a big fire and thus hold an opinion that the tomb of the first Qin emperor was been burned out once by Xiang Yu after he attacked and captured Tongguan. The palaeomagnetic data we obtained reveal that the geomagnetic field in Xi'an area at the end of the Qin dynasty has a declination of 343.1° and an inclination of 33.2° .