

Jingjiang Princes' City Complex - Guilin, Guangxi China

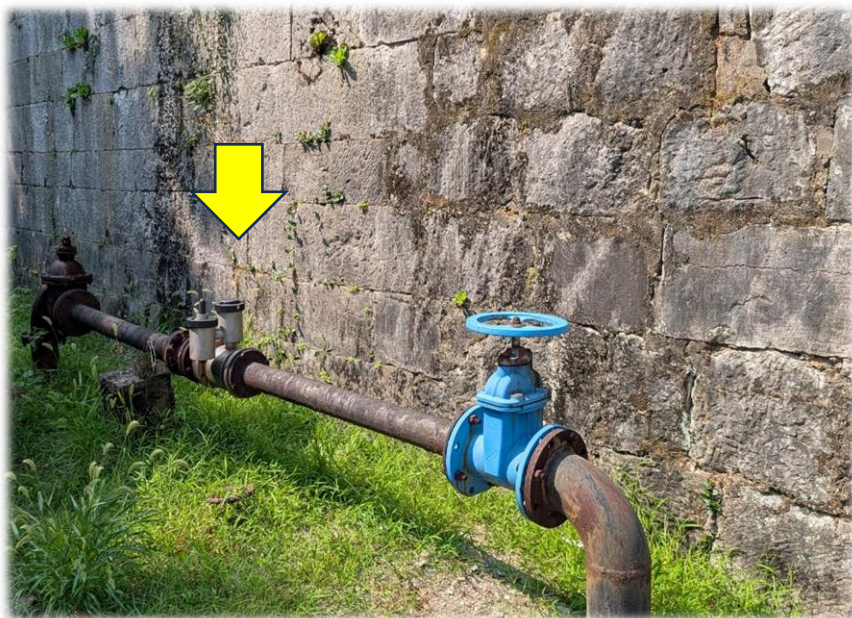
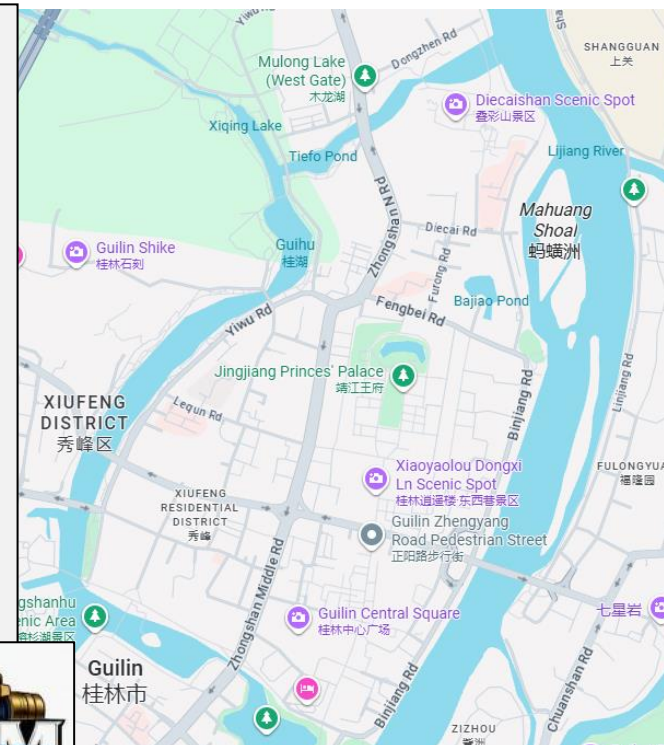
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Jingjiang Princes' City (靖江王城) is one of the most important historic sites in Guilin. Designed as a royal fortified compound resembling an imperial palace, built between 1372 and 1392 during the early Ming Dynasty, it served as the residence of the Princes of Jingjiang, descendants of the Ming founder, Zhu Yuanzhang. Older than Beijing's Forbidden City, it encloses Solitary Beauty Peak and served as both a royal residence and later the Guangxi Imperial Examination Centre. Fourteen princes from twelve generations lived there during more than 250 years of Ming rule. Massive stone city walls surround the site.

A unique feature of the palace is that it was built around Solitary Beauty Peak (独秀峰), a dramatic limestone hill rising from the centre of the complex. The famous inscription: "桂林山水甲天下"
"Guilin's scenery is the finest under heaven"

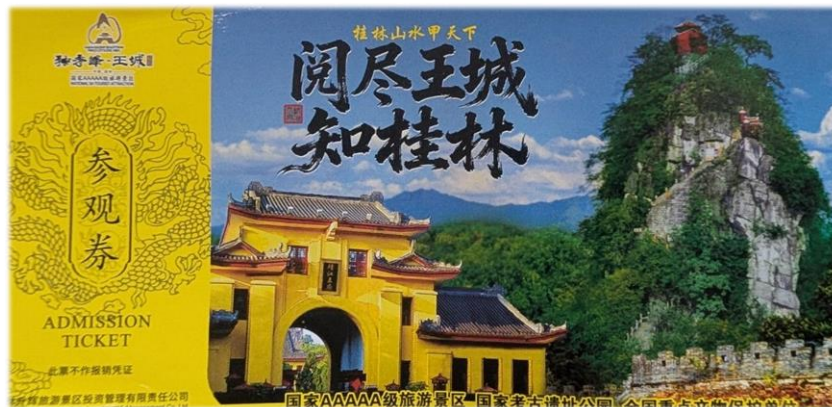
Historically, Guilin was known by several names, including Shi'an, Guizhou, and Jingjiang. A county administration was established here in 111 BC, and the city gradually became a strategically important centre in southwestern China.

The HWMM visited the site on 21st Sept 2026 and discovered three water meters inside the Guangzhi Gate at the base of the compound's walls.



Location of the water meters





Found on the site is a **Sanchuan Co., Ltd. 80mm Mult-jet meter**

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The primary meter is a **ANSOI 安信 Shenzhen AXF-100, Size: DN100**, Electromagnetic type, Power Supply: 24V D, Output: 4-20 mA, Protection: IP65, Accuracy: 0.5%, Made: 2007.



View after climbing Beauty Peak



The 3rd meter is a **50mm Helix Turbine** type but impossible to make out the manufacturer.

