

Collection of Unearthed Relics at Archaeological Sites

New Findings of Archaeological Sites

Since January 2004, the archaeological work in the STSP has entered its second phase; besides rescuing, the focus is on the further subdivision of the primarily established archaeological chronological framework and peeling off the sections of important features and profiles for display in future STSP Branch of the National Museum of Prehistory.

On the further subdivision of the primarily established archaeological chronological framework, the achievement includes the finding of the cultural layer of the Ta-hu Stage that existed between 3,300-2,800 years ago in Yousianfang South 2 Site. The remains during that period were first found in the STSP and the burial customs of putting stone on the face of the dead were fairly unique and rarely to be observed. Furthermore, the remains unearthed in Taoye South Site of the Yuliao Stage, about 2,000-1,800 years ago, were distributed in scatter. Based on the information gathered in these sites, the archaeological chronological framework has been reconstructed nearly completely. In regard to the collection of important profiles and features, the section about 2,153 square feet from sites of Niouniaogang, Wangang, Taoye South, Yousianfang South 2 has been peeled off for future exhibition.



Unearthed Burial at Yousianfang South 2 Site (Stone is Used to Cover the Face of the Dead, Rarely Observed in Taiwan's Archaeological Material)

In terms of important artifacts, four hyperbola-shaped funerary urns during Niouchouzh Stage about 3,500 years ago were found under the ground of High Speed Rail Vibration Reduction Program reflecting the skilled technology in pottery making at that time. Unearthed "Patu" shaped stone axe is the representative artifact in the Wushantou Stage of the late New Stone Age. People during that period selected sand stone as the material to grind into finer piece. One piece of the artifacts found in Yousianfang South 2 Site has the length more than 20 inches, the longest one uncovered in the STSP. The unearthed burial associates such as pots and glass beads were found from the excavated sites .



Large-scaled 'Patu' Shaped Stone Axe Found in Yousiangfang South 2 Site



Large-scaled Hyperbloa-shaped Funerary Urn Found in Yousianfang Site (Founded during the High Speed Rail Vibration Reduction Program in Yousianfang Site, Supposedly Used for Burying of a Baby)

Currently unearthed samples have been displayed in standard factories and He Yuan Work Station at the northwestern side of the STSP. The original site of He Yuan Nursing Home now has been rebuilt as the Post Treatment Center of the Archaeological collection by the Archaeological Expedition and subsidized by the Ministry of Education. In recent years, it has also used for educational promotion and open intern opportunities for the interested young students.

In the future, the focus of archaeological work is to preserve cultural heritage and mitigate the construction impacts; on the other hand, specimen collection will be in line with the future exhibition.

Since Tainan Science Park's preparation in 1995, there have been 26 archaeological sites found in the STSP. To work with the factory building schedule, 15 were excavated dating back to around 200-4,800 years and the rich remains found include seeds, faunal remains, agricultural implements, fishing implements and hunting implements made of bones, stone, and pottery. The most representative discovery of the archaeological work in 2005 is the relics of the joint stoves for sugar making at Taoye South Site.



Illustration of the Workshop for Sugar Making (Now Collected by Institute of History and Philosophy, Academia Sinica)

Introduction to the Recent Han People Relics of the Joint Stoves for Sugar Making at Taoye South Site

The Recent Han People relics of the joint stoves for sugar making at Taoye South Site is located at the northeastern side of the Tainan Science Park and the whole relics include the distraction area of Buzao(stove), trash pit, and ditches with the length of 131 feet and the width of 66 feet, in the total scale of 8,611 square feet. In order to have relevant exhibition in the nearby area, the Archaeological Expedition suggested the area from the north side of the relics to the Di-Dan Road should be included for preservation and the scale totaled 48,062 square feet. The On-site inspection participated by Professor Chiung-jui Hsiao, Director Chuang-kung Ho, Professor Pei-hui Wu, Professor Chia-ji Chen, and President Wen-bao Huang was conducted on January 17, 2005 and it was approved and declared as the class of historical archaeological site of the County on January 24. The relics of the Joint Stoves for sugar making at Taoye South site is the first of its kind found here in Taiwan and due to its uniqueness and scarcity, it is a valuable finding.