

World Heritage Scanned Nomination

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UNESCO Region: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SITE NAME: Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 7th July 2004

STATE PARTY: CHINA

CRITERIA: C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Report of the 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Criterion (i): The tombs represent a masterpiece of the human creative genius in their wall paintings and structures.

Criterion (ii): The Capital Cities of the Koguryo Kingdom are an early example of mountain cities, later imitated by neighbouring cultures. The tombs, particularly the important stele and a long inscription in one of the tombs, show the impact of Chinese culture on the Koguryo (who did not develop their own writing). The paintings in the tombs, while showing artistic skills and specific style, are also an example for strong impact from other cultures.

Criterion (iii): The Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom represent exceptional testimony to the vanished Koguryo civilization.

Criterion (iv): The system of capital cities represented by Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City also influenced the construction of later capitals built by the Koguryo regime; the Koguryo tombs provide outstanding examples of the evolution of piled-stone and earthen tomb construction.

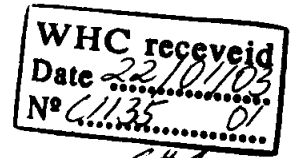
Criterion (v): The capital cities of the Koguryo Kingdom represent a perfect blending of human creation and nature whether with the rocks or with forests and rivers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

The site includes archaeological remains of three cities and 40 tombs: Wunu Mountain City, Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City, 14 tombs are imperial, 26 of nobles. All belong to the Koguryo culture, named after the dynasty that ruled over parts of northern China and the northern half of the Korean Peninsula from 37 BC to 668 AD. Wunu Mountain City is only partly excavated. Guonei City, within the modern city of Ji'an, played the role of a supporting capital after the main Koguryo capital moved to Pyongyang. Wandu Mountain City, one of the capitals of the Koguryo Kingdom, contains many vestiges including a large palace and 37 tombs. Some of the tombs have elaborate ceilings, designed to roof wide spaces without columns and carry the heavy load of a stone or earth tumulus (mound) which was placed above them.

1.b State, Province or Region: Huanren County, Liaoning Province and Ji'an, Jilin Province

1.d Exact location: N41 09 25 E126 11 14



**Convention Concerning the Protection of the
World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Nomination of Cultural Property for Inscription
on the World Heritage List: China**

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1/2/03*

Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo

**The State Administration of Cultural Heritage
of the People's Republic of China**

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1. Identification of the property

a. Country

The People's Republic of China

b. Province, city

Huanren County, Liaoning Province and Ji'an, Jilin Province

c. Name of property

Capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo

Capital cities: Wunu Mountain City, Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City

Imperial tombs: Maxian Tomb No.0626, Qianqiu Tomb, Xida Tomb, Maxian Tomb No. 2100, Maxian Tomb No.2378, Qixingshan Tomb No.0211, Qixingshan Tomb No.0871, Imperial Tomb of Taiwang and Haotaiwang Stele, Linjiang Tomb, Yushan Tomb No.2100, Yushan Tomb No.0992, Tomb of General and Subordinate Tomb No.1, totaling 14 tombs.

Nobles' Tombs: Wrestling Figure Tomb, Dancing Figure Tomb, Manger Tomb, Wangzi Tomb, Huanwen Tomb, Ranmou Tomb, Scattered Lotus Tomb, Changchuan Tomb No.2, Changchuan Tomb No.4, Changchuan Tomb No.1, Yushan Tomb No.3319, Wukui Tomb No.1, Wukui Tomb No.2, Wukui Tomb No.3, Wukui Tomb No.4, Wukui Tomb No.5, Four Gods Tomb, Yushan Tomb No.2112, Sikui Tomb No.1, Sikui Tomb No.2, Sikui Tomb No.3, Sikui Tomb No.4, Elder Brother Tomb, Younger Brother Tomb, Zhetianjing Tomb and Tortoise Shell Tomb, totaling 26 tombs.

d. Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second

d-1 Wunu Mountain City is located on the Wunu Mountain, 8.5 kilometers to the northeast of the county town of Huanren in Liaoning Province, the geographic coordinates are N 41°17'30" to 41°21'25" , E 125°22'30" to 125°26'15", the geographic coordinates of its central part are at N 41°19'36" and E 125°24'44".

d-2 Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo are located within the city of Ji'an, Jilin Province, at E 126°07'59" to E 126°20'33"and N 41°05'20" to N 41°15'00".

e. Maps

e-1 Location of the capital cities , imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo in China

e-2 Location of the Wunu Mountain City, one part of the inscription project, in Liaoning Province

e-2-1 Location of the Wunu Mountain City in Huanren County

e-2-2 Protective scope and construction control zone (buffer zone) of Wunu Mountain City

e-3 Location of Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo in Jilin Province

e-3-1 Location of Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo in the city of Ji'an

e-3-2 Protective scope and construction control zone (buffer zone) of Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo

f. The protective scope and construction control area (buffer zone) of the property

f-1 The protective scope of Wunu Mountain City: Outside the walls of the mountain city or mountain walls 350 meters to the west side of the parking lot in the west; 100 meters in the south; 150 meters in the east; and 100 meters in the north. The area covers 276 hectares.

Construction control zone (buffer zone): It extends from the boundaries of the protective scope. The eastern and southern ends spread to the lakeside of Huanlong Lake at Dadonggou; the western end goes to the Hada River to the west of Liujiagou Village; and northern end reaches the deer farm to the highway out of the county town. It covers 5,600 hectares.

f-2 The protective scope of Guonei City: It covers 59.24 hectares, east to the western end of Liming Street, south to the northern side of Jinjiang Road, west to the eastern bank of Donggou River, north to the southern side of Wenhua West Road.

f-3 The protective scope of Wandu Mountain City, Taiwang Imperial Tomb and Haotaiwang Stele, Linjiang Tomb, Yushan Tomb No.2110, Yushan Tomb No.0992, Tomb of General and its Subordinate Tomb No.1, Wrestling Figure Tomb, Dancing Figure Tomb, Manger Tomb, Scattered Lotus Tomb, Yushan Tomb No.3319, Wukui Tombs No.1 to No.5, Four Gods Tomb, Yushan Tomb No.2112, Sikui Tombs No.1 to No.4, Elder Brother Tomb, Younger Brother Tomb, Zhetianjing Tomb, Tortoise Shell Tomb, Wangzi Tomb, Qixingshan Tomb No.0211, Qixingshan Tomb No.0871, Maxian Tomb No.0626, Qianqiu Tomb, Xida Tomb, Maxian Tomb No.2100 and Maxian Tomb No.2378: It presents as an irregular strip, covering an area of 3219.21 hectares, extending from Tukou Mount in northeast to Anzi Valley in southwest.

f-4 The protective scope of Ranmou Tomb and Huanwen Tomb: It covers area of 216.98 hectares, southeast to 500 meters east to the Yajiang Road, southwest to Banjie Valley, northwest to the line of 730-meter-high on Long Mount, and northeast to southern ridge of Yaquan Valley.

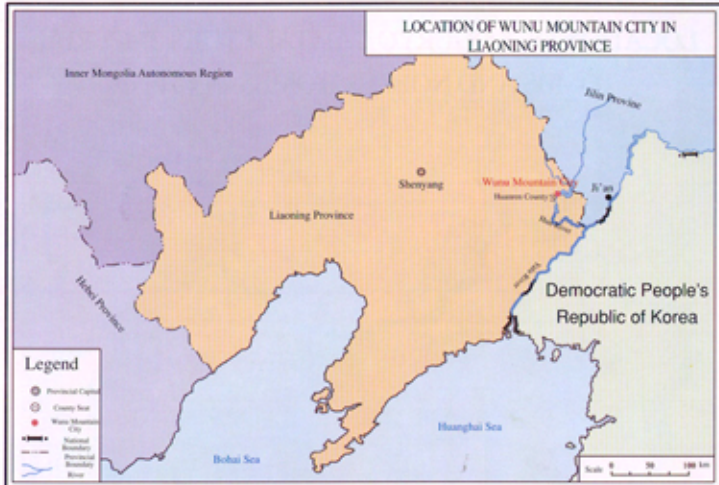
f-5 The protective scope of Changchuan Tomb No.1, Changchuan Tomb No.2 and Changchuan Tomb No.4: It covers 393.43 hectares, east to Yajiang Road, southwest to Banjie Valley, northwest to the line of 641-651-meter-high on Xinkai Mount, northeast to the ends of Dadaomao Valley.

Construction control zone (buffer zone): Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City and all the Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs listed in this nomination report are located in one construction control zone (buffer zone). The east side spreads to Dadaomao Valley that is east to Changchuan Village of Huangbai Township, the south side to the right bank of Yalu River, the west side to Anzi Valley of Maxian Township, the north side to the line connecting Wandu Mountain, Long Mount and Xinkai Mount. It covers 8542.44 hectares.

LOCATION OF KOGURYO CAPITAL CITIES, IMPERIAL TOMBS AND NOBLES' TOMBS IN CHINA



e-1 Location of Koguryo Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs in China

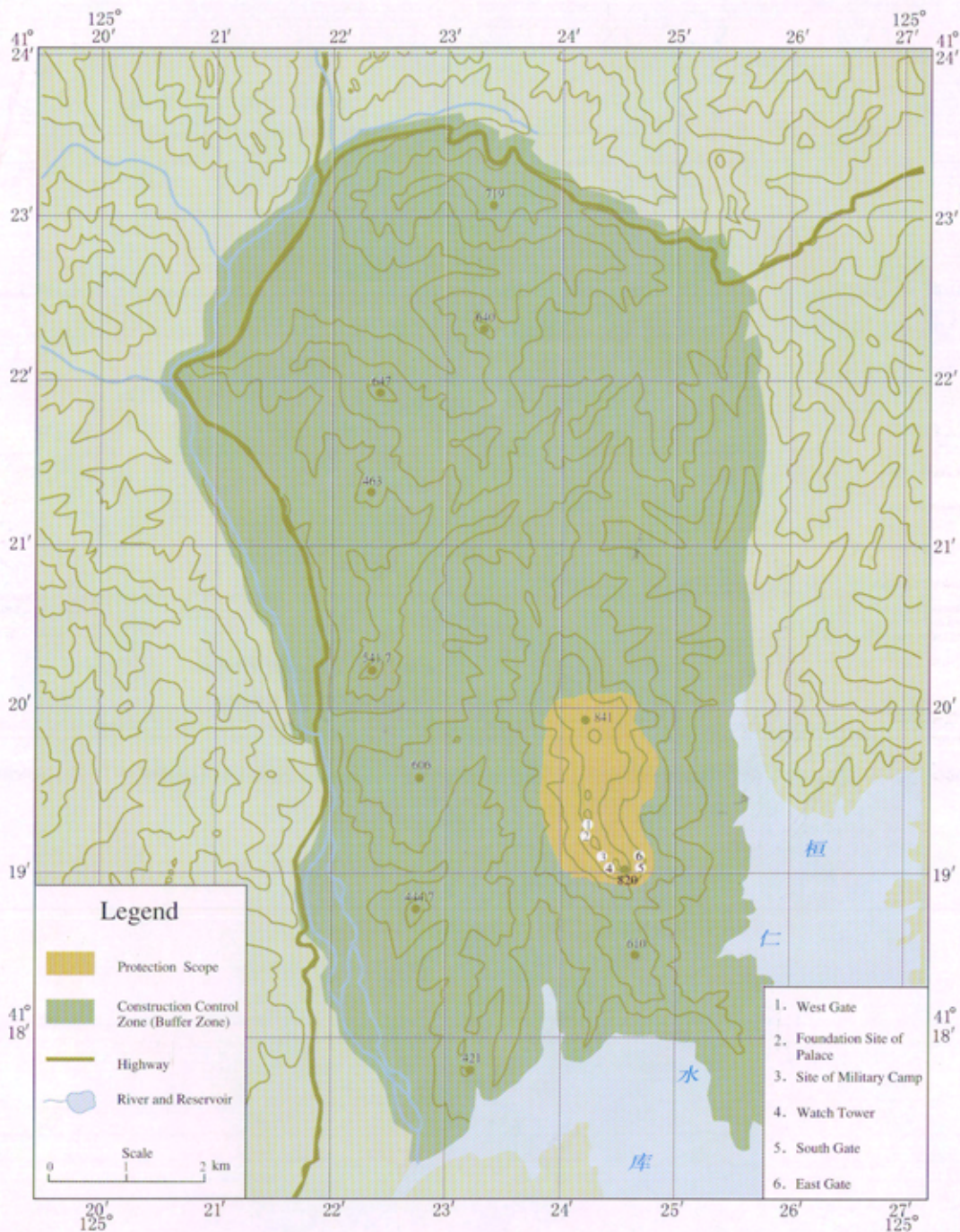


e-2 Location of Wunu Mountain City in Liaoning Province



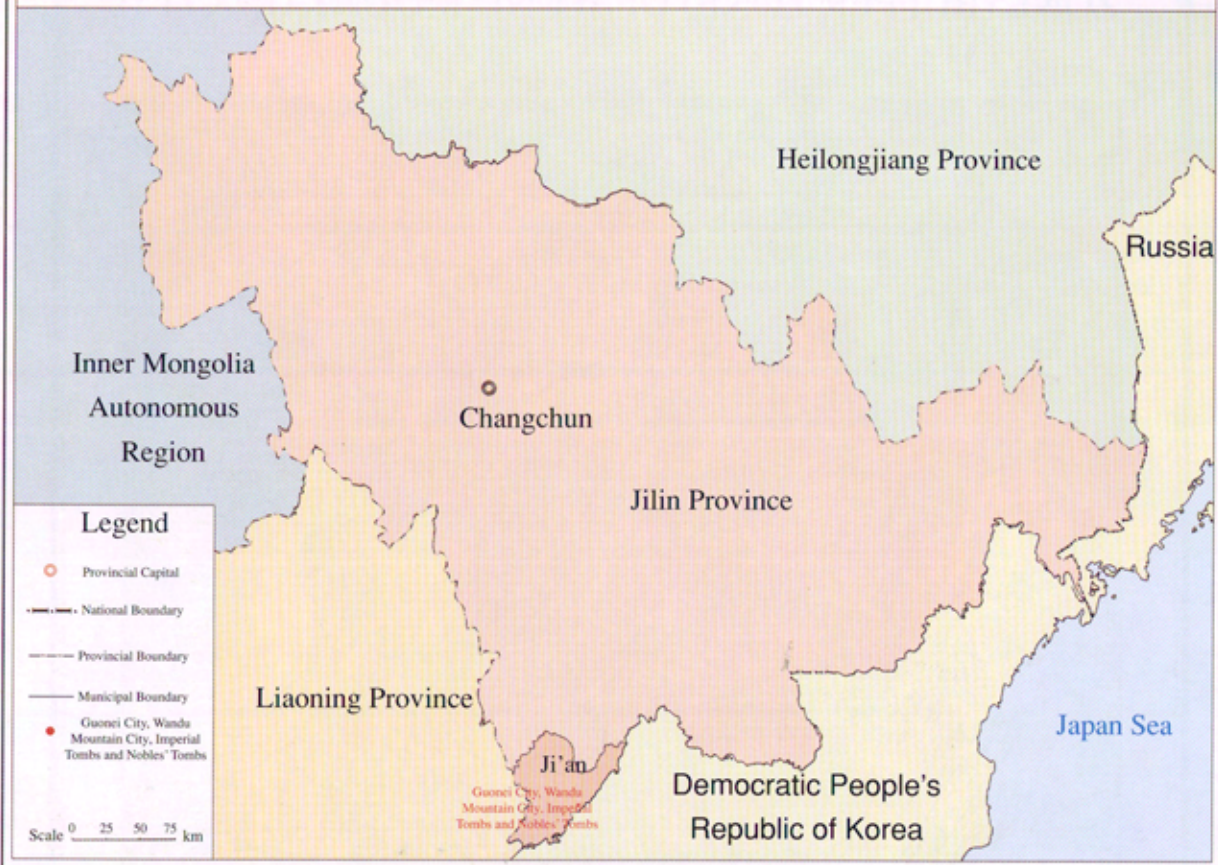
e-2-1 Location of Wunu Mountain City in Huanren County

PROTECTION SCOPE AND CONSTRUCTION CONTROL ZONE (BUFFER ZONE) OF WUNU MOUNTAIN CITY



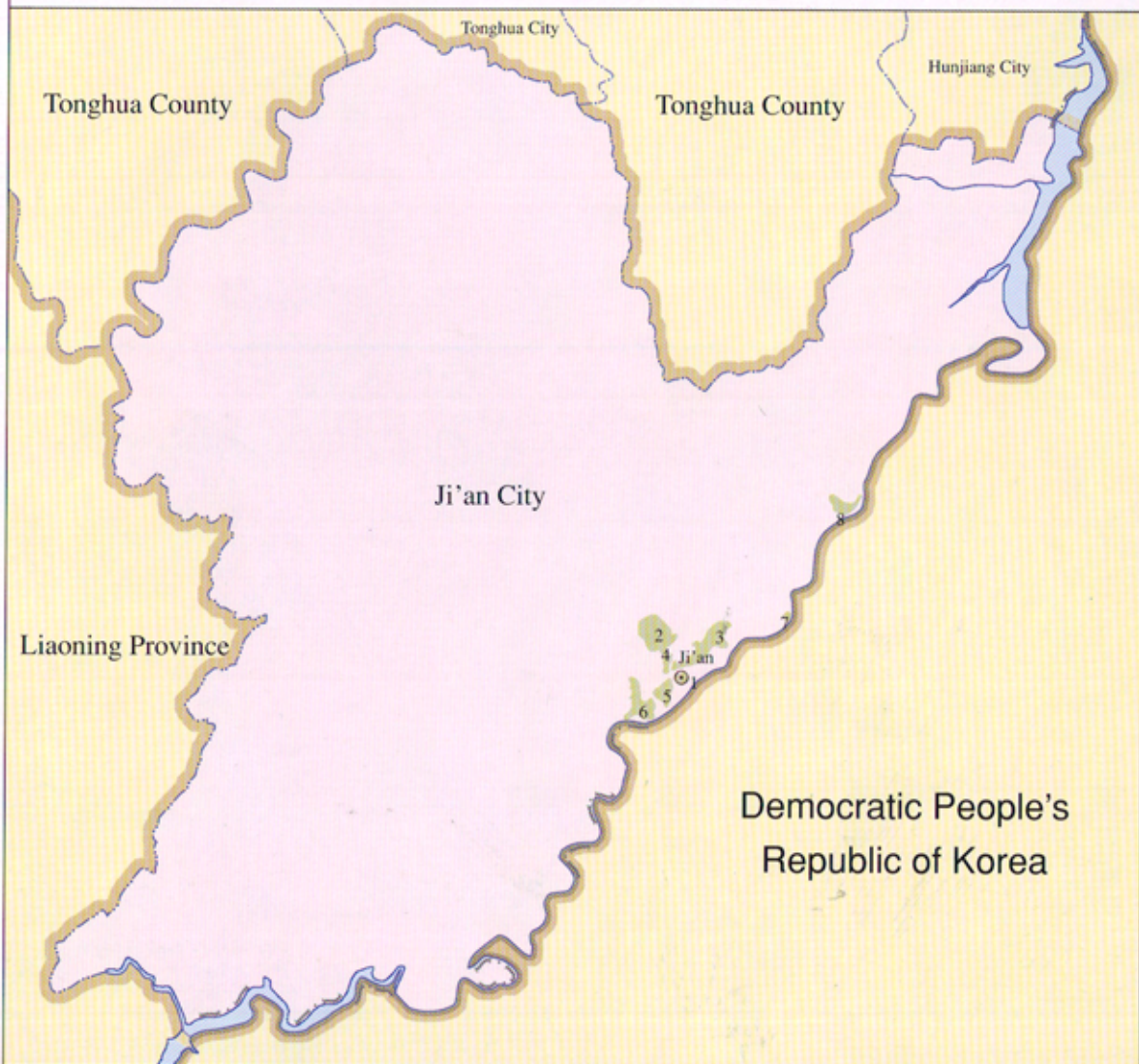
e-2-2 Protection Scope and Construction Control Zone (Buffer Zone) of Wunu Mountain City

LOCATION OF GUONEI CITY, WANDU MOUNTAIN CITY, IMPERIAL TOMBS AND NOBLES' TOMBS IN JILIN PROVINCE



e-3 Location of Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs in Jilin Province

LOCATION OF GUONEI CITY, WANDU MOUNTAIN CITY, IMPERIAL TOMBS AND NOBLES' TOMBS IN JI'AN CITY



Legend



Municipal Government



Sites and Location

1. Guonei City

2. Wandu Mountain City

3. Taiwang Imperia Tomb (YM 0541) and Haotaiwang Stele, Linjiang Tomb (YM 0043), Yushan Tomb No.2110 (YM 2110), Yushan Tomb No.0992 (YM 0992), Tomb of General (YM 0001), Subordinate Tomb No.1 to Tomb of General (YM 0002), Wrestling Figure Tomb (YM 0457), Dancing Figure Tomb (YM 0458), Manger Tomb (YM 1894), Scattered Lotus Tomb (YM 1896), Yushan Tomb No.3319 (YM 3319), Wukui Tomb No.1 (YM 2101), Wukui Tomb No.2 (YM 2102), Wukui Tomb No.3 (YM 2103), Wukui Tomb No.4 (YM 2104), Wukui Tomb No.5 (YM 2105), Four Gods Tomb (YM 2113), Yushan Tomb No.2112 (YM 2112), Sikui Tomb No.1 (YM 2106), Sikui Tomb No.2 (YM 2107), Sikui Tomb No.3 (YM 2108), Sikui Tomb No.4 (YM 2109)

4. Elder Brother Tomb (SM 0635), Younger Brother Tomb (SM 0636), Zhetianjing Tomb (SM 1298), Tortoise Shell Tomb (SM 1204), Wangzi Tomb (SM 0332)

5. Qixingshan Tomb No.0221 (QM 0211), Qixingshan Tomb No.0871 (QM 0871)

6. Maxian Tomb No.0626 (MM 0626), Qianqiu Tomb (MM 1000), Xida Tomb (MM 0500), Maxian Tomb No.2100 (MM 2100), Maxian Tomb No.2378 (MM 2378)

7. Huanwen Tomb (XM 033), Rannou Tomb (XM 011)

8. Changchuan Tomb No.1, Changchuan Tomb No.2, Changchuan Tomb No.4



National Boundary



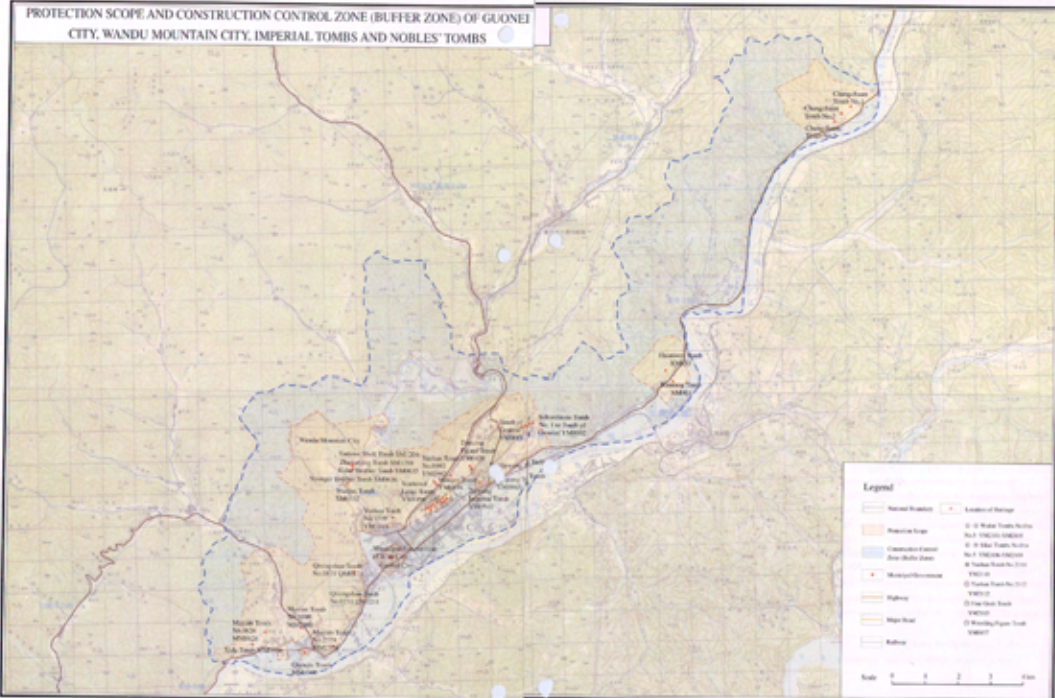
Provincial Boundary



Municipal Boundary

Scale 0 10 20 km

PROTECTION SCOPE AND CONSTRUCTION CONTROL ZONE (BUFFER ZONE) OF GUONEI CITY, WANDU MOUNTAIN CITY, IMPERIAL TOMBS AND NOBLES' TOMBS



2. Justification for inscription

a. Statement of Significance

As one of the ethnic groups and local powers with the most distinctive characteristics and influence in ancient Northeast China, Koguryo once created a splendid history. A great deal of its main historical remains have existed in China's Jilin and Liaoning provinces. They serve as irreplaceable evidence of this period of history, thus bearing significant historical and cultural value. The sites of the capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo are all the more precious.

Of the capital cities, Wunu Mountain City was the first capital city built by China's minority nationality Koguryo in ancient Northeast China. As the earliest one of the existing 100-odd mountain cities along the Yalu River, the city is large, complete and fairly well preserved. In the city are several sites of important buildings as well as dwelling and military facilities, which bear rich cultural connotations. Builders of the Wunu Mountain City inherited the tradition of northern Chinese people in mountain city building. But in the layout, city wall building and stone material processing, they made more breakthrough and creation, thus creating a unique form of mountain city. It was a symbol that the mountain city construction in Northeast China and Northeast Asia had entered an epoch-making phase. It also bears the milestone significance in the architectural history of ancient Northeast China. From then on, the people of Koguryo gradually expanded their area of activities and created their characteristic culture in a period of more than 700 years.

Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City were the capitals of the early and middle Koguryo (1-5 century AD), noted by the fact that its plain city and mountain city were supporting each other and jointly functioning as the capital. Of the Middle Ages cities in Northeast Asia, Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City are both the masterpieces of capital construction. Guonei City is one of the few plain city sites with stone city walls on the ground. The remaining city walls are still firm, solid, good-looking and solemn with the grandiose style of a capital. The Wandu Mountain City, built along the terrain of the mountain and rationally designed, perfectly realizes the harmonious blending of natural environment and human creation. We can still see the magnificent style of the original palaces from the archeological excavation. Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City had served the Koguryo regime as capitals for the longest period of time. They witnessed the splendid civilization which was created by Koguryo and submerged in the long process of history.

In addition to Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City, now there are nearly 7,000 tombs of the Koguryo period - Donggou Ancient Tombs - in the Tonggou Plain surrounded by mountains. As outstanding ancient tombs in Northeast Asia, they are the precious cultural and art treasure house left over by Koguryo. They have also witnessed the historical advance of its people and regime. Among the ancient tombs, the 10-odd large-scale Koguryo imperial tombs represented by General's Tomb and Taiwang Tomb as well as a large number of wall painting tombs of the nobles are the epitome of Koguryo's high architectural and art achievements. The Haotaiwang Stele on the east of Taiwang Tomb carries a piece of inscription with Chinese characters. This is the longest Koguryo literature preserved till today. What is especially important is that the local culture's blending with neighbouring culture, particularly the cultural factors of China's Central Plains, has been fully displayed. These tombs, which have been known worldwide, are the masterpieces of ancient Koguryo culture.

b. Comparative analysis

Some 3,000 to 4,000 years ago, mountain cities emerged in the upper reach area of Liaohe River in

Some 3,000 to 4,000 years ago, mountain cities emerged in the upper reach area of Liaohe River in northern China. They were mostly located on the low mountain slopes and surrounded by stone walls. Their surfaces were regular; the body of the wall was thin and low; and the stones were roughly processed thin tablets or rocks. Although the Wunu Mountain City in Huanren County, Liaoning Province, kept some factors of traditional mountain cities, it bore its own instinct characteristics in more aspects, breaking the set pattern of traditional mountain cities in northern China and pushing the mountain city construction to a more mature peak. Wunu Mountain City was built on the peak. Employing the favorable topographic position, the city had gone beyond the traditional format with its large scale and tall city walls. The stone materials adopted for the surface of city walls were the finely processed stones in shape of wedges with larger ends facing out. Within the walls were layers of long tablets to reduce external tension and prevent collapse. This advanced stone processing and building method was first adopted in the building of Wunu Mountain City.

Wunu Mountain City is also unique among the mountain cities in Koguryo due to its site selection. Usually, such mountain cities were built in a half-round valley against the cliff, embracing flat slopes where most of the dwellings were built. Most of the gateways were built at the beginning of the valley. The city was built in a basin-like valley. But Wunu Mountain City was built on the top of the high mountain to take the advantage of the steep mountains for defense. Compared with other mountain cities, the city looked more imposing and had a stronger defensive ability, which were the two factors in the site selection of Wunu Mountain City.

The Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City in Ji'an, Jilin Province bear the elements as capital city, large palaces and mature defense system. They are no doubt an outstanding case of early civilization of Northeast Asia. The earliest capital city in Northeast Asia was the Fuyu City in Northeast China. Due to historical reasons, however, there have been various views on the location of the city. But the Wunu Mountain City, Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City have been recorded in Chinese and Korean ancient literatures and proved by archeological findings. Their name and date are also accurate. The Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City, which were built slightly later than Wunu Mountain City, kept rich relics. The two cities, supporting each other, represented a new form of capital building - the cities on the plain and mountain being used alternatively. The planning of the Guonei City had changed the random and disorderly stone city in early Northeast Asia by a layout separating the palaces areas from residential areas. It set the precedence in grid plan in the capital city. Wandu Mountain City is in a typical shape of winnow, which has harmoniously blended with natural environment. It is the only capital city during Koguryo designed with the large palaces being in the center of the layout.

In the 425 years when the Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City were the capital, Koguryo completely adopted the Chinese language system. These two cities were also the sites that collected the most eave tiles with the Chinese language during the Koguryo period. Haotaiwang Stele is the earliest stele in the Northeast Asian civilization history. Bearing the most characters, the stele had the most detailed record of the history of Koguryo. It is also the best evidence to show the evolution of Chinese calligraphy from the official script to regular script.

Centered on the Guonei City, the large imperial piled-stone tombs and earth-sealed noble tombs form a fairly complete imperial tomb area. It was not found in Northeast Asian civilization. So the history, number, scale, quality and grandeur of imperial mausoleum area bears incomparable value among the relics in the same period in Northeast Asia.

After nearly five centuries' change, the large piled-stone tombs of Koguryo had reached a new height in

the stone tomb construction history in terms of techniques and aesthetics in the fourth to fifth century. They represented the highest level of stone tomb building in Koguryo and even in the whole country.

With the above-mentioned relics and sites, the capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of early and middle Koguryo period have become the most outstanding masterpieces during the booming time of Middle Ages civilization in Northeast Asia.

c. Authenticity and integrity

c-1 Environment

c-1-1 The mountain body and plantation of the Wunu Mountain City are sound and complete. The surrounding environment is beautiful and has not been affected by human production and living activities.

c-1-2 Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City and Koguryo imperial tombs and nobles' tombs locate in a narrow area (40 kilometers long from east to west) with a river at front and mountain at back. The plantations are plentiful, and the mountain area beautiful. The original environment of the sites has been basically intact. Among them, the original site of Guonei City has been covered by the modern city, some imperial tombs and nobles' tombs are disturbed by modern construction near the sites. It is necessary to improve the environment

c-2 City site and tombs

c-2-1 The Wunu Mountain City still has complete city walls preserved. The base of the city's construction site and the underground remains found through archaeological excavation include the eastern walls, southern walls, eastern gate, southern gate, western gate as well as its guard facilities on its two sides, horseway, stone steps, watchtower, water pool, bases of palaces, bases of houses and the sites of army camps. These are all the relics of Koguryo period, whose authenticity and integrity cannot be doubted.

In 1999, in light of the principle of "repairing the relics as they were", local authorities conducted the consolidation and repair work according to the original format and scale over the eastern section of the city wall. The materials were the original stone materials that fell from the walls in order to keep the original look.

The Guonei City covers 49.9 hectares. Most of the city site is now buried underground. The northern and part of the western city sites are well preserved. The site was buried about 2 meters below ground. The palace is located in the central and northern part of the site. There, the site of a large building was once found, and the tiles with dragon and tiger patterns as well as the eave tiles with characters were unearthed.

The site of Wandu Mountain City, surrounded by mountains, covers an area of 290 hectares. Inside the city are the site of the palace, watch terrace, army camps and water pool, which have been mostly buried underground, thus well preserved. The excavation in recent years found astonishingly large-scale site of palace, which has been given much attention and strict protection.

c-2-2 The imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo, as part of the inscription this time, are the best part of the more than 7,000 ancient tombs which have been discovered in the Donggou Ancient Tombs, including seven tomb areas in the city (Maxian, Qixingshan, Wanbaoting, Shanchengxia, Yushan, Xiajiefang and Changchuan). They are located in the suburban areas of Ji'an. Some tombs had been illegally excavated or stolen. But most of them are well preserved. Even the stolen tombs still have the intact structure and wall paintings.

The orders of tombs (imperial tombs and nobles' tombs) can be classified according to the rules. The

name and capacity of the tomb owner can be identified by conclusive evidence; if without absolute evidence, the identification will be left for further study. The relevant conclusions are astringent and down-to-earth.

d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed

d-1 The capital cities and imperial tombs of Koguryo not only reflect the creation and characteristics of local culture, but also record and spread the impact and blending of various cultures, thus conforming to the Standard II for the World Cultural Heritage.

d-1-1 Wunu Mountain City had a huge impact over the development of ancient mountain cities in Northeast Asia.

Wunu Mountain City has laid down the format of mountain cities in Koguryo and at the same time yielded great impact over the other areas in the Northeast Asia. In early fourth century, Koguryo extended its forces into north of Korea Peninsula. Such mountain cities then appeared in this area. The neighbouring Shilla and Paekche also followed suit. Later the mountain city buildings were also introduced to Japan.

The various regional ethnic regimes, such as Bohai, Liao, Jin, East Xia and Houjin in the Chinese history all had the buildings of mountain city. This should be related to Koguryo, whose mountain city, beginning from Wunu Mountain City, has been inherited by later generations.

d-1-2 The pattern of a joint capital of the Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City is a creation of Koguryo.

In the third century, Koguryo built an interdependent capital city - a plain city (Guonei City) and a mountain city (Wandu Mountain City), about 2.5 kilometers from each other. This was determined by the geographical and historical conditions of Koguryo. Such a creation on the basis of local conditions bears a strong ethnic flavor of Koguryo and displays the talent and city building ideas of Koguryo. Its invention in capital construction set a new precedence in capital format in the Middle Ages. As an outstanding case of Middle Ages capital building, Guonei City and Wandu City wrote a splendid chapter in the world's history of ancient capital construction.

d-1-3 Haotaiwang Stele and Tomb of Ranmou reflect the direct impact from the Central Plains and Chinese culture.

Koguryo did not create its own written language. It accepted the Chinese characters. Haotaiwang Stele bears 1,775 Chinese characters. Now 1,590 characters can be recognized. It is the best proof of Koguryo being impacted by the Chinese culture. The Tomb of Ranmou, located in the Xiajiefang tombs area in Donggou Ancient Tombs, is a wall painting tomb of noble. On the beam of the front chamber of the tomb was an 800-character inscription. 350 words can still be identified. This is the second longest written material left over from Koguryo. Like Haotaiwang Stele, it is a precious relic to study the history of Koguryo and the best evidence to prove the mutual development and blending of ancient cultures.

d-1-4 The wall painting tombs, as part of the inscription project, are the art treasures in the Middle Ages Northeast Asia and the specific cases that show the Chinese Central Plains culture taking root and penetrating into the Koguryo culture.

The contents of the wall paintings of royal and noble wall painting tombs changed gradually from the depiction of actual scenes of life to religious and spiritual ideas. The artistic style changed from the simple and realistic at the beginning to free-hand exaggeration at its mature stage. The painting techniques and scene conception have displayed the unique aesthetic views and the unique artistic creation of Koguryo. The wall

paintings have realized the harmonious unity of art forms and ideas. They are the important landmarks of the wall painting achievements in Northeast Asia in the Middle Ages.

Various themes of wall paintings fully display the deposits of Koguryo culture and meanwhile reflect the strong impact from other cultures. The wall paintings of different historical periods all demonstrate the borrowing and recreation of the traditional Chinese painting in the Central Plains. The fresh local ethnic flavor reveals the strong Chinese painting style. The themes of banquet, travelling, imperial carriage, fairies and odd animals are the recreation of popular painting patterns in the Central Plains since the Warring States, Qin and Han dynasties. The scholar's costumes, four gods, lotus and fire patterns are the ideas borrowed from the art forms of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism of the Eastern Han and Wei and Jin dynasties.

At a more in-depth level, the frescos of Koguryo also reflect the cultural tradition of Central Plains taking root and penetrating into the many social aspects in Koguryo. First, Koguryo's nobles worshipped and imitated the way of life in the Central Plains. The living habits depicted by their frescos are very similar to the scenes drawn in the stone tablets, bricks, frescos and sculptures in the Central Plains during the Han and Jin dynasties. Second, Koguryo accepted the Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. The fresco of Wukui Tomb No. 4 depicted the figures of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism in the walls of the same tomb chamber, which vividly reflected the idea of a trinity of the three religions in ancient China. With the development of Koguryo, these three religions also exerted important impact over the religious and ritual activities in Korea Peninsula and Northeast Asia area.

d-2 The capitals and imperial tombs of Koguryo are the historical evidence of the extinct Koguryo civilization, thus conforming to the Standard III for the World Cultural Heritage.

In the first year of Zongzhang (668 AD) during the reign of Tang Emperor Gaozong, the power of Koguryo perished. The ethnic group of Koguryo gradually merged and integrated with the other nations. The Koguryo culture then retreated from the platform of human history and was sealed up in the historical literatures. The capital cities and imperial tombs of Koguryo have become the relics to prove this period of perished history. The discovery of Haotaiwang Stele in 1877 unveiled the mysterious Koguryo civilization, opening the door to the discovery of Koguryo. The mysterious remains of Koguryo have gradually been studied and recognized. People then got to know the birth, development and prosperity of this ethnic power. One of the items of this inscription project is the General Tomb, located at the foot of Yushan Mountain. It is the tomb of Changshouwang - the 20th-generation king of Koguryo. Praised as the "oriental Pyramid", the tomb was built with exquisite techniques and looked magnificent. The fresco tombs displayed the social aspects of Koguryo in the form of frescos. The true historical information could hardly be found in historical literatures. As a carrier of culture, the capital cities and imperial tombs are the irreplaceable evidence of Koguryo civilization. The listed koguryo imperial tombs and nobles' tombs represent the essence of koguryo piled-stone tombs in different development phases, they are the unique burial building left by koguryo culture which has disappeared, they also serve as the most successful example of the various stone tombs developed in East Asia

d-3 The capital cities and imperial tombs of Koguryo are a milestone in the historical advance of Koguryo culture and history and represent the highest-level historical position and artistic achievements of the Koguryo civilization, thus conforming to Standard IV for the World Cultural Heritage.

In the historical course of Koguryo regime, Wunu Mountain City, Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City are the most outstanding representatives. The capital city system established during the building of Guonei

City and Wandu Mountain City also directly affected the idea of capital building after Koguryo regime moved its capital to Pyongyang.

The tombs of Koguryo experienced an evolution from piled-stone tombs and earth tombs. As an imperial tomb, General Tomb is the top masterpiece of piled-stone tomb. Later, earth tombs took leading position. The Wukui Tombs No.4 and No.5 and Four Gods Tomb in the Yushan tombs area are the representative earth tombs with stone chambers in the latter period of Koguryo for its high tomb building techniques and fresco art.

Of the discovered steles and stone carvings in Koguryo, the Haotaiwang Stele, known as the "first ancient stele in Haidong", is the unique and valuable treasure presented to the mankind.

d-4 The capital cities of Koguryo is a perfect blending of human creation and nature, thus conforming to Standard V for the World Cultural Heritage.

d-4-1 Wunu Mountain stands aloft and magnificent as a natural wonder. The mountain was covered with dense forest. On its foot flew the winding Hunjiang River. The stone walls were built on the ridge and cliff of the mountain, winding along the ups and downs of mountain ridge. Standing on the watchtower, one can see the mountain in the distance and the river below. Cultural and natural scenes meet harmoniously here.

d-4-2 The Wandu Mountain City used the surrounding mountains as a shelter and the entrance of the valley as the city gate, reflecting the traditional idea of fengshui. The defensive measures were substantial, but city inside was open and vast, merging military, production and living facilities into a harmonious entity. The site selection and high-level building made the city a superb masterpiece among Chinese ancient cities.

In a word, we believe that the capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo should meet the standards II, III, IV and V for the world cultural heritage.

3. Description

a. Description of the property

a-1 Wunu Mountain City

Wunu Mountain is located in the eastern mountainous area, a part of the remnant Changbai Mountains, in Northeast China. Hunjiang River flows past the southeast foot of Wunu Mountain and finally into the Yalu River. Up the Hunjiang River, one can get to the mouth of Fu'er River. Down the river, one can get to the Yalu River. The highways from Dalian and Dandong to Tonghua and Liaoyang, Liaoyang and Benxi to Tonghua and Ji'an, Shenyang and Fushun to Tonghua and Ji'an all go past the area. Wunu Mountain City, built on the mountain, is located in an important geographical and water and land transport position.

The mountain city was built against the steep mountain, occupying a commanding height. The city enjoyed an absolute military advantage - easy to defend but hard to attack. It was close to the Hunjiang Plains, providing significant surviving space for the development and prosperity of the power of Koguryo.

The mountain city is basically in the shape of boot. It is 1,500 meters from south to north and 300 to 500 meters from east to west. The main peak stretches halfway of the mountain with 100-meter-high knife-cut cliffs. The city adopted the cliffs as a natural shelter and walls were only built in the flat slope areas in the east and south.

The city is divided into two parts. The upper part of the mountain is about 800 meters above sea level, where is flat and open, 600 meters from south to north and 130-200 meters from east to west. The major remains in the city are located in this part of the city, including watch terrace, base of palace, sites of military camps and western gate. The part of the city below the mountain was protected by stonewalls. To meet the need of consolidating walls and defense, the earth was filled in some section of the wall to make it easier for soldiers to climb up. The exterior part of the wall was usually built with large stone tablets. Then the wedge-shaped stones were piled layer after layer at an inward slope of 15 °. Inside the wall were piled shuttle-shaped stone tablets occluded with the wedge-shaped stones. The seams were filled with cobblestones for leveling. The inner wall surface was built with irregular stone tablets.

The southern wall starts from the broken cliff below the small commanding platform, turns eastward and ends at the southern gate. It is 140 meters long. The top width is 2.5-3.5 meters. The bottom is 5 meters wide. The exterior wall is 4.5 meters high and the inner wall is 1.4 meters high. The wall at the steep slope was built in the shape of steps. The rest of the southern wall was natural crag.

The eastern wall begins from north of the southern gate. It is the best-preserved section of the wall in the city with a length of 1,500 meters. It is composed of man-made walls and natural cliffs. The man-made walls are in six sections, 420 meters long.

The first section is 110 meters long. The top width is 3.6 meters, bottom width 4-5 meters, inner wall height 1.8-2 meters and outer wall height 3-6 meters. Outside the top of the wall was a 1-meter-wide parapet wall. Now it remains 0.2-0.3 meter high. Stone caves have been found in the inner side of the parapet wall. Most part of the section is well preserved, especially the part near the eastern gate. Three to five layers of stone tablets were built for the base of outer surface of the wall. Then the wedge-shaped stones were used to build the surface. The inner part was filled with stone bars. The outer walls remain about 6 meters tall. The wall body is wide and tall and looks magnificent.

The fifth section of the eastern wall is at the lowest valley of the mountain. This is the main water outlet in the east. The wall was built into a submerged wall with a steep slope outside and gentle slope inside. The wall is 145 meters long. It remains about 3 meters high. The submerged slope, about 15 meters wide, was built with the piled irregular large stone tablets and rocks. The outer wall was based on well-processed large stone tablets and then piled with wedge-shaped stones. Long shocked by the flooding, the outer wall has very much collapsed. Only the base or three to four layers of surface stones remain. The inner part and the submerged slope are well preserved.

The northern and northwestern part of the mountain city used a mountain ridge as protective screen. 50 to 100 meters outside the ridge is the second section of the cliff.

A 100-meter-high cliff was used as a natural protective screen in the west and southwest part of the city. Only a section of wall was built at the western gate. The wall on the northern and southern sides of the gate is about 20 meters. The southern section is not in good shape after the wall collapsed. The exterior wall remains about 1 meter high.

The mountain city has three gates. The southern gate, 2 meters wide, is located at the southeast corner. The outer part of the gate is a 10-20 meters deep broken ridge. Outside the gate was a deep valley. One must take a round-mountain way outside the wall to enter the gate.

The eastern gate is about 150 meters north of southern gate. There is a gateway between the north-south walls.

The western gate is located at a natural gate to the west of the main peak. Stone walls were built on the southern and northern sides of the gate. The gateway is 2 meters wide. There still remain doorsteps, base stone of gates and guard rooms on the left and right sides inside the gate.

In the central and western part of the mountain part of the city, there is a water pool, which was dug on the basis. The pool is in the shape of rectangular. It is 12 meters long, 5 meters wide and 1.1-2 meters deep. Low stonewalls were built on the side to block earth. In the western wall of the pool are holes for water flowing. There is a pit outside the pool to receive the water flown out of it.

There is a base of palace in the north of the mountain part of the city. There still exist six base stones and a base pit. There could have been seven pits from northwest to southeast. There is an earth ridge 5 meters to the north of the base stones. Below the ridge is the base rock. Between the base stone and earth ridge is the flat land. Bronze coins "Daquan 50" of the late Han Dynasty were unearthed on the site. The ash pit was found, and the pottery cans with vertical ears of the early Koguryo were also unearthed.

To the north of the watch terrace in the city are 20 sites of army camps. They look square or rectangular. The semi-pit houses are generally 4.5 meters long and 4 meters wide. Inside the rooms are the kang in the shape of folded ruler with one to three rows of smoke channels. At the end of the kang is a kitchen range. At the other end is a chimney. Unearthed from the rooms are pottery wares and iron wares, mostly arrowhead pieces and helmet pieces.

The southeast tip of the city is the high point of the mountain as well as the best place to watch the east, south, northeast and southwest. There was a watch tower. There still remains a base, 17 meters long and 15 meters wide. Below the platform are the round-city way and southern gate. In the distance is the Hunjiang River Valley.

Between the army camps and the water pool to the north of the watchtower is the site of a large warehouse building. The land is low and flat. In the southwest is an earth ridge. In the north a plat mountain land. The site is in the shape of rectangular. The length from south to north is 16.4 meters, and the width from east to west is 8.2 to 9.3 meters. The depth is 0.3 to 1.4 meters. The bottom of the site tends to be lower and lower from east to west. The north, west and south sides of the site were sealed by wedge-shaped stone walls. The eastern side of the site is higher, so an earth ridge was piled.

The above relics cannot represent the total original features of the Mountain City. With the development of archeological excavation and further study, the layout and function of Wunu Mountain City will be made increasingly clear.

a-2 Guonei City

Guonei City is located on the right bank in the middle reaches of Yalu River and the western part of Tonggou Basin. The term of Guonei City first appeared in the General History, some historians accordingly believe that it is Hanbuer City (Hanbunai City). About 1,000 meters to the north of the city is Yushan, and 2.

5 kilometers away is the Wandu Mountain City. About 1.5 kilometers to the west of the city is Qixing Mountain. Yalu River flows from northeast to southwest past the southern part of the Guonei City. The Tonggou River flows from north to south into the Yalu River outside its western city wall. The city enjoys a good geographical conditions.

The Guonei City is now within the city of Ji'an. It is approximately in the shape of square, with the orientation of 115 °,C. The eastern wall is 554.70 meters long. The western wall is 664.60 meters long. The southern wall is 751.50 meters long. The northern wall is 715.20 meters long. The girth of the city is 2,741 meters.

The city walls of Guonei City are covered by the well-processed square and rectangular stone tablets. Inside the walls are filled with stones and earth. The seams of the walls are even and regular. From the land upward, the body of wall retreats step by step, each step retreating by 10-15 centimeters. From the existing walls, we can find that the northern wall retreats by the most steps, 11 steps.

On the city wall are defensive walls and corner towers. The length and width are slightly different, generally 8-10 meters long and 6-8 meters wide. The numbers of defensive walls vary with different walls. The northern wall has eight. The western, southern and eastern walls each have two. The total number is 14. Protruding square platforms are seen in the southwest, northwest and northeast corners. They should be the bases of the corner towers.

In 1975, 1977, 1990 and 2000, archeological excavations were conducted for the need of urban construction. The excavations proved that earth walls had been built before the stonewalls. From the earth walls were unearthed stone axes, stone knife and round stonewares of the period from Warring States period to early West Han Dynasty. The major building sites in Guonei City mainly concentrate in the west part of the city. In the south, there are general constructions with relatively larger scale, it is projected that the inner city contained mainly the government buildings.

a-3 Wandu Mountain City

It is located on the high mountain 2.5 kilometers to the north of Ji'an. The main peak is 851 meters. The Tonggou River below the mountain flows from northeast to southwest into Yalu River. Along the two banks of the river is a long alluvial terrace, where a large number of tombs of Koguryo are built.

Wandu Mountain is usually called Shanchengzi. In the year of Guangxu 33 in Qing Dynasty (1906AD), a piece of broken stele was found when people built a road to the west of the city. According to the inscription on the stele, it was one of three steles, namely the Stele of Wandu Mountain, erected by a Wei general named Wu Qiu Jian after destroying Koguryo in the year of Zhengshi 5 in Wei Dynasty. This event was recorded in the History of Koguryo in History of Three Kingdoms. So it is known that here was once the capital of Koguryo regime.

The city walls of Wandu Mountain City were built along the topography. The city walls rise and fall with the mountain. The city inclines from north to south in the shape of winnow. The east, west and north walls were built on the mountain ridge surrounding the city. Beyond the walls are the steep cliffs. Inside the walls are the vast slopes. The land is flat in the south. The mountain city is in the shape of irregular rectangular with a girth of 6,395 meters.

Geographical conditions were best used in the building of city walls, which reflected the architectural

characteristics of the Koguryo mountain city. The precipitous cliffs at the southeastern corner were used as the city walls. The seams were filled by stone tablets. Some of the other parts of the city walls were also built this way. In the flat mountain ridge, the walls were built with granite stone tablets, usually 20-25 centimeters long, 29-40 centimeters wide and 10-27 centimeters. Due to the fluctuating landform, the walls at the undulating part were built higher so the overall walls would look consistent. The southern section of the eastern wall, northern section of the western wall and the northern wall are now well reserved. The northern wall is particularly tall and solid. Some sections are as high as 5 meters.

Each wall has its parapet wall ranging from 0.78 to 1.3 meters in height and 0.73 to 1.0 meter in width. At the inner foot of the parapet wall are rectangular column holes.

There are seven sites of the gates, two in eastern walls and two in western walls. In the middle of the southern wall is an inner gate. There is no gate in the western wall.

The southern gate is located in its middle fold, facing the flat Tonggou River valley. It is an important entrance to the Wandu Mountain City. Under the gate are the remains of culvert. The streams flow out of the city into the Tonggou River.

At the northwest corner of the mountain city is a round platform with a diameter of 8 meters. This was used by the army as watch platform.

There are two springs in the city. One is at the northwest corner, and the other is at the east of the city. The two streams flow to the south gate, meet at the inner gate and finally flow into the Tonggou River.

There now remain three sites of construction, one water pool and 37 tombs. Of the three building sites, one is of the palace; one is the site of watch platform; and the third is the site for military camp.

The site of the palace is located in the flat place at the foot of the mountain and inside the eastern city wall. It is 500 meters from the water gate. The site is 96.5 meters from south to north, 80 meters from east to west, covering 7,720 square meters. The site was surrounded by stone walls - 2-2.5 meters wide and 0.20 meters high. Within the site is a three-step terrace. Each step, about 1 meters in height, is built with stone tablets. From west to east are four rows of the building sites, including square, rectangular and octagon buildings.

The site of the watch platform is located in front of the site of the palace, about 200 meters from the inner gate. It is a high platform piled with stones. The platform becomes narrower and narrower towards the top. It is 11.75 meters high. The top of the platform is nearly a square. And the side length is 6 meters.

The site of the military camp is located on the flat slope, 15 meters to the north of the watch platform. Within a 26 meters long and 8 meters wide area are three rows of more than 20 base stones.

The site of the water pool is located at the southeast of the watch platform. It has been filled, becoming a 50-60 square meter low land. It has been known as "Watering Horse Pool" or "Lotus Pool". The wall of the pool could still be seen at the northern side of the pool.

Inside the city are 37 ancient tombs, including 36 stone tombs and one earth tomb. They were built after the mountain city was deserted.

Among the capital cities of Koguryo regime, Wandu Mountain City presents most obvious features. It holds extremely rich archeological and historical information, creating vast space for the study on Koguryo culture.

a-4 Imperial tombs

The tombs located at the foot of the mountain and slopes in Tonggou Plains., among them, 14 tombs have been identified and 2 tombs are still shadowed with doubt. The listed tombs include 14 Tombs in totality, they are: Maxian Tomb No.0626, Qianqiu Tomb, Xida Tomb, Maxia Tomb No.2100, Maxian Tomb No.2378, Qixingshan Tomb No.0211, Qixingshan Tomb No.0871, Imperial Tomb of Taiwang and Haotaiwang Stele, Linjiang Tomb, Yushan Tomb No.2110, Yushan Tomb No.0992, Tome of General and Subordinate Tomb No. 1. These are highest-level stone tombs with the richest characteristics in the period of Koguryo. High location, isolation and large mausoleum area are the characteristics of the imperial tombs of Koguryo. There have been archaeological discovery to support them. Each imperial tomb is the comprehensive embodiment of the burial system of Koguryo royal families. At a time when there is an extremely lack of historical materials to study Koguryo's imperial tombs, these property sites are playing a unique and irreplaceable role with its rich archaeological information.

a-4-1 Maxian Tomb No.0626, codenamed MM0626. It is a base-altar piled-stone tomb. The base altar is of the protective wall type, divided into six steps. The square tomb is now 7 meters and the side length is 40 meters. The tomb pit in the middle is well preserved. There still remain tile and brick pieces that indicate the existence of building dated very early.

a-4-2 Qianqiu Tomb, codenamed MM1000. It got the name for the inscription brick with characters "Qian Qiu" found on the tomb. This is the tomb with the largest volume in the property site. It is a step-altar stone chamber tomb. The square tomb's length of side is more than 60 meters and height about 9 meters. The step altar still has three steps. Huge rocks support the tomb. A sacrifice altar was found to the south of the tomb. Some believe it is the tomb of King Guguo Rangwang.

a-4-3 Xida Tomb, codenamed MM500. It got the name for its location in the west part of the Maxian tombs area. The step-altar piled-stone tomb is square, 55 meters long and 9 meters high. It has nine steps. Grey tile eaves with the pattern of cloud has been found. A huge pit was dug when it was illegally excavated. It divides the tomb into two parts. According to historical literature, it should be the tomb of King Xichuanwang.

a-4-4 Maxian Tomb No.2100, codenamed MM2100. It is a square step-altar piled-stone tomb. Its side length is 39 meters, and current height 6 meters. Two steps of altar can be recognized. The eave tiles with the pattern of lotus and tile pieces unearthed show that there used to be a building on the top of the tomb.

a-4-5 Maxian Tomb No.2378, codenamed MM2378. It is a step-altar piled-stone tomb. It is nearly a rectangular with a long side of 50 meters, a short side of 22 meters, and a height of 4 meters. The base altar was built along the landform. There are six steps. Many brick and tile pieces remain.

a-4-6 Qixingshan Tomb No.0211, codenamed QM0211. It is a square step-altar piled-stone tomb with a side length of 60 meters and an existent height of 10 meters. There still remain two stone steps. The tomb is covered with tile pieces. A huge pit dug during the illegal excavation almost divides the tomb into two parts. According to historical records, this should be the tomb of King Meichuanwang.

a-4-7 Qixingshan Tomb No.0871, codenamed QM0871. It is a rectangular step-altar piled-stone tomb. The side lengths are 35 and 35 meters. The existent height is 5.5 meters. Lots of tiles have been found at the tomb. A huge pit was dug by the soldiers during the war.

a-4-8 Tomb of Taiwang, codenamed YM0541. As the brick bearing the inscription of "Wish Tomb of Haotaiwang as solid as mountain" was found many times, people got to know it was the tomb of Haotaiwang. Haotaiwang, the 19th king of Koguryo, was named Tan De (373-414 AD). His full title is "Haotaiwang,

Peaceful King of Vast Land". His tomb is a square step-altar piled-stone tomb. Its length is 66 meters, and the existent height is 14.8 meters. The tomb chamber faces westward. The stone coffin chamber is in the shape of a Chinese gabled roof house. Many tiles have been found, including those with the pattern of lotus. It is the only tomb in Koguryo with the exact date and owner.

a-4-8-1 Located at 200 meters to the northeast of Taiwang Tomb. This stele bears merits for Tan De. His son, 20th Changshou King of Koguryo, built the tomb. The stele was erected in the 10th year (414 AD) of Yixi's reign in the Eastern Jin Dynasty. It was roughly made from breccia ash tuff. Almost a square column, the stele is 6.39 meters high and 1-2 meters wide. On the four sides of the stele was inscribed 1,775 Chinese characters. Now about 1,590 characters can be recognized. The inscription was about the legend of the founding of Koguryo state, early imperial system, the deeds of Haotaiwang conquering the cities and occupying the land, and the mausoleum management system. It is the archaeological material about Koguryo with the longest history and the largest number of characters. The discovery of Haotaiwang Stele proved the location of the center of Koguryo civilization long forgotten since the Middle Ages. The stele there takes up an important position in the archaeological remains in Northeast Asia.

a-4-9 Linjiang Tomb, codenamed YM0043. It is a step-altar piled-stone tomb in the shape of rectangular. Its side lengths are 82 and 56 meters. The existent height is 8.5 meters. Fourteen irregular steps can be seen in the north. Many remnant tiles are found. The tomb was built at an early date.

a-4-10 Yushan Tomb No.2110, codenamed YM2100. It is a step-altar piled-stone tomb in the shape of rectangular. Its side length is 66 x 38 meters. The height remains 7 meters. A layer of base altar can be seen around the tomb. Many tile pieces with the pattern of ropes are found. Bronze carriage parts were once found on the tomb. The tomb was built at an early date.

a-4-11 Yushan Tomb No.0992, codenamed YM0992. It is a step-altar piled-stone tomb, square, length side 58 meters and 6 meters high now. Four steps can be seen. Blue tiles with words and patten of cloud and many tile pieces have been discovered.

a-4-12 Tomb of General, codenamed YM001. It is best-preserved stone-structure tomb, which belongs to the King Changshouwang, the 20th king of Koguryo. As it is pointless cone, the tomb is also called "oriental Pyramid". The tomb is a square step-altar tomb with stone chamber, square, side length 31.58 m and 12.4 meter high. There are seven altar steps and 22 layers of stone. A square stone chamber was opened in the middle of fifth step. Two stone coffin beds are in the chamber, covered by huge stone. Around the tomb are 12 10-ton huge stones to back it. On the northern side of it are several subordinate tombs. There is a ritual site about 200 meters to the southwest, covering five hectares. The tomb, designed perfectly and made exquisitely, is the top tomb building in Koguryo. Since then, stone tombs could never be seen in the imperial tombs of Koguryo.

a-4-12-1 Subordinate Tomb No.1 to the Tomb of General, codenamed YM0002. It is at the back of the Tomb of General, 50 meters from it. The square stone altar tomb has a side of 10 meters and a height of 3.5 meters. It has three steps, the first one is as high as 1.9 meters. The tomb chamber is build by four huge stone blocks, with another one put on the top of it. There are conclave slots on the inner surface of the top stone block to resist water with the shape similar to Liaodong Stone Shed. It should be an imperial tomb.

a-5 Nobles' tombs

existent height is 14.8 meters. The tomb chamber faces westward. The stone coffin chamber is in the shape of a Chinese gabled roof house. Many tiles have been found, including those with the pattern of lotus. It is the only tomb in Koguryo with the exact date and owner.

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a-5 Nobles' tombs

The listed nobles' tombs are 26 in totality, including Wrestling Figure Tomb, Dancing Figure Tomb,

Manger Tomb, Wangzi Tomb, Huanwen Tomb, Ranmou Tomb, Scattered Lotus Tomb, Changchuan Tomb No.2, Changchuan Tomb No.4, Changchuan Tomb No.1, Yushan Tomb No.3319, Wukui Tomb No.1, Wukui Tomb No.2, Wukui Tomb No.3, Wukui Tomb No.4, Wukui Tomb No.5, Four Gods Tomb, Yushan Tomb No. 2112, Sikui Tomb No.1, Sikui Tomb No.2, Sikui Tomb No.3, Sikui Tomb No.4, Elder Brother Tomb, Younger Brother Tomb, Zhetianjing Tomb and Tortoise Shell Tomb. All these tombs are just part of the Donggou Ancient Tombs of similar type, some with wall paintings, some representing burial format, all are reported and well preserved.

a-5-1 Wrestling Figure Tomb, codenamed YM0457. It is an earth tomb with stone chamber and wall paintings. The earth mound is 5 meters high, and the diameter is about 15 meters. The tomb has left and right side chambers and a path leading to the tomb chamber with a square arch roof. The northern wall has the wall paintings of banquet and drinking. The best wall painting here is the wrestling picture on the eastern wall. The caisson was painted with gods of sun and moon and the pattern of grasses. This is the tomb of early Koguryo.

a-5-2 Dancing Figure Tomb, codenamed YM0458. It is close to the above tomb. The tomb format is also the same. The main wall has the wall painting of a couple sitting towards each other accompanied by waiters. On the eastern wall is the famous dancing wall painting, including chorus, group dancers, lead dancer and audience. On the western wall is the wall painting of hunting. On the caisson is the wall paintings of lotus, flower buds, odd animals, fairy birds, stars, fairy figures, wrestlers, music players, three-feet crow and toad. It is early wall painting tomb of Koguryo.

a-5-3 Manger Tomb, codenamed YM1894, an earth tomb with double stone chambers and wall paintings. The mound is almost round with a girth of more than 60 meters and height of 4.6 meters. The tomb is surrounded by stones. There are south and north chambers, each having its tomb path. The wall painting about the killing of captures in north chamber is the only one of its kind. The right side room of the south chamber has the wall painting of manger. So the tomb got its name. A rarely seen the wall painting of lotus in the north chamber bears the effect of Chinese painting.

a-5-4 Wangzi Tomb, codenamed SM0332, an earth tomb with stone chamber and wall paintings. The earth mound is 52 meters in girth and 4.2 meters in height. It has a single chamber with double side rooms with parallel corbel caisson. The wall paintings all bear the characters "wang" and the patterns of cloud, which should resemble the pattern of fabric. Along the tomb path are the wall paintings of hunting.

a-5-5 Huanwen Tomb, codenamed XM033, earth tomb with stone chamber and wall paintings. The earth mound is 80 meters in girth and 3 meters in height. The tomb chamber is square with a caisson of inverted dou. The wall bears the wall paintings of beams, dougong, four gods and odd animals. What is special about the tomb is the color ring patterns.

a-5-6 Tomb of Ranmou, codenamed XM001, earth tomb with stone chamber. The earth mound is 60 meters in girth and 6 meters high. There are front and rear chambers. On the beam above the path way of front chamber are inscribed 79 lines of 850 characters. According to the inscription, we know the owner is Ran Mou of the period of king Changhsouwang in Koguryo. His official title is Daxiong. The inscription was written by his guest Mou Toulou.

a-5-7 Scattered Lotus Tomb, YM1896, earth tomb with stone chamber and wall painting. The earth mound is 48 meters and 4 meters high. It has front and rear chambers. It got its name for the color wall paintings of lotus on the caissons.

a-5-8 Tomb No.2 at Changchuan, earth tomb with stone chamber and wall painting. The earth mound has a girth of 143 meters and is 9 meters high. It has tomb path, side rooms, tomb path and chamber. The walls and caissons are painted four continuous wall paintings of color lotus. The two side rooms bear the pattern of character "wang" which resemble the pattern of silk. On the stone door is painted with a male guard.

a-5-9 Tomb No.4 at Changchuan, earth tomb with stone chambers and wall painting with double tomb pits. The chambers bear the color wall paintings of figures and lotus.

a-5-10 Tomb No.1 at Changchuan, earth tomb with stone chamber and wall painting. It has front and rear chambers. The wall paintings in the front chamber display the Buddhist worshipping by the leaders of Koguryo. The northern wall has a rich variety of wall paintings, including hunting, travelling, games, wrestling, carriage and dancing. They are the masterpieces of wall paintings of folklore and figures in early Koguryo. Unfortunately, some parts of the wall paintings have been stolen recently. On the caisson are the wall paintings about Bodhisattva, flying fairies and lotus as well as the religious scene of the tomb owner worshipping Buddha and accompanied by servants. This is another evidence to show the early practice of Buddhism in Koguryo. In the rear chamber are continuous wall paintings of lotuses. The caisson bears the pattern and Chinese characters of the Big Dipper. From the fact that the wall paintings are painted twice, we can find that this tomb was used twice.

a-5-11 Yushan Tomb No.3319, codenamed YM3319, one of the important tombs of the Donggou Ancient Tombs. It is a step-altar tomb with brick chamber. Its length side is 20 meters and remnant height is 1.8 meters. Unearthed from the tomb were shields, iron knife, porcelain, glazed pottery and eave tiles with dates. From the unearthed objects and structure of the tomb, we believe the owner is a high official of Han nationality who died around 355 AD. On the southeast corner is a huge stone carved with a human portrait.

a-5-12 No.1 of Wukui Tombs, codenamed YM2101, located at the southwest corner of the cemetery. The square tomb is an earth tomb with stone chamber. Its girth is about 80 meters and height 6 meters. It is also a wall painting tomb.

a-5-13 No. 2 of Wukui Tombs, codenamed 2102, located at the southwest corner. The mound takes the shape of up-side-down dou, with the girth of 212 meters and height of 12 meters.

a-5-14 No.3 of Wukui Tombs, codenamed YM2103, located at the southeast of the cemetery. Its mound is a up-side-down dou. The wall painting tomb with stone chamber is 130 meters in girth and 9 meters in height.

a-5-15 No.4 of Wukui Tombs, codenamed YM2104, located at the southeast part of the cemetery. The mound is in the shape of an up-side-down dou. Girth is 160 meters, height 8 meters. It is a wall painting tomb with a square stone chamber and a round-corner corbel caisson. The inner stone wall is painted color wall painting. And the four walls are painted green dragon, tortoise, white tiger, rosefinch, fire, lotus and human figures. The beams are painted with dragons. On the caisson are fairies, clouds and stars. On the ceiling are dragons and tigers. It is a typical tomb of late Koguryo wall painting tomb.

a-5-16 No.5 of Wukui Tombs, codenamed YM2105. The mound is in the shape of inverted dou, 120 meters in girth and 5 meters in height. It is a wall painting tomb with stone chamber and square round-corner caisson roof. The stone walls in the tomb are painted four gods, lotus, fire. The beams are painted with dragons. On the caisson are fairies, clouds, fuxi, nuwa and ox-head human figure, feather people, wheel-maker and dragons and tigers.

a-5-17 Four Gods Tomb, codenamed YM2113, inverted-dou earth mound, wall painting tomb with stone chamber. The mound is 80 meters in girth and 4 meters in height. The stone chamber bears the wall paintings of four gods, clouds, stars, dragons and fairies, all well preserved.

a-5-18 Sikui Tomb No.1, codenamed YM2106, earth tomb with stone chamber and inverted-dou earth mound. The mound's girth is 25 meters and the height is 5 meters. It was discovered in early days that the wall of tomb chamber was once painted white, there might have been wall paintings.

a-5-19 Sikui Tomb No. 2, codenamed YM2107, earth tomb with stone chamber and inverted-dou earth mound. The girth is 25 meters and the height is 5 meters.

a-5-20 Sikui Tomb No.3, codenamed YM2108, earth tomb with stone chamber and inverted-dou earth mound. The girth is 25 meters and the height is 5 meters.

a-5-21 Sikui Tomb No.4, codenamed YM2109, earth tomb with stone chamber and inverted-dou earth mound. The girth is 25 meters and the height is 5 meters.

a-5-22 Yushan Tomb No. 2112, north of Wukui Tomb No.3, a step-altar tomb. The square base altar has a side length of 16 meters and height of 3 meters. It is an imperial tomb. Eave tiles with pattern of lotus and remnant tiles are found.

a-5-23 Zhetianjing Tomb, codenamed SM1298, got its name from the split caisson roof stone. It is a wall painting tomb with step altars and stone chamber, square with side length of 20.3 meters and height of 7 meters. It has three altar steps, a square chamber and a side room on the north side. The tomb is covered with piled stones.

a-5-24 Elder Brother's Tomb, codenamed SM0635, named by Japanese in 1935 during their investigation. This is a step-altar piled-stone tomb, square, side long 20 meters and 6 meters high.

a-5-25 Younger Brother's Tomb, codenamed SM0636, named for its close location with the Elder Brother's Tomb. It's a step-altar piled-stone tomb, square, side length 21X23 meters, 5 meters high.

a-5-26 Tortoise Shell Tomb, codenamed SM1204, got its name from the wall painting in the tomb. It's an earth tomb with stone chamber, its girth about 70 meters, height 5 meters. On the northern wall of the chamber is painted the continuous pattern of tortoise shell.

b. History and development

Koguryo was one of the ancient ethnic groups in Northeast China. In the second year of Jianzhaoh (BC37) reigned by Western Han Emperor Xiaoyuan, a regional power, titled Koguryo, was set up in Xuanto Prefecture by Zhu Mengoriginating from Fuyu. Thus is the beginning of kogungo as the name of a regional power and an ethnic group. Early Koguryo's capital was in Hecheng Gucheng (Wunu Mountain City in today's Huanren County, Liaoning Province). The city started to be built in BC 37. It was used for nearly 30 years. In the third year of Yuanshi in Western Han Dynasty, Koguryo moved its capital to Guonei City (today's Ji'an), and at the same time, Weinayan City (late called Wandu) was built. In the fourth year of Shiguang (427 AD) in Northern Wei Dynasty, it moved its capital to Pyongyang City (today's Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

Wunu Mountain City had been dwelled by Koguryo people before the power perished. Later, it was one of the places where the Manchu's ancestors started their activities and developed. Since Qing Dynasty, Wunu Mountain City gradually was deserted.

~~Wunu Mountain City gradually was deserted.~~

Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City had been the political, economic and cultural center of Koguryo regime. After the Koguryo capital was moved to Pyongyang, it was still a populous and prosperous city. Therefore, a large number of remains of Koguryo are found in the area of Ji'an. There are nearly 7,000 Koguryo ancient tombs in Donggou Ancient Tombs Area, including lots of large imperial and noble tombs. This was the period when Koguryo developed its capital system and burial system into a mature stage.

In the third year of Yuanshi (3 AD) in Western Han Dynasty when the capital was moved, Guonei City had already had the earth walls left over from the Warring States and early Western Han Dynasty. The original earth walls were used to build the Guonei City. To strengthen defense, the Weinayan City was built in the north. In late Eastern Han Dynasty, Gongsunshi built its separate regime in eastern Liaoning. Koguryo was governed by this regime. After the Kingdom of Wei was set up, Koguryo and Gongsunshi were all governed by Wei. But the two regimes had a large-scale war to grab local interests in the second year of Jian'an (197 AD) in Eastern Han Dynasty. Koguryo was defeated, and the Guonei City was destroyed. In the third year of Jian'an (198 AD), King Shanshangwang expanded the Weinayan City and built large palaces. Then the city was named Wandu. In 209, King Shanshangwang moved the capital here. Then, the basic layout of the Wandu Mountain City had been complete. The harmonious integrity between the mountain city building and natural environment reached a new height.

After the power of Gongsunshi perished, Koguryo directly bordered the Kingdom of Wei, with which it often conflicted. General Wu Qiuqian of Wei attacked Koguryo. The construction of palaces of Wandu Mountain City was damaged. King Dongchuanwang moved the capital to Guonei City and started the first round of construction of the city. The stone walls and inner city layout were shaped in this period. Since then, the stone city building in the plains entered into a new phase in Koguryo.

During the period of King Guguo Yuanwang, the Wandu Mountain City and Guonei City were repaired in the eighth year of Xiankang (342AD) in Eastern Jin Dynasty to prevent the attack from Murong Huang of Xianbei's power of Qianyan. In the same year, Murongshi conquered the city. The palaces in the city were destroyed again. Later, there had been no records about the repair of Wandu Mountain City, we still can find the records about Wandu Mountain City in literatures before 6 century.

After the capital was moved to Pyongyang in the fourth year of Shiguang (427AD) in Northern Wei Dynasty, Guonei City was regarded as "supporting capital", one of the three capital cities of Koguryo, still maintaining its important position. In Tang Dynasty, Guonei City was the place where the headquarters of Gewu prefecture under Andong Governance Office. Later, it became Huanzhou under the jurisdiction of Xijing of Bohai State. In Liao Dynasty, it was Huanzhou.

In early Qing Dynasty, the government confined the Changbai Mountains area. The Guonei City perished amid the wilderness. In late Qing Dynasty, Chinese scholars rediscovered this section of history and recognized the precious remains through the study of Haotaiwang Stele.

In the 28th year of Guangxu (1902) in Qing Dynasty, after the city of Ji'an was established, the government once repaired the Guonei City. Since 1946, the lowerer part of the city wall were destroyed in war and modern construction. Only northern and western walls remained intact.

After the People's Republic of China was founded, Wunu Mountain City was repaired and consolidated in 1999 and 2002. The first repair reinforced the southern section of eastern wall. The latest one reinforced the

northern section of eastern wall. The repair adopted the traditional techniques and used the original stone materials. Archaeological excavation was done in the flat area on the top of the mountain city and at its eastern and western gates. The unearthed relics and remains were all well taken care of.

Guonei City was created as county in Qing Dynasty, ever since then, it has been the seat of Ji'an county. In 1961, it was announced Provincial Protected Monument; in 2001, it became National Important Protected Monument.

The remains of Wandu Mountain City are basically preserved. In 1958, a special protection agency was set up to protect the relics in Wandu Mountain City. In 1983, all the residents in the city moved out. In 1997, the protection station was created and open to the public.

The ancient tombs of Koguryo were widely distributed and large in number and varieties. According to historical records, the people of Koguryo were buried in the piled-stone tombs besides the pines. Piled-stone tombs were the traditional burial way. Research and discovery have shown that the piled-stone tombs of Koguryo changed in the process of piled-stone stone-pit tomb, piled-stone stone-pit tomb with altar, step-altar stone-pit tomb and step-altar tomb with stone chamber. In the late fourth century, the people of Koguryo accepted the neighbouring culture, especially the culture of Chinese Central Plains. An evolution from piled-stone tomb to earth tomb was completed. Stone pit changed to stone chamber, and wood coffin replaced wood outer coffin. This was one of the important characteristics of Koguryo tombs. The imperial tombs, large and high, are the outstanding examples of piled-stone tombs of Koguryo. Earth wall painting tombs with stone chamber was developed after it was influenced by the Chinese culture. The earlier wall paintings mostly depicted the living scenes. Later, they mainly depicted four gods and fairies. Vivid lines and simple style added a rich artistic color to the Koguryo culture.

During Japanese invasion of Northeast China, the excavation had been conducted in Donggou ancient tombs, including Taiwang Imperial Tomb, Tomb of General, Qianqiu Tomb, Xida Tomb, Wrestling Figure Tomb, Dancing Figure Tomb, Manger Tomb, Huanwen Tomb, Ranmou Tomb, Scattered Lotus Tomb, Wukui Tomb No. 5 (which was called Four Leaves Tomb by Japanese because four golden leaves were found in the tomb), Four Gods Tomb, Elder Brother Tomb, Younger Brother Tomb, Zhentanjing Tomb, Tortoise Shell Tomb, etc. Some cultural relics excavated were transferred to Japan; some are kept in Niaoan Provincial Museum.

Since the foundation of People's Republic of China in 1949, Chinese government has attached great importance to the protection and maintenance of Koguryo historical monument. After Donggou Ancient Tombs were on the first list of national important protected monuments in 1961, the governments at various levels organized comprehensive and systematic studies and measurements to Donggou Ancient Tombs, repaired the Koguryo imperial tombs, and conducted necessary seal and consolidation to the Koguryo imperial wall painting tombs, specific agency was established for regular maintenance and management.

In 1990's, prompted by various reasons both domestic and abroad, the unruly, ganging up with foreign lawless group, stole the wall painting in Donggou ancient tombs for several times. Two crimes are most serious:

On November 18th, 1995, part of the wall painting in Changchuan Tomb No. 1 was stole for first the time.

On August 14th, 2000, part of the wall painting in Changchuan Tomb No. 1 was stole for the second time.

The local government, while investigating the crime, further strengthened the security and protection of ancient tombs, and reported to the World Heritage Center and International Criminal Police Organization.

c. Form and date of most recent records of property

c-1 In 1961, according to the unified arrangement of the Cultural Department of Liaoning Province, a relic survey was done over Wunu Mountain City. Later, in 1960s and 1980s and 1990s, the government set up the protection archives for Wunu Mountain City. The recent move was that, in 1995, local relic department started to build scientific files for the mountain according to the format set by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. The files included main files, subordinate files and reference files. The main files include geographical location, historical development, value of relics, status of preservation, work progress, records of single building survey, chronology, photos, drawings and rubbing copies. Subordinate copies include relevant decrees, laws, documents about protective scope, documents about the repair, plans, budget, project records and report of project completion. This work has been finished.

c-2 The competent department of the government has organized several overall surveys and studies over Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City, ancient Koguryo tombs and Haotaiwang Stele. By means of survey, written records, photographs and visits, a complete set of archives has been built.

In September 1958, Ji'an County Museum was founded. In September 1961, Ji'an Relic Protection Institute was set up, whose task was to manage the protection, research and archaeological work of cultural relics.

In 1962, the institute conducted a survey over the relics in Ji'an County. On this basis, it intensified the management work. All the ancient tombs, steles, remains and city sites under protection had the illustration signs and protective scope. Scientific files were built for each relic unit. Protection groups were also organized.

In 1962, the Archaeological Work Team of Jilin Provincial Museum completed the survey of Wandu Mountain City.

In 1966, an overall survey was done over the Donggou Ancient Tombs. Complete maps of tombs.

In 1980, Ji'an Cultural Relic Protection Institute completed the survey of Guonei City.

In 1983, Ji'an Relic Protection Institute did an overall survey over the relics in the county. On this basis, a 350,000-word "Cultural Relics of Ji'an County" was published.

In 1992-1994, the wall painting tombs and typical tombs were videotaped.

In 1997, Jilin Provincial Archaeological Research Institute and Ji'an Cultural Relic Protection Institute did a new survey over Donggou Ancient Tombs and Wandu Mountain City. In December, 2001, the Science Press published the "Survey Report of Donggou Ancient Tombs in Ji'an" .

In 2000, Jilin Provincial Archaeological Research Institute and Ji'an Cultural Relic Protection Institute did a new survey over Guonei City.

d. Present state of protection

d-1 Since Huanren Relic Protection Institute was founded in 1985, it has set the protection of mountain city as its primary task. In 1998, as a special protection management institute, Wunu Mountain City Management Division, was set up, raising the protection of mountain city to a new level. At present, the whole city is basically intact. City walls have been repaired. Remains are reinforced. A complete protection and display system has been set up for a sealed and scientific management.

d-2 Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City, Koguryo ancient tombs and Haotaiwang Stele have been

protected by the Chinese governments at the various levels. Since 1956, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage has allocated funds to repair the properties. By the end of 2001, the funds for study and protection totaled 10 million yuan. The environment of Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City has been brought into control. Trees that affected the city walls were cut. Trees with strong roots are not allowed to be planted in Wandu Mountain City. Three overall surveys and mappings have been done over Donggou Ancient Tombs. All the wall painting tombs and important tombs have been repaired by adding earth, mending tomb chamber, clearing tomb path, clearing mounds, clearing calcium carbonate and covering the wall paintings. The environment for the noble tombs has also been improved. Buildings that hindered the properties have been gradually removed.

The environment for Haotaiwang Stele has also been improved. From 1976, residents living near the property were relocated in two batches. In 1982, new stele pavilion was built. Long-term observation and protection research has started.

From 1960s, special personnel of Ji'an Cultural Relic Protection Institute were assigned with the publicity and protection of cultural relics. So far, a three-level protection network has been set up. The city, township and county governments should do their bits to protect the relics in their areas, together with the professionals and local residents. From 1980s, governments started to sign agreement with residents living near the properties on the protection. Now a series of unique and effective measures have been developed. In 2000, a police office for cultural relic protection was set up in Ji'an to further strengthen the protection and management work.

Due to much attention from the governments and departments concerned as well as the support from local people, most of the properties are protected as they looked. Some important places have been managed in a closed condition.

e. Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property

The People's Republic of China encouraged and supported the publicity and display of Koguryo's capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs on the basis of sound protection. Public media - newspaper, TV and radio - published the information about them free of charge. Huanren County and Ji'an City both set up publicity and reception departments and full-time interpreters for the show works. Each year, regular professional training will be held. A series of management approaches conducive to display and promotion have also been formulated.

In the areas open to visitors, signs in Chinese and English languages are erected. Books about the Koguryo capital cities, imperial tombs and noble's tombs have been published to meet the need of different visitors. Tourist service stores were set up in the important places to offer books, video materials, souvenirs and consulting services.

After the Law of PRC on the Protection of Cultural Relics was adopted in November, 1982, the departments concerned have organized various kinds of publicity activities to spread the law. Personnel have gone to grass-roots areas to increase people's awareness of protection and participation. In their daily work, the management agencies have paid special attention to solving the contradiction between tourism and relic protection. Points of attention have been made known to visitors to avoid negative impact of improper tourism over the relics, thus maintaining the coordinated development of tourism and relics protection.

4. Management

a. Ownership

The People's Republic of China

b. Legal status

Paragraph 2 of Article 22 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China states: "The state protects scenic spots and places of historical interests, precious cultural relics and other important historical and cultural heritages." Paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics states: "Ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs and grottoes are owned by the state."

On March 4, 1961, the State Council of the People's Republic of China declared the Donggou Ancient Tombs, which include all the Koguryo Ancient Tombs (including the Haotaiwang Stele) applied for inscription, as a unit protected as national key cultural relics. On February 23, 1982, the State Council of the People's Republic of China declared Wandu Mountain City as a unit protected as national key cultural relics. On November 20, 1996, Wunu Mountain City was declared a unit protected as national key cultural relics. On June 25, 2001, the State Council of the People's Republic of China declared Guonei City, Koguryo Quarry (included in Wandu Mountain City) and Changchuan Ancient Tombs (included in Donggou Ancient Tombs) as units protected as national key cultural relics.

c. Protective measures and means of implementing them

c-1. Wunu Mountain City is managed by Huanren County Cultural Bureau of Liaoning Province, and the Huanren County Monument Management Office set up in 1985 is responsible for the daily management of Wunu Mountain City. In 1998, Wunu Mountain City Management Division, exclusively for its protection, was established. Each year, a certain amount of fund is allocated for its protection so as to ensure its authenticity and integrity. At the same time, Wunu Mountain City, as an important historical and cultural site, is open to the public so as to fully demonstrate its value as cultural relics.

Since the 1950s, the following protective measures have been taken.

c-1-1. Laws, regulations and rules for its protection and management

Existing laws, regulations and rules include: the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Implementation Rules of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Environment, the Regulations on the Management of Scenic Spots and Places of Historical Interests, the Measures of Liaoning Province for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Rules on the Protection and Management of Wunu Mountain City, the Master Plan for the Protection of Wunu Mountain City.

c-1-2. Designating the protection unit and demarcating the scope of protection

Wunu Mountain City was the first capital city constructed by the Koguryo. It was announced by the Liaoning Provincial People's Government in 1963 as one of the first batch of provincial-level units protected as cultural relics and was announced by the State Department as one of the fourth batch of national-level key

units protected as cultural relics in 1996. In 1993, the Liaoning Provincial People's Government announced the scope of protection and construction control zone (buffer zone) of 159 units protected as cultural relics at or above the provincial level, the scope of protection and the construction control zone (buffer zone) for Wunu Mountain City was therefore clearly stipulated.

c-1-3. Protection and research of cultural relics and cultural relic environment of Wunu Mountain City

Since the 1950s, the Wunu Mountain City management departments have done a lot work in the protection, maintenance, environment treatment and improvement, archaeological survey and excavation of the Wunu Mountain City's cultural relics. Two major maintenances of the ancient city walls were carried out, and the surrounding environment has been treated and improved comprehensively.

In order to genuinely protect the cultural relic environment and partially restore the Mountain City scene, the Liaoning Provincial People's Government approved the Master Plan for the Protection of Wunu Mountain City in 2002, providing a major basis for the protection of environment of Wunu Mountain City. In accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, any protection and maintenance project of Wunu Mountain City is carried out strictly under the "principle of not altering the original state of cultural relics" so as to ensure its authenticity. All technical means for protection are applied according to the stipulations set by the Ministry of Culture in the Measures for the Maintenance and Management of Commemorative Buildings, Ancient Buildings and Grotto Temples, and reinforcement and maintenance are carried out by means of traditional techniques, traditional raw materials and traditional maintenance methods.

Wunu Mountain City, as an important historical and cultural heritage in Liaoning Province, always has the attention of cultural relics research institutes of the province, city and county as well as domestic scholars, and its research started long ago. Since its establishment, Wunu Mountain City management division has been vigorously implementing the principles for cultural relics - "protection as main job, rescue first, rational utilization and reinforced management", giving top priority to the work of cultural relics protection, rational utilization, publicity and academic research, and has achieved many academic research accomplishments. To date, 8 academic books have been compiled and published, more than 40 theses have been written and academic seminars have been organized. All these have helped improve the research of Wunu Mountain City.

Beginning from 1963, according to the requirements of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and under the standard format, scientific records and archives have been created three times, thus making the protection of cultural relics more scientific.

From 1986 to 1999, supported by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and the Liaoning Provincial Bureau of Culture, the Liaoning Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology together with Benxi Museum and Huanren County Management Office of Cultural Relics carried out four archaeological excavations of Wunu Mountain City, excavating 3,200 square meters. The archaeological excavation discovered the foundation sites of large-sacle architecture, sites of barracks architecture and sites of large warehouses belonging to the early stage of Koguryo, and unearthed a large quantity of precious cultural relics of Koguryo, providing material evidence for ascertaining Wunu Mountain City as the capital city of Koguryo during its early stage making it possible for the restoration of landscapes of the ancient site of Wunu Mountain City and a better performance of scientific study, protection, display and publicity of the cultural relic sites of Wunu Mountain City.

Beginning from 1986, a systematic survey, exploration and excavation of Wunu Mountain City has been completed. Based on the findings and study, cultural heritages in the ancient site were partially sorted out and reinforced, and a scientific maintenance of the ancient city wall has been carried out.

c-2. The maintenance of capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo in Ji'an City of Jilin Province is financed mainly by the central and local people's governments, and special organization was set up for its protection and management. On September 9, 1961, the Ji'an Relic Protection Institute was set up. In 1988, it was renamed Ji'an City Office of Cultural Relics Protection and Management. In 1999, Ji'an City Bureau of Public Security set up the Police Station for the Protection of Cultural Relics in Ji'an City. In December 2001, Ji'an City Bureau of Cultural Relics was established to strengthen the protection and management of cultural relics and ancient sites within the jurisdiction of Ji'an City.

Since the 1950s, the following major measures have been taken for protection and management:

c-2-1. Exercise of management in accordance with law

Pertinent laws in force: the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Environmental Protection, the City Planning Law of the People's Republic of China.

Pertinent regulations and rules: the Rules for Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Working Norms of Units Protected as National Key Cultural Relics for Their Scope of Protection, Mark Explanations, Records and Archives, and the Management and Protection Organizations, and the Regulations of Jilin Province on the Management of Cultural Relics, Protection Planning of the Koguryo Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs in Ji'an City, Jilin Province.

c-2-2. Designating units protected as cultural relics and demarcating the scope of protection

On March 4, 1961, the State Council of the People's Republic of China declared the Donggou Ancient Tombs, which include the Koguryo Ancient Tombs (including the Haotaiwang Stele) now applied for inscription this time, as one of the first batch of units protected as national key cultural relics. On April 20 the same year, the Jilin Provincial People's Government declared Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City as the first batch of units protected as cultural relics at the provincial level. On July 27, 1981, the Ji'an County People's Government issued the Notice on Demarcating the Protection Scope and Control Scope of Ancient Tombs, which stipulates: "The protection scope of ordinary ancient tombs is 2-5 meters; and the protection scope and control scope of key ancient tombs is 30 meters." On February 23, 1982, the State Council of the People's Republic of China declared Wandu Mountain City as one of the second batch of units protected as national key cultural relics. On October 20, 1983, the Ji'an County People's Government issued the Notice on Demarcating the Protection Scope of the Second Batch of Cultural Relics, which stipulates: "The protection scope of Wandu Mountain City covers the entire area within the city walls and 100 meters outside the city walls." On July 21, 1986, the Ji'an County People's Government issued the Notice on Enlarging the Construction Control Zone of Important Ancient Tombs of Donggou Ancient Tombs, deciding to "enlarge 50-100 meters outside each side of the construction control zones of Taiwang Tomb, Tomb of General, Qianqiu Tomb, Wukui Tombs, Tomb of Four Gods, Various Wall painting Tombs and Important Ancient Tombs." On July 3, 1992, Jilin Provincial Government issued the Notice on Publicizing the Protection Scope of Units Protected as Key Cultural Relics at the National and Provincial Level within the Territory of Our Province, which further

defines the protection scope of Donggou Ancient Tombs: "From Xiajiefang Village in Taiwang Township in the east to Anzigou in Maxian Township in the west, and from the Yalu River in the south and to the mountains in the north." On June 25, 2001, the State Council of the People's Republic of China declared Guonei City, Koguryo Quarry and Changchuan Ancient Tombs as the fifth batch of units protected as national key cultural relics.

c-2-3. Maintenance and protection

In June 1962, Jilin Provincial Museum and Ji'an County Office for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics made a joint survey of Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City and Donggou Ancient Tombs, and began to establish scientific archives.

In 1963, wooden marks were erected for Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City, Donggou Ancient Tombs and Haotaiwang Stele. In 1965, the wooden marks were replaced with iron marks. In 1975, they were replaced with concrete marks. In 1995, they were replaced with stone marks. By December 2001, 74 stone marks had been erected, 400 stone tomb marks and 60 stone demarcation marks.

In June 1964, the State Administration of Cultural Relics, Jilin Provincial Museum and Ji'an Office for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics applied chemicals to Haotaiwang Stele for its protection.

In 1982, the protective pavilion and encircling wall were constructed for Haotaiwang Stele. In 1993, overall maintenance of 51 tombs among Donggou Ancient Tombs was carried out, and maintenance mainly included treatment and improvement of environment and addition of safety and protective measures.

From 1973 to 2001, chemical treatment was applied to the wall paintings of Changchuan No. 1 Tomb, Wukui No. 4 Tomb, Wrestling Figure Tomb, Dancing Figure Tomb, Shanchengxia Wangzi Tomb of the Donggou Ancient Tombs.

d. Agencies with the management authority

d-1. The Administration of Cultural Heritage of the People's Republic of China

Address: 10 Chaoyangmenwai North Street, Beijing, China (post code: 100020)

d-2. Liaoning Provincial Bureau of Culture

Address: 48 Shaoshuaifu Lane, Chaoyang Street, Shenhe District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China (post code: 110011)

Huanren County Bureau of Culture

Address: 1 Wenhua Road, Huanren County, Liaoning Province, China (post code: 117200)

Wunu Mountain City Management Office

Address: 8 Tianhou Street, Huanren County, Liaoning Province, China (post code: 117200)

d-3. Jilin Provincial Bureau of Cultural Relics

Address: 85 Jianshe Street, Changchun, Jilin Province, China (post code: 130021)

Ji'an City Bureau of Cultural Relics

Address: 88 Yingbin Road, Ji'an, Jilin Province, China (post code: 134200)

e. Level at which management is exercised, agencies that exercise management and name and address of responsible person for contact purpose

Capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo is a unit protected as national key cultural

relics. Agencies directly managing them, local governments and residents are required not to renovate their architecture or add any other buildings within the protection scope. If there is a major construction or protection project or any non-relic building within the buffer zone is to be added or renovated, it must be assessed by experts and be reported to the people's governments of province, city and county and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage for approval. The protection plan of capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo shall, after having been approved by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, be approved by the provincial people's government. If any revision is to be made to the plan, it shall be subject to the same procedures. The protection of the authenticity and integrity of capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo has the attention of governments from the central to the local level, and the measures are forceful and effective.

Agencies that exercise management authority:

Wunu Mountain City Management Office

Director: Wang Junhui

Address: 8 Tianhou Street, Huanren County, Liaoning Province, China (post code: 117200)

Ji'an City Bureau of Cultural Relics

Director: Cui Ming

Address: 88 Yingbin Road, Ji'an, Jilin Province, China (post code: 134200)

f. Agreed plans related to property

Major management plans that have already been approved include: The Ninth Five-Year Plan and Blueprint of Long-Term Objectives Until 2010 of China's Cultural Relics and Museums, Master Plan for the Protection of Wunu Mountain City, the 2001-2006 Basic Guidelines of Ji'an City of Jilin Province for the Protection of Large-scale Ancient Sites, Plan of Ji'an City in Jilin Province on the Rescue Protection and Compilation of Master Plans of Key Projects of Donggou Ancient Tombs and Wandu Mountain City, Plan of Ji'an City of Jilin Province for the Protection and Maintenance of Cultural Relics, and Protection Planning of the Koguryo Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs in Ji'an City, Jilin Province.

g. Sources and levels of finance

g-1. The protection of Wunu Mountain City is mainly financed by the state, province and county governments and is supplemented by fund raised by Wunu Mountain City Management Office, and government financing is the main source. From 1995 to 2001, governments at all levels allocated a total of 4.33 million yuan, including 1.6 million yuan from the state, 300,000 yuan from the province and 2.43 million yuan from the county. All funds are used under the principle of special fund for special use only.

g-2. Funds for the protection and management in Ji'an come mainly from the following three sources:

g-2-1. Expenses directly used for maintenance and protection are allotted by the state according to the protection and maintenance plan approved.

g-2-2. Fund for treatment and improvement of environment and the construction of supporting facilities are allotted by the Jilin Provincial and Ji'an City people's governments.

g-2-3. Fund still in shortage, after financial allotment from the state and local governments, is raised by the Ji'an City Bureau of Cultural Relics.

Allotment time	Items	Financial sources and amount (in 1,000 yuan)			
		State	Province	Raised by the city	Total
1961	Sealing the doors to Wrestling Figure Tomb, Dancing Figure Tomb, Horse Manger Tomb and Tomb of Four Gods	20			20
1962	Maintenance of Tomb No.5, Tomb No.2 Wrestling Figure Tomb, Dancing Figure Tomb and Horse Manger Tomb	50			50
1963	Improving the mounds of Ranmou Tomb and Tomb No.5, Sealing the door to # Tomb No.4	30			30
1963	Improving the environment of Tomb of General	10			10
1964	Earthen work of Horse Manger Tomb, Wrestling Figure Tomb and Dancing Figure Tombs	20			20
1966	Surveying and mapping of Donggou Ancient Tombs	50	20	10	80
1972	Maintenance of some tombs of Donggou Ancient Tombs	100	30	20	150
1976	Maintenance of Tomb No. 5	30	10		40
1976	Erecting explanatory marks and signs	60	20		80
1976	Dismantling the ancient Haotaiwang Stele pavilion, treating and improving the environment	50	20	5	75
1976	Earthen work of Huanwen Tomb , etc.	30	10		40
1977	Maintenance of Tomb No. 4	50			50
1978	Construction of water drainage facilities for Three-Chamber Tomb, House Manger Tomb, Wrestling Figure Tomb, Dancing Figure Tomb and Changchuan No. 1 Tomb	60			60
1979	Maintenance of Haotaiwang Stele	100	50		150
1980	Maintenance of Changchuan Tomb No. 2	50			50
1981	Maintenance of Tombs No. 332 and other tombs at Shanchengxia Tombs Area	30			30
1982-1983	Reconstructing pavilion, encircling walls and fences of Haotaiwang Stele	800	400	200	1400
1983	Erecting fences for figures and stone carvings,etc.			10	10
1984	Constructing the encircling walls of Tomb of General, treating and improving the environment	200	120	80	400
1990	Constructing the encircling walls of Taiwang Tomb, treating and improving the environment	200	100	50	350
1994-1995	Maintenance of 51 tombs in Shanchengxia Tombs Area	1500			1500
1998	Constructing the gate of the encircling walls of Haotaiwang Stele	100	100	70	270
1999	Treating and improving the environment of Tomb of General and Haotaiwang Stele	200	100		300
2001	Treating and improving the environment of Tomb No. 5, Tomb of General and Haotaiwang Stele	200	160		360
	Total	3940	1140	445	5525

h. Sources of expertise and training in protection and management techniques

The protection work of the capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo has always been supported and guided by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, Liaoning Provincial Bureau of Culture, Liaoning Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics Archaeology, Jilin Provincial Bureau of Culture, Jilin Provincial Bureau of Cultural Relics, Jilin Provincial Museum, Jilin Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, the School of Literature and Museum of Peking University and the Archaeology Department of the School of Liberal Arts of Jilin University.

Whenever documents, plans and implementation plans concerning cultural relics protection and management skills are to be formulated, experts from the State Administration of Cultural Heritage are invited for deliberation, and documentations are submitted to relevant state departments for examination and approval. As for important protection projects, the state, province and city dispatch experts to guide their implementation.

In addition to routine professional studies, management agencies also organize special training in archaeology and history, cultural relic protection, safety and fire fighting, and tourist accommodation. In the past years, management personnel, professional and technical personnel were sent to participate in training courses in culture and museum organized by the state, province and city so as to learn special and professional knowledge about world cultural heritage and to improve their professional skills in protection and management.

From 1984 to 2001, Ji'an City Bureau of Cultural Relics sent 14 professionals to take part in the archaeological training course at the Zhengzhou Training Center of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, special archaeological class of Jilin University and arts training course of Jilin Arts Academy. From May to November, 2001, Jilin Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology made an archaeological excavation of the ancient site of Wandu Mountain City palace, and 5 professionals dispatched by Ji'an City Bureau of Cultural Relics took part in the excavation and sorting work.

i. Visitor facilities and statistics

Tourism of the capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo is based in the county seat, which could fully meet the demands for food, hotel and transportation of tourists. No new buildings are allowed at the sites and the surrounding areas.

Because the distance between the sites and the county seat is reasonably ideal, it can support a sustained development of tourism under the precondition of properly protecting the heritage site. The existing facilities include:

i-1. Wunu Mountain City (Huanren County)

Explanatory sites	3
Reception and service place	1
Parking places	2
Site map and explanation boards	44 (both in Chinese and English)
Toilets	2
Search and rescue team	1

Each year, it accommodates about 50,000 tourists.

i-2. Ji'an City

Publications	5
Explanation boards and signs	12
Specific souvenirs	25
Information phonecall	1
Public transportation lines	2
Tour routes	Outer ring road of Ji'an and Shanchengxia highway and tourist bus to the Tomb of General
Explanation reception	6
Reception rooms	5
Tourist service places	4
Toilets	6

Number of tourists from 1990 to 2001 (in 1,000 person/visit)

Time	Total person/visit	Time	Total person/visit
1990	27	1996	84
1991	38	1997	89
1992	58	1998	92
1993	69	1999	93
1994	70	2000	94
1995	72	2001	95

j. Property management plan and statement of objectives

The fundamental principle is to strengthen the protection and management of the capital cities and imperial tombs of Koguryo, and to improve the levels of protection, research, display and publicity.

j-1. Wunu Mountain City Management Office formulated in 2000 the Master Plan for the Protection of Wunu Mountain City. The plan, after being approved by the State Administration of Cultural Relics and the Liaoning Provincial People's Government in 2002, is being implemented. The guiding principle and fundamental objectives of this plan are: To further strengthen the management of cultural relics of Wunu Mountain City in accordance with the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and principles and charters concerning the protection of cultural heritage, and in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and rules, such as the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the implementation measures of Liaoning Province for the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the Rules on the Protection and Management of Wunu Mountain City. In the coming 5 years, it is planned to generally develop a relatively perfect cultural relics management system and a vigorous operating mechanism, and to greatly improve the work concerning the maintenance, reinforcement and protection of the mountain city, and research, display, exhibition and publicity of cultural relics. By 2010, the protection of Wunu Mountain City will be further improved, all damaged sites and relics will be repaired and the overall service level will be greatly improved.

In terms of protection, the rescue, maintenance and protection projects will be finished, the inner and surrounding environment of the unit protected as cultural relics will be completed and improved. All buildings affecting the environment of cultural relics and environmental quality will be relocated, thus fundamen-

tally improving the inner and outer environment of the mountain city. In the coming 10 years, modern scientific and technological means will be applied to the protection of the mountain city, the green vegetation within the protective zone will be better protected, the environment of the mountain city will be beautified and purified.

In terms of research, to make full use of underground and ground cultural relics of Wunu Mountain City and existing research accomplishments, continue to carry out various scientific and academic exchanges, strengthen the buildup of research personnel, expand scientific and research fields, improve the scientific and research levels, organize academic seminars so as to achieve new scientific and research results.

In terms of publicity and exhibition, to prepare the construction of special museum, organize the exhibition of history of Wunu Mountain City, apply modern visual and audio techniques and sound, light and electronic technology to display the history and cultural relics of Wunu Mountain City to Chinese and foreign visitors. To better cooperate with media organizations to strengthen the publicity about Wunu Mountain City and publish books and popular readings about Wunu Mountain City. To enlarge the force of interpreters and guides and improve their service level. Under the precondition of not damaging cultural relics and buildings, to coordinate the relationship between protection and utilization, expand and open more sites for tourists, improve the supporting service facilities and ensure the order of tourism.

In terms of strengthening the management agencies and training personnel, to further improve the management system, adopt, in consideration of the actual conditions of Wunu Mountain City, the responsibility system, improve the operating mechanism and apply scientific management.

To incorporate the protection of Wunu Mountain City into the local economic and social development plan which includes the construction plan, the budgetary plan, system reform plan and responsibility system, and continue the effective protection of cultural relics.

To further the training of staff to improve the overall quality of staff in terms of law awareness and professional level, and to recruit, in a planned way, personnel with special knowledge in cultural relics protection, information and foreign languages so as to improve the overall quality of the staff.

j-2. China Institute of Cultural Relics under the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and Ji'an City Bureau of Cultural Relics have formulated the Plan of Ji'an City in Jilin Province on the Rescue Protection and Compilation of Master Plans of Key Projects of Donggou Ancient Tombs and Wandu Mountain City. On August 10, 2001, the State Administration of Cultural Relics approved this plan, and it was approved by the Ji'an City People's Government on November 10, 2001 for implementation.

In accordance with relevant laws and regulations, such as the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Nature Heritage, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Implementation Rules of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and Jilin Provincial Regulations on the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics, the 2001-2006 Plan for the Protection of Large-scale Ancient Sites in Ji'an City of Jilin Province and the Protection Planning of Koguryo Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs in Ji'an City, Jilin Province have been developed.

Fundamental objectives of plan: improve the protection facilities, strengthen the routine protection and maintenance; improve the storage environment of cultural relics, expand the space for tourists; pay special attention to scientific research, exhibition and publicity work; strengthen the construction of management agencies so as to bring the protection, research, management, exhibition and publicity of historical sites of

Koguryo to the world level. Specific points are as follows:

In the protection field: To further strengthen the planning and management work. To carry out the protection and maintenance of the capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo in a planned manner by abiding by the principles of cultural relics protection; to continue the scientific, technological research in the protection of cultural relics, adopt the world advanced measures and approaches in the field of cultural relics protection, fully tap the new scientific technologies, solve problems concerning the protection of cultural relics; to strengthen the publicity of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, and improve the awareness of cultural relics protection among the local residents.

In the research field: To carry out academic researches, improve the academic study level of researchers, encourage comprehensive and multi-disciplinary involvement, strengthen the sorting and publishing of research findings; to strengthen the construction of basic information so as to provide detailed and accurate statistics and information for research; and to carry out archeological works to some heritage for the purpose of scientific study on well-proved basis.

In the field of publicity: to build new publicity facilities to provide effective means and channels for the public to have a complete understanding and knowledge about the history and future of the capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo, and display the value of the capital cities and imperial tombs of Koguryo; to strengthen the construction of the force of interpreters and guides, enrich and update the exhibition of cultural relics from the capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo, update the exhibition means and improve the service quality.

In the field of tourism: In accordance with the 2001-2006 Plan for the Protection of Large-scale Ancient Sites in Ji'an City of Jilin Province and under the preconditions of better protecting cultural relics, to realize the coordinated and sustainable development between tourism resources development and cultural relics protection, environmental protection and local economic development; to further improve tourist facilities within the zones and further regulate the tourism norms and management.

In the field of the construction of management agencies: to strengthen the training and recruitment of various professional personnel, to improve the overall professional quality and management level. To constantly improve regulations and rules on the maintenance, safety, protection and management of cultural relics.

K. Staffing levels

k-1. Wunu Mountain City Management Office now has a staff of 23, including 13 professionals and technical personnel in cultural relic protection, gardening, safety and fire fighting, accounting for 57% of the total number of staff. Seven of them have a higher education, accounting for 30% of the total.

k-2. Ji'an City Bureau of Cultural Relics has a staff of 15, including 12 professional and technical personnel in protection, maintenance, history, archaeology and arts, accounting for 80%. Among them, 12 persons have a higher education background, accounting for 80%, with 8 middle-rank researchers and 2 senior rank researchers.

5. Factors affecting the property

a. Development pressures

a-1. In Huanren County, within the protective zone of Wunu Mountain City, there is no industrial production, mining or lumbering projects, and therefore, there is not possibility that the property might be occupied or used for other purposes. Within the protective zone of the cultural relics, it is forbidden to open the hills, mine, lumber, graze or construct permanent civilian buildings or other structures, and it is forbidden to store or pile explosives and inflammables. Due to historical reasons, there are some natural villages within the construction zone. The plan to gradually dismantle and relocate illegal buildings affecting the landscape of the property, as laid down in the Master Plan of Wunu Mountain City, is being carried out, and the requirements set in the master plan is expected to be met in the coming three years.

a-2. In Ji'an, due to historical reasons, the industrial and agricultural development and constant growth of population, the space of some cultural relics is occupied by civilian houses and industrial and electric facilities. These human activities affect the surrounding environment of cultural relics, and also pose a certain threat to the safety of cultural relics. Ji'an City People's Government has issued the Notice on Defining the Protective Scope and Control Zone of Ancient Tombs and the Notice on Expanding the Construction Control Zone of Key Ancient Tombs of Donggou Ancient Tombs. In recent years, Jilin Provincial People's Government also issued the Notice on Proclaiming the Protective Zones of Units Protected as Key Cultural Relics at the Provincial Level within the Boundary of Our Province, thus putting an effective restriction on inappropriate construction within the zones of heritages. The province, according to the requirements and objectives set in the Plan of Ji'an City in Jilin Province on the Rescue Protection and Compilation of Master Plans of Key Projects of Donggou Ancient Tombs and Wandu Mountain City and the Protection Planning of Koguryo Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs in Ji'an City, Jilin Province, will take effective measures to rectify illegal acts, and plans to restore the original state of the heritage in five to ten years under the principle of "gradual relocation by batch and by year".

b. Environmental pressures

b-1. Huanren Wunu Mountain City, as a well-known place of historical and cultural value, boasts abundant forest resources, with a vegetation rate as high as 85%. Surveys have proved that the content of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and total suspended particles in the air is 0.03mg/cubic meter, reaching the state's grade-one standard of atmospheric quality. The noise at Wunu Mountain is 43db, and the sound environment quality is excellent, reaching the international 0-grade standard. The quality of main water bodies is good, and ground water quality reaches the state's grade-two standards. Therefore, Wunu Mountain City does not have any environmental pressure.

b-2. The favorable natural conditions in Ji'an give rise to lush forests, thick vegetation and crystal water. After surveys and monitoring by the environmental and meteorological departments in the past years, data about environmental conditions at the location of the property are relatively complete.

Quality of atmospheric environment: According to the monitoring from 1992 to 2001, the daily average value of sulphur dioxide is 0.015mg/cubic meter; the daily average value of nitrogen oxide (NOX) is 0.022mg/cubic meter; total suspended particles (ISP) is 0.09mg/cubic meter. The indices of the three all meet the class-one air quality standard of the state. In 2001, the PH value of rainfalls was 6.77, and there is

no acid rain.

Climatic conditions: The annual average temperature in the property zone is 6.5(C. Temperature in July is the highest, with daily average standing at 23.2(C. Temperature in January is the lowest, with daily average standing at -14.5(C. The extremely highest temperature is 37.7(C and the extremely lowest temperature is -36.2(C, the temperature difference is pretty big. The annual amount of rainfalls is 947mm. The amount of rainfalls from May to September is 753mm, accounting for 80% of the total rainfalls. The raining month is August, the annual humid coefficient is 18.9, this place belongs to the humid zone. The average freezing period is from November 1 to March 21 the following year, the thickness of ice or earth could reach 1.5 meters. Because of temperature different between day and night and between seasons, stone heritage is often subject to expansion and contraction as well as weathering and erosion. For example, Haotaiwang Stele had developed the phenomena of weathering, cracks and hollow spots. Ancient tombs with stone chambers are easily subject to weakness and peeling. Because rainfalls concentrate in a particular period, it is natural to cause leakage of the ancient tomb chambers and the losses of covering soil. Stone-structured heritage also has the problems of partial leaning and collapses.

c. Natural disasters and preparedness

c-1. Because Wunu Mountain City does not locate at zones prone to earthquakes and volcanoes, plus its high elevation, there is no possibility of earthquake or volcano eruption, neither will it be threatened by floods. The main potential threat of natural disaster is fire. The Wunu Mountain City Management Office has taken a series of measures to cope with this situation, and has been equipped with special fire engines and fire extinguishers and set up a professional and well-trained fire-fighting team. It has a meticulous plan on the prevention and alarming of fire, and can prevent the occurrence of forest fires and sudden events with scientific management measures and meticulous deployment of police force. Because the above protection measures have been taken, there is no record of any fire or fire alarm at Wunu Mountain City. In addition, due to the force of nature and washing of mountain water, there is a potentiality that heritage of city wall within the property site might collapse, Wunu Mountain City Management Office will continue to perform a good job in the daily reinforcement and maintenance of city wall with the support of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and the Liaoning Provincial Department of Culture.

c-2. In Ji'an, main natural disasters include earthquakes, floods and freezing disasters, and damages caused by the root system of vegetation.

Earthquake: Geologically, Ji'an is located on the Yalu River fault zone, and there are still geological activities deep in the fault zone. Historical records and modern monitoring show that Ji'an suffered 17 earthquakes in history measured at or below 4 on Richter scale. Of them, the earthquake measured at 4 on Richter scale on May 30, 1965, was epicentered southeast of Ji'an city proper, and did not caused property losses. According to analysis, earthquakes will not cause major damage to the cultural relics.

Floods: Due to the influence of ocean monsoons, rainfalls in the place of the property concentrate in August, likely giving rise to floods. Some of Koguryo ancient tombs are located at the terraced land and hills on both banks of river, the former is prone to the threat of floods. To deal with this situation, Ji'an City Bureau of Cultural Relics has taken a series of preventive measures and assigns full-time persons to patrol the area during the flood season. In August 1995, heavy rains caused flooding of the Chenjiagou River, Tomb No.

2102 in the Yushan Tomb Area was threatened. When the anti-flooding team arrived at the place, they built a dam to block floodwater from threatening the tomb and cultural relics were therefore effectively protected. Now, dams have been built at the prone sections and protective measures have been taken. As for cultural relics distributed on the hill slopes, attention is paid to the protection of vegetation to alleviate the threats to cultural relics posed by flood.

Frozen disaster: It often happens at places where underground water level is high. Due to saturation of underground water, frozen soil will cause the rise or dislocation of stone cultural relics, and the weakness and peeling of covering soil of the wall painting tombs with stone chambers and earth mound. For the protection of some important wall paintings, drainage system has been built, the covering soil is made thicker and underground water level is lowered through human efforts, all these measures will basically help prevent the occurrence of this disaster.

Damages caused by the root system of vegetation: Grown in the seams of stone cultural relics and spaces among the piled stone, bushes with strong root system threaten the safety of cultural relics. Now, measures of regular inspection and timely sorting have been taken to strengthen protection.

d. Visitor/Tourism pressure

d-1. Wunu Mountain City, covering about 5,600 hectares, is located on the hilly area in eastern Liaoning Province, and is about 8.5 kilometers from the county seat. At present, it is able to accommodate about 50,000 visitors annually, there is no tourism pressure at all. Along with its growing reputation, it is predicted that visitor volume of Wunu Mountain City will probably grow in the coming 5 to 10 years. It is planned to select proper places, in the county seat and outside the construction control zone (buffer zone), to construct tourist facilities to guarantee the safety of visitors and cultural relics.

d-2. Ji'an is a scenic spot in Jilin Province with ideal climate, resources and scenery. Furthermore, the property has a high value for sightseeing and high reputation, domestic and foreign visitors flock to this place to see the scenery and places of historical value, it accommodates about 100,000 visitors annually. Due to the annually growing number of visitors, it causes a certain pressure on the protection of the heritage. This pressure may have little impact on stone cultural relics, but have a big impact on tombs with stone chambers and wall paintings. In order to publicize and display the Koguryo heritage and satisfy the desire for witnessing the elegance and mystery of wall paintings of Koguryo tombs, the government has decided, on the preconditions of guaranteeing the safety, to open Wukui Tomb No. 5 to the public. Although some control and monitoring measures have been taken, visitors entering into the tomb still cause some damages to the wall paintings. Even if such damage is a slow process and could not be evidently seen, irreversible results may still be caused. Now, exhibition hall of imitated wall paintings has been constructed, imitations will be used to replace the original wall paintings, and this is planned to complete within 3 years. As a transitory measure, the open season and time and number of visitors have been restricted.

e. Number of inhabitants within the protective scope and construction control zone (buffer zone) of the property now applying for inscription

e-1. There is no inhabitant with the protective scope of Wunu Mountain City. In the construction control zone (buffer zone), there are five villages with 725 households, living far away from the protective

scope of Wunu Mountain City. According to the Master Plan for the Protection of Wunu Mountain City, buildings affecting the landscapes and environment will be gradually dismantled and relocated so that the environment can be in harmony with the landscape of Wunu Mountain City. At the same time, trees will be planted at the places where buildings have been relocated so as to further restore and improve the environment and landscape.

e-2. Ji'an

Due to historical reasons, the number of population and households vary among the heritage zones. According to statistics compiled in 2001, the number of population and households in the sub-zones of the heritage zone are as follows:

	Within the protective scope		Within buffer zone	
	Households	Persons	Households	Persons
Wandu Mountain City	4 households	15 persons		
Guonei City	920 households	2760 persons	189 households	661 persons
Haotaiwang Stele	20 households	70 persons	72 households	245 persons
Imperial tombs				
Taiwang Tomb	186 households	651 persons	89 households	316 persons
Tomb of General	40 households	135 persons	16 households	56 persons
Linjiang Tomb			1 household	5 persons
Yushan Tomb No. 2110	23 households	80 persons	15 households	51 persons
Yushan Tomb No. 0992				
Qixingshan Tomb No. 0211	89 households	356 persons	69 households	241 persons
Qixingshan Tomb No. 0871	1 household	4 persons		
Qianqiu Tomb	144 households	504 persons	20 households	70 persons
Xida Tomb				
Maxian Tomb No. 0626				
Maxian Tomb No. 2100	10 households	38 persons	6 households	21 persons
Nobles' tombs				
Changchuan Tomb No. 1				
Changchuan Tomb No. 2				
Changchuan Tomb No. 4				
Ranmou Tomb				
Huangwen Tomb				
Wrestling Figure Tomb and Dancing Figure Tomb	4 households	15 persons	24 households	84 persons
Horse Manger Tombs and Scattered Lotus Tomb	6 households	25 persons	3 households	13 persons
Yushan Tomb No. 3319				
Yushan Noble Tombs Area	410 households	1394 persons	25 households	87 persons
Shanchengxia Noble Tombs Area				

Total: The number of households is 1,859 and the number of inhabitants is 6,051 within the protective scope. The number of households is 529 and the number of inhabitants is 1,850 within the buffer zone.

Since the promulgation of the Notice on Defining the Protective Scope and Control Zone of Ancient

Tombs, the Notice on Expanding the Construction Control Zone for Key Ancient Tombs of Donggou Ancient Tombs, Plan of Ji'an City in Jilin Province on the Rescue Protection and Compilation of Master Plans of Key Projects of Donggou Ancient Tombs and Wandu Mountain City, and Protection Planning of Koguryo Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs in Ji'an City, Jilin Province, existing inhabitants within the protective scope will be gradually relocated out of the zone in a planned manner, and no new residence will be allowed in the zone. Existing buildings in the construction control zone (buffer zone) will retain their original state, and are now allowed to renovate or expand. All buildings and structures in disharmony with the environment of cultural relics will be renovated or dismantled.

f. Others

Among the listed cultural relics in Ji'an, there are some Koguryo ancient tombs with wall paintings which, due to the various environment and preserving conditions, general see the slow disappearance of color, potential collapse and occurrence of mould. As early as in 1960's, the state government paid great attention to this problem and adopted then most advanced technologies to conduct seal protection. This problem is one of the global difficulties and has been listed as the top priority.

6. Monitoring

a. Key indicators for measuring the state of protection

a-1. Intact rate

a-1-1. Over years, Wunu Mountain City has been suffering from war damages and natural weathering, wood-structure buildings of the original state no longer exist, however, 80% of the space pattern of historical heritages has been maintained.

a-1-2. In Ji'an, apart from the damages due to the change of course of the Donggou River, the western city wall of Guonei City had also suffered human damage to a great extent, such as loss of cultural relics due to tomb robbery and damages to wall paintings. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Koguryo historical heritage has been well protected. At present, the capital city, imperial tombs and tombs of the royal family and nobles of the Koguryo historical heritage are properly protected and maintained. Excluding a certain degree of damages caused to the cultural relics in Guonei City by modern urban renovation and reconstruction, other cultural relics are kept intact. The intact and basically intact rate of the Guonei City stands at about 70%. The intact and basically intact rate of wall painting tombs among the 11 imperial tombs and tombs of the royal family and nobles stands at 80%. The intact rate of tombs in Shanchengxia Noble Tombs Area and Haotaiwang Stele stands at 90%.

a-2. State of leakage, weathering and damages caused by vegetation roots

a-2-1. The wooden structures of Wunu Mountain City have been destroyed, and most of city walls still remain. To the east and south of the protective zone of the mountain city is Huanren Reservoir, the air is humid and warm, and rainfalls are sufficient. Therefore, there are thick and lush bushes, the roots of trees and bushes inflict some damages to the city wall. After more than 2,000 years' weathering, the exposed walls had suffered weathering and damages to a different extent. Because of high elevation of the mountain city, rains wash the walls from the top, causing erosion and leakage of city walls and original structures. To cope with the problem, when the Master Plan for the Protection of Wunu Mountain City was drafted, full consideration was given to preventing weathering and erosion and halting the leakage, these problems will be solved step by step.

a-2-2. In Ji'an, existing disadvantage factor Wandu Mountain City is the damage of vegetation root system to the city walls, causing the dislocation of wall stone. Due to ancient wars and natural rain washing, some sections of walls and gates have collapsed. It is planned to sort out the inner city, gate site and walls. Because inner city relics are mainly buried underground, it is necessary to protect vegetation to prevent soil erosion.

The state of ancient tombs will be protected to the maximum, tomb dislocation and erosion of the covering soil will be monitored at all times, drainage system will be dug at sections where wall paintings develop phenomena of humidity, degeneration or fracture. Some tomb chambers need to be reinforced, collapsed stone slabs need to be rectified and repositioned. As for Haotaiwang Stele, it is necessary to monitor its dislocation and stability as well as the stone weathering degree, and protective measures need to be taken.

a-3. Landscape harmony

The current state will be maintained and disharmonious modern buildings will be gradually dismantled.

b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

b-1. Wunu Mountain City Management Office has established a series of monitoring systems for the protection of ancient architecture, ancient sites and ancient trees within the protective zone. First of all, special survey has been made on the intact degree of each section of the ancient walls, ancient tree, architecture site and attached cultural relics. At the same time, professional and technical personnel are assigned to make regular inspection of death of ancient trees, and the state of collapse, leakage and weathering of ancient architecture and walls. A force of full-time forest guards has been hired to patrol day and night to prevent manmade damages and fires. The traffic, public security and fire-fighting monitoring center has also been set up to make around the clock monitoring of the mountain city. The agriculture, environmental protection and meteorological departments make regular environmental monitoring of the mountain city. Annual maintenance and rescue maintenance are well coordinated to strengthen the protection of the mountain city.

b-2. As early as in 1961, Ji'an set up the County Office of Cultural Relics Protection and Maintenance to exercise comprehensive protection, management and monitoring of the heritage. The agency inspects and collects timely information about the protection of the heritage, makes suggestion on protection and maintenance, and works out maintenance plans. The agency, according to the requirements of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, has repaired the heritage property many times, and often invited experts from the State Administration of Cultural Heritage to make inspection and supervision, and provide guidance to the protection project of the heritage property.

In 1962, according the guidance issued by the State Bureau of Cultural Relics, methods were adopted to monitor the temperature, humidity and changes of lime-rock in Manger Tomb and Wukui Tomb No.5 over a year.

In 1964 and 1976, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage sent experts to reinforce and repair with chemical agents the cracks and hollow spots of Haotaiwang Stele.

In 1995, Ji'an City Office for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics set up a permanent post to monitor Haotaiwang Stele. Through monitoring, it has been concluded that Haotaiwang Stele tilts southeast.

In 1997, comprehensive surveying and mapping of the Tomb of General was carried out, and a monitoring post was set up to get information about stone slab subsidence and dislocation. From 1956 to 1990, the state made investment to reinforce and maintain tombs with wall paintings and improve the environment surrounding Haotaiwang Stele and Tomb of General. The provincial and local governments also provided funds for regular maintenance. Subsequently, the protection of Ji'an Koguryo monument has always been regular and keeping at a high level.

c. Results of previous reporting exercises

c-1. Reinforcement and Maintenance Plan of the Southern Section of East Wall of Wunu Mountain City, compiled by Liaoning Provincial Department of Culture in 1999

This report was written after a survey and inspection of the southern section of east wall of Wunu Mountain City, suggested a maintenance and protection plan. This plan has been executed. That was the largest maintenance of Wunu Mountain City ever undertaken since the founding of New China.

Reinforcement and Maintenance Plan of the Northern Section of East Wall of Wunu Mountain City, compiled by Liaoning Provincial Department of Culture in 2002

This report was written after a survey and inspection of the northern section of east wall of Wunu Mountain City, suggested a maintenance and protection plan. This plan has been submitted to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and will be implemented upon approval.

c-2. Reports already adopted by Ji'an City concerning the protection of the property include:

Ji'an Koguryo Wall painting Maintenance Report (1977)

The report describes the state of Koguryo wall paintings, points out the necessity for maintaining Four Gods Tomb, Wukui Tomb No. 5 and No. 4 and Horse Manger Tomb and puts forward a maintenance plan which has been implemented.

Plan on the Construction of Haotaiwang Stele Pavilion and the Expansion of Environmental Protection, Ji'an County Office for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics (1982)

The report suggests the necessity for reconstruction of the stele pavilion and the plan for environmental improvement.

Maintenance Plan of Important Tombs in Shanchengxia Tomb Area and Yushan Tomb Area of Donggou Ancient Tombs, Ji'an County Office for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics (1991)

The report suggests the necessity for the maintenance of 51 key tombs in the Shanchengxia Tomb Area and Yushan Tomb Area, was implemented in 1993.

Construction and Protection of Large Square Alter Step Tombs with Stone Chamber (1993)

The report points out that because Taiwang Tomb does not have a foundation, the filling stone between tomb chamber and step altar is not solid enough, it has caused the piled stone of the tomb and the filling layer extruding and stone slabs of step altar outbound. It points out that Tomb of General originally had foundation, foundation subsidence and building techniques are the main reasons causing the subsidence of ladder stone slabs. It suggests monitoring the situation and reporting to the superior departments the measures for scientific protection and management.

On the Protection and Management of Piled-Stone Tombs of Koguryo (1993)

The report points out the damages caused to the piled-stone tombs by natural and human factors, and suggests learning from experiences of other units and constantly improving the protection and management of ancient tombs.

The Protection and Management of Earth Mound Tombs of Koguryo (1993)

It sums up the natural and human factors causing damages to the earth mound tombs, and suggests strengthening law enforcement and publicity.

Plan on the Construction of Monitoring Post of Haotaiwang Stele, Ji'an City Office for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics (1995)

The report states the status quo of Haotaiwang Stele and explains the necessity for construction of the monitoring post, it was implemented in 1995.

Exploration on the Measure for the Protection of Ancient Tomb Wall paintings in Jilin Province (1996)

It states the factors affecting the wall painting tombs, such as humidity, temperature and visitor flow. It suggests that, in order to prevent wall paintings from suffering new damages, it is necessary to learn and apply contemporary advanced techniques on the protection of wall paintings, and to implement protective measures for important wall paintings.

Plan on the Survey of Tomb of General, Construction of Monitoring Post and Environmental Improvement, Ji'an City Office for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics (1997)

The report states the status quo and existing problems of Tomb of General, such as subsidence and extrusion of some stone slabs, and chamber leakage, and explains the necessity for survey, construction of monitoring post and environmental improvement, it was implemented in 1997 and 1998.

Initiation Report of the Plan of Ji'an City in Jilin Province on the Rescue Protection and Compilation of Master Plans of Key Projects of Donggou Ancient Tombs and Wandu Mountain City, China Institute of Cultural Relics (May 2001)

The report offers a comprehensive view of Donggou ancient tombs, Haotaiwang Stele, Wukui Tomb No. 5, Taiwang Tomb, Yushan Tomb No. 3319 and Wandu Mountain City, and assesses its status quo and damage situation. It suggests carrying out rescue protection for the seriously damaged imperial tombs and important tomb wall paintings, implementing comprehensive protection for the foundation of wall paintings, structure, materials and unearthed cultural relics, puts forward a protection plan for human figure sculpture at Yushan Tomb No. 3319, and suggests making an overall plan on the protection and maintenance of Donggou ancient tombs, it is planned to implement the report in 5 years.

Initiation Report on the Protection and Preliminary Study of Wall paintings of Wukui Tomb No. 5, China Institute of Cultural Relics (May 2001)

This report makes an in-depth study about the situation of Wukui Tomb, analyzes the factors affecting the tombs, draws maps of the tomb, works out damage prevention plan for Wukui Tomb No. 5, and makes macro monitoring and study about the prevention of condensation, rain leakage and visitors' impact on wall paintings. This project will be implemented in three years.

Initiation Report on the Protection and Preliminary Study of Tomb of General, China Institute of Cultural Relics (May 2001)

This reports makes a comprehensive description about the maintenance and protection status of Tomb of General, states that the protection of Tomb of General has two aspects: to ensure the overall stability of the tomb and to guarantee the integrity of the tomb. This project will be implemented in 5 years.

Initiation Report on the Protection and Preliminary Study of Haotaiwang Stele, China Institute of Cultural Relics (May 2001)

The report makes a comprehensive survey and description about the protection status, structural property,

damage situation, environmental situation and existing problem of Haotaiwang Stele. The protection and research items proposed in the report include: 1. Stability analysis and assessment of the stele; 2. Research of technology to reinforce the foundation of the stele; 3. Research of the engineering techniques to reinforce the stele surface; 4. Research on reinforcement engineering of stele surface; 5. Construction of sun-sheltering facilities around the stele. Main protection methods proposed: first to ensure the stability of the stele, and take measures to slow down the weathering speed of the stele surface at the same time. The plan is to be implemented in 3 years.

Protection Plan of Units Protected as National Key Cultural Relics in Ji'an City, Ji'an City Office for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics (April 2000)

This plan makes comprehensive assessment and analysis about Donggou Ancient Tombs, Wandu Mountain City, Guonei City and important tombs, points out the existing problems with protection and property itself, and contains a detailed protection plan to be implemented year by year.

Ji'an City Plan on the Protection and Maintenance of Cultural Relics, Ji'an City Bureau of Culture and Sports (March 2001)

The reports provides the basic information about the protection of cultural relics and basic ideas about the cultural relics protection and management, and proposes protection and maintenance plan for Donggou Ancient Tombs, Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City, Changchuan Tomb No. 1 and Tomb of General.

Basic Blueprint on the Protection of Large Heritage Sites in Ji'an City, Ji'an City People's Government (May 2001)

The report makes a comprehensive statement about the geography, evolution, cultural relic distribution, protection status, and factors endangering relics and existing problems in the protection of cultural relics for such heritages as Donggou Ancient Tombs, Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City. It plays an important guiding role in the development and implementation of cultural relic protection plan in Ji'an City in the coming 10 years.

Surveying and Mapping Report of Donggou Ancient Tombs, Jilin Provincial Institute of Archaeology and Ji'an City Office for the Protection of Cultural Relics (2002)

The report states the findings from the large-scale re-examination and survey of the Donggou Ancient Tombs carried out in 1997. It contains a detailed description about the amount, types, grade and protection status of the existing tombs, and serves as important material basis for the protection and management of Donggou Ancient Tombs.

7. Documentation

a. Drawings, photographs, slides and video

a-1. Drawings

- a-1-1. Drawing of Wunu Mountain City
- a-1-1-1. Plan of Wunu Mountain City
- a-1-1-2. Plan of sections of east wall and east gate
- a-1-1-3. Structural plan of west gate
- a-1-1-4. Detail elevation of outer wall of the first section of east wall
- a-1-1-5. Detail elevation of outer wall of the second section of east wall
- a-1-1-6. Section of the second section of east wall
- a-1-1-7. Plan of the third section of east wall
- a-1-1-8. Section of the third section of east wall
- a-1-1-9. Plan of the garrison troop site
- a-1-1-10. Plan and section of No. 22 house site
- a-1-2 Drawing of Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City and Imperial Tombs of Koguryo
- a-1-2-1. Plan of Guonei City
- a-1-2-2. Plan of Wandu Mountain City
- a-1-2-3. Plan and elevation of Taiwang Imperial Tomb
- a-1-2-4. Plan and elevation of tomb chamber of Taiwang Imperial Tomb
- a-1-2-5. Plan and elevation of Tomb of General
- a-1-2-6. Plan and elevation of tomb chamber of Tomb of General
- a-1-2-7. Plan and elevation of Subordinate Tomb No.1 to Tomb of General

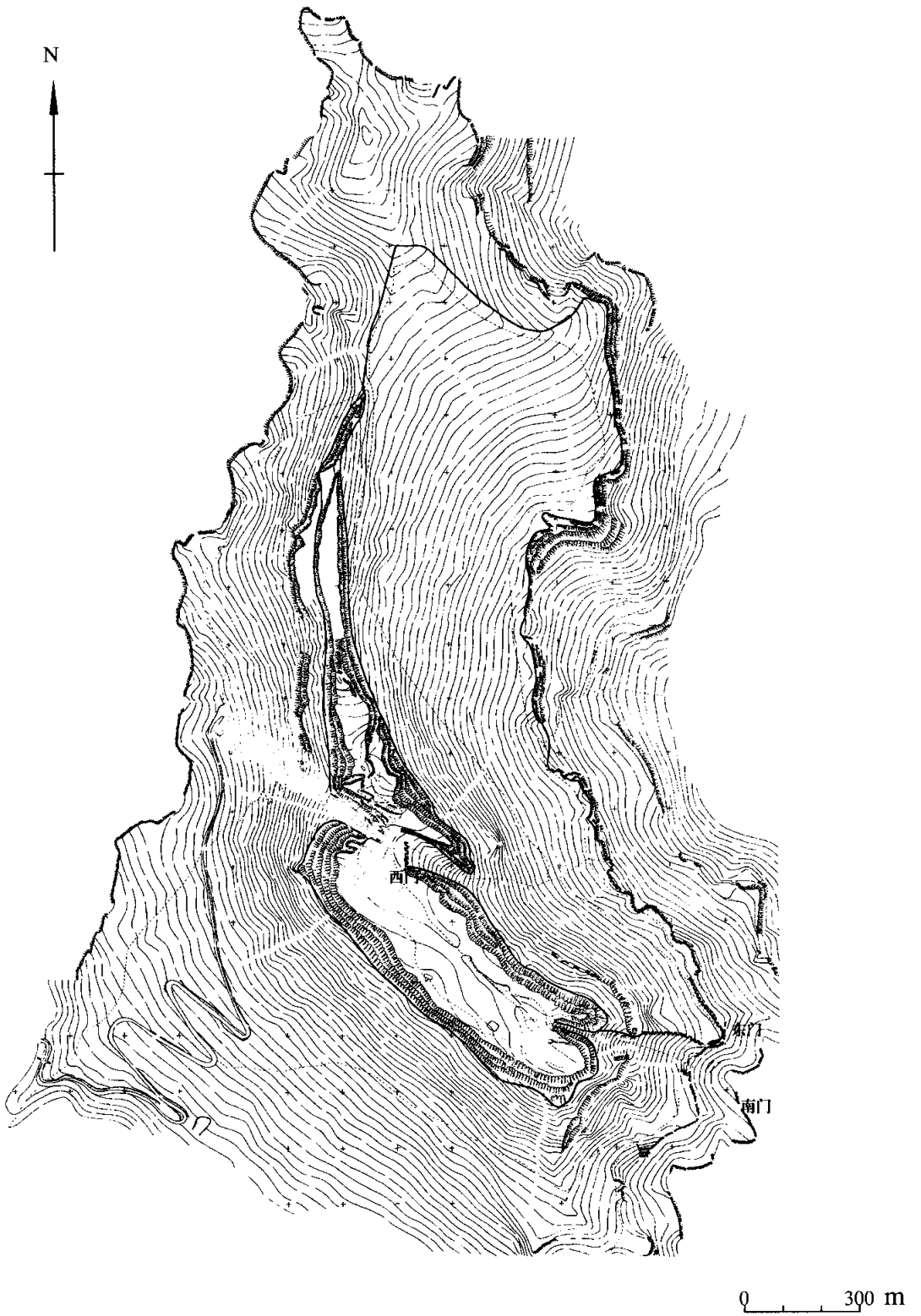
a-2. Photographs

- a-2-1. Photo of Wunu Mountain City
- a-2-1-1. Aerial photo of Wunu Mountain City
- a-2-1-2. Distance view of Wunu Mountain City
- a-2-1-3. Distance view of watchtower
- a-2-1-4. A section of outer side of the first section of east wall
- a-2-1-5. A section of inter side of the first section of east wall
- a-2-1-6. East gate
- a-2-1-7. Stone ladder
- a-2-1-8. Foundation site of palace building
- a-2-1-9. No. 7 house site
- a-2-1-10. No. 16 house site
- a-2-1-11. Pottery pot unearthed
- a-2-1-12. Pottery jar unearthed
- a-2-1-13. Pottery vase unearthed
- a-2-1-14. Pottery rice steamer unearthed
- a-2-1-15. Ancient coin unearthed

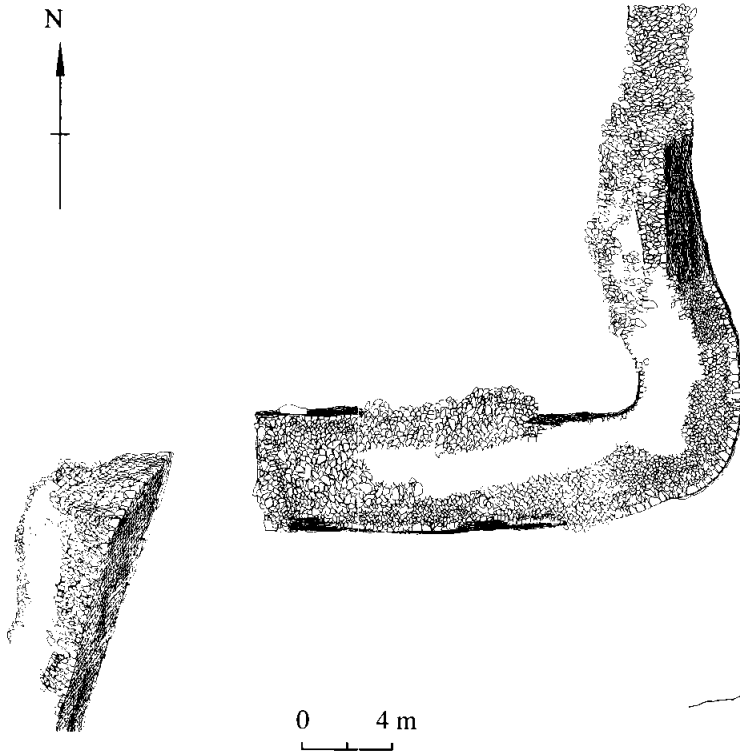
- a-2-1-16. Stone arrowhead unearthed
- a-2-1-17. Iron arrowhead unearthed
- a-2-1-18. Iron armor unearthed
- a-2-2. Photos of Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs
- a-2-2-1. West wall of Guonei City (Detail)
- a-2-2-2. North wall of Guonei City (Detail)
- a-2-2-3. Topography and full view of Wandu Mountain City (south to north)
- a-2-2-4. Excavation field of Wandu Mountain City site
- a-2-2-5. Section of north wall of Wandu Mountain City
- a-2-2-6. Remains of the stele erected by General Wu Qiuqian of Wei Dynasty after conquering Wandu Mountain City
- a-2-2-7. Tile eave with pattern of plants (found at palace site in Wandu Mountain City)
- a-2-2-8. Tile eave with pattern of lotus (found at palace site in Wandu Mountain City)
- a-2-2-9. Tile eave with pattern of animal's face (found at palace site in Wandu Mountain City)
- a-2-2-10. Tile pipe with pattern of animal's face (found at palace site in Wandu Mountain City)
- a-2-2-11. Tile pipe with pattern of animal's face (found at palace site in Wandu Mountain City)
- a-2-2-12. Tile pipe with inscription of "Xiaoxiong" (found at palace site in Wandu Mountain City)
- a-2-2-13. Haotaiwang Stele
- a-2-2-14. Rubbing of Haotaiwang Stele
- a-2-2-15. Step-altar at southwest corner and supporting stones of Xida Tomb (Imperial Tomb)
- a-2-2-16. Xida Tomb (Imperial Tomb)
- a-2-2-17. Linjiang Tomb (Imperial Tomb)
- a-2-2-18. Yushan Tomb No.0992 (Imperial Tomb)
- a-2-2-19. Taiwang Tomb (Imperial Tomb)
- a-2-2-20. Tomb of General (Imperial Tomb)
- a-2-2-21. Wrestling drawing in Wrestling Figure Tomb
- a-2-2-22. Drawing of people sitting face to face in Wrestling Figure Tomb
- a-2-2-23. Main wall and caisson in Dancing Figure Tomb
- a-2-2-24. Dancing drawing in Dancing Figure Tomb
- a-2-2-25. Dancing drawing in Dancing Figure Tomb (Detail)
- a-2-2-26. Hunting drawing on north wall in Dancing Figure Tomb
- a-2-2-27. Rosefinch drawing on west beam in Dancing Figure Tomb
- a-2-2-28. Lotus drawing in Manger Tomb
- a-2-2-29. Painting of killing prisoners in Manger Tomb
- a-2-2-30. The Chinese character "Wang" at the Wangzi Tomb
- a-2-2-31. Huanwen pattern in Huanwen Tomb
- a-2-2-32. Inscriptions in Ranmou Tomb
- a-2-2-33. Painting of worshipping Buddha on beam of front chamber in Changchuan Tomb No.1
- a-2-2-34. Painting of Bodhisattva on beam of front chamber in Changchuan Tomb No.1
- a-2-2-35. Painting of chariot on north wall of front chamber in Changchuan Tomb No.1

- a-2-2-36. North wall of front chamber in Changchuan Tomb No.1 (section)
- a-2-2-37. Constellation painting in rear chamber caisson in Changchuan Tomb No.1
- a-2-2-38. Lotus painting on north wall in Changchuan Tomb No.2
- a-2-2-39. West wall in Changchuan Tomb No.2
- a-2-2-40. Stone figure engraving in front of Yushan Tomb No.3319
- a-2-2-41. Yushan Nobles' Tombs Area (Detail)
- a-2-2-42. Blue dragon painting on east wall in Wukui Tomb No. 4
- a-2-2-43. Tortoise painting on north wall in Wukui Tomb No. 4
- a-2-2-44. White tiger painting on west wall in Wukui Tomb No. 4
- a-2-2-45. Red bird painting on south wall in Wukui Tomb No.4
- a-2-2-46. Caisson in Wukui Tomb No.4
- a-2-2-47. Immortals painting on caisson ceiling of Wukui Tomb No. 4
- a-2-2-48. Immortals painting on caisson ceiling of Wukui Tomb No. 4
- a-2-2-49. Immortals painting on caisson ceiling of Wukui Tomb No. 4
- a-2-2-50. Immortals painting on caisson ceiling of Wukui Tomb No. 4
- a-2-2-51. Painting of Fuxi and Nuwa on south beam in Wukui Tomb No.5
- a-2-2-52. Red bird painting on south wall in Wukui Tomb No.5
- a-2-2-53. Shanchengxia Tombs Area (west to east)

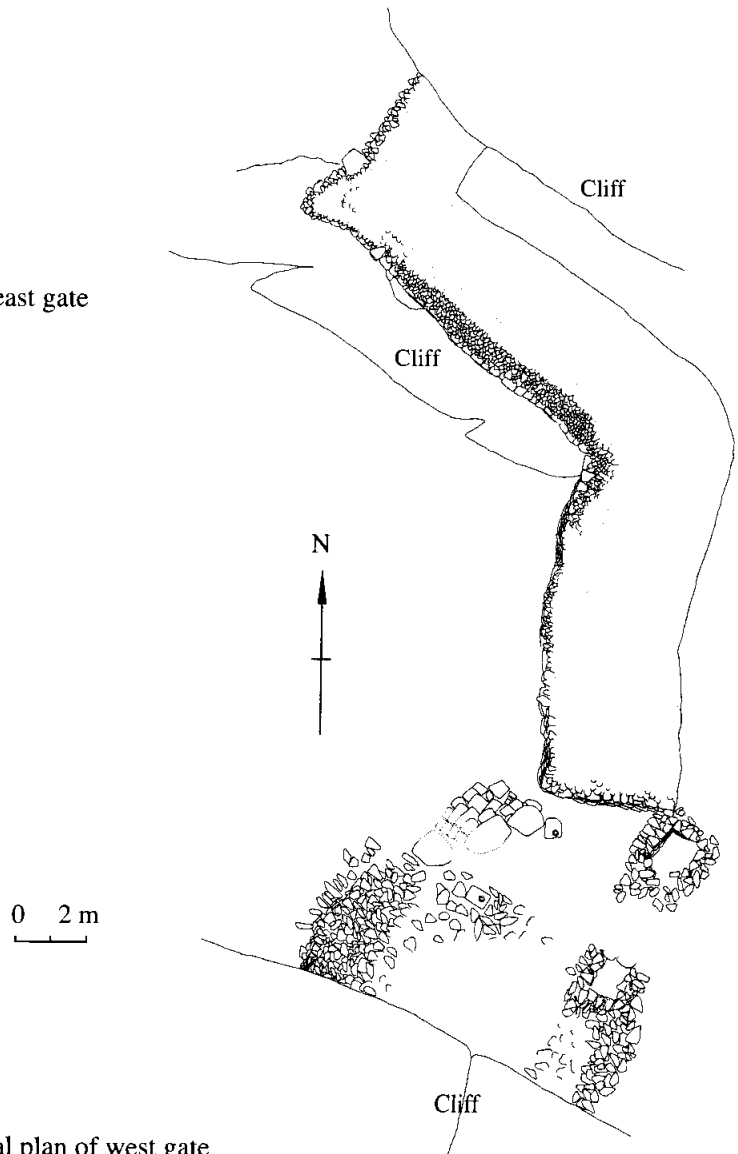
a-3 Slides (Attached separately)



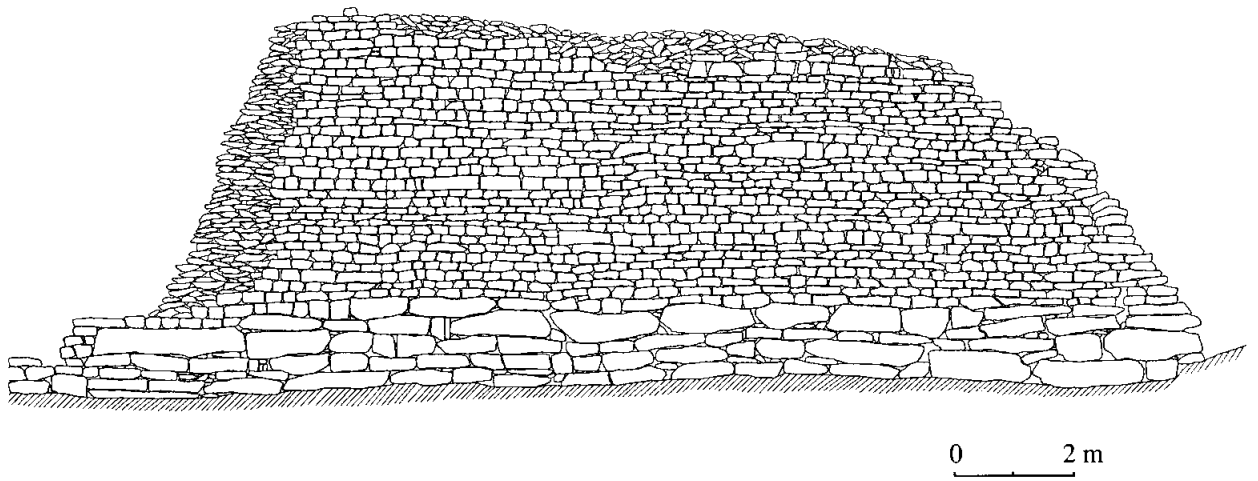
a-1-1-1 Plan of Wunu Mountain City



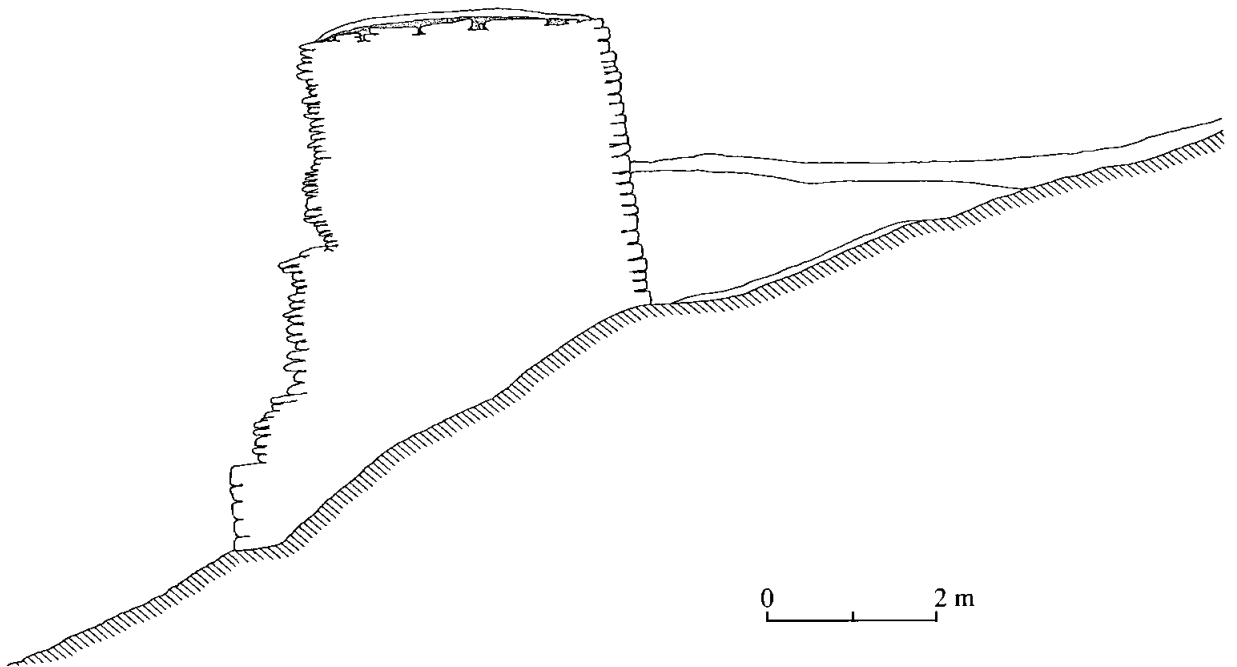
a-1-1-2 Detail of east wall and plan of east gate



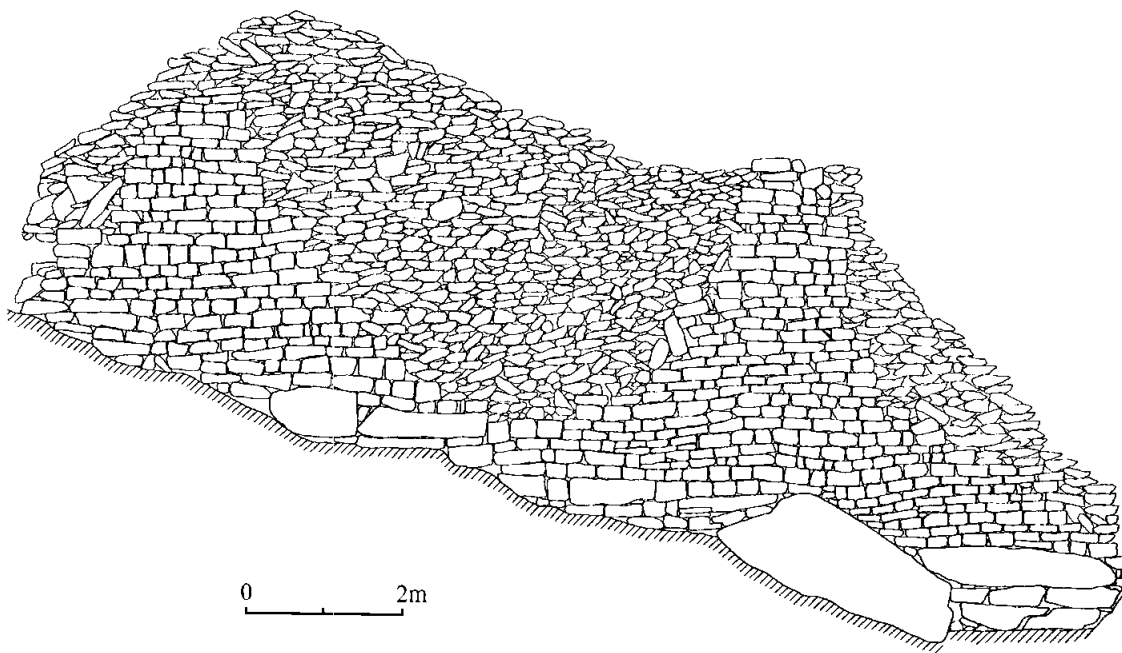
a-1-1-3 Structural plan of west gate



a-1-1-4 Detail elevation of outer wall of the first section of east wall



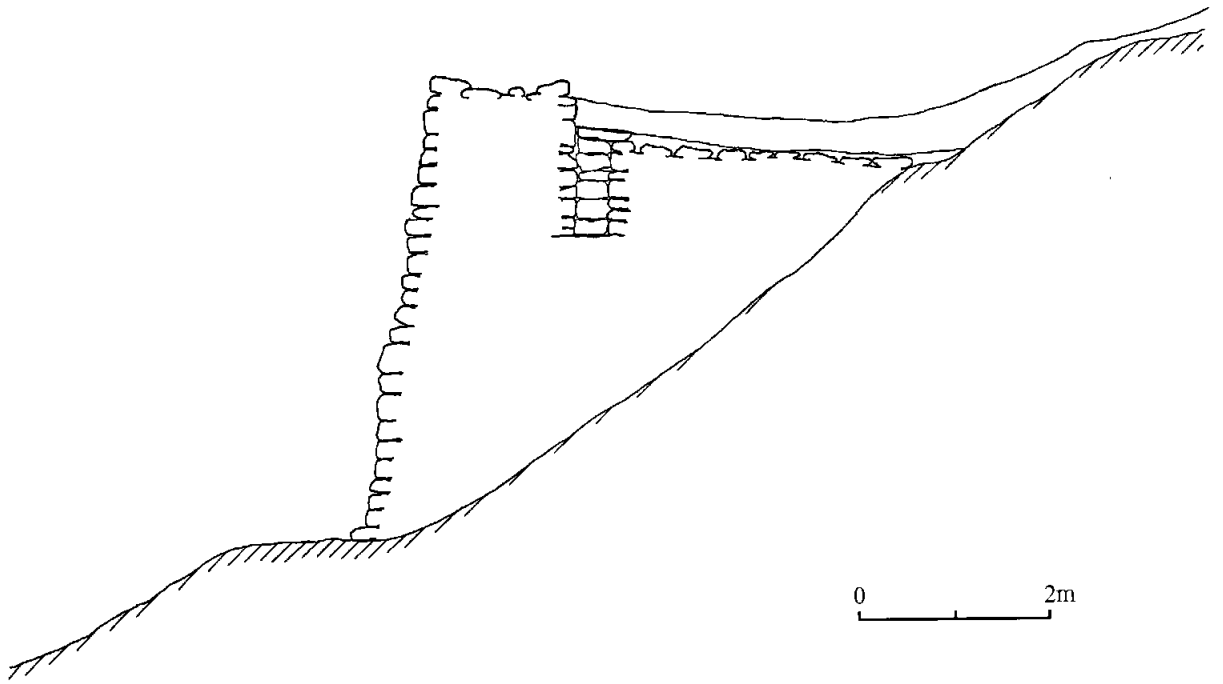
a-1-1-5 Section of the first section of east wall



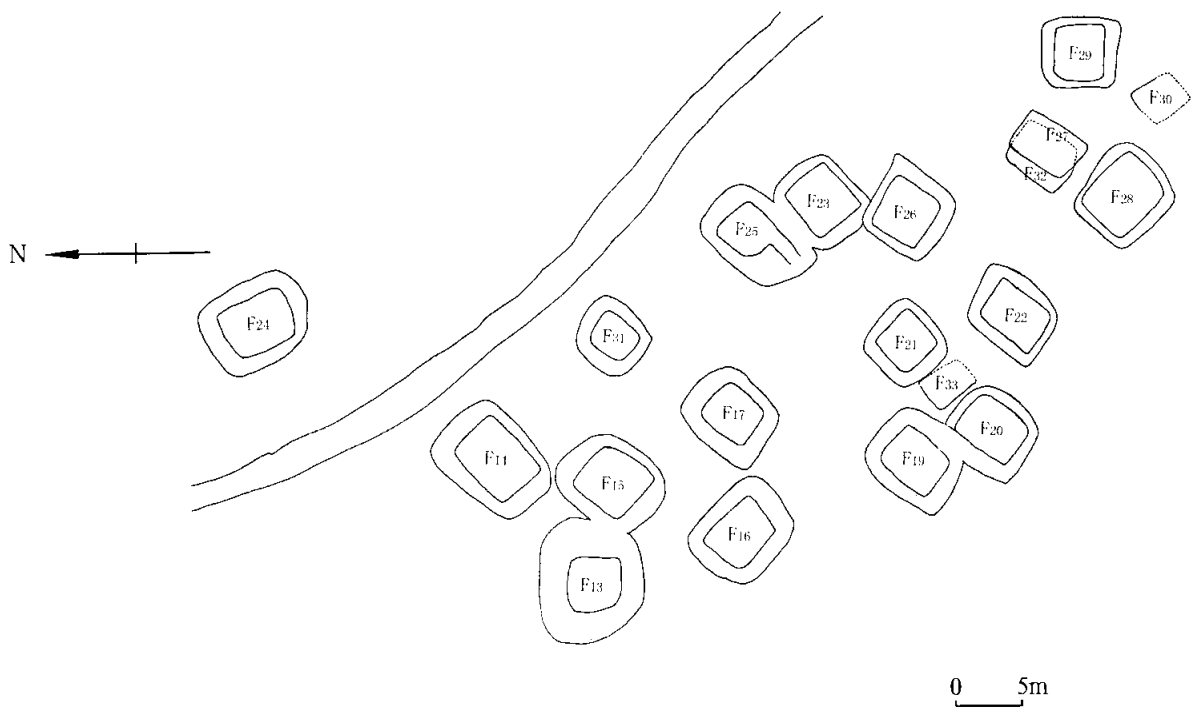
a-1-1-6 Detail elevation of outer wall of the second section of east wall



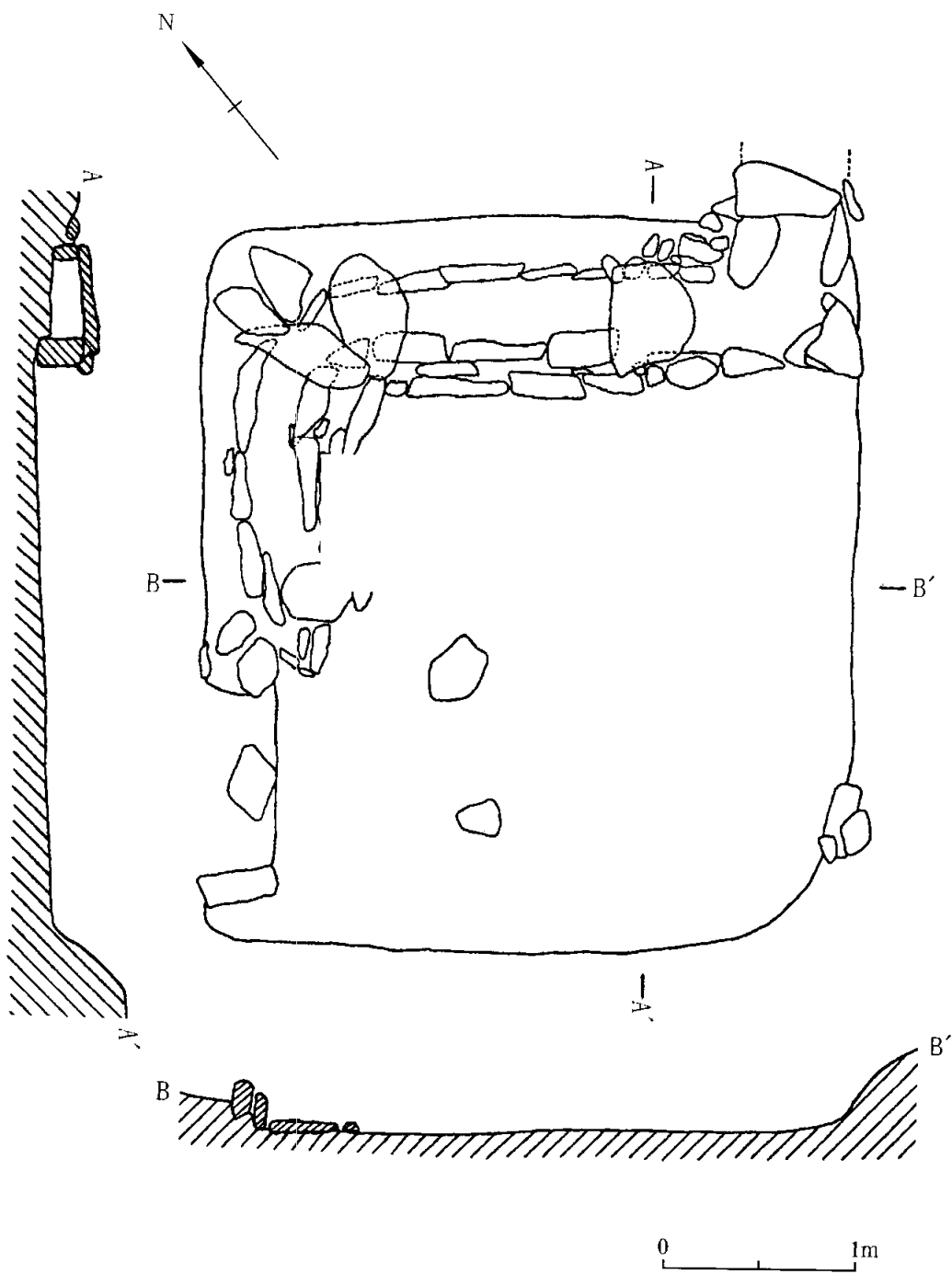
a-1-1-7 Plan of the third section of east wall



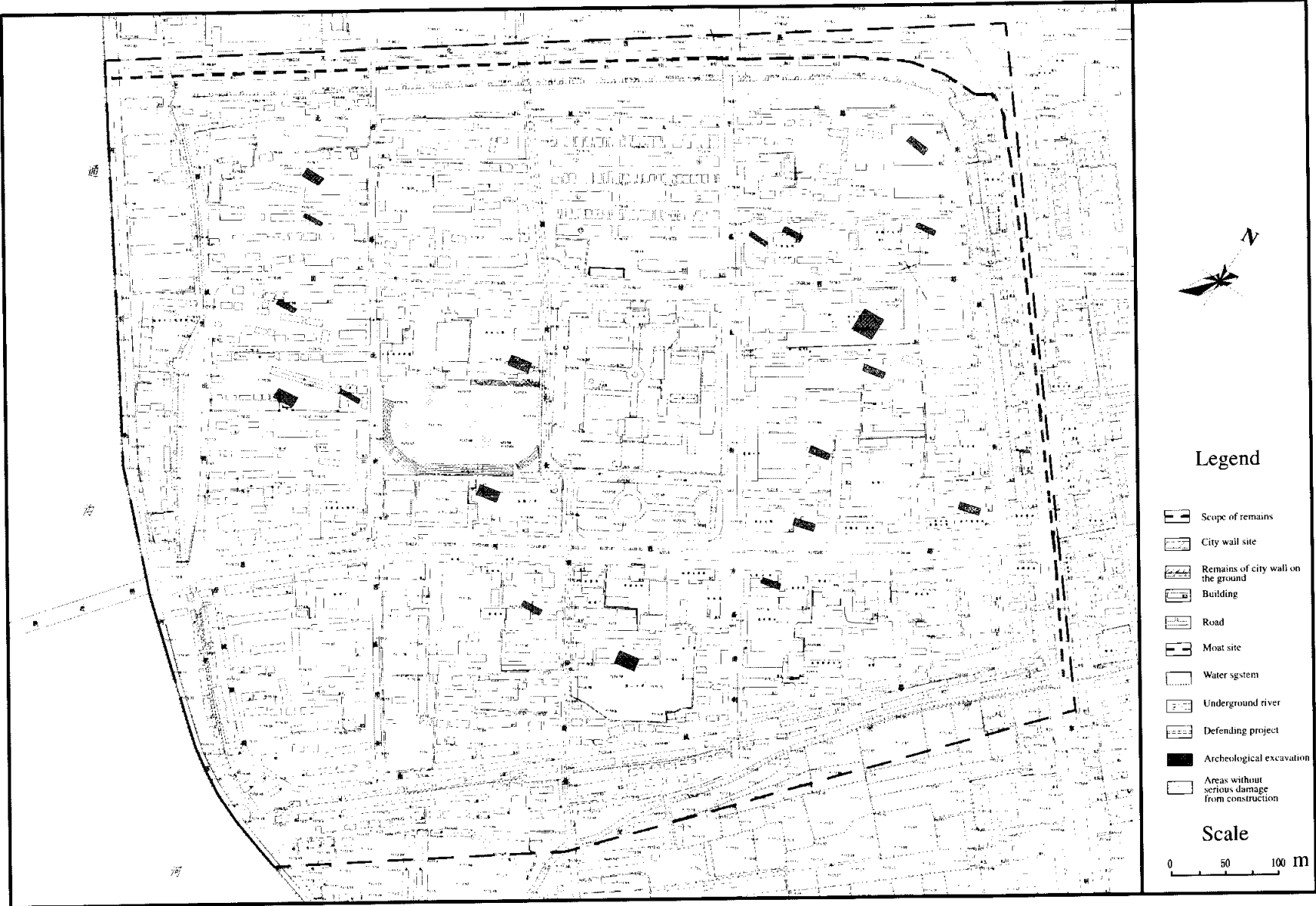
a-1-1-8 Section of the third section of east wall



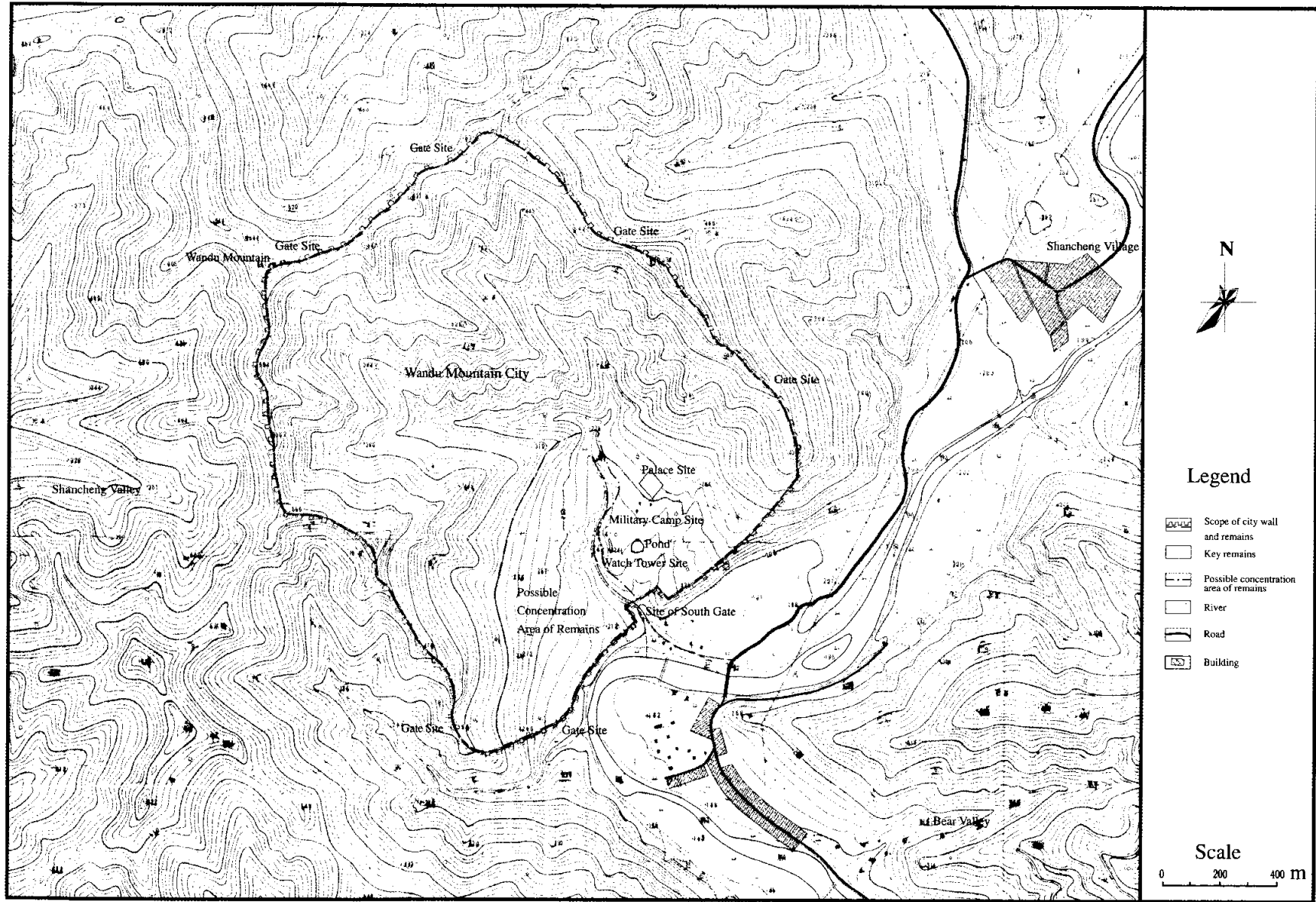
a-1-1-9 Plan of military camp site



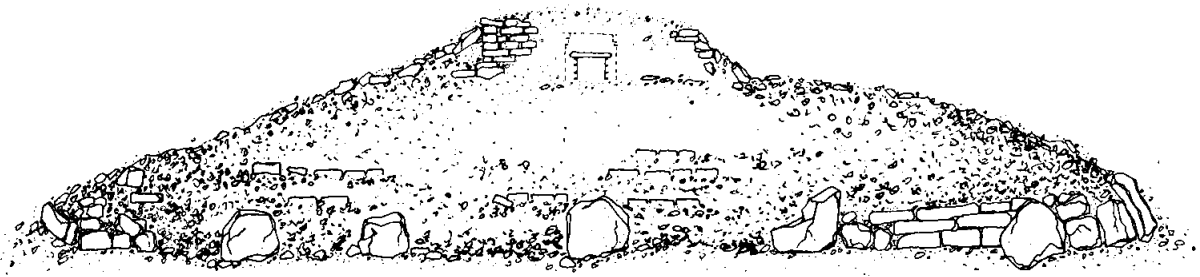
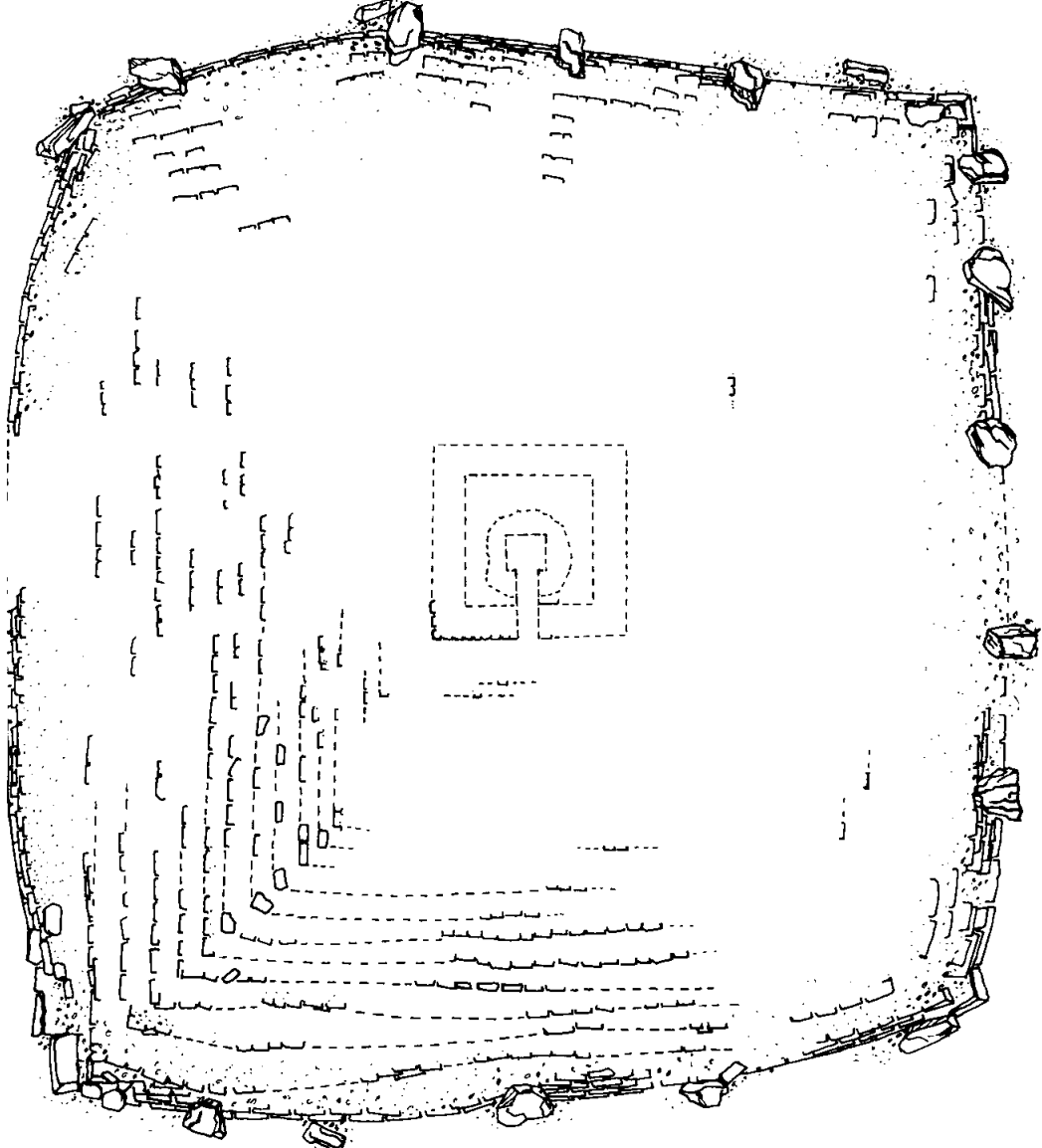
a-1-1-10 Plan and section of House No.22 site



a-1-2-1 Plan of Guonei City

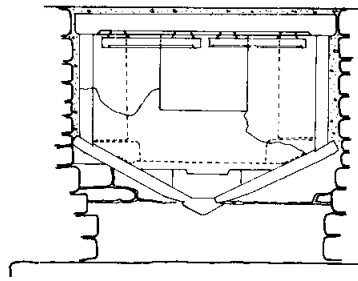
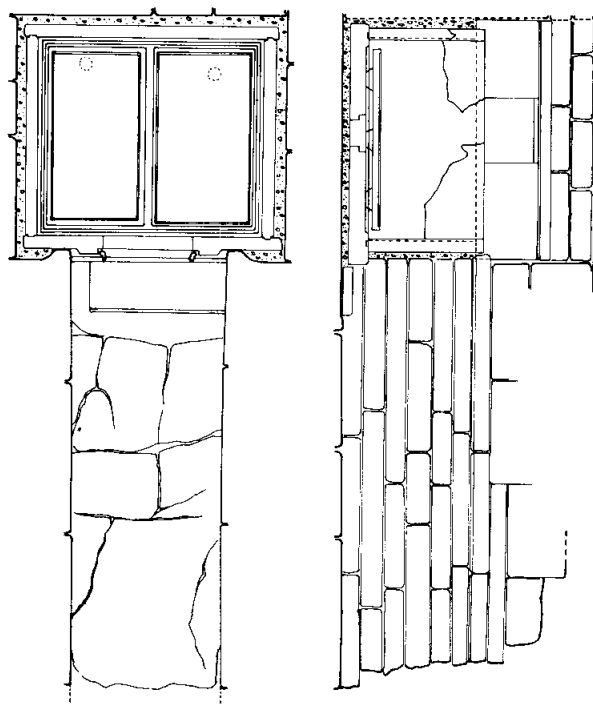
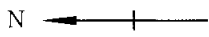


a-1-2-2 Plan of Wandu Mountain City

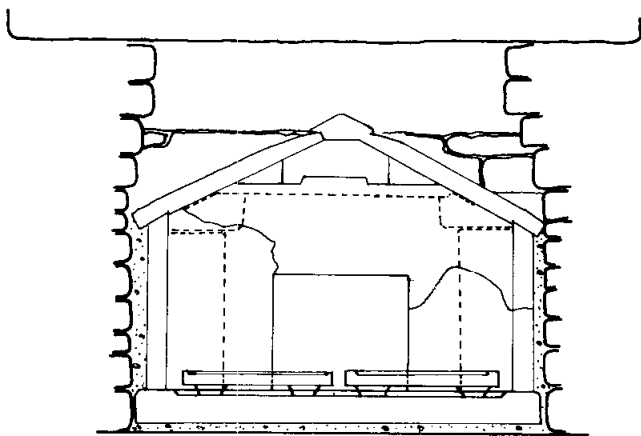


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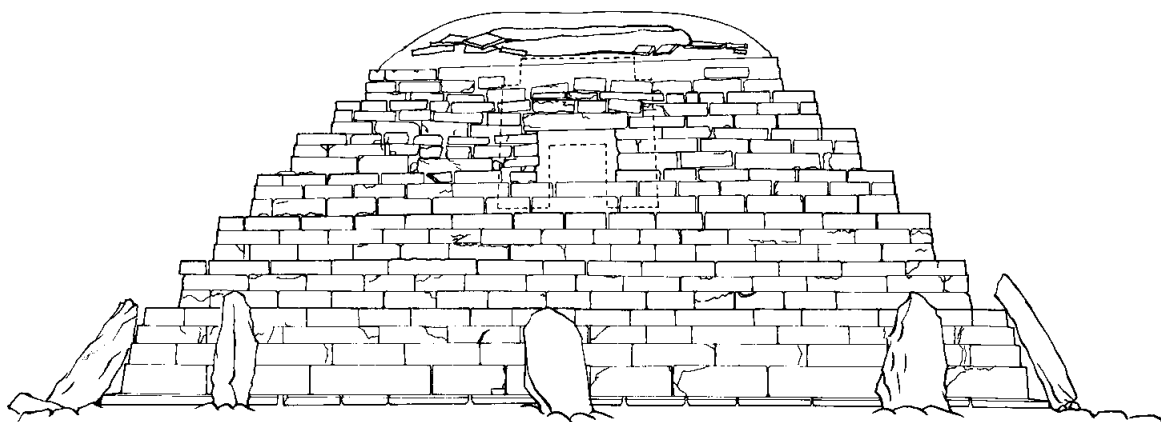
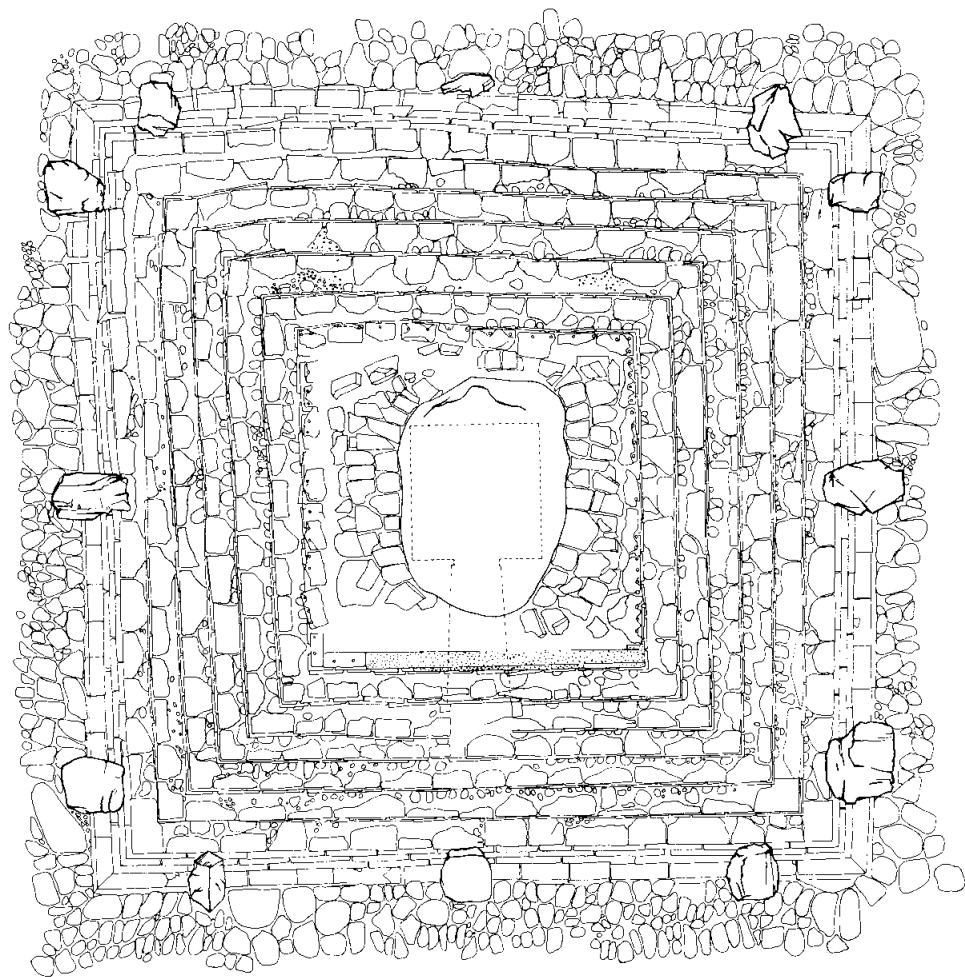
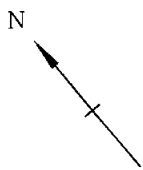
a-I-2-3 Plan and elevation of Taiwang Imperial Tomb



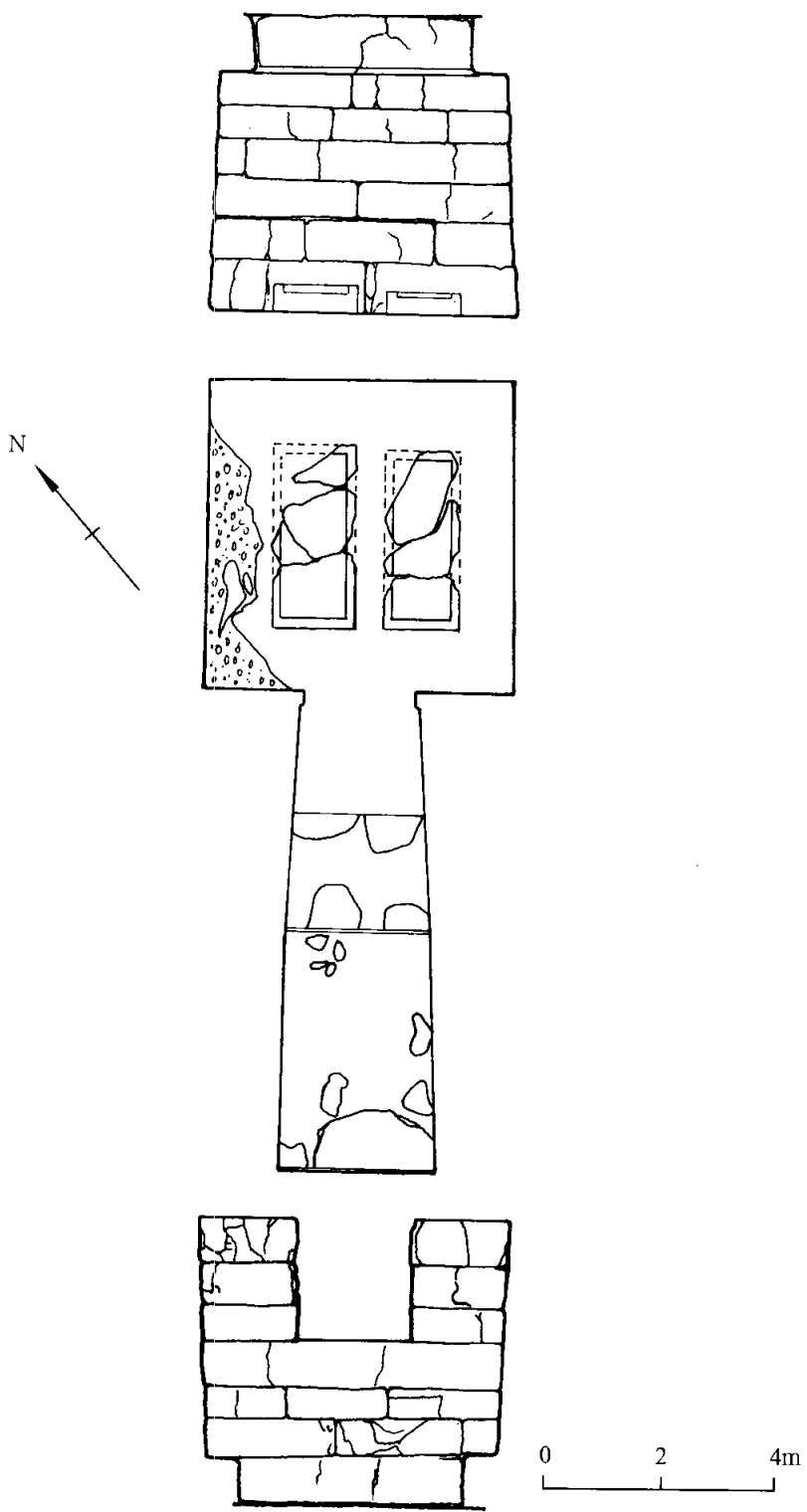
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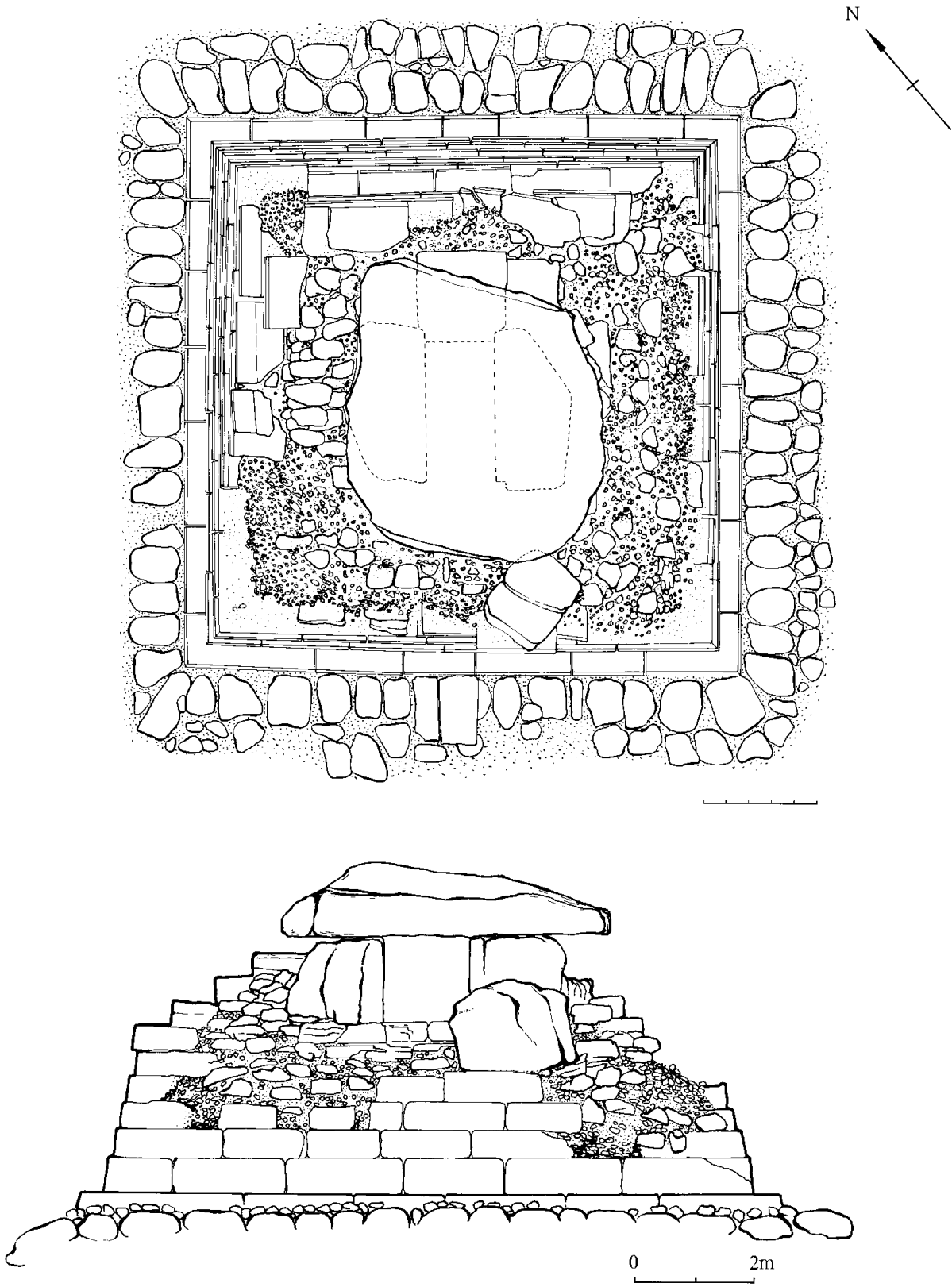
a-1-2-4 Plan and elevation of tomb chamber of Taiwang Imperial Tomb



a-1-2-5 Plan and elevation of Tomb of General



a-1-2-6 Plan and elevation of tomb chamber of Tomb of General



a-1-2-7 Plan and elevation of Subordinate Tomb No.1 to Tomb of General

Photographs



a-2-1-2 Distant View of Wana Mountain City



a-2-1-3 Distant View of Watch Tower



a-2-1-6 East gate



a-2-1-7 Stone ladder



a-2-2-11 Hip take tile with pattern of animal's face
(unearthed from palace site in wandu Mountain City)



a-2-2-12 Tube tile with inscription of xiaoxiong
(unearthed from palace site in wandu Mountain City)



a-2-2-13 Haotaiwang Stele



a-2-2-20 Tomb of General (Imperial Tomb)



a-2-2-21 Wrestling drawing in Wrestling Figure Tomb



a-2-2-24 Dancing drawing in Dancing Figure Tomb



a-2-2-25 Dancing drawing in Dancing Figure Tomb (Detail)



a-2-2-46 Caisson in Wukui Tomb No.4



a-2-2-51 Drawing of Faxi and Nirwa on south beam in Wukai Tomb No.5



a-2-2-52 Rosefinch drawing on south wall in Wukui Tomb No.5



a-2-2-53 Shanchengxia Nobles' Tombs Area (west to east)

a-3 Slides (Attached separately)

a-4 Video (Attached separately)

b. Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property as well as excerpts of the laws and regulations regarding property management

I. The Law of People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics

(Passed at the 30th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on October 28, 2002, and promulgated by Decree signed by President Jiang Zeming)

(Excerpts)

Chapter I General Provisions

...

Article 2 The state shall place under its protection, within the boundaries of the People's Republic of China, the following cultural relics of historical, artistic or scientific value:

(1) sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs, ancient architectural structures, cave temples and stone carvings and wall paintings that are of historical, artistic or scientific value;

(2) important historical sites, objects and representative buildings related to major historical events, revolutionary movements or famous people that are highly memorable and of great significance for education or for the preservation of historical data;

...

(5) typical material objects reflecting the social system, social production or the life of various nationalities in different historical periods.

The criteria and measures for the verification of cultural relics shall be formulated by the State Council department for cultural administration, which shall report them to the State Council for approval.

Fossils of paleovertebrates and paleoanthropoids of scientific value shall be protected by the state in the same way as cultural relics....

Chapter II Immovable Cultural Relics

...

Article 17 No additional construction project, explosion drill or excavation may be undertaken within

the scope of protection for a historical and cultural site. In case of a special need to undertake additional construction project, explosion, drill or excavation with the scope of protection of units of Cultural relics under protection, the security of the units of cultural relics must be guaranteed, the approval of People's Government of the location of the units of cultural relics under protection must be obtained, and before that, the consent of cultural relics administration of higher-level government must be obtained. To undertake additional construction project, explosion, drill or excavation within protection scope of cultural relics units under key protection at state level, the approval from province, autonomous region and city under direct control must be acquired, and before that, the approval from the cultural relics administration of State Council must be granted.

...

Article 21 The principle of keeping the cultural relics in their original state must be adhered to in the repairs, maintenance and relocation of immovable cultural relics.

...

II. Implementing Rules of Liaoning Province for the Law of People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics

(Passed at the 21st Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on July 20, 1986)

(Excepts)

...

Chapter 2 Sites for cultural relics under protection

...

Article 13 No additional construction project may be undertaken within the scope of protection for a historical and cultural site. In case of a special need, consent must be obtained from the people's government which made the original announcement on the designation of such a site and from the department for cultural administration at the next higher level. If an additional construction project is to be undertaken within the scope of protection for a major historical and cultural site to be protected at the national level, consent must be obtained from the people's government of the province and the state department for cultural administration.

Security and fire prevention measures should be taken in the sites of cultural relics under protection. Storage of inflammable, explosive, radioactive, poisonous and corrosive matters is prohibited in the sites. Management of fire sources and electricity should be intensified. Any activities that may endanger the safety of cultural relics, such as quarry, potholing for earth, damaging forest, felling trees and land reclamation, shall be prohibited.

Article 14 Within the construction control zone of the site of cultural relics, no construction that violates the Law of People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics shall be conducted. The

existent buildings that fail to meet the requirements shall be renovated in light of the specific circumstances. The buildings that hamper the safety of the relics shall be ordered to be relocated or dismantled. If new buildings must be built for special need, their form, height, volume and color should be in harmony with the environment. The designs should be examined and approved by the cultural (relics) department of the same level under which the sites of cultural relics are protected.

Article 15 In formulating the urban and rural construction plan by the people's governments at the various levels, the urban and rural construction department should firstly join cultural (relics) department to discuss the protection measures for the sites of cultural relics under protection in the area, and include them in the plan.

Article 16 In selecting sites and doing engineering design, the construction units should try to avoid the sites of cultural relics and spots of relics. If the project must involve the site, it should firstly joint the cultural (relics) department of the same level under which the site is protected to discuss the protection measures and put them in the task plan.

...

III. Protection and Management Measures of Wunu Mountain City of Huanren Manchu Autonomous County

(Passed at the 42nd Executive Meeting of 2002 of Huanren Manchu Autonomous County on March 9, 2002)

(Excepts)

...

Article 2 Any units and individuals engaged in production and living activities within the protective scope and construction control zone of the mountain city must abide by these Measures.

Article 3 County cultural administration department is the competent department of the mountain city.

The county departments of urban construction, planning, land administration, public security, industrial and commercial administration, environment protection, forestry and water conservancy shall do the protection work within their jurisdiction according to the laws and rules on the protection of cultural relics.

...

Article 6 The leadership over the protection of cultural relics shall be intensified. A leadership-responsibility system will be established at various levels.

The funds for the protection of relics in the mountain city shall be included in the local government's budget.

Article 7 The protection plan of the mountain city shall be included in the overall urban and rural construction plan. The county cultural department will join other departments concerned to draft the overall and detailed plans for the protection of the mountain city according to the overall urban construction plan. The plans will be implemented after being submitted to and approved by the county government as well as the superior cultural relics departments.

Article 8 In principle, the protective scope of the mountain city shall maintain its current state. No buildings are allowed to be built. The necessary construction by the management department shall be planned strictly and submitted to the superior department of cultural relics for approval.

Article 9 Within the Type I construction control zone, the current plantation, topography, mountain body and rocks shall be remained intact. No construction that may affect the environment shall be conducted. The current villages and townships shall be under overall planning to control their scale. The buildings that affect the environment shall be rectified within a time limit, or dismantled. Within the scope of protection and Type I construction control zone, quarrying, mining, damaging forest, land reclamation, farmland expansion and large-scale farming and tomb building that threaten the safety of relics and damage the environment shall be prohibited. The forestry department shall strictly control the tree felling in the zone.

Article 10 Within the protective scope and construction control zone, if tree variety change and intermediate tree felling are necessary, cultural relics, forestry, planning and environment departments shall be firstly consulted. Tree varieties should be changed for the intermediate cutting forests within a time limit. If such forests are within the sites of relics, the opening for lawns should be left according to the requirement of relics department.

Article 11 Within the protective scope of the mountain city, no units or individuals may set up publicity signs or steles in any form. Nor should they destroy or move signs of protection, border posts or other protection facilities.

Article 12 The discovery of unearthed relics within the protective scope and construction control zone shall be reported to the superior relics department immediately. Measures should be taken to protect the site by the department of cultural relics.

IV. The Plan of Ji'an in Jilin Province for the Rescue Protection of Key Sites of Cultural Relics - Donggou Ancient Tombs and Wandu Mountain City -- and the Compiling of Overall Protection Plan

(Formulated by China Cultural Relics Research Institute in May 2001; approved by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage on August 10, 2001; endorsed by the Jilin Provincial People's Congress on October 22, 2001)

Contents

- I. General situation of the relics (Omitted)
- II. Protection and repair plan
 - 1. Overall protection principles
 - 2. Key points for the protection
 - 3. Rescue protection projects
- III. Specific items of Rescue protection projects

1. Early-stage research project for the rescue repair and basic consolidation for Tomb of General

- (1) Basic situation of the relics
- (2) Past repairs
- (3) Current state of preservation
- (4) Protection and early stage research project
- (5) Estimate of expenses

2. Protection and early stage research project of Haotaiwang Stele

- (1) Basic situation of the relics
- (2) Past repairs
- (3) Current state of preservation
- (4) Protection and early stage research project
- (5) Estimate of expenses

3. Protection and early stage research project for Wukui Tomb No.5

- (1) Basic situation of the relics
- (2) Past repairs
- (3) Current state of preservation
- (4) Protection and early stage research project
- (5) Estimate of expenses

4. Rescue protection and repair project for Taiwang Tomb

- (1) Basic situation of the relics
- (2) Past repairs
- (3) Current state of preservation
- (4) Protection and early stage research project
- (5) Estimate of expenses

5. Rescue protection and repair project of Tomb JYM3319 and human-figure stone carving

- (1) Basic situation of the relics
- (2) Past repairs
- (3) Current state of preservation
- (4) Protection and early stage research project
- (5) Estimate of expenses

IV. Outlines of the Overall Protection Plan of Donggou Ancient Tombs and Wandu Mountain City

V. General statement for the application for funds

VI. Appendixes

1. Project initiation report for the protection of Tomb of General and early stage research
2. Project initiation report for the protection of Haotaiwang Stele and early stage research
3. Project initiation report for the protection of the wall paintings of Wukui Tomb and early stage

research

V. Cultural Relics Protection and Repair Plan of Ji'an, Jilin Province

I. Cultural Relics Protection Plan for Donggou Ancient Tombs

(1) General information about the tombs

Donggou Ancient Tombs are located in the center and northern part of the city of Ji'an, starting from Changchuan Village of Qingshi Township in the east to Anzigou of Maxian Township in the west, reaching the Yalu River in the south and mountains in the north. It is 35 kilometers long from east to west and 5 kilometers from south to north. In 1997, Ji'an Cultural Relics Protection Institute and Jilin Provincial Cultural Relics Research Institute did a new survey over Donggou Ancient Tombs. It was found that there existed more than 7,000 ancient tombs. The well-noted tombs are Qianqiu Tomb, Taiwang Tomb and Tomb of General; the wall painting tombs are Wrestling Figure Tomb, Dancing Figure Tomb, Three-chamber Tomb, Wukui Tomb No.4 and No. 5; the steles are Haotaiwang Stele and stone carvings. For the convenience of management, Donggou is divided into seven tomb areas: Changchuan, Yushan, Shanchengxia, Wanbaoting, Qixingshan, Maxian and Xiajiefang. The tombs are of the following types: stone tombs, including piled-stone tombs, base-altar piled-stone tombs, step-altar piled-stone tombs and step-altar stone-chamber tomb; and earth tombs, including earth tomb with stone chamber and earth tomb with cave chamber.

...

(III) Basic ideas on the protection and management of Donggou Ancient Tombs

1. Implementing and publicizing the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the implementing rules for the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the Rules of Jilin Province on the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics. Various measures will be taken to spread the laws so that everyone knows the law and develops a strong awareness of protection of cultural relics.

2. Strengthening the leadership and organizing professional and technical training in order to build a strong team of relics management with a high professional level.

3. Improving and implementing the rules of management. The section protection responsibility system, protection contract system, seasonal check system, joint check system, cultural relics protection station management system and awarding and penalty rules should be strictly observed.

4. Strictly carrying out the Working Norms for the Protective Scope, Records and Files, Signs and Management Organs of the Key Sites of the Cultural Relics under State-level Protection.

(1) The government of Ji'an shall issue the document to reaffirm the protective scope and construction control zone of the key sites of cultural relics under state-level protection.

(2) Scientific management shall be intensified for the archive work. New equipment will be increased so as to build a complete set of written and video materials for the ancient tombs.

(3) Annual replacement and erection of 93 permanent signs and 6,040 number post and border signs shall be conducted.

(4) Increasing the management organs for protection. In addition to the Municipal Bureau of Cultural Relics which is responsible for the city's work of cultural relics protection, there will be another 7 working stations in the Donggou Ancient Tombs area. Special personnel will be assigned to manage and check the relics in the area.

5. Expanding and improving the organizations of cultural relics protection and strengthening the city-, township-and village-level protection network.

6. The police station for the cultural relics shall be more involved in the work.

7. Protection needs the participation of all walks of life. The city's Cultural Relics Protection Committee shall play a better role to co-ordinate the work of urban construction, transport, land, environment, civil affairs, judicature, public security, industry and commerce administration and customs.

8. New tombs are prohibited to be built in the ancient tombs areas. The new tombs built shall be moved out or deep buried through the co-operation of public security, land, civil affairs and environment departments.

9. Professionals from planning, tourism and land administration in the city shall be invited to form the experts' group for cultural protection.

10. A batch of damaged piled-stone tombs and earth tomb with stone chamber shall be annually reported for repair.

11. Domestic experts shall be invited to discuss the solutions to the problems in the protection of cultural relics:

(1) Changes of temperature and humidity in the wall painting tombs, molds, bulging of base, air-slake and tilting of tomb stones.

(2) Weathering, bulging and tilting of Haotaiwang Stele.

(3) Declining of northwest base and tilting of chamber of Tomb of General.

12. Walls shall be built to protect large important tombs.

13. The doors of important tombs shall be reinforced and sound-control warning system will be installed

14. The environment of the tombs shall be treated. The earth mound will be thickened, and lawn will be planted.

15. Different measures shall be taken to protect different tombs and cope with different problems.

16. In light of specific situation of ancient tombs, the protection shall be exercised at various levels. The well-preserved areas and famous tombs will be protected at the first-level. General protection shall be conducted over the ordinary tombs area. Application must be made if tombs do need to be cleared.

17. A scientific, complete and standardized "Detailed Rules for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics" shall be formulated.

18. The records shall be taken about the types of tombs, changes, reasons of the changes, degree of damage, measures taken and result of disposal. The investigation records shall be taken on the sabotage of relics to severely crack down on and penalize such activities.

19. Making rational use of resources of cultural relics. On the premise of protecting cultural relics, some spots of relics with the conditions shall be open to the public.

20. To meet the need of the protection, some representative tombs shall be excavated to provide scientific basis for the protection.

II. Cultural Relics Protection Plan for Wandu Mountain City

...

(III) Basic ideas on the protection

1. Intensifying the publicity and implementation of the Law of People's Republic of China on the

Protection of Cultural Relics and the Rules of Jilin Province on the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics to mobilize people's enthusiasm and enhance their awareness of protecting the mountain city.

2. Building more signs of protection and border posts for the remains of the palaces, soldiers' camps, watch platform and water pools.

3. Repairing the collapsed part of the city walls to resume the original look.

4. Felling the trees on the top of the city wall and within five meters of the wall.

5. Archaeological excavation shall be done over the ruins of palaces, military camps, watch platforms, water pools and southern gate. They will be gradually restored to the original look after the layout of the city and the nature and structure of the sites have been made clear.

6. A long-term plan shall be made. Permanent buildings in the mountain city are prohibited. Only herbaceous plants are allowed to be grown in the original farmland in the city. Trees with rich root system should not be planted to protect the underground layer of cultural relics.

(IV) Plan for the protection and repair

1. Establishing additional eight stone-based permanent protection and explanatory signs and 100 border posts.

2. Repairing the prolonging walls as long as 150 meters on the two sides of southern gate and the southern inner gate. The prolonging walls total 300 meters.

3. Felling all the trees on the top (5 meters wide on average) of the city wall and within 5 meters to both sides of the prolonging man-made wall which is as long as 3,000 meters. The total area is 45,000 square meters.

4. Excavation shall be done over the palaces, military camps, watch platforms, water pools and southern gate.

(V) Schedule

1. In 2001, felling the trees on and nearby the city walls; excavating the remains in the mountain city.

2. In 2002-04, repairing 300 prolonging meters of city wall and the southern gate; making and erecting the signs, explanatory boards and border posts.

III. Protection, Repair and Management Plan for Donggou Ancient Tombs

There is a wide distribution and a large number of ancient tombs in the area. Due to historical, natural and human factors, various types of tombs have been damaged to a certain degree. In light of the principle of "rescue first and protection priority", we plan to take the following measures to repair the ancient tombs of different type and state in different batches.:

Urgent work items:

1. Building cultural relics protection and management working stations.

2. Building new halls of the museum and warehouse.

3. Improving the construction of infrastructures.

4. Completing the repair of wall painting tombs.

5. Conducting repair and maintenance of Haitaiwang Stele.

6. Repairing the Tomb YM 3319 and human stone carving.

7. Repairing Changchuam Tomb No.1.

Fairly urgent work items:

1. Repairing the stone-chamber tombs.
2. Repairing the Tomb of General.
3. Repairing the Guonei City

(I) Building cultural relics protection and management working stations

In view of the fact that there is large number and wide distribution of tombs, making the management work difficult, we plan to build seven working stations at Maxian, Qixingshan, Wanboting, Shanchengxia, Yushan, Xiajiefang and Changchuan tomb areas. The working stations will be built in the key areas. Professional personnel will be employed to patrol the tombs area and exercise effective and timely protection.

Specific items:

1. Building Maxian cultural relics protection and management working station

Maxian tombs area is located 4,000 meters to the west of the city, close to Qixingshan in the east and reaching Maxiangou River in the west. There are more than 3,000 ancient tombs, including the well-known Qianqiu Tomb, Xida Tomb and Maxian Tomb No.1. The area covers about 950 hectares.

2. Building Qixingshan cultural relics protection and management working station

Qixingshan tombs area is located at the southern slope of Qixingshan, 1,000 meters to the west of the downtown area. There are more than 1,000 tombs. The area covers about 330 hectares.

3. Building Wanbaoting cultural relics protection and management working station

Wanbaoting tombs area is located 1,000 meters to the northwest of the city, southwest of Wandu Mountain City and at the foot of Qixingshan Mountain. There are more than 3,000 ancient tombs. The area covers about 300 hectares.

4. Building Shanchengxia cultural relics protection and management working station (including Wandu Mountain)

Shanchengxia tombs area is located 1,000 meters to the north of the city, at the foot of Yushan Mountain, reaching Tonggou River valley below the Wandu Mountain City. There are more than 1,000 ancient tombs, including the well-known Zhetianjing Tomb, Tomb of Elder Brother, Tomb of Younger Brother, Tortoise Shell Tomb, Lotus Tomb. The area covers about 460 hectares.

5. Building Yushan cultural relics protection and management working station

Yushan tombs area is east of the city and reaching Yushan Mountain in the north, Yalu River in the south, Longshan Mountain in the east and Tonggou River in the west. It is the largest tombs area in Donggou. There are more than 3,000 ancient tombs, including Tomb of General, Haotaiwang Tomb, Dancing Figure Tomb, Three-Chamber Tomb, Horse Manger Tomb, Wukui Tombs No. 4 and No. 5. The area covers about 1,160 hectares.

6. Building Xiajiefang cultural relics protection and management working station

The area is located 10 kilometers to the east of the city, facing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opposite the Yalu River. There are more than 50 tombs, including Tomb of Ranmou, Ring Pattern Tomb and Wall painting Tomb No.31. The area covers 60 hectares.

7. Building Changchuan cultural relics protection and management working station

Changchuan tombs area is located at Qingshi Township, 25 kilometers to the northeast of the city, on the first-level and second-level terraces to the north of Changchuan Village. There are more than 100 tombs, including the well-known Changchuan Tombs No.1 and No.2. The area covers 160 hectares.

The construction of all the working stations needs 554,100 yuan.

(II) Construction plan for the new hall of the museum

The new museum will be built on the western part of Yushan Tombs Area, covering 7,000 square meters. The new hall will be linked with the warehouse. It will be a three-story classic building with a total floor space of 3,000 square meters, including an exhibition hall of 1,600 square meters, reading room, relic repair room, lab and office of 1,000 square meters. We will try to make the building a landmark in Ji'an by highlighting the characteristics of an integrated Koguryo culture blending with the Chinese culture of Central Plains. After it is built, the new museum will become a center for Chinese and foreign historians to study the history and culture of Koguryo and a center to exhibit the relics and collect the materials of the history of Koguryo.

(III) Protection and repair plan for Donggou wall painting tombs

...

3. Protection and repair plan

(1) To thicken the mound of 32 tombs and try to restore the original thickness to prevent the water leakage.

(2) To prevent soil erosion and improve environment, lawn will be planted over the 32 wall painting tombs.

(3) Advanced scientific physic and chemical methods will be adopted to seal the wall paintings in 10 tombs to solve the problems of color fading and growth of molds.

(4) Physic and chemical methods will be taken to stick and reinforce the Three-chamber Tomb, Tomb of Ranmou, Wrestling Figure Tomb and Dancing Figure Tomb which have seen peeling and bulging.

(5) The doors of 17 wall painting tombs will be consolidated and plugged. In the autumn of 2000, Ji'an Cultural Relics Protection Institute did the similar work over the Three-Chamber Tomb, No.1 and No.2 Chambers of Horse Manger Tomb, Changchuan Tomb No.1, Tomb of Ranmou, Wrestling Figure Tomb and Dancing Figure Tomb.

4. Work schedule

(1) From 2001 to 2002, earth mounds for 32 wall painting tombs will be thickened; wall paintings of eight ancient tombs will be stuck; doors of 10 wall painting tombs will be plugged.

(2) From 2002 to 2003, lawn will be planted for 32 wall painting tombs and the wall paintings of 10 tombs will be sealed.

(IV) Protection and repair plan for earth mound tombs with stone chamber

...

3. Protection and repair plan

(1) To Thicken earth mound to prevent water leakage.

(2) To planted lawn to prevent soil erosion.

(3) To plug the opened tomb paths.

(4) To plug the opened tomb chambers.

4. Work schedule

(1) In 2001, plugging the top of the tombs and tomb paths.

(2) In 2002-03, thickening the earth mounds of the ancient tombs.

(3) In 2003-04, planting lawns over 100 ancient tombs.

(4) In 2004-05, planting lawns over 100 ancient tombs.

(V) Protection and repair plan for Tomb of General

...

1. Suggestions

As the Tomb of General is large and its structure is complex, the repair project will be large in scale and technically demanding. It will involve the problems of geology, hydrology and architecture. A set of feasible plans should be drafted only after an expert group from the State Administration of Cultural Heritage has done survey in Ji'an.

2. Work schedule

In 2001, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage will set up an expert group for the protection and repair of the Tomb of General.

(VI) Protection and repair plan for Haotaiwang Stele

...

3. Protection plan

(1) Using chemical and physic methods to fill in the bulging and stick the seams. The stele will be sprayed with special paints to prevent wearing-down and weathering.

(2) Chemical materials will be used to fill in the base of the stele with cement concrete to prevent the tilting.

4. Suggestions

It is a complex task to protect Haotaiwang Stele. The personnel of Ji'an and Jilin Province can hardly fulfill this task alone. We suggest that the State Administration of Cultural Relics set up an expert group to protect and repair the stele, analyze the current problems and formulate a feasible protection plan.

5. Work schedule

In 2001, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage will set up an expert group for the protection and repair of Haotaiwang Stele.

(VIII) Protection and repair plan of Changchuan No.1 Tomb

3. Protection plan

(1) Thickening the earth mound to restore the original thickness and prevent water leakage.

(2) Planting lawns to prevent soil erosion.

(3) Sticking and reinforcing the bulged and peeled wall paintings.

(4) Reinforcing the caisson and beams of stone chamber. This plan should be made after geological and hydrological surveys have been done.

(IX) Protection and repair plan of Guonei City

...

3. Protection and repair plan

Guonei City was once the capital of Koguryo. The walls should be properly repaired.

(1) Repairing and rebuilding the northeast corner tower to make it in harmony with the style of the cultural square.

(2) Clearing the base of 50 meters of wall to the west of corner tower and setting up a partition belt to

display the stone-building technologies.

(3) The units and individuals that will engage in construction project must go through application procedures according to relevant laws and regulations in order to prevent random construction.

(4) The houses built by units or individuals on the southern wall should be relocated gradually. All the houses will be eventually dismantled to restore the original look of the southern wall.

VI. Regulations of Jilin Province on the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics

(Adopted at the 20th session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Jilin Provincial People's Congress on July 24, 1986)

(Excepts)

Chapter I General Provisions

...

Article 2

All the following cultural relics within the boundary of the province are under state protection:

(1). Ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs, ancient architecture, grotto temples and stone carving of historical, artistic and scientific values;

...

Article 3

All cultural relics buried underground or underwater within the boundary of the province belong to the ownership of the state.

Ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs, grotto temples are owned by the state. Commemorative buildings, ancient buildings and stone carving designated by the state for protection shall, unless the state provides otherwise, belong to the ownership of the state.

...

Chapter III Units Protected as Cultural Relics

Article 7

The cultural administrative departments at the city, prefecture and county (city) levels shall, on the basis of surveys and investigations, select revolutionary sites, commemorative buildings, ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs, ancient buildings and stone carving of historical, artistic and scientific values and commemorative significance and report them to the people's government at the same level to announce them as

units protected as cultural relics at the city, prefecture and county (city) level, and shall report them to the provincial people's government for record.

...

Article 8

Units protected as cultural relics at all levels shall have their protective scope announced by the people's government at the same level, have marks and explanatory billboards, establish records thereon, and be protected by special agencies or others as authorized in accordance with the actual situation.

...

Article 9

Within the protective scope of units protected as cultural relics, no projects irrelevant to the units protected as cultural relics may be undertaken. The area of existing buildings may not be expanded and the buildings shall be relocated in a planned manner. If it is necessary to undertake other construction projects due to special needs, consent must be obtained from the people's government that originally announced them as units protected and the cultural administrative department at the next higher level. If other construction projects are necessary within the protective scope of units protected as cultural relics at the national level, it shall be approved by the provincial people's government and the state administrative department of culture.

...

Article 10

Within the protective scope of units protected as cultural relics, it is forbidden to store and pile articles and substances that endanger the safety of cultural relics. All activities that endanger the safety of cultural relics are forbidden. Existing farmland may continue to be cultivated, but the original landscapes shall be maintained, no flattening is allowed, and ploughing depth may not go beyond 30 centimeters. At places where underground cultural relics are abundant, no plants and trees with rich root system may be planted.

Article 11

In accordance with the actual needs for the protection of cultural relics, the cultural administrative departments at all levels may, upon reporting to the people's government at the same level, demarcate a construction control zone from the protective scope of cultural relics. The construction of new buildings or structures within the construction control zone shall not damage the environmental landscapes of the units protected as cultural relics. The design plans shall, according to the grade of the units protected as cultural relics, be reported to the urban and rural construction and environmental protection departments for approval, after having obtained endorsement from the cultural administrative department of the same level.

...

Article 16

Any department or unit that is approved to make use of the units protected as cultural relics must sign a utilization agreement with the local cultural administrative department, strictly abide by the principle of not altering the original state of the cultural relics, and be responsible for the safety and maintenance of buildings and cultural relics, and may not damage, destroy, renovate, construct or dismantle them. The unit making use of the cultural relics shall accept professional guidance from the cultural administrative department.

...

Chapter VI Rubbings, Reproduction and Photographing

Article 26

Rubbing of ancient stone carvings, making copies or rubbings of stone carvings for sale must be approved by the cultural administrative department at the provincial level. It is forbidden to make rubbings for sale of the stone carvings and inscriptions involving the territory, diplomacy and nationality relations in terms of contents or scientific information in astronomy, hydrology and geography and tomb stone inscriptions not yet published, not to reproduce copies for making rubbings for sale is also prohibited.

...

Article 28

To imitate wall paintings of ancient tombs must be approved by the cultural administrative department of the state or the provincial level.

When imitation copies of wall paintings, as approved, are to be published or sent abroad for cultural exchanges, approval from the cultural administrative department at the provincial level must be obtained.

VII. The Protection Planning of Koguryo Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tomb In Ji'an City, Jilin Province

(2002-2020)

(Excepts)

1. General Provision

1.0.1.

1.0.2. Application Sphere

The protection planning is compiled according to various national laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics. After legally examined and ratified, this document has become the law to protect the Koguryo Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs in Ji'an City, Jilin Province.

1.0.3. Compilation Reference

(1) National Laws, Rules and Documents

- The law of People's Republic of China on the protection of cultural relics (2002)
- The law of People's Republic of China on the city planning (1989)

- The law of People's Republic of China on the protection of environment (1989)
- The law of People's Republic of China on the management of land (1998)
- The law of People's Republic of China on the conservation of water and soil (1991)
- The regulation on the protection scope, signs and identification, recording and keeping relevant archives of the cultural relics protection units of national importance (1991)

(2) Local laws and Documents

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- The protection plan of historical and cultural city of Ji'an (1997)

(3) International Charters, Conventions and Documents

- The suggestion on the protection of identification and features of cultural landscapes and sites (1962)
- The international charter of the protection and reparation of relics (1964)
- The European convention of the protection of archeological heritage (1969)
- The convention of the protection of world cultural and natural heritage (1972)
- The charter of the protection and management of archeological heritage (1990)

1.0.4.Planning Period

- (1) Immediate Period:2002-2005
- (2) Mid-term Period:2006-2010
- (3) Long-term Period:2011-2020

1.0.5.Planning Scope

(1) The distribution of Koguryo Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs within the boundary of Ji'an City:

- East to Dadaomaogou of Qingshi Town
- South to the right bank of Yalu river
- West to Anzigou of Maxian Township
- North to Wunu Mountain National Forest Park

(2) Planning scope: 140 km²

(The following can be found in the Annex to the Protection Planning of Koguryo Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs in Ji'an City, Jilin Province, only the content is listed here.)

2. Status Quo and Assessment of the Sites

- 2.1 status quo of the sites
- 2.2 value assessment

.....

3. Planning Principles and Strategies

- 3.1 planning principles
- 3.2 guiding principles
- 3.3 planning nature
- 3.4 basic policies
- 3.5 application regulation

4. Planning Objectives and Framework

- 4.1 planning objectives
- 4.2 planning framework
- 4.3 key protection targets
- 4.4 main planning content

5. Marking of Protection Scope

- 5.1 marking strategy
- 5.2 protection scope of Guonei City
- 5.3 protection scope of Wandu Mountain City
- 5.4 protection scope of Donggou Ancient Tombs
- 5.5 key protection scope of imperial tombs and nobles' tombs
- 5.6 construction control zone

6. Protection Measures

- 6.1 management requirement
- 6.2 protection levels
- 6.3 protection measures
- 6.4 protection projects
- 6.5 protection techniques
- 6.6 clearance and sorting

.....

8. Display Planning

- 8.1 display strategy
- 8.2 display sphere
- 8.3 display according to different areas
- 8.4 way of display
- 8.5 display routes
- 8.6 display facilities
- 8.7 organization of transportation
- 8.8 capacity control

9. Management Planning

- 9.1 management strategy
- 9.2 management decentralization
- 9.3 management agencies
- 9.4 management rules
- 9.5 regular management
- 9.6 exercise guarantee

.....

11. Environment Protection

- 11.1 protection justification
- 11.2 protection strategy
- 11.3 protection objectives
- 11.4 protection measures

.....

13. Marking of Planning Periods

- 13.1 justification of marking
- 13.2 content of marking

C. Bibliography

The study on the capital cities, imperial tombs and nobles' tombs of Koguryo is one of the important field in Northeast historical and archeological research. Since the beginning of this century, many scholars from China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea and Japan conducted research in this field on the basis of archeological findings and historical literature and made a great deal of significant achievements. To date, the research is still carrying on. The large researches, which serve as the basis for this application, have already presented great scale, the subsequent findings cannot be concluded in a simple content, only a small part of the modern literatures and study papers can be listed here in this report.

c-1 Ancient literatures

Serial number	Title of book or article	Author	Edition
1	Chronicles of the Han Dynasty	(Eastern Han) Ban gu	China Book Company, 1962
2	History of Later Han dynasty	(Southern Dynasty, Liusong) Fan Ye	China Book Company, 1965
3	Records of Three Kingdoms	(Western Jing) Chen Shou	China Book Company, 1959
4	Chronicles of the State of Wei	(Nouthern Qi) Wei Shou	China Book Company, 1975
5	History of Northern Dynasties	(Tang) Li Yanshou	China Book Company, 1974
6	Records of Zhou Dynasty	(Tang) Linghu Defen	China Book Company, 1975

7	Hanyuan	(Tang) Zhang Chujin	Liaohai Book Series, 8th edition, 1985
8	General Chronicle	(Tang) Du You	Commercial Press, 1935
9	Old Tang History	(Latter Jin) Liu Shang, etc.	China Book Company, 1975
10	New Tang History	(Northern Song)Ouyang Xiu,etc.	China Book Company, 1975
11	Comprehensive Mirror of Aid in Government	(Northern Song) Sima Guang	Shanghai Classics Publishing House, 1987
12	Imperial Digest of the Taiping Reign Period	(Song) Li Fang	China Book Company, 1960
13	Taiping Huanyuji	(Song) Le Shi	Commercial Press, 1935
14	General Records	(Southern Song) Zheng Qiao	Commercial Press, 1935
15	Historical Records of Three Kingdoms	(Koguryo) Jin Fushi	Korea Ancient Books Association (Korea), 1909
16	History of Liao Dynasty	(Yuan) Tuotuo	China Book Company, 1974
17	History of Jin Dynasty	(Yuan) Tuotuo	China Book Company, 1974
18	General Reference of Literatures	(Yuan) Ma Duanlin	Commercial Press, 1935
19	Left Events of Three Kingdoms	(Koguryo) Seng Yiran	Association of Korean History (Japan), -1974
20	General Records of Shengjing	(Qing) Agui, etc.	Complete Library in Four Branches of Literature, type edition, 1917
21	General Records of Jinlin	(Qing) Chang Shun, etc.	Taibei Wenhai Press, 1965
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23	Maps and Records of Northern Three Provinces	(Qing) Cao Tingjie	Liaohai Series, 1985
24	Inscription Collection in Haidong	(Qing) Liu Xihai	Engraving edition o Jiayetang, reproduced in 1964
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c-2-1 Monographs

Serial number	Title of book or article	Author	Edition
1	General History of Fengtian	Wang Shunan, etc.	Editorial Board of Northeast History Series, 1934
2	History of Ji'an County	Zhang Gonghuan, etc.	Stone press edition, 1931
3	Tonggou	(Japan) Chi Nei Hong	Japan-Manchuria Cultural Association, 1938, 1940
4	General History of Northeast	Jin Yuba	Chongqing 1950's Press, 1944
5	Relics of Ji'an County	Editorial Board of Jilin Provincial Relics, Lin Zhide, etc.	1984

6	Study on Haotaiwang Stele	Wang Jianqun	Jilin People Press, 1984
7	Historical and Relics Material of Liaoning	Liaoning Provincial Museum	1962
8	Cultural Relics of Huanren County	Editorial Board of Cultural Relics of Huanren County	1990
9	Cultural Relics, History of	Jilin Province Local History Editorial board Jilin Province	Jilin People Press, 1994
10	Koguryo Archeology	Wei Cuncheng	Jinlin University Press, 1994
11	Measurement Report of Donggou Ancient Tombs	Cultural Relics and Archeology Institute of Jilin Province	Science Press, 2001
12	Highlights of Korean Archeology	Archeology Institute of Social Science Academy (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Social Science Academy Press (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), 1974
13	Collected Works of Koguryo Story	Gen Tiehua and Sun Renjie	Yanbian University Press, 1993
14	Historical Relics of Koguryo	Dong Chao and Tian Zhong Ming Jun (Japan)	Central Public Press, 1995
15	Culture of Koguryo	Archeology Institute of Social Science Academy (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Social Science Academy Press (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), 1975
16	History of Chinese Northeast	Dong Dong	Jilin Cultural and Historical Press, 1987
17	General View of Liaoning Historical Relics	Historical Relics Management Office of Liaoning Province	Liaoning University Press, 1994
18	Investigation Report on the Koguryo and Bohai Relics in Chinese Northeast	Zhu Kuanrong (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Social Science Academy Press (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), 1966
19	Study on the Imperial Tomb's Stele of Guangkaituwang	Li Jinxi (Japan)	Jichuan Hongwen Press, 1972
20	Korean Archeological Research	Teng Tian Ke Ce	Gaotong Bookstore, 1948
21	Capital Cities Relics and Ancient Tombs of Koguryo	Shan Tian Xin San, etc	Tongpeng Association, 1992
22	Investigation of Northeast History and Geography	Li Jiancai	Jilin Cultural and Historical Press, 1986
23	Continuing History of Manchurian Relics	Ba Mu Zhang San Lang (Japan)	South Manchuria Railway Co., 1929
24	Chinese Historical Maps	Ed. by Shi Wenhui (Section of Northeast) and Tan Qixiang	Central Ethnic College Press, 1988
25	Chinese Cultural Relics Maps, Jilin Section	Fang Dongqi, etc.	China Maps Press, 1992
26	Koguryo History and East Asia	Wu Tian Xing Nan (Japan)	Jichuan Hongwen Press, 1990
26	Mountain Cities of Koguryo	(Japan) Tianzhong Junming	Historical and Archaeological Information of Northeast Asia, No. 1, 2001

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Serial number	Title	Author (translator)	Edition
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2	Investigation of Inscription on Haotaiwang Stele	Jian Zheng You (Japan)	Historical Academy Journal, vol.22-25, 1891
3	Interpretation of Inscription on Haotaiwang Stele	Luo Zhenyu	Collected Works of National Treasures, 1909
4	Proverb to Guangkaitu Haotaiwang Stele of Koguryo	Yang Shoujing	1909
5	Study on Haotaiwang Stele	Shui Gu Di Er Lang (Japan)	On Books (Japan), vol.100, 1959
6	Stele of Guangkaituwang Imperial Tomb	Piao Shiheng (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Annual Report of Korean Research (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), 1967
7	Proverb to success-recording inscription in Wandu Mountain	Wang Guowei	Guangtang Jilin, vol.20, 1921
8	On the Wall Painting Tombs of Koguryo	Yang Hong	Reference to Cultural Relics, vol.4, 1958
9	Koguryo Capital Cities in its Early and Middle Periods	Wei Cuncheng	North Cultural Relics, vol.2, 1985
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12	Koguryo Capital Cities and boundary	Li Jiancai	Research Report of History and Geography of Chinese Boundary, 1991
13	Investigation and Pilot Excavation of Guonei City Site of Koguryo	Cultural Relics Protection and Maintenance Office of Ji'an County	Cultural Relics, vol.4, 1984
14	Wunu Mountain City	Ma Jun	Liaoning University Journal, vol.1, 1986
15	Visiting Wunu Mountain City, the Early Relics of Koguryo	Liu Yongzhi	Korea Newsletter, vol.3, 1981
16	A Tentative Probe of heshenggu City	Guo Junwu	Thesis Collection of Archeology in Dandong Area of Benxi, Liaoning Province, 1985
17	Koguryo Archeological Achievements and Topics in Northeast China	Xi Chuan Hong (Japan)	Qingqiu Academic Theses Collection, vol. 2, 1992
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28	Study on Koguryo Imperial Tombs in Ji'an	Wei Cuncheng	Huanren One Century Research on Guangkaitu Haotaiwang Stele, 1996
29	Study on Koguryo Pile-Stone Tombs	Xun Guanghui	Collection of Fresh Fruit, Knowledge Press, 1993
30	On the Origin of Koguryo Stone-Chamber Tombs	Sun Renjie	Study on Koguryo History and Culture, Jilin Culture and History Press, 1997
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35	First Probe of Koguryo Wall Painting in Ji'an	Lin Dianfu	Social Science Journal, vol.4, 1980
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37	Excavation Process of Changchuan Earth-Mound Tomb No.2	Chen Xiangwei	Collection of Cultural Relics Archeology, vol.1, 1982
38	Three Wall-Painting Tombs in Donggou, Ji'an	Li Dianfu	Archeology, vol.4, 1983
39	Two Koguryo Ancient Tombs with Steles in Donggou, Ji'an	Fang Qidong and Lin Zhide	Archeology and Cultural Relics, vol.2, 1983
40	Wukui Tomb No.4 in Ji'an, Jilin Province	Cultural Relics Working Unit of Jilin Province	Archeological Journal, vol.1, 1984
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42	Features and Special rules of Koguryo Ancient Cities	Wang Houmian	Northeast History and Geography Research, Zhongzhou Classics Press, 1998
43	Koguryo Imperial Tombs Complex	Xi Gu Zheng (Japan)	Historical Origin (Japan), vol.134, 1997
44	Studies on Koguryo Tiles in 4 and 5 centuries	Gu Feng Xin (Japan)	Collection of East Cultural Institute (Japan), vol.108, 1989

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Serial number	Title	Author (translator)	Edition
1	Technical Report on the Mold Clearing of the Wall Paintings of Koguryo Tombs in Ji'an	Li Zhengping	Museum Research, vol.1, 1991
2	Wall Paintings of Ancient Koguryo Tombs in Ji'an and Their Protection	Geng Tiehua	Collection of Koguryo Study Theses, Yanbian University Press, 1993
3	Building and Protection of Koguryo's Large Square Altar-Step Tomb with Stone Chamber	Zhang Xueyan	Collection of Koguryo Study Theses, Yanbian University Press, 1993
4	Protection and Management of Koguryo Earth Mound Tombs	Chi Yong	Collection of Koguryo Study Theses, Yanbian University Press, 1993
5	On the Protection and Management of Koguryo's Piled-Stone Tombs	Sun Renjie	Collection of Koguryo Study Theses, Yanbian University Press, 1993
6	State and Protection of Haotaiwang Stele	Geng Tiehua	Wenbo, No.2, 1990
7	Probe of the Protective Measures for the Wall paintings of the Ancient Tombs in Jilin Province	Li Zhengping	Museum Research, No.1, 1996

d. Addresses where inventory, records and archives are held

d-1 Wunu Mountain City Management Division

8, Tianhou Street, Huanren County, Liaoning Province, China, 117200

d-2 Ji'an Cultural Relics Bureau, Jilin Province

Ji'an, Jilin Province, the People's Republic of China, 134200

8. Signature on behalf of the state party

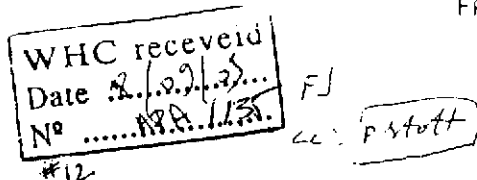
Full name: the People's Republic of China

Signature: Shan Jixiang

A handwritten signature in black ink, written in Chinese calligraphy. The characters are stylized and appear to read 'Shan Jixiang'.

Title: Director-general of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage

Date: December 2002



中华人民共和国联合国教科文组织全国委员会

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA FOR UNESCO
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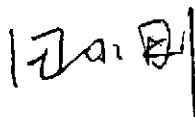
5 September 2003

Dear Mr. Bandarin,

I am pleased to invite your attention on the name of the Dossier of the World Heritage project, *Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo* nominated by the People's Republic of China and delivered to World Heritage Centre before the deadline of 1st February this year.

As you know, linguistic problem is usually a barrack to international intercourse and understanding, especially to non-native English Speakers. Suggested by some linguistic specialists, we apply to revise the English title of the project to *Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom*. We believe that this revised title may concisely reflect the essence of the heritage.

Sincerely yours,



TIAN Xiaogang
 Secretary-General

Mr. Francesco Bandarin
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WHC received
Date 22/10/03
Nº C1135 D2

C#1

**Plan on the Protection of the Capital Cities,
Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of
Koguryo in Ji'an City, Jilin Province**
(Excerpt)

**Institute of Architectural History of China Academy of
Architectural Design and China Institute of Cultural Heritage**
November, 2002

Project: Plan on the Protection of the Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo in Ji'an City, Jilin Province

Commission unit: People's Government of Ji'an City, Jilin Province

Compilation units: Institute of Architectural History of China Academy of Architectural Design and China Institute of Cultural Heritage

Assistant compilation units: Jilin Provincial Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology and Bureau of Cultural Heritage of Ji'an City

Serial number of certificate of qualification: Certificate of Project Designing of the Ministry of Construction 0105221 (Class A)

Compilers:

Project advisors: Fu Xinian and Xu Pingfang

Project supervisors: Chen Tongbin, Fu Qingyuan and Wang Lijun

Sub-project supervisors: Chen Tongbin and Wang Lijun (responsible for Guonei City, Wandu Mountain City and Tonggou Ancient Tombs)
Fu Qingyuan (responsible for Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs)

Chief participants: Chen Tongbin, Wang Lijun, Yu Wenhong, Wu Dong, Liu Yu, Han Shulan, Liu Jian, Fu Qingyuan, Li Hongsong, Cha Qun, Feng Lijuan, Ge Chuan and Qiao Liang

Time of completion: November, 2002

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11. Protection of Environments

- 11.1 Grounds of Protection
- 11.2 Strategy of Protection
- 11.3 Objectives of Protection
- 11.4 Measures of Protection

12. Suggestion on Urban Planning

- 12.1 Character of Land Use
- 12.2 Suggestion on Adjustment of the General Plan of the City
- 12.3 Requirements on the Planning of the Urban Systems

13. Division of Phases

- 13.1 Grounds of Division of Phases
- 13.2 Contents of Division of Phases

14. Estimates of Investment

- 14.1 Grounds of Estimation
- 14.2 Estimates of Investment
- 14.3 Estimates of Single-unit Investment

15. Appendixes

1. General Provision

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1.0.3 Grounds of Compilation

- (1). State laws, regulations and documents
 - Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics (2002)
 - Law of the People's Republic of China on Urban Planning (1989)
 - Law of the People's Republic of China on Environmental Protection (1989)
 - Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Management (1998)
 - Law of the People's Republic of China on Conservation of Water and Soil (1991)
 - (Trial) Work Norms on Protection Scope, Logo Description, Records and Archives, and Management Organs of Units of Cultural Relics Under Key Protection at the State Level (1991)
- (2). Local regulations and documents
 - Regulations of Jilin Province on Protection of Cultural Relics (1986)
 - Plan of Ji'an City on Protection of Cities Reputed for Their History and Culture (1997)
- (3). International charters, conventions and documents
 - Recommendations for Protection of the Looks and Features of Landscapes and Cultural Relics (1962)
 - International Charter of Conservation, Repair and Restoration of Ancient Sites (1964)
 - European Convention Concerning Protection of Archaeological Relics (1969)
 - Convention Concerning Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritages (1972)
 - Charter of Protection and Management of Archaeological Relics (1990)

1.0.4 Timing of the Plan

- (1). The short-term period: 2002~2005
- (2). The mid-period: (2006~2010)
- (3). The long-term period: 2011~2020

1.0.5 Range of Planning

- (1). Areas of Location of the Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo within Jurisdiction of Ji'an City
 - Daomaogou of Qingshi Town in the east
 - Boundary line of the right bank of the Yalujiang River in the south
 - Anzigou of Maxian Township in the west
 - Wunufeng State Forest Park in the north
- (2). The planning range covers about 140 square kilometers in total.

2. State and Assessment of the Heritage

2.1 General Description of the Heritage

- 2.1.1** As a power between 37 BC to AD 668, the Koguryo Regime used to be one of the most powerful ethnic regimes in Northeast China. It produced important influences during the course of historical development of Northeast Asia. As the political, cultural and economic center of the Koguryo Regime for over 400 years, Ji'an City in China's Jilin Province is a region of biggest concentration of the Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo.
- 2.1.2** The Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo comprise two capital cities (Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City), 13 imperial tombs, 12 tombs of royal nobles, 15 nobles' tombs (distributed in Donggou Ancient Tombs Area), and one inscribed stele (King Haotai Stele), covering a total area of about 140 square kilometers. Their geographical coordinates are: E126° 05' 25" to 126° 24' 30" , N 41° 05' 30" to 41° 17' 40" .

Table of State of the Heritage

Serial No.	Name of heritage	Time	State
1	Guonei City	A.D.3 to the end of the 6th century and the beginning of the 7th century	Somewhat squarely in plan with an angle of 155 degrees, the city has a wall with a girth of 2,741 meters, with the east wall running 554.7 meters, and the west, south and north walls extending 664.6 meters, 751.5 meters and 715.2 meters respectively. There are 14 horse faces and four (3) corner towers laid with rectangular slab stone. Most of the foundation sites of the major buildings are located in the west of the city, with the ordinary buildings in the south. The scale of the whole complex of the buildings is fairly big. This city is supposed to be an office area.
2	Wandu Mountain City		Laid according to the rise and falls of the mountain, the city wall is higher in the north and lower in the south, looking like a dustpan. The main body of the wall is laid with rectangular slab stone with irregular rectangular surfaces. Running 6,951 (6,395) meters in girth, the wall has 5 (7) gate sites, a reservoir of 50~60 square meters, a watchtower site of 8 x 11.75 meters, a palace site of 96.5 x 80 meters, and a military camp site of 26 x 8 meters.
3	Imperial tombs, tombs of royal nobles, and nobles' tombs (Donggou Ancient Tombs)		All the Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo are located in the Donggou Ancient Tombs. Of the Imperial Tombs, 14 have been verified, and two are doubtful. There are 12 tombs of royal nobles, and 15 tombs of nobles. All these tombs are of high class and rich features built in the same period of the stone tombs of Koguryo. The selection of sites represents certain environmental features. Found in these tombs are archaeological relics fit their ranking. The Donggou Ancient Tombs, including 7,000 tombs of the Koguryo time, spread over the hills and sloping fields in the Tonggou Plain. According to their landform and density of location, these tombs may be divided into seven sections: Maxian, Wangbaoding, Qixingshan, Shanchengxia, Yushan, Xiajiefang, and Changchuan over an area of 25 kilometers long and 5 kilometers wide in front of the mountain.

4	Haotaiwang Stele	A.D.414	This is a stele of merits erected by King Changshou, the 20th king of the Koguryo Regime, for his father Tande. It was erected in the 10th year of the reign of Yixi of Jin Dynasty. Made of rough breccia tuff, it is nearly a square column in shape with 1~2-meter sides and a height of 6.39 meters. Carved at the four sides are 1,775 Chinese characters, of which 1,590 are readable. Included in the text are legends about the founding of Koguryo, the royal system in its early days, the military merits of King Haotai, and systems of tomb guarding.
5	Ancient Quarry	A.D.3 to the end of the 6th century and the beginning of the 7th century	The Koguryo Quarry stands at the 21st kilometer of the Ji'an-Xilinhaote Highway, about 150 meters north of the Shanglushui Bridge. In the shape of a rectangle spread over the mountain, the quarry covers an area of more than 100,000 square meters, about 1,000 meters long and 100 meters wide. Huge stones now sit all over the slopes of the quarry, and most of them carry marks of carving different in size but orderly in arrangement. Most of them were quarried but not yet processed, or not yet ready for shipment.

Note: The figures in brackets are those measured for use in this Plan.

2.2 Value Assessment

2.2.1 The value of the Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo in Ji'an City as acultural heritage is embodied mainly in the following:

- (1). Ji'an used to be the power center of the early and middle days of the Koguryo regime (A.D.1~5 century). The Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo within its boundary are the cultural relics left over from the Koguryo time and cultural resources that can not be generated once again.
- (2). Both Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City used to be the capital cities of the Koguryo regime in the early and middle days. They are representatives of the urban buildings of the Middle Ages in Northeast Asia.
- (3). The wall paintings in the tombs of Koguryo nobles are important materials for the study of the history and culture of Koguryo. They tell the social life and religious beliefs of the Koguryo time. The Haotaiwang stele, in particular, is the most important historical record of the Koguryo history.

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3 Principles and Strategy of Planning

3.1 Principles of Planning

- To protect the integrity of the heritage itself and the related historical environment.
- To protect the authenticity of the heritage.
- To protect the continuity of the heritage.

3.2 Guiding Ideology

Cultural relics are cultural resources that cannot be generated once again. Complying with the principle of 'focus on conservation, rescue first, rational utilization and intensification of management,' this Plan is designed to Properly handle the relationship between relics protection and economic development, between relics protection and rational utilization, to promote the sustainable development of cultural relics protection. It is necessary to compile and develop the protection plan which is scientific, reasonable, forward-looking and practically feasible so as to protect the precious heritage left over by our ancestors as completely as possible and leave it to later generations.

3.3 Character of the Plan

It is a plan on specialized protection of several immovable units of important cultural heritages.

3.4 Rudimentary Countermeasures

- (1). To guarantee the authenticity, safety and integrity of cultural relics, improve the scientific character of protective measures, and minimize the intervention on the heritage as utterly as possible.
- (2). To exercise regular maintenance, strengthen the awareness of protection in archeological excavation and prevent the threat of disasters.
- (3). To coordinate the relationship between the protection of cultural relics and the development of regional economy, prevent over utilization and avoid constructive damage.
- (4). To strengthen the protection of the environment of the cultural relics and focus on the combination of heritage protection and ecological conservation.
- (5). To hold on to the principle of scientific, proper, continuous and rational utilization, encourage public participation and raise public awareness.

3.5 Rules on Implementation

3.5.1 To keep cultural relics in their original shape, conserve cultural relics at their sites of origin, and keep the original shapes cultural relics in kind as well as the historical information attached to them:

- (1). The principle of keeping cultural relics in their original shape shall be observed during repair, maintenance or removal of immovable cultural relics.
- (2). In the case of immovable cultural relics that have not been completely destroyed, the practice of site protection shall be adopted. Reconstruction on the original site shall not be allowed.
- (3). If any immovable cultural relics are put to use, the principle of keeping cultural relics in their

original shape shall be complied with, and the safety of the cultural relics themselves and their attachments shall be protected. It shall be forbidden to damage or destroy, reconstruct, add to, or pull down immovable cultural relics.

- (4). The scientific contents of protection measures shall be increased. Interference shall be minimized, and protection technology shall be applied according to protection requirements.
- (5). Routine maintenance shall be carried out on a regular basis, and efforts shall be made to prevent disasters.

3.5.2 To step up protection of the environments of cultural relics.

- (1). Local people's governments shall timely investigate, deal with, and pull down buildings and structures that endanger units of cultural relics under protection or damage the historical look and feature of units of cultural relics under protection.
- (2). The area demarcated for the protection of cultural relics shall meet the need of protecting the effectiveness and integrity of the environments of cultural relics.

3.5.3 To raise the awareness the sense about protection in archaeological excavation.

- (1). Necessary archaeological work shall be done before implementation of protection projects.
- (2). Archaeological work shall be done according to the stipulations in the articles in Chapter III of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics.
- (3). Plans on archaeological work shall include corresponding protection measures prepared for dealing with problems of possible damage of cultural relics during the course of work.

3.5.4 Publicity of protection of cultural relics shall be strengthened to raise public awareness about protection of cultural relics. Scientific study of protection of cultural relics shall be encouraged.

4. Objectives and Framework of the Plan

4.1 Objectives of the Plan

The purpose of this Plan is to promote effective protection and rational utilization of the Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo in Ji'an City so that they will play an active role in advancing China's drive of constructing socialist spiritual and material civilization and publicizing China's Slong history and brilliant culture.

4.2 Framework of the Plan

The framework of this Plan is on the basis of different levels of the units of cultural relics to which the Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo belong:

- (1). Level I: Units of cultural relics under key protection at the State level, including Wandu Mountain City, Guonei City, and Donggou Ancient Tombs Area.
- (2). Level II: Sub-regions in the units of cultural relics under key protection at the State level, including the 8 sub-regions of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area.
- (3). Level III: Key protection zones of units of cultural relics under key protection at the State level, including the walls, gates and foundation sites of Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City, the Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs in Donggou Ancient Tombs Area, the Haotaiwang stele, and the Ancient Quarry.

4.3 Objects for Key Protection

4.3.1 The objects listed for key protection in this Plan include two types of relics: city sites and tombs, all included in the following two units of cultural relics under protection at the State level:

- (1). The Wandu Mountain City (255.88 hectares) and Guonei City (48.68 hectares)
- (2). The Donggou Ancient Tombs Area (1,334.68 hectares)

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5. Demarcation of Areas for Protection

5.1 Strategy of Demarcation

- 5.1.1** As revealed in the assessment of the current state of management, the protection zones announced by the local government in the past can not meet the need for protection of the heritage. In view of the need to protect the safety and integrity of the heritage and with consideration to the feasible requirements of actual management and operation, this Plan has re-defined the protection zones of the Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo.
- 5.1.2** The definition of protection scope as made in this plan has been based on the following:
- (1). The status quo and possible distribution of the heritage;
 - (2). The safety in protecting and integrity in conserving the heritage;
 - (3). The current state and future trend of development of local city and township construction.
- 5.1.3** The definition of construction control zone as made in this Plan has been based on the following:
- (1). The security of the possible distribution area of the heritage;
 - (2). The integrity of relevant historical environment;
 - (3). The harmony of landscape.
- 5.1.4** The definition of protection areas as made in this Plan has been based on the individual unit of cultural relics under key protection at the state level, with protection scope and construction control zone demarcated respectively and at different levels:
- (1). Protection scopes have been divided into areas for key protection and areas for general protection.
 - (2). Construction control zones have been divided into first-class control zones (ecological protection zones) and second-class control zones (construction control zones).
 - (3). The areas for key protection of ancient sites and relics in various protection scopes have all been defined as areas for key protection.
- 5.1.5** The construction control zone of Wandu mountain City, Guonei City and Donggou Ancient Tombs has been demarcated as a whole because the three are inter-laid with each other and form an integral entirety.
- 5.1.6** This Plan has set the areas of the protection scopes and construction control zone of two units of cultural relics under key protection at the State level as follows:
- Total area of protection scope: 4,257.82 hectares
 - Total area of construction control zone: 9,755.96 hectares

5.3.3 According to the current state of the heritage and the results of archaeological exploration, the Plan has marked the areas where the following relics are located as the key protection zone of Wandu Mountain City whose total area is about 72.28 hectares:

- (1). The sites of the city walls and the city gates
- (2). The sloping fields in front of the mountain where the sites of the palace, the watchtower, the reservoir, and the barracks are located
- (3). The flat slopes in the southwest

5.3.4 The range of demarcation of the city walls and the city gates in areas under key protection:

- Extension of 15 meters from both the inside and the outside surfaces of the city wall, and even wider in the case of the city gates, as to be determined according to possible distribution of relics
- Area: 22.38 hectares

5.3.5 Range of demarcation of the sloping fields in front of the mountain in areas under key protection:

- Taking the current circumferential paths as the boundaries
- Area: 15.75 hectares

5.3.6 Areas with possible concentration of relics - the flat slopes in the southwest of Wandu Mountain City:

- Taking the contour line of the 309 elevation of the Wandu Mountain and the western border of the sloping fields in front of the mountain as the boundaries
- Area: 34.15 hectares

5.4 Protection Scope of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area

5.4.1 The protection scope of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area has been defined according to the current state, possible distribution and landform of the heritage, and safety and integrity requirements in heritage protection.

5.4.2 The protection scope of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area is composed of the protection scopes of the following 8 sub-regions, covering a total area of 3,914.02 hectares. The area under key protection has been counted in the Plan according to the key protection areas of the imperial tombs and the nobles' tombs for the time being.

- (1). The Maxian Tombs Area
- (2). The Qixingshan Tombs Area
- (3). The Wanbaoding Tombs Area
- (4). The Shanchengxia Tombs Area
- (5). The Yushan Tombs Area
- (6). The Xiajiefang Tombs Area
- (7). The Changchuan Tombs Area
- (8). The Ancient Quarry

Table 7.1 Protection Scopes of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Areas

Unit: Hectares

Serial No.	Name	Area	Protection scope	Area under key protection	Construction control zone
GH3.1	Maxian Tombs Area	354.00	859.29	16.49	8,542.44
GH3.2	Qixingshan Tombs Area	99.17	250.22	5.02	
GH3.3	Wanbaoding Tombs Area	68.45	261.54	0	
GH3.4	Shanchengxia Tombs Area	194.70	615.81	12.80	
GH3.5	Yushan Tombs Area	509.05	947.79	74.24	
GH3.6	Xiajiefang Tombs Area	40.32	216.98	4.52	
GH3.7	Changchuan Tombs Area	31.12	393.43	4.75	
GH3.8	Ancient Quarry	37.87	368.96	0	
Total		1,334.68	3,914.02	117.82	9,755.96

5.4.3 There are now 5 imperial tombs and 1,634 ordinary tombs in the Maxian Tombs Area. Another 735 tombs have been nullified. Its protection scope is as follows:

- Boundaries
 - Western border of the protection scope of the Qixingshan Tombs Area in the east
 - Margin of the second-class terrace on the right bank of the Yalu River in the south
 - Connecting line of elevations 544.467.543 at the western side of the southern tip of Anzi Valley in the west
 - Connecting line of elevations 543.694.31 in the north
- Area: 859.29 hectares
- Area under key protection: 16.49 hectares, 1.9 per cent of the protection scope

5.4.4 There are now 2 imperial tombs and 880 ordinary tombs in the Qixingshan Tombs Area. Another 688 tombs have been nullified. Its protection scope is as follows:

- Boundaries
 - Western border of Tonggou Village in the east
 - Up to the eastern border of the Maxian Tombs Area in the west and the south
 - The mountain ridge at the southern side of Xiaoshidong Valley in the north
- Area: 250.22 hectares
- Area under key protection: 5.0225 hectares, 2 per cent of the protection scope

5.4.5 There are now 1,082 tombs of various types in the Wanbaoding Tombs Area. Another 392 tombs have

been nullified. Its protection scope is as follows:

- Boundaries
 - Western bank of the Tonggou River in the east
 - Northern border of the protection scope of the Qixingshan Tombs Area in the south
 - Northward mountain ridge at Elevation 694.31 in the west
 - Southern mountain ridge of Xiaonan Valley in the north
- Area: 261.54 hectares
- Area under key protection: blank for the time being

5.4.6 There are now 2 imperial tombs, 4 nobles' tombs, and 1,242 ordinary tombs in the Shanchengxia Tombs Area. Another 595 tombs have been nullified. Its protection scope is as follows:

- Boundaries
 - Connecting line of elevations 595.571.501 of the Wandu Mountain in the east, and onto the Shantou Village in the area of Ji'an City
 - The Shigou Bridge Highway in the south
 - The eastern and northern borders of the protection scope of the Wanbaoding Tombs Area in the west, and further on to Elevation 646 of the Wandu Mountain
 - The southeastern border of the protection scope of the Wandu Mountain City in the north, turning eastward at Elevation 547 of the Wandu Mountain City to North Ridge and South Valley of Shancheng Village
- Area: 615.81 hectares
- Area under key protection: 12.8 hectares, 20.8 per cent of the protection scope

5.4.7 There are now 7 imperial tombs, 5 tombs of royal nobles, 11 nobles' tombs and 1,956 ordinary tombs in the Yushan Tombs Area. Another 735 tombs have been nullified. Its protection scope is as follows:

- Boundaries
 - The Toukou Ridge and the Damao Valley in the east
 - The Yajiang Road in the south, along the western side of the Taiwang Village, the Wantou section, and the southern section of Elevation 501
 - Eastern border of the protection scope of the Shanchengxia Tombs Area in the west
 - The line connecting elevations 756 and 482, Tukouzi, and Tukou Mount
- Area: 947.79 hectares
- Area under key protection: 74.24 hectares (including the Haotaiwang stele), accounting for 7.8 per cent of the total area of the protection scope

5.4.8 There are now 2 tombs of royal nobles and 23 ordinary tombs in the Xiajiefang Tombs Area. Another 25 tombs have been nullified. Its protection scope is as follows:

- Boundaries
 - 500 meters eastward from the Yajiang Road in the southeast
 - The path leading to the top of the mountain in the northwest
 - The line at about elevation 730 in the Long Mountain in the northwest
 - The southern ridge of Yaquan Valley in the northeast
- Area: 216.98 hectares

- Area under key protection: 4.52 hectares, accounting for 2 per cent of the total area of the protection scope

5.4.9 There are now 3 tombs of royal nobles and more than 100 ordinary tombs in the Changchuan Tombs Area. Some tombs have been nullified. Its protection scope is as follows:

- Boundaries
 - Yajiang Road in the southeast
 - Banjie Valley in the south
 - The line between elevations 641 and 531 in Xinkai Mount in the northwest
 - Bottom of the Dadaomao Valley in the northeast
- Area: 393.43 hectares
- Area under key protection: 4.75 hectares, about 1.2 per cent of the total area of the protection scope

5.4.10 There are lots of stones that were cut but not finished or Shipped in ancient quarry. Its protection scope is as follows:

- Boundaries
 - Connecting line between elevations 956 and 940 in Qiangfeng Valley in the east
 - The Ji-Tong Highway in the south
 - The line at Elevation 778 in the west
 - 500~1,000 meters beyond the key protection area in the north
- Area: 368.96 hectares
- Area under key protection: 37.87 hectares

5.5 Key Protection Zones of the Imperial Tombs and the Tombs of Nobles

5.5.1 The protection zones of the Imperial Tombs and the Tombs of Nobles in Ji'an City are included in the key protection zone of the Donggou Ancient Tombs, occupying an area of 117.82 hectares (see Table 2 attached below for details).

5.5.2 Based on assessment of their value and current state of environments, the key protection zones have been divided into three classes, Class A, Class B and Class C whose boundaries are not limited or allowed to extend by 50 or 30 meters respectively.

- (1). Included in Class A are important tombs grouped mainly according to their natural landform.
- (2). Included in Class B and Class C are other types of tombs, whose boundaries are set with consideration to current factors including their geographical coordinates and landform.
- (3). The boundaries of those that are located close to each other are set in a unified way.

5.5.3 If new important tombs are discovered in archaeological study in the future, their protection zones shall be demarcated and included in the same way as specified in this Plan.

5.6 Construction Control Zones

5.6.1 This Plan has set the construction control zones of Wandu Mountain City, Guonei City and the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area at 9,755.96 hectares (excluding their protection scopes) and divided them into two parts: the south section and the north section.

- (1). Standing in the south section are Wandu Mountain City, Guonei City and the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area.
 - Boundaries

- The Dadaomao Valley east of the Changchuan Village of Huangbai Township in the east
 - The right bank of the Yalu River in the south
 - Anzigou in Maxian Township in the west
 - The line from Wandu Mountain to Xinkai Mount via Long Mountain in the north
- Area: 8,542.44 hectares

(2). Standing in the north section is the Ancient Quarry.

- Boundaries: Extension by 700 to 1,700 meters from the boundaries of the its protection scope, along the line linking the peaks around it.
- Area: 1,213.52 hectares

5.6.2 The construction control zones are divided into two types, as required for the protection of cultural relics. The construction control zones are bordered at the line running from the Ji-Dan Highway and the eastern margin of the protection scope of the Qixingshan Tombs Area to the Ji-Qing Highway via the Maxian River, the Yingbin Road, and the railroad in the south.

(1). Construction control zones in Class A

- Theme of control: protection of ecology
- Range: The mountainous areas north of the boundaries
- Requirements on protection: Areas for key prevention and control of the loss of water and soil for the sake of protection of cultural relics and areas for conservation of water resources for urban water supply

(2). Construction control zones in Class B

- Theme of control: Control of construction
- Range: The Yalu River terraces south of the boundaries, covering a land area of about 1,477 hectares
- Requirements on protection: Control of the landscape of the environments of the cultural relics

6. Management Plan

6.1 Requirements on management

As stipulated in the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics, the protection scopes and construction control zones of the two units of cultural relics under key protection at the State level in Ji'an City, namely, the Capital Cities and the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area, shall be handled and managed according to the following requirements:

- 6.1.1** No facilities that may pollute these units of cultural relics or their environments shall be constructed in their protection scopes or construction control zones. Neither shall any activities that may influence the safety of these units of cultural relics under protection or their environments shall be staged in these protection scopes or construction control zones. Facilities now standing in the protection scopes or the construction control zones shall be improved within prescribed limits of time if they cause pollution to these units of cultural relics or their environments.
- 6.1.2** No other construction projects than protective ones shall be launched, no explosion, drilling or excavation shall be allowed in the protection scope of the Wandu Mountain City.
- 6.1.3** No construction projects shall be launched, no explosion, drilling or excavation shall be allowed in the areas under key protection in the protection scopes of Guonei City or the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area. If any construction project is to be launched, or explosion, drilling or excavation carried out in areas for general protection, the requirements set in this Plan shall be met and approval shall be granted by the People's Government of Jilin Province. This approval shall be given on the basis of consent from the State Administration of Cultural Relics in the first place.
- 6.1.4** If any construction is to be carried out in the construction control zones, attention shall be paid to it that the historical features of the units of cultural relics under protection shall not be damaged. Construction blueprints shall be reported first to the State Administration of Cultural Relics for approval and then to the Ji'an City Bureau of Planning for approval.
- 6.1.5** No acts causing damages to mountain bodies, polluting water resources, or destroying vegetations shall be allowed in the Class A control areas of construction control zones set up for the purpose of protection of ecology. Other construction activities, construction of recreational facilities, in particular, shall be strictly banned.
- 6.1.6** The Class B control areas of construction control zones are designed mainly to control construction. In view of the possible use of Guonei City in history, this Plan has listed it as 'an area with possible distribution of relics.' For this reason, there are two requirements for this area: protection of cultural relics and coordination of landscape.
 - (1). If any large-scale capital construction project is to be launched in this area, the construction unit (s) shall report their plan(s) to the Jilin Provincial Bureau of Culture in advance so that the latter

may organize units specializing in archaeological excavation to carry out archaeological surveys and prospecting in places to be covered in the construction to ascertain whether there are cultural relics under the ground.

- (2). If cultural relics are discovered in these surveys or prospecting, protection measures shall be worked out by the Jilin Provincial Bureau of Culture together with the construction unit(s) according to pertinent requirements on protection of cultural relics. Any important discoveries shall be submitted by the Jilin Provincial Bureau of Culture to the State Administration of Cultural Relics for handling.
- (3). If archaeological excavation is necessary to go with project construction, excavation plans and protection measures to be adopted during the course of excavation shall be worked out by the Jilin Provincial Bureau of Culture on the basis of prospecting and submitted to the State Administration of Cultural Relics for approval.
- (4). All costs arising from archaeological surveys, prospecting or excavation that must be carried out for the sake of capital or productive construction shall be included by construction units in their construction budgets.
- (5). The sites to be selected for construction shall be kept away from immovable cultural relics wherever possible. If impossible, utmost efforts shall be tried out to provide protection to the original sites.
- (6). If protection to original sites is to be provided, the construction units concerned shall work out protection measures in advance and submit these measures to the State Administration of Cultural Relics for approval according to the level at which the unit(s) of cultural relics are protected, and include these measures in their feasibility study reports or plans of designing.
- (7). If protection of original sites can not be provided, opinions about their handling shall be forwarded to the Jilin Provincial Bureau of Culture for approval according to requirements set in the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics. If units of cultural relics under protection at the provincial level are involved, consent shall be obtained from the State Administration of Cultural Relics prior to the approval.
- (8). If urban construction is to be carried out within the said range, control shall be exercised over the density of buildings and population on the basis of the environmental capacity of the Tonggou Plain. The maximum height of buildings shall be kept below 20 meters, and the colours shall be gray, white or green without dominating over the natural landscape.
- (9). In view of the relationship of organizational system between Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City in history, it has been required in the Plan that the line of vision between the two cities shall be kept clear. A corridor of vision shall be maintained, in other words. No buildings or structures that may block the view shall be constructed within the range. Other buildings or structures shall be kept under 6 meters high. Neither shall any act hindering the harmony of landscape shall be allowed.

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6.3 Protection Measures

6.3.1 Based on conclusions from assessment of the state of the heritage and analysis of destructive factors, this Plan has developed the following protection measures:

- (1). The protection zones have been redefined in this Plan according to the effectiveness (safety and integrity) of protection of cultural relics and the feasibility of operation.
- (2). Land use and urban development have been taken into coordinated consideration from the angle of urban system planning and general planning of urban development.
- (3). Such measures as demolition of civilian housing and cutting of tree roots causing direct damages have been suggested for clearing up foundation sites in key protection zones.
- (4). Environmental improvement measures have been suggested mainly in the areas marked for general protection.
- (5). The loss of water and soil and planning of ecological protection have been taken into consideration as whole.
- (6). Measures such as monitoring and constructing effective protective projects have been suggested to cope with floods, earthquakes, and other natural disasters.
- (7). Protection technology and engineering measures allowing for reversible and sustainable protection have been suggested for the protection of relics themselves.
- (8). Protective and reinforcing measures have been suggested for solution to problems such as instability of the side slopes carrying the relics.
- (9). Scientific protection measures have been suggested for solution to a series of problems relating to decolouring of the wall paintings in the tombs.
- (10). Strengthened management has been suggested to prevent human damages or destruction.

6.3.2 When specific protections measures are being worked out for individual unit of cultural relics under key protection, precaution shall be taken. Under circumstances whereas protection measures or technologies are not yet ripe, priority shall be given to the reversible measures.

6.3.3 Protection projects established in plans shall be designed by specialized designing institutions. The blueprints shall comply with the specialized norms and codes of different trades and professions, and shall be put into execution only after approval according to prescribed procedures.

6.3.4 Application of all the protection measures described above shall be based on actual investigation and study and scientific analysis of the specific issues concerning each and every unit of cultural relics. All technical plans shall be executed only after evaluation and approval by experts engaged by responsible departments.

6.4 Protection projects

6.4.1 Flood-control projects (Plan Code: H)

- (1). Systematic drainage shall be carried out around the area under key protection in units of cultural relics under key protection to prevent uncontrolled washing by surface runoff or mountain floods in the key protection zones.
- (2). Five flood-control dykes with a total length of 6,000 meters shall be constructed.
 - 1,759 meters of flood-control dykes will be constructed along the Maxian River in the Maxian Tombs Area.
 - 882 meters of flood-control dykes will be constructed along the Tonggou River in the Wanbaoding Tombs Area.
 - 1,961 meters of flood-control dykes will be constructed along the Tonggou River in the

Shanchengxia Tombs Area.

- 900 meters of flood-control dykes will be constructed along the Gangouzikou in the Changchuan Tombs Area.
 - The original 498-meter flood-diverting channels in the Yushan Tombs Area shall be dredged, new flood-control dykes shall be constructed, and existing ones shall be improved.
- (3). All flood-control dykes shall be designed according to Class I of the State Flood Control Standard (GB50201-94) and capable of resisting floods unseen over a century.
- (4). According to the suggestions put forward in this Plan on urban system construction, the land at the widest section of the terrace on the right side of the Yalu River in Taiwang Township shall be used for construction of the center of the new Ji'an City. For this reason, the flood-control capacity of the dykes along the river shall be reinforced.

6.4.2 Projects of reinforcement

- (1). Measures of reinforcement may be adopted for all walls and stone tomb chambers suffering from collapse, sinking, slanting, or sloping.
- (2). The method of adding new earth shall be used only for major tombs with earth mounds suffering from serious loss of earth. As for ordinary tombs with earth mounds, the original layers of protection vegetation shall be maintained. No interferences shall be allowed.

6.4.3 Projects of clearance (Plan Code: G)

- (1). The roots of all vegetations growing on the main bodies of relics (walls and tombs) and causing damages or posing threats shall be removed.
- (2). All civilian buildings and structures in key protection zones shall be pulled down.

6.4.4 Restoration of structural parts (Plan Code: A)

- (1). The method of partial restoration shall be adopted for overall restoration of collapsing stone-laid tombs.

6.5 Protection expertise

Protective technical measures shall be worked out on the basis of analysis of data collected from surveys of the bearing capacity, physical character, material composition, and state of damage of the main bodies of cultural relics, pertinent geographical prospecting, and environmental documents.

6.5.1 Technology for preventing wall paintings from diseases (Plan Code: F)

Such diseases haunting wall paintings as rotting, decolouring, swelling, and peeling result mainly from the organic acid that generate from decomposition of the remains of microorganisms, water solution of CO₂ or H₂S, and physical swell or contraction due to changes of temperature. The following chemical technology and engineering measures may be taken in combination to solve the problem:

- (1). To wipe out of existing microorganisms with pesticides, and, at the same time, exercise control over the humidity and temperature of tomb chambers to deny microorganisms off living conditions.
- (2). To exercise strict control over tourists/visitors to reduce content of CO₂ in the air and deny the intrusion of microorganisms into tomb chambers.
- (3). The corresponding techniques will be adopted to solve problems such as swelling and peeling of wall paintings due to damp, leaking and freezing.

6.5.2 Technology of patching

The method of sealing seams will be applied to important steles and stone carvings suffering from peeling, cracking or swelling due to weathering. Effective engineering measures such as minimizing natural weathering and preventing rain and snow and ultraviolet rays may also be adopted at the same time.

6.5.3 Technology of reinforcement

- (1). Reinforcement of structures (Plan Code: B) - This method will be applied mainly to deal with the sinking or slanting of stone tomb chambers with staircases and square altars. Supports or beams may be used in the suffering sections to reinforce the inner structures. The exteriors will be restored according to their original look.
- (2). Reinforcement of foundations (Plan Code: C) - Such methods as lowering the level of underground water, erecting additional supports, grouting, adding soil and chemical reinforcement may be used to deal with sinking or slanting of tombs on the basis of survey of the state of their foundations and analysis of the root causes.
- (3). Reinforcement by surface sealing (Plan Code: E) - This method will be used mainly to prevent and control disintegration, watering, water solution, oxidization and other kinds of weathering of the surfaces of architectural relics due to rains, winds, snow, dews, freezing, ultraviolet rays, and harmful elements in the air. The chief technology of reinforcement by surface sealing with inorganic or organic materials that have passed laboratory tests will be applied.

6.5.4 Technology of seep and leak prevention (Plan Code: D)

Seep-preventing measures will be taken to reinforce the exteriors of the main bodies, chambers and foundations of tombs damaged from leaking. Improved materials may be used for grouting, and leak-preventing measures may be adopted to reinforce the tops. Hand-made cloth and lubricating soil may also be used in combination to prevent leaks, in addition to application of new-type water-proof materials.

6.5.5 Redemption technology of improper repairs

This technology will be applied mainly to deal with the improper reinforcement or repair with reinforced concretes applied in early protection and maintenance works that have damaged the external looks of relics. The major measures to be taken may include substitution of structures or replacement of surfaces with those of same materials.

6.6 Clearance and sorting

6.6.1 The Plan has put forward the following suggestions on clearance and sorting according to the current state of Kogurgo Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tomb in Ji'an, and the requirements on protection mentioned above:

- (1). To clear and restore the relics
- (2). To relocate inhabitants living within key protection zone.
- (3). To relocate the tombs built in modern time
- (4). To relocate and bury the electric wire within the heritage site.
- (5). To eradicate the tree roots that cause damages within the heritage site.

6.6.2 The clearance work listed above can be summarized in the following table:

Table 8. Summary of clearance work in heritage site

Plan Code	Heritage Site	Volume of Relics (10,000m ³)	Inhabitants Moved (m ²)	Modern Tombs Relocated	Electric Wires Relocated	Tree Roots Cleared
GH1	Guonei City	2.9135	67529.32	0	Several	0
GH2	Wandu Mountain City	5.7780	60.00	1170	0	Several
GH3	Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs (Donggou Ancient Tombs)	16.0726	27878.77	408	0	Several
Total		24.7641	95468.09	1578	Several	Several

6.6.3 The various kinds of trees (fruit trees, economic trees and secondary trees) growing within the key protection zone of key tombs will not be included into the range of planning clearance. Corresponding measures shall be adopted according to the local conditions to meet the requirement of presentation strategy.

...

8. Plan of Presentation

8.1 Strategy of Presentation

8.1.1 Principles of presentation

- (1). Taking protection of cultural relics as the precondition
- (2). Sticking to the principle of scientific, proper, continuous and rational utilization
- (3). Focusing on social benefit as chief purpose, promoting coordinated development of social and economic benefits
- (4). Focusing on improvement of environment and facilitating tourist acceptance and service
- (5). Encouraging public participation and focusing on publicity and education

...

8.2 Range of Presentation

8.2.1 Based on conclusions from assessment of their value, state and utilization, this Plan has covered the following relics of the two units of cultural relics under key protection at the State level with due conditions for opening to the general public the range of key presentation:

- (1). Site of the north wall of Guonei City
- (2). Palace site and the inner environments of the Wandu Mountain City
- (3). The Haotiwang stele
- (4). The Shanchengxia Tombs Area and the Yushan Tombs Area in the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area, including the imperial tombs and other major tombs
- (5). The Ancient Quarry

8.2.2 Other ancient sites may be opened to tourists and visitors one by one in the mid-term and far future according to the implementation of protection measures and development of tourism in the city.

8.3 Division of Presentation

8.3.1 Guonei City Presentation Zone (Zone A)

- The Tourist Service Center
- The City Museum, presenting Koguryo culture and movable cultural relics
- Pattern, shape and relics of the capital city of Koguryo culture -Guonei City

8.3.2 Yushan Presentation Zone (Zone B)

- The steles, an evidence of historical records of Koguryo culture
- Systems, types and evolution of tombs groups and individual tombs of Koguryo culture - Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs
- Artistic features of Koguryo culture -wall paintings in tomb

8.3.3 Wandu Mountain City · Shanchengxia · Wanbaoding Presentation Zone (Zone C)

- Pattern, shape and relics of the capital city of Koguryo culture - Wandu Mountain City
 - Building sites of Koguryo culture - the large palace site
 - Systems, types and evolution of tombs groups and individual tombs of Koguryo culture - Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs
- 8.3.4** Maxian · Qixingshan Presentation Zone (Zone D)
- Systems, types and evolution of various kinds of tombs of Koguryo culture - Nobles' tombs
- 8.3.5** Wunu Mountain Ancient Quarry Presentation Zone (Zone E)
- The historical, geographical and environmental features of Koguryo culture - the Yalu River Faulted Zone
 - Source and processing of Koguryo building materials
 - Temperate-zone forests of mixture of conifers and broadleaf trees
 - Minor rock bases of miarolite of the later Yanshan time of the early Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic Era
- 8.3.6** Xiajiefang Presentation Zone (Zone F)
- History of intercourses between the Koguryo culture and the culture of North and Central China
 - Landscapes of eroded alpine landforms with deep cuts
- 8.3.7** Changchuan Presentation Zone (Zone G)
- The historical, geographical and environmental features of Koguryo culture - the Yalu River Faulted Zone
 - Artistic features of Koguryo culture - wall paintings in tomb
 - Types and evolution of tombs of Koguryo culture - stone tombs and earthen mounds

8.4 Form of Presentation

8.4.1 Form of presentation

(1). Guonei City

- The site of the city defense will be presented in the form of an urban park of relics.
- The form of presentation of the downtown areas with possible dense distribution of relics will be determined according to their cultural connotations discovered in archaeological study and with consideration to safety.

(2). Wandu Mountain City

- The palace site will be the focus of presentation of the relics of Koguryo culture in Ji'an City. The effects of presentation have to be studied, therefore, separately. Before finalization of any plan on presentation, the refilling for the purpose of protection and simulation of land surfaces will be adopted.
- Other relics will be presented on spot after finalization of protection and clearance measures and erection of explanatory boards.

(3). Key tombs

- All tombs open to tourists will be presented on spot after finalization of protection and clearance measures and erection of explanatory boards.

8.4.2 Division of periods of presentation

With consideration to the conditions of opening of the cultural relics, the presentation zones will be opened to tourists according to the following plan:

- (1). Zone A, Zone B, Zone C and Zone D in the immediate future
- (2). Zone D, Zone E and Zone F in the mid-term future
- (3). Presentation of the ancient site and relics of Guonei City will not be subject to any limits of division of periods

...

8.8 Control of Tourists/Visitors

8.8.1 Control over tourists/visitors to units of cultural relics under protection shall be exercised according to the precondition of not harming the original look and facilitating management. Calculation of tourists/visitors must be scientific and rational, and the results of calculation must pass practical checks and instrument tests.

8.8.2 The tourist capacity of each unit of cultural relics under key protection calculated in this Plan is final and shall not be increased along with the timing of tourism development plans.

8.8.3 On calculating the tourist capacity of the units of cultural relics under protection, the following factors have to be taken into comprehensive consideration:

- (1). Standards of tourist capacity of cultural relics
- (2). Standards of ecological acceptance
- (3). Standards of appreciation psychology
- (4). Standards of function and technology

8.8.4 Requirements on calculating the tourist capacities of units of cultural relics under protection in the plan:

- (1). In the case of units of cultural relics under protection with space limitations, such as sites of key buildings and sites of ancient buildings among large ancient sites, calculations should be made mainly according to the number of tourists allowed within the limited space at one go and the daily turnover.
- (2). The tourist capacity of tombs with wall paintings should be determined on the basis of instrumental tests.
- (3). In the case of units of cultural relics under protection without space limitations, calculations should be made, according to requirements on protection, by the space method or route method as used in the case of places of historical interest and scenic beauty.

8.8.5 It is estimated that the yearly capacity of the Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo in Ji'an City is 375,000 people, including:

- (1). 142,000 people a year at Guonei City
- (2). 152,400 people a year at Wandu Mountain City
- (3). 80,400 people a year at key objects in the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area (including Haotaiwang stele and various tombs)

Table 11 Estimates of tourists

Relics open to tourists	Area of calculation (square meter)	Index of calculation (person/square meter)****	Capacity at one go (person/time)	Turnover (time/day)	Daily capacity (person/day)	Notes
Guonei City -City Wall	116,502*	330	353	4	1,412	The city park
Wandu Mountain City -Palace Site	8000	100	80	4	320	Major scenic spots
Wandu Mountain City - Other relics	149,539**	500	299	4	1,196	Woods and grassland
Major objects in Donggou Ancient Tombs Area	20,000***	100	200	4	800	Major scenic spots
Total	294,041		932	4	3,728	
Annual capacity = 3,728 people/day (the maximum value) x 150 days x co-efficient 0.67 = 374,664 people/year						

* Area of calculation = Area of the key protection zone of the city wall - area of the city walls- area of the moat

** Area of calculation = 157,539 square meters of the key protection zone of Wandu Mountain City - 8,000 square meters of the palace site

*** Area of calculation = Area of the land for the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area x 0.5

**** Minimum figures of same indexes of places of historical interest and scenic beauty

***** The number of open days of key units of cultural relics in Ji'an City to tourists/visitors is calculated at 150 days a year.

9. Management Plans

9.1 Management Strategy

- 9.1.1** Strengthening management and preventing human damages are the basic guarantees of effective protection of the Capital Cities, Imperial Tombs and Nobles' Tombs of Koguryo in Ji'an City.
- 9.1.2** Following the principle of 'focus on conservation, rescue first, intensification of management and rational utilization governing all work relating to conservation and management of cultural relics, the Plan has put forward the following countermeasures:
- (1). Demarcating areas for management of cultural relics
 - (2). Putting forward suggestions on readjustment of existing management organs
 - (3). Formulating rules and systems on management
 - (4). Finalizing the contents of routine management
- 9.1.3** The objects covered in the management plans include two units of cultural relics under key protection at the State level, namely, the Wandu Mountain City and Guonei City, and the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area.

9.2 Division of Management

- 9.2.1** In view of the location of the units of cultural relics under key protection at the State level in Ji'an City, the Plan has divided them into eight management areas:
- (1). The Guonei City, the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area, and the Ancient Quarry
 - (2). The Wandu Mountain City and the Shanchengxia Tombs Area of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area
 - (3). The Yushan Tombs Area of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area
 - (4). The Maxian Tombs Area of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area
 - (5). The Wanbaoding Tombs Area of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area
 - (6). The Qixingshan Tombs Area of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area
 - (7). The Xiajiefang Tombs Area of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area
 - (8). The Changchuan Tombs Area of the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area
- 9.2.2** Management contents of each of these management areas:

Table 9 Suggestions for the management areas

Serial No.	Management area	Size (hectares)	Management Scope	Key contents of management
1	Guonei City	59.24 368.96	Guonei City and the Ancient Quarry	Ancient sites of the moat and the central section of the city wall; The quarry
2	Shancheng Area	900.37	Wandu Mountain City and 1,248 tombs in the Shanchengxia Tombs Area	Wandu Mountain City; Wangzi Tomb Shanchengxia Tomb No. 1411, Zhetianjing Tomb, the Elder Brother Tomb, the Younger Brother Tomb, and Tortoise Shell Tomb in the Shanchengxia Tombs Area

3	Yushan Area	947.79	The 1,979 tombs in the Yushan Tombs Area	Haotaiwang Stele, Taiwang Mausoleum, Linjiang Tomb, Yushan Tomb No. 2110, Yushan Tomb No. 992, General's Tomb, Subordinate Tomb No.1 to General's Tomb, Wrestling Figure Tomb, Dancing Figure, Manger Tomb, Scattered Locus Tomb, Yushan Tomb No. 3319, Wukui Tombs No.1 to No.5, Four Gods Tomb, Sikui Tombs
4	The Maxian Area	859.29	The 1,639 tombs in the Maxia Tombs Area	Maxian Tomb No. 626, Qianqiu Tomb, Xida Tomb, Maxian Tomb No. 2100, Maxian Tomb No. 2378 No.1 to No.4, Yushan Tomb No. 2112
5	The Wanbaoding Area	261.54	The 1,082 tombs in the	— Wanbaoding Tombs Area
6	The Qixingshan Area	250.22	The 882 tombs in the Qixingshan Tombs Area	Qixingshan Tomb No.211 and Qixingshan Tomb No.871
7	The Xiajiefang Area	216.98	The 25 tombs in the Xiajiefang Tombs Area	Huanwen Tomb and Ranmu Tomb
8	The Changchuan Area	393.43	The more than 100 tombs in the Changchuan Tombs Area	Changchuan Tombs No.1, No.2 and No.4
	Total	4,257.82	Two city sites and more than 6,955 tombs	

9.2.3 Located in the boundary of the Wunu Mountain State Forest Park, the Ancient Quarry is 21 kilometers from Ji'an City. The following modes have been suggested in the Plan for its management:

- (1). Special management regulations aimed at standardizing the behaviours of tourists/visitors must formulated.
- (2). The City Bureau of Cultural Relics will entrust to the management organ of the forest park to supervise the implementation of regulations, and appoint full-time management personnel.
- (3). Regular inspection of implementation of the regulations will be carried out by the City Bureau of Cultural Relics.

...

9.5 Routine Management

9.5.1 Routine management of the units of cultural relics under protection shall be under the charge of the Office of Cultural Relics or personnel assigned to take charge of protection and management of cultural relics.

9.5.2 Major contents of routine management:

- (1). To guarantee safety and timely eliminate hidden dangers
- (2). To record and collect relevant data, and keep operation archives
- (3). To Conduct routine publicity and education

9.5.3 A system for monitoring natural disasters, cultural relics themselves and their carriers and environments, and volume of tourists/visitors will be introduced to accumulate data and provide scientific bases for protection measures.

9.5.4 A good job will be done in routine repair and maintenance. External harms to cultural relics will be eliminated timely, and preventive measures will be taken against possible damages.

9.5.5 A system of regular inspection tours will be established so that factors of insecurity can be discovered and eliminated timely.

Koguryo (China)

No 1135

1. BASIC DATA

State Party: The Peoples Republic of China
Name of property: Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom
Location: Huanren County, Liaoning Province and Ji'an, Jilin Province
Date received: 22 January 2003

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a serial nomination of *sites*.

Brief description:

The nomination includes 40 tombs, of which 14 are Imperial and 26 of Nobles. It includes also 3 cities (archaeological). All properties belong to the Koguryo culture.

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

Wunu Mountain City located on top of a mountain by the same name. The city was of a considerable size, measuring 1,500 meters in length and 300 to 500 meters in width. It is only partly excavated. The upper part of the city includes watch terrace, base of a palace, site of military camp and a city gate. The lower part of the city was surrounded by defence wall, partly built and partly natural, using the cliff. The wall measures about 1,600 meters in length in is built of stone tablets at the outside and irregular stones on the inside. It measures 2.5 – 3.5 meters at the top and about 5 meters at the bottom. The city has 3 gates. In its central part there is a large pool (the dossier does not explain its function). There are foundations of a palace, 20 sites of army camp with semi-pit houses, a watch tower measuring 15 by 17 meters (only foundations) and remains of warehouses.

Guonei City is located on the right bank of the Yalu river. It is within the modern city of Ji'an and is of approximately square shape, measuring around 550 by 700 meters. It is surrounded by well built stone walls.

Wandu Mountain City was one of the capitals of the Koguryo. It is surrounded by stone walls, following topography lines and has seven gates. There are two springs in the city, flowing towards the southern gate and into the Tonggou river. Three large architectural elements are known in the city – remains of a large palace built on three step terrace with several buildings as part of it, a watch platform, site of military camp and a water pool. Inside the city there are also 37 tombs from the period after the city was deserted.

Imperial Tombs – 14 in total, each represents the burial system of Koguryo royal families. Most of the tombs are built of stones, creating kind of stepped pyramid or a pile of stones. They vary in size between 7x40 to 9x55 or 35x35 meters and other dimensions. Inside there are stone chambers and many of the tombs were covered with clay tiles.

A stone stele, from the year 414 AD, with 1590 characters, telling the story of the founding of the Koguryo state, is part of the Imperial Tombs complex. It is 6.4 meters high and has a square section of 1 to 2 meters width.

Nobles' tombs – 27 tombs of which 26 have an earth mound on top. They have a stone chamber and are decorated with wall paintings, describing daily life scenes, parties, sports, hunting, nature, gods, fairies, dragons and others.

History

The Koguryo kingdom starts as a regional power and ethnic group in the year 37BC, when its first capital city, Wunu Mountain City was built. 30 years later the capital moved to Guonei city. The capital moved again in 427 AD to Pyonyang, nowadays the capital of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City were the economic, political and cultural centers of the Koguryo for hundreds of years. Guonei City was destroyed in the year 197 AD when Koguryo were defeated by another power. Wandu Mountain City was built in 209 AD. Both cities were damaged in wars and rebuilt several times.

After moving the capital to Pyongyang, Guonei city was considered as a "supporting capital". It was then deserted for long period and repaired again after the founding of modern Ji'an in 1902. The remains of Wunu city were repaired in the years 1999 and 2002.

The sites of the historic towns were declared as protected monuments since the second half of the 20th century and in 1983 all the residents of newly built Wandu city moved out.

Thousands of Koguryo tombs are known. Their first excavations date to the period of the Japanese occupation, during World War II. The People's Republic of China attached great importance to their protection, study and conservation.

Management regime

Legal provision:

All nominated sites are legally protected and declared as national key cultural relics. The dossier specifies number of laws and regulations to protect cultural heritage, including the state constitution. The tombs are protected as a whole, but individual groups have their specific legislation and management.

Management structure:

Special management units and agencies were created to protect and manage the different components of the

nomination. Management plans and Master Plans exist for the cities and tombs.

Resources:

Page 34 of the nomination file brings a list which shows the costs and protection/conservation projects, by years since 1961. The funds are from state, province and town budgets.

Justification by the State Party (summary)

The Koguryo kingdom was one of the most important, wealthy, influential and long living in this part of the world. As such, its most characteristic and important cultural heritage should be considered as one of the region's most important cultural property. The cities represent three different examples of town planning of the period-region-culture. The tombs, in addition to being a representative group of typical Koguryo burials, represent special building and engineering skills and depicting daily life scenes.

3. ICOMOS EVALUATION

Actions by ICOMOS

An evaluation mission took place between 2 and 8 September 2003.

Conservation

State of conservation:

The ICOMOS expert describes the site as being in good state of conservation. In his words, most sites and their elements are "relatively well preserved".

Management:

The management system is described as efficient and effective. The plans attached to the dossier are impressive and it seems that all components of the nomination have short and long term plans including maintenance and monitoring. The sites are well protected by legislation and have quite substantial buffer zones.

Risk analysis:

It seems that main development pressure risks existed in the Ji'an city, being a modern settlement within the historic city. The new plans forbid any new construction in the area and predict moving new structures out of the heritage area within five to ten years. Flood risks exist specially for some tombs. Anti flood teams and special measures are responsible for prevention and immediate response in risk periods. Ji'an is in earthquake active region.

Authenticity and integrity

The sites are as authentic as archaeological sites can be. The cities are only partly excavated and the visible remains preserved and protected without affecting their authenticity. The tombs are authentic, with no modern or late additions (except for small and modest entrances and monitoring systems).

Comparative evaluation

Two of the cities are the first capitals of the Koguryo kingdom and therefore without comparison. One of them is a mountain city and the other built in flat area.

The tombs are a selection out of 7000. Their only comparison is in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Most of those belong to later period of the Koguryo, thus complimenting each other.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

Representing an important culture of a large and important region of the world, these properties are of outstanding universal value.

Evaluation of criteria:

Criterion ii: For the cities being an early example of mountain cities, later "copied" by neighbouring cultures. For the important stele and a long inscription in one of the tombs, showing the impact of Chinese culture on the Koguryo (who did not develop their own writing). The paintings in the tombs, while showing artistic skills and specific style, are also an example for strong impact from other cultures.

Criterion iii: These cultural properties are no doubt the very special remains and evidence of the extinct Koguryo civilization (in the 7th century AD).

Criterion iv: For the capital cities, affecting the idea of building capitals by the Koguryo. For the evolution of tomb construction and styles.

Criterion v: For the perfect use and blending of the capital cities with nature – whether with the rocks or with forests and rivers.

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation for the future

Encouraging PR of China and DPR Korea to join their Koguryan sites nomination – whenever both State Parties will see it suitable.

Recommendation with respect to inscription

That the property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria i, ii, iii, iv and v*:

Criterion i: The tombs representing a masterpiece of the human creative genius in their wall paintings and structures.

And *criteria ii, iii, iv and v* as explained in the relevant previous paragraph.

ICOMOS, March 2004

Koguryo (Chine)

No 1135

1. IDENTIFICATION

<i>État partie :</i>	République populaire de Chine
<i>Bien proposé :</i>	Capitales et tombes de l'ancien royaume de Koguryo
<i>Lieu :</i>	Comté de Huanren, province du Liaoning et ville de Ji'an, province de Jilin
<i>Date de réception :</i>	22 janvier 2003
<i>Catégorie de bien :</i>	

Il s'agit d'une proposition d'inscription sérielle de *sites*.

Brève description :

La proposition d'inscription comprend 40 tombeaux, dont 14 sont des tombes impériales et 26 des tombeaux de nobles. Elle comprend également 3 villes (vestiges archéologiques). Tous les biens appartiennent à la culture Koguryo.

2. LE BIEN

Description

La ville de montagne de Wunu est située au sommet d'une montagne du même nom. La ville était de dimensions considérables, de 1 500 mètres de long et de 300 à 500 m de large. Elle n'a que partiellement été fouillée. La ville haute comprend une terrasse de guet, les fondations d'un palais, un site de camp militaire et une porte. La ville basse était entourée d'une muraille défensive, en partie bâtie et en partie naturelle, utilisant la falaise. La muraille, en tablettes de pierre à l'extérieur et en pierres irrégulières à l'intérieur, mesure environ 1 600 mètres de long, et 2,5-3,5 m de large au sommet contre 5 m en bas. La ville possède trois portes. Elle comporte dans sa partie centrale un vaste bassin (dont le dossier n'explique pas la fonction). On y trouve les fondations d'un palais, vingt sites de camps militaires avec des habitations en demi-cuvette, une tour de guet mesurant 15 mètres sur 17 (fondations seulement) et des vestiges d'entrepôts.

La ville de Guonei se situe sur la rive droite du fleuve Yalu, à l'intérieur de la ville moderne de Ji'an ; de plan presque carré, elle mesure environ 550 sur 700 mètres, et est entourée de murs de pierre construits avec soin.

La ville de montagne de Wandu fut l'une des capitales du Koguryo. Elle est encerclée de murs de pierre, qui suivent

les lignes de la topographie, et possède sept portes. Il y a deux sources dans la ville, qui s'écoulent vers la porte sud jusqu'au fleuve Tonggou. Trois grands éléments architecturaux sont connus dans la ville : les vestiges d'un grand palais édifié sur une terrasse à trois étages composé de plusieurs bâtiments, une plate-forme de guet, un site de camp militaire et un bassin. À l'intérieur de la ville, il y a aussi 37 tombes qui sont postérieures à l'abandon de la ville.

Tombes impériales – 14 au total, chacune illustrant le système funéraire des familles royales de Koguryo. La plupart des tombes sont en pierre ; elles forment une sorte de pyramide à degrés, ou un empilement de pierres. Leur taille varie entre 7 m x 40 m, 9 m x 55 m, 35 m x 35 m et d'autres dimensions. À l'intérieur, elles abritent des chambres funéraires en pierre, et bon nombre de tombes sont couvertes de tuiles en terre cuite.

Une stèle de pierre de 414 après J.-C., portant 1590 caractères qui racontent l'histoire de la fondation de l'État de Koguryo, fait partie de l'ensemble des tombes impériales. Elle fait 6,4 mètres de haut et possède une section carrée de 1 à 2 mètres de largeur.

Les tombes de l'aristocratie – 27, dont 26 surmontées d'un terre, comportent une chambre funéraire en pierre et sont ornées de peintures murales dépeignant des scènes de la vie quotidienne, des fêtes, des sports, la chasse, la nature, des dieux, des fées, des dragons et autres images.

Histoire

Le royaume de Koguryo vit le jour sous la forme d'une puissance régionale et d'un groupe ethnique en 37 avant J.-C., avec la construction de sa première capitale, la cité de montagne de Wunu. Trente ans plus tard, la capitale fut transférée à Guonei, puis en 427 après J.-C. à Pyonyang, aujourd'hui capitale de la République démocratique populaire de Corée.

Guonei et Wandu furent les centres économiques, politiques et culturels du Koguryo pendant des centaines d'années. Guonei fut détruite en 197 après J.-C., lorsque le Koguryo fut vaincu par une autre puissance. La cité de Wandu fut construite en 209 après J.-C. Les deux villes ont été endommagées pendant des guerres et reconstruites à plusieurs reprises.

Après le transfert de la capitale à Pyongyang, Guonei fut considérée comme capitale secondaire. Elle fut alors désertée pendant longtemps, puis restaurée après la fondation de la ville moderne de Ji'an en 1902. Les vestiges de Wunu furent restaurés en 1999 et 2002.

Les sites des villes historiques sont classés comme monuments protégés depuis la seconde moitié du XXe siècle et, en 1983, tous les résidents de la ville de Wandu nouvellement construite ont été déplacés.

On connaît des milliers de tombes Koguryo. Les premières fouilles remontent à l'époque de l'occupation japonaise, pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. La République populaire de Chine attachait une grande importance à leur protection, leur étude et leur conservation.

Politique de gestion

Dispositions légales :

Tous les sites proposés pour inscription sont juridiquement protégés et classés comme reliques culturelles nationales. Le dossier indique le nombre de lois et de réglementations protégeant le patrimoine culturel, dont la constitution d'État. Les tombes sont protégées comme ensemble, mais des groupes individuels sont soumis à une législation et à une gestion spécifiques.

Structure de la gestion :

Des unités et des agences spéciales de gestion ont été créées pour protéger et gérer les différents composants de la proposition d'inscription. Il existe des plans de gestion et des plans directeurs pour les cités et les tombes.

Ressources :

La page 34 du dossier de proposition d'inscription présente une liste des coûts et des projets de protection / conservation, par année, depuis 1961. Les fonds viennent des budgets de l'État, de la province et de la ville.

Justification émanant de l'Etat partie (résumé)

Le royaume de Koguryo fut l'un des plus importants, des plus riches, des plus influents et des plus durables dans cette partie du monde. À ce titre, ce qui constitue son patrimoine culturel le plus caractéristique et le plus important devrait être considéré comme l'un des biens culturels les plus remarquables de la région. Les villes représentent trois exemples différents de l'urbanisme de cette période, de cette région et de cette culture. Les tombes, non seulement forment un groupe représentatif de sépultures typiques de Koguryo, illustrent les compétences de construction et d'ingénierie de ce peuple et dépeignent des scènes de la vie quotidienne.

3. ÉVALUATION DE L'ICOMOS

Actions de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise a eu lieu entre le 2 et le 8 septembre 2003.

Conservation

État de conservation :

L'expert de l'ICOMOS décrit le site comme étant en bon état de conservation. Selon ses termes, la plupart des sites et leurs éléments sont « relativement bien conservés ».

Gestion :

Le système de gestion est décrit comme efficace. Les plans joints au dossier sont impressionnants et il semble que tous les éléments de la proposition d'inscription sont dotés de plans à court et à long terme, y compris pour l'entretien et

le suivi. Les sites sont bien protégés par la législation et disposent de zones tampon assez importantes.

Analyse des risques :

Il semble que les principaux risques liés à la pression du développement existaient dans la ville de Ji'an, qui est un peuplement moderne dans la ville historique. Les nouveaux plans interdisent toute nouvelle construction dans la zone et prévoient de déplacer les nouvelles structures en dehors de la zone du patrimoine dans les cinq à dix ans à venir. Il existe des risques d'inondation, en particulier pour certaines tombes. Des équipes anti-inondation et des mesures spéciales ont été mises en place à titre de prévention et afin de garantir une réponse immédiate en période de risque. Ji'an est une région à risque sismique.

Authenticité et intégrité

Les sites sont aussi authentiques que des sites archéologiques peuvent l'être. Les cités ne sont que partiellement fouillées et les vestiges visibles ont été préservés et protégés sans en affecter leur authenticité. Les tombes sont authentiques, sans ajouts modernes ou tardifs (hormis de petites entrées et des systèmes de surveillance).

Évaluation comparative

Deux des villes sont les premières capitales du royaume de Koguryo et sont à ce titre sans équivalent. L'une d'entre elles est une ville de montagne, l'autre est édifée sur un terrain plat.

Les tombes ont été sélectionnées parmi 7000. Les seules qui peuvent leur être comparées se trouvent en République démocratique populaire de Corée, mais pour la plupart elles appartiennent à une époque plus tardive du royaume de Koguryo, et sont donc complémentaires.

Valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Déclaration générale :

Ces biens, qui représentent une culture importante d'une vaste région du monde, sont d'une valeur universelle exceptionnelle.

Évaluation des critères :

Critère ii : Les cités sont un premier exemple de villes de montagne, plus tard « copiées » par des cultures voisines. La grande stèle et une longue inscription sur l'une des tombes montrent l'influence de la culture chinoise sur le peuple de Koguryo (qui n'a jamais développé sa propre écriture). Les peintures à l'intérieur des tombes, si elles témoignent de compétences artistiques et d'un style propre, sont aussi un exemple d'influence importante sur d'autres cultures.

Critère iii : Ces biens culturels sont sans aucun doute les vestiges et les traces très particulières de la civilisation disparue de Koguryo (au VIIe siècle après J.-C.).

Critère iv : Les capitales ont influencé les concepts de construction du Koguryo. Le bien illustre aussi l'évolution de l'architecture et des styles funéraires.

Critère v : Les capitales utilisent parfaitement la nature – roches, forêts et fleuves – et s'y mêlent harmonieusement.

4. RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ICOMOS

Recommandations pour le futur

Il convient d'encourager la République populaire de Chine et la République démocratique populaire de Corée à proposer une proposition d'inscription conjointe de sites relatifs au Koguryo – lorsque les deux États parties le jugeront souhaitable.

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

Que le bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères i, ii, iii, iv et v* :

Critère i : Les tombes représentent un chef d'œuvre du génie créateur humain pour leurs peintures murales et leurs structures.

Et *critères ii, iii, iv et v* expliqués dans le paragraphe précédent correspondant.

ICOMOS, mars 2004