

**Beijing-Zhuhai National Trunk Highway
Hunan Linxiang-Changsha Freeway and Linking Roads**

**A Report of Investigations and Prospecting
Results of Cultural Relics and the Schedule
for their Archeological Exploration**

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Hunan Province Institute of Archeology and Cultural Relics

January, 1999

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I. Foreword

Linxiang-Changsha Arterial Highway, the Part of Beijing-Zhuzhou Express Highway in Hunan Province starts at Tandu, Linxiang, Hunan (Xindian of Hubei Province), crosses Beijing-Guangzhou railroad and the present national highway No 107 at Xin Qianzgen Ping, then runs along the north slope of Honghe Mountains, passing the south side of Linxiang to meet Toalin railway prepared specifically for the lead and zinc mines at the Chang'an River, going through Taolin Town to enter Lanqiao, Yueyang County. When it rushes into the Miluo City, it has passed Wujiang, Longwan, crossed the Xinqiang River at Sangangzui, passed Sanhe, Baiyang and gone out of Xiache. It goes on to Dajing, and Gucang, crossing the Luoshui River and going by the west of Changdong and touches the territory of Wugongshi of Pingjiang County via Mishui. Before it reaches its terminal at NiuJiaochong, it passes Lishan, Xiangjia, when entering the County of Changsha, it goes by Kaihui, Fulin, Guangfu, Tangtian, Ansha, Shuitang, crosses the Laodao River at the west side of the national highway No 107 and reaches NiuJiaochong, its terminal, meeting the starting point of Changsha-Xiangtan express highway, covering a distance of 182.779 kilometer (see schedules 1, 2, and 3).

Highways in this part of the region are of low grade, except the national highway No 107 and sections of provincial highways, therefore it is necessary for this project to establish special connection lines to facilitate traffic. Where the connection lines are short, they are treated as parts of regional highways; while they are long, they shall be designed separately. A survey of the connection lines are shown below:

Survey of planned connection lines

| Names | Connected to | Grade of connected | Length | Grade of connectors | Investment (ten thousand yuan) | Remarks |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Linxiang | NH No107 | Grade II | 2915m | Grade II | 2722.4 | To be constructed |
| Kaihui | NH No107 | Grade II | 8000m | Grade II | 3667.3 | To be constructed |
| Guangfu | NH No107 | Grade II | 2500m | Grade II | 864.6 | To be constructed |
| Pingjiang | NH No107 | Grade II | 16540m | Grade II | 6967.6 | To be constructed |

The trunk highways and the connection lines in this project trail down the five counties of Linxiang, Yueyang, Miluo, Pingjiang and Changsha, the topography of which is of low hills and valleys by the east side of Lake Dongting. Among them Yueyang faces the 800 li (one li=500m) of the lake area with Muji mountains on the east, forming a

corridor connecting the regions of Changjiang and Huai Rivers and the interior land of mid-Hunan. This is where ancient culture of China developed vigorously and where various cultures meet and exchange frequently. So much so that since the founding of the Republic, thousands of cultural relics have been excavated along the south bank of the Changjiang River and the east side of Dongting Lake in Yueyang Region, as well as along Xinqianghe and Miluo Rivers. Among the famous ones are Fuzhangyuan, Miluo, an archeological site of Neolithic Age tracing back seven thousand years from today, and archeological sites of Shang Dynasty, such as Tonggushan, Duimenshan, Feijiahe, Laoyazhou in Yueyang and Chutang, Yusishan, Luoshishan in Miluo. Also, large ancient tombs of Chu People and native Yue People are found at Chenglingji in Yueyang City, Gangkou in Yueyang County, Nanjiang in Pingjiang County and Luoziguocheng. Apart from this, thousands of pieces of bronze ware of Shang and Zhou Dynasties have been unearthed successively during this century. Therefore, these archeological findings are not only significant in breaking through archeological problems but also valuable in defining periods of time and archeological researches in Hunan Province.

Institute of Archeology and Cultural Relics, Hunan Province, trusted by Hunan Administrative Bureau of Cultural Relics Affairs, has entered into agreement with Planning Office of Hunan Transportation Commission, regarding investigations and prospecting of cultural relics and the schedule for their archeological exploration along Linxiang-Changsha arterial highway and its connection lines, the part of Beijing-Zhuzhou express highway in Hunan Province. Under this agreement and with the support of Planning Office of Hunan Transportation Commission and Planning Institute of Hunan Transportation Commission, our institute went into a preliminary investigation along Linxiang-Changsha Express Highway from May 25, 1996 to June 19 of the same year. The area investigated includes 50 meters on each side from the center of the highway (with an average width of 100m) based on the map (10000:1) provided by the Province's Transportation Planning Institute. As for the land to be used or its scope was not included in the investigation.

Based on the pre-assessment made by World Bank of Linxiang-Changsha arterial highway and its connection lines, the part of Beijing-Zhuzhou express highway in Hunan Province, our institute will take lead in organizing archeologists with field experiences from departments at different levels to form five groups responsible for different regions and sections. Investigations are basically made of geographic prospecting. Based on natural and section topographic analysis, civilian workers were employed to dig ditches and to carry out technical exploration so as to determine areas and cultural accumulations. On the whole, the work was effective. Nevertheless, the shortfall of time made it inevitable for the

negligence along the long lines and many spots of investigated area. Formal excavations of relics can be based on the focal explorations of these areas. Statistics show that the investigations of the two times involved 350 person times and civilian workers of 1400 person days. A report of the preliminary investigation is as follows:

II. Assessment of investigations and prospecting results

Altogether 29 burial spots were found, of which six were archeological sites and three old kilns, and the rest tombs(see schedule 1). Of the six archeological sites, one was identified as from Neolithic Age, two from East Zhou Dynasty, two from Tang and Song Dynasties and one belongs to the site of a village of Ming Dynasty. The six sites cover an area of 66700 square meter, with an accumulation of cultural relics for a thickness of 0.5- 1.2 m. Large quantities of pottery and chinaware can be found. Much prospecting work and locating key distribution of relics remains undone.

In the site of Neolithic Age, the time is set as 6000 – 5000 years from now. Xiangjiang Valley and Dongting Lake were archeological sites of this period. Similar findings were made in Qianlianghu, Huarong, Fushangyuan, Miluo and Nantuo of Datuo Village in Changsha. These discoveries will undoubtedly help study cultural genealogy and sources of these areas.

The East Zhou archeological site has been a concern of archeological work lately, as many of the things excavated here were used by people at that period of time in their production or daily life. Therefore, they represented the popular culture of East Zhou Dunasty, providing a new clue to explore cultural exchanges and national integration between Chu and Yue peoples. Archeological sites of Tang and Song dynasties covered a large area and presented many relics providing witnesses of ancient tribal culture.

Tomb sites numbered over twenty, of which eight were either single tombs or burial places for couples. Heaps of earth still exist with inscriptions on stone-tablets. They were from Qing Dynasty and most probably of big families, judging from the size of earth heaps. Valuable chinaware or jade ware can be expected from them. Twelve tomb sites elsewhere were mostly without heaps. But many pieces of bricks were seen, and some were broken, some hanging from broken walls. They belong to Han and Song Dynasties. There were also two tomb groups where the surface of earth was shoveled off, with tomb pit disclosed. Especially was the case for Yanzipo, Dayuan village, Lishan town, Pingjiang County. Pits here were both narrow and long, a feature of burial of Yue people in Spring-Autumn Period to Warring-State Period. Excavation of these burials will certainly provide new materials for the studies of Chu and Yue cultures in Hunan Province.

III. Working plan for archeological exploration and budget presentation

1. Working plan for excavation

In accordance with requirements of protection of cultural relics and archeological exploration, exploration of underground relics is an unexceptional necessity, for the true value of relics lies in their assessment after their excavation. In view of the fact that archeological sites are too large to be explored with the present limited funds, as a rule, 10 per cent of the total area for actually exploration complies with the fundamental requirements of the work. Ancient tomb burials, however, are to be unearthed without exceptions, so are sites of ancient kilns as little can be left over anyway.

As for the timetable of exploration, the following is noted: simultaneous arrangements of removal from the highways, where professional workers from all over the province are to be gathered and divided into groups to rush to the rescue of relics. Priority is to be given to larger or more important sites or tombs. The rest work is to be done in accordance with the plan for the construction of the highways. Reasonable efforts are to be made so that the dateline due for the construction of the highways will not be effected.

2. Budget making for the exploration

Follow stipulations in the "Advice of adjustment of standards for charges concerning Hunan archeological investigation and exploration" issued (1993) by Hunan Price Control Bureau, Financial Commission and Cultural Commission coordinately.

According to the "Advice", the exploration fee of archeological site is 100 yuan per square meter, that of kilns 200 yuan per square meter, while the exploration fee of ancient tombs differs from grade to grade. Grades of charges following the differences of widths are listed below:

1000 yuan for one with a width of 1.5-2.5m;

2400 yuan for one with a width of 2.5-3.5m;

4800 yuan for one with a width of 3.5-4.5m.

In this report, calculations are made for 2400 yuan for one with a width of 2.5-3.5m as an average, to which is added a 20 percent of administrative fee, 10 percent of security expense and 5 percent of unforeseeable expense. Accordingly, along Linxiang-Changsha express highways, the sum for exploration project, including work on 5300 square meters of archeological sites, 1000 square meters of kilns, 154 tombs, totals:

$[(5300 \times 100) + (1000 \times 200) + (154 \times 2400)](1 + 35\%)$

$= (53 + 20 + 36.96) \times 135\%$

$= 148.446$ (ten thousand yuan)

The above amount must be included in the budget making of

highway designing department in their total investment into the highway construction so that the approval from the higher level authorities can be available and the department in charge of cultural relics can make reasonable endeavors to carry on the protection and rescue of the relevant cultural relics, and the construction of highway can be carried out smoothly.

IV. Remarks

- 1. Excluded in this report are requisition of land, removal, and planning of borrow areas along Linxiang-Changsha arterial highway and its connection lines, the part of Beijing-Zhuzhou express highway in Hunan Province**
- 2. Project concerning Xiangtan-Leiyang arterial highway and its first-grade connection line, Hongshi-Hengyang, the part of Beijing-Zhuzhou express highway in Hunan Province will be dealt with in another report.**

Hunan Province Institute of Archeology and Cultural Relics,

June, 1998

Copy to: Planning office of Hunan Transportation Commission

Carbon copy to: National Control Bureau of Cultural Relics(for filing)

Hunan Cultural Commission

Hunan Administrative Bureau of Cultural Relics Affairs

Attached Table-1 Cultural Relics along Lixiang-Changsha Expressway

| Serial No | Name | Location | Milestone | Area (M ²) or Quantity | Area of planned exploration (M ²) | Dynasty | Remarks |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Dongtuo | Dontou g. Shuitian v. Yangluosi t. Linxiang c.* | K13+500 | 8000 | 800 | Tang-Song | 0.5m of accumulated earth |
| 2 | Loutipang | 4 g. Jinqiao v. Xinqiang t. Yueyang c. | K78+900 | 6500 | 700 | East Zhou | 1.2m of accumulated earth |
| 3 | Yuquanwan | Huangtuling Yuquanwan v. Xinqiang t. Yueyang c. | K74+600 | 10000 | 500 | Ming | 0.5m of accumulated earth |
| 4 | Tuanpoli | Tuanpoli9 g. Tianling v. Tianjing t. Miluo c. | K113+400 | 15000 | 1500 | East Zhou | 0.5-0.8m of accumulated earth |
| 5 | Lingjialing | 8 g. Shuanghe Tianjing t. Miluo c. | K116+700 | 7200 | 800 | Neolithic | 0.5-0.7m of accumulated earth |
| 6 | Haigongqiao | Haigongqiao Tianjing t. Miluo c. | K114+550 | 20000 | 1000 | Song | 0.3-0.5m of accumulated earth |
| Subtotal | | | | 66700 | 5300 | | |
| 7 | Yaocai Kiln | Zhenping v. Wuxing t. Linxiang c. | K22+950 | 300 | 300 | Yuan | Broken in places |
| 8 | Songlin Kiln | Tangqiao v. Taolin t. Linxiang c. | K39+750 | 400 | 400 | Song | Broken in places |
| 9 | Cipoli Kiln | Sizhi v. Wushi t. Pingjiang c. | K120+840 | 300 | 300 | Ming-Qing | Broken in places |
| Total | | | | 1000 | 1000 | | |
| 10 | Caojiapo Tomb | Beicaojiadu Tandu t. Linxiang c. | K2+400 | 1 | 1 | Qing | Stone Tablet |
| 11 | Erfang Tomb | Youpu v. Tandu t. Linxiang c. | K13+100 | 1 | 1 | Qing | Stone Tablet |
| 12 | Liangjiawan Graveyard | Shuitian v. Yanglouisi t. Linxiang c. | K18+100-K18+300 | 20 | 20 | Han | Covered with earth 10m in diameter |
| 13 | Qiaotou Tomb | Qiaotou v. Wuxing t. Linxiang c. | K22+150 | 1 | 1 | Qing | Covered with earth 8m in diameter |
| 14 | Chang'an Tomb | Chang'an v. Chang'an t. Linxiang c. | K36+250 | 1 | 1 | Qing | Covered with earth 3m in diameter |

g. stands for group; v. for village; t. for town; c. for county

Attached Table-1 Cultural Relics along Lixiang-Changsha Expressway

| Serial No | Name | Location | Milestone | Area (M ²) or Quantity | Area of planned exploration (M ²) | Dynasty | Remarks |
|-----------|------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 15 | Songlin Tomb | Tangqiao v. Taolin t. Linxiang c. | K39+800 | 1 | 1 | Song | Covered with earth 5m in diameter |
| 16 | Tangqiao Tomb | Tangqiao v. Taolin t. Linxiang c. | K40+150-K40+450 | About 20 | 20 | Han | With brick chamber |
| 17 | Zoujia Tomb | Donghu v. Changtang t. Linxiang c. | K52+950 | 2 | 2 | Qing | Covered with earth 5m in diameter |
| 18 | Tangsanzu Tomb | Tangxia v. Taolin t. Linxiang c. | K50+660 | 1 | 1 | Qing | Covered with earth 6m in diameter |
| 19 | Zhoujiachong Tomb | Zhoujiachong v. Wujiang t. Yueyang c. | K62+400 | 15 | 15 | Warring State-West Han | Without accumulated earth |
| 20 | Dawuwan Tomb | Gaoqiao v. Xinqiang t. Yueyang c. | K81+150-K81+350 | 10 | 10 | Song | With brick chamber |
| 21 | Weijia Tomb | Gaoqiao v. Xinqiang t. Yueyang c. | K81+650 | 1 | 1 | Qing | Stone tablet 6 th year Of "Xianfeng" |
| 22 | Chenbili Graveyard | Chenbili Xinqiang t. Yueyang c. | K83+50 | 4 | 4 | Ming-Qing | Covered with earth, some 6m in diameter |
| 23 | Yangmutang Graveyard | Ynjiatang g. Baiyang v. Changhu t. Yueyang c. | K83+650-K83+800 | 10 | 10 | Han-Jin | With broken figured bricks |
| 24 | Shangluotang Graveyard | Shangluotang g. Songshan v. Changhu t. Yueyang c. | K86+600 | 4 | 4 | Song | With big unfigured broken bricks |
| 25 | Liuxingcai Graveyard | Liuxingcai Zhongcun v. Baiyang t. Yueyang c. | K87+850-K88+60 | 10 | 10 | Song | With big unfigured broken bricks |
| 26 | Yinjialong Graveyard | Yinjialong Zhaoli v. Baiyang t. Yueyang c. | K91+600-K91+750 | 15 | 15 | Song | Covered with earth 5m in diameter |
| 27 | Lanjiali Tomb | Lanjiali Dajing t. Miluo City | K95+800 | 2 | 2 | Qing | Covered with earth 6-7m in diameter |
| 28 | Zuishangwu Graveyard | Zuishangwu Changle t. Miluo City | K105+900 | 10 | 10 | Song | Broken terrace, broken bricks seen |
| 29 | Yanzipo Graveyard | 13 g. Dayuan v. Lishan t. Pingjiang c. | K128+600 K128+800 | 25 | 25 | Spring-Autumn Warring-state | Soil and water loss Some entrances seen |
| Total | | | | 154 | 154 | | |

附图1: 拟建项目地理位置图

Appendix Figure 1: Geographical Location Map

