

Changsha -capital city of Hunan Province (湖南省) in south-central China.

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Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, is one of China's oldest continuously inhabited cities, with a recorded history extending more than 3,000 years. During the Warring States period (475-221 BC), Changsha emerged as an important regional center, later flourishing under the Han Dynasty when it became renowned for commerce, culture, and learning. The discovery of the famous Mawangdui Han Tombs, containing remarkably preserved artifacts and manuscripts over 2,000 years old, highlighted the city's significance in ancient Chinese civilization.

Throughout its history, Changsha served as a strategic administrative and trading center along the Xiang River. In the twentieth century, the city played a notable role in modern Chinese history, producing influential political and military leaders, including Mao Zedong, who spent part of his youth studying and working in the city. Despite suffering extensive damage during wartime, Changsha rebuilt and transformed itself into one of central China's most dynamic urban centres.

The Historic Water Meter Museum's visit to Changsha provided another valuable opportunity to observe China's evolving urban water infrastructure. Across residential developments, commercial areas, and public spaces, water metering was found to be an integral component of the city's modern utility network

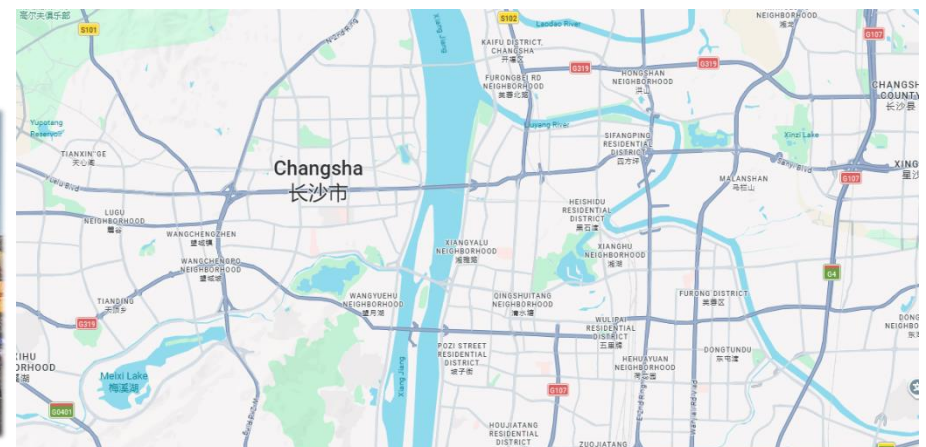


A decorative water utility cover in Changsha depicting pavilion and bearing the insignia of the city's water utility. Tianxin Pavilion (天心阁), one of Changsha's most famous historic landmarks, sits atop the remains of the old city wall.



View of Changsha from Yuelu Mountain

Alex, Penny & Erica from the HWMM ready to enjoy the sights and discover water meters.





Alex sights an enclosure and upon opening a water meter.



A **Xinhai (新海牌) 15 mm domestic Multi-Jet Water Meter** is found inside the enclosure.



水 (Shuǐ) = Water

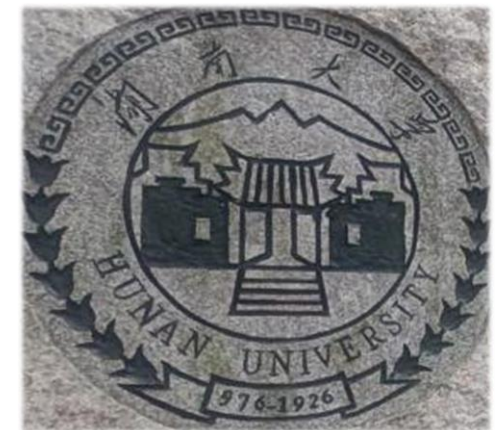


Mao was born in Shaoshan, Hunan Province, about 100 km from Changsha. Mao studied and was politically active in Changsha as a young man.





After descending Yuelu Mountain the HWMM visited the **Yuelu Academy**, one of China's four most renowned ancient academies. Founded in 976 during the Northern Song Dynasty, it has endured through the Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties. In 1926, it became part of Hunan University. Throughout its long history, the academy has been a centre of Huxiang culture and a cradle for the cultivation of scholars and leaders. Today, combining its rich cultural heritage with modern educational resources, Yuelu Academy serves as an important centre for the study of Chinese classics and is celebrated as a "Millennium Institution."

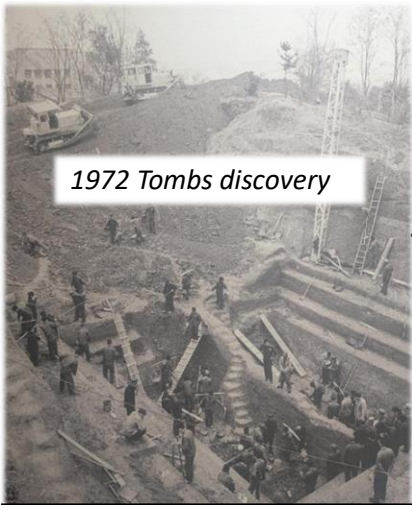


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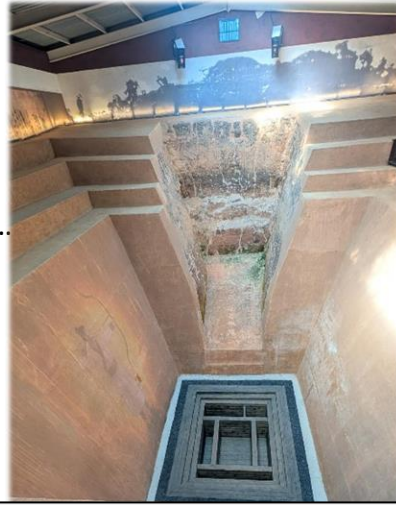


Changsha City Water Supply Company Utility Cover, depicting Tianxin Pavilion. We could not locate a Water Meter within the precinct.

Changsha Skyline glimpse at night.



1972 Tombs discovery



All the Discoveries housed in Changsha Museum.

The Mawangdui Han Dynasty Tombs in Changsha are among the most significant archaeological discoveries of the 20th century. The exceptionally well-preserved tombs contain hundreds of lacquerware items, silk garments, bamboo slips, and manuscripts that provide a remarkable insight into life, culture, technology, and beliefs during China's Han Dynasty more than 2,200 years ago. The tombs are especially famous for their extraordinary preservation, including the remains of Lady Dai (Xin Zhui). Together, these discoveries offer a unique window into one of China's most influential early civilizations.

Near the original Tomb discovery site, I found banks of Water Meters installed for each individual unit in apartment complexes. Identified as **Xinhai (新海牌) 15 mm domestic Multi-Jet Water Meters** inside the housing enclosures.

