



中国陕西的
中华之最
世界之最

让世界了解陕西 让陕西走向世界

MAKE SHAANXI KNOWN TO THE WORLD
AND ENABLE SHAANXI TO MEET THE WORLD

让世界了解陕西

为这本画册作序，一种如数家珍的自豪感油然而生。古往今来，这块土地创造和拥有着如此众多的中国之最和世界之最，这是每一个陕西人的骄傲，是三秦大地对中华民族和人类文明的重要贡献，同时也是我们这个内陆省份今后进一步走向世界最好的通行证。

“八百里秦川文武盛地，五千年文化中外名城”，陕西在中国历史上占有独特的地位。早在100万年前，蓝田猿人就在这里繁衍生息。6000年前，半坡村人在此留下了母系氏族繁荣阶段的原始村落。公元10世纪前，陕西曾长期是中国政治、经济、文化的中心，有14个王朝在这里建都，先后有79个帝王在这里执政，留下了数不尽的古代遗迹和文物珍宝，使陕西成为一座天然的历史博物馆。随处可见的古堡城阙、宫墙，都在叙说着一段辉煌或悲怆的动人故事。省会西安，即唐代都城长安，被誉为世界四大文化古都之一，当年曾是世界上规模最大、最繁华、最开放的国际都会。它的“长治久安”的寓意及其深刻的文化内涵，不但影响着中国，也影响着世界。领略中国历史的浓厚兴趣，使陕西成为海外宾客和世界各国领导人访华的重要一站。自1978年以来，已有80多个国家和地区的280多位国家元首、政府首脑、议长来陕西省参观访问，有525万海外宾客来陕西观光旅游。

陕西地处中国的中西部，从北向南依次为陕北高原、关中平原和秦巴山地三大自然区，经济相对滞后，但发展潜力巨大。

—— 陕西自然资源比较丰富。北部集煤、天然气、石油、盐等多种资源于一地，神府煤田探明储量2555亿吨，是世界级的优质动力煤田；天然气探明储量已超过3000亿立方米，现已开发输送到北京、西安；石油探明储量6.6亿吨。陕西南部的秦岭、巴山地区素有世界生物宝库之称。我们正在国家的鼓励和支持下，努力把陕北建成重要的能源重化工基地，把陕南建成以矿产、生物、电力三大资源开发和加工为主的工业走廊。

—— 陕西综合科技开发能力位居中国前列，有各类普通高等院校43所，各类科研机构2000多家，各类专业技术人员82万，在陕的中国科学院和工程院院士有31名。目前我们正在致力于科技教育优势的转化工作，加速高新技术产业的发展和传统产业的改造，一个以西安、宝鸡两个国家级高新技术产业开发区和杨凌国家农业高新技术产业示范区为骨干的关中高新技术产业开发带正在逐步形成。

—— 陕西有门类比较齐全的工业基础。20世纪50年代国家的156个重点项目有24项放在陕西，60~70年代又内迁来一些工厂，构成了陕西工业的骨架。全省集中了480多户大中型企业，形成了1600亿元的地方国有资产，机械、电子、能源工业在中国占比较重要的地位，国防工业总体规模居中国第一位。

让陕西走向世界

程安东

—— 陕西是中国大西北的门户，随着我国开放开发由东及西的推进和新亚欧大陆桥经济带的形成，将使其承东启西、联贯南北的作用得到进一步发挥。省会西安一直是国家重点投资建设的城市之一，目前已成为区域性的科教中心、金融中心、商贸中心，是中国中西部结合带上最大的商品流通和物资集散地。

世纪之交，陕西的发展面临着历史性的机遇。国家加大对中西部地区的支持力度，对中西部的资源开发和基础设施建设项目优先安排；鼓励国内外投资者到中西部投资；对沿海地区限制的项目在中西部适当放宽；优惠性贷款向中西部倾斜；最近国家扩大内需，又给中西部地区以更多的支持。这些重大政策必将对陕西的开放开发产生巨大的推动作用。

国家对陕西的发展还采取了一系列具体的支持措施。例如：将陕北黄土高原综合治理纳入国民经济和社会发展规划；发展西安阎良民航支线客机生产；特批建设杨凌农业高新技术产业示范区；规划建设陕西北部的能源重化工基地；最近又决定，加快西安至安康铁路和神木至延安铁路的建设，这两条铁路将构成一条纵贯全省南北的铁路大动脉，西安至南京铁路也即将开工建设，形成一条沟通西北与华东长江三角洲的重要通道。

陕西十分重视改善对外开发的环境。除铁路外，以西安为中心的“米”字型公路框架基本形成，已建成350余千米的高等级公路；西安航空港已开通到日本名古屋、广岛、福岗、新泻和香港、澳门等6条航线，国内航线连接60多个大中城市；邮电通信四通八达，可与世界各地直接通话。同时，我们努力改善投资的“软环境”，建立和完善安全保障体系、政策法规体系、综合服务体系、信息支撑体系，保证投资者的合法权益。

陕西的发展离不开世界。历史证明，陕西最开放时期也是她经济文化最发达的时期。近年来，陕西省实施“以开放促开发，以开发促发展”的开放带动战略，坚持以资源换技术、以产权换资金、以市场换项目、以存量换增量的引资思路，积极参与经济全球化进程，在参与中加快发展。

百余幅图片和简短的文字说明，是一次对古今陕西匆匆的巡礼。从人文初祖黄帝的陵寝到世界第八大奇迹兵马俑，从张骞出使西域的漫漫旅途到代表着中国当今航天航空发展水平的卫星测控中心、“运七”飞机和“运八”飞机制造企业，人类智慧的结晶，如群星璀璨，辉映我们的昨天和今天，也必将激励我们去创造更加美好的明天。

“乘风破浪会有时，直挂云帆济沧海”。世界必将更多地了解陕西，陕西也必将迈着更加坚实的脚步走向世界。

MAKE SHAANXI KNOWN TO THE WORLD A

When writing a preface for this picture album, a sense of pride wells up in my heart as if I am enumerating the valuables in my house. Through the ages, this piece of land has created and maintained so many Chinese and world records that the Shaanxi people are proud of them. These records are the important contribution of Shaanxi to the Chinese nation and to human civilization. In the mean time, here lies the best pass for this inland province to go to the world.

Being "a sacred place with an area of eight hundred *li* and rich in culture, and a world renown ancient city with five thousand years of history, Shaanxi occupies an important place in Chinese history. Over a million years ago, Lantian apemen lived here. Six thousand years ago, the Banpo villagers left here their primitive houses and other cultural traces typical of that of a prosperous matriarchal society. Before the tenth century, Shaanxi had been the political, economic, and cultural center for a long time: more than 14 Dynasties had established capitals and more than 79 emperors held power here, leaving behind numerous ancient relics and artifacts, making Shaanxi a natural historical museum. The castles, tombs, palaces and city walls all seem to be telling glorious, sad, and moving stories. Xi'an, capital city of Shaanxi province, used to be the capital city of Tang Dynasty, called Chang'an. It had once been the biggest, the most prosperous, and the most open international metropolitan in the world. The meaning of its name "Chang'an"—long-term stability and peace—and its rich cultural connotations have not only influenced China but the whole world. Since 1978, more than 280 heads of state, presidents, parliamentary leaders from over 80 countries and 5.25 million overseas tourists have visited Shaanxi.

Shaanxi is located in the mid-west of China. From the north to the south, there are three natural regions in the province: the Shanbei Plateau, Guanzhong Plain, and Qinba Mountainous Area. Its economy is relatively slow but with huge potential for further development.

— Shaanxi is rich in natural resources. The northern region abounds with coal, natural gas, oil, and salt. Shenfu Coal Field, with its 255.5 billion tons of reserve, is an excellent world-class coal field. It has a deposit of 300 billion cubic tons of natural gas and 660 million tons of which have been exploited and transported to Xi'an and Beijing. Qinba mountainous region in the south of the province is known as "the world's biological treasure-house." With the support of the country, we are striving to build northern Shaanxi into a base of energy and heavy chemical industry while turning southern Shaanxi into an industrial corridor with an emphasis on mineral, biological, and energy resources.

— Shaanxi stands in the forefront in terms of its capability in comprehensive scientific and technical development. In the province, there are 43 colleges and universities, over 2,000 research institutes, and 820,000 technical staff specialized in various fields. Of the most prestigious and very limited number of academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, 31 live and work in Shaanxi. At present, we are focusing on turning our advantage in science and technology and in education into advantage in their application. Meanwhile, we are accelerating the development of new and high-tech industries and technical reforms of traditional industries. A high-tech and new-tech industrial center is gradually taking shape in Guanzhong with two national class high-tech development zones in Xi'an and Baoji and an agricultural high-tech development zone in Yangling.

— Shaanxi has a solid industrial basis with relatively complete categories. In the 1950's, of the 156 national key projects, 24 were placed in Shaanxi. More factories moved to Shaanxi in the 1960's and 1970's. All of these form the backbone of its industry. With more than 480 large and medium-size state-owned enterprises within the province and a total state-owned capital of RMB160 billion yuan, Shaanxi occupies a significant place in the machinery, electronics, and energy industries of China. Its national defense industry ranks the first in China.

D ENABLE SHAANXI TO MEET THE WORLD

— Shaanxi is the gateway to the great Northwest of China. With the gradual opening-up and development of the country from the east to the west, and the formation of the new Euro-Asia Continental Bridge economic zone, Shaanxi will play an ever important role of connecting the east and west, the south and north. The capital city of the province Xi'an has always been one with much investment from the state, and has now become the regional science and education center, financial center, and commercial center. It is also the largest center in mid-west China for the circulation of commodities and the distribution of goods and materials.

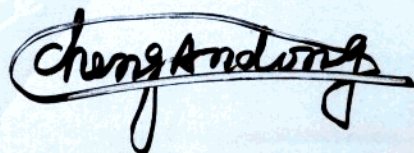
At the turn of the century, Shaanxi is facing a historical opportunity for development. Strategically, the central government is attaching great importance to supporting the mid-west region: prioritizing projects in resources development and infrastructure construction; encouraging Chinese and foreign investment in the mid-west; loosening controls over projects that are now strictly restricted in coastal areas; giving more preferential loans to the mid-west; and recently, when aiming to increase domestic demands, more support is given to the mid-west. These important policies will undoubtedly promote the further opening-up and development of Shaanxi.

The central government has also taken a series of specific measures to support the development of Shaanxi. For example, including the comprehensive treatment of the Loess Plateau in the national economic and social development plan; placing a civil airplane factory in Yanliang; authorizing the construction of the Yangling Model High-tech Agricultural Zone; planning the establishment of an energy and heavy industry base; deciding to accelerate the construction of the Xi'an-Ankang Railroad and to start the construction of the Shenmu-Yan'an Railroad, so as to have a direct route connecting the northwest and eastern China.

● Shaanxi pays great attention to improving its overall investment environment. A transportation network is established. Aside from railways, there are over 350 kilometers of high-grade roads. Xi'an airport has established six international flight routes to Nagoya and Hiroshima of Japan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and domestic routes connecting more than sixty large and medium-size cities in China. It has a developed post and telecommunication network with direct dialling access to anywhere in the world. In the mean time, we are also making efforts to improve Shaanxi's "soft" investment environment by setting up and perfecting the public security system, policy-related and legal systems, comprehensive service system, and information support system to protect the interests and rights of investors.

The development of Shaanxi can never be isolated from the rest of the world. It is proved in history that whenever Shaanxi was open, it was more developed in economy and culture and vice versa. Hence, in recent years, Shaanxi has adopted the strategy of "development through opening-up" and the idea of "exchanging resources for technology, equity for capital, markets for projects, and reserve for increment." Shaanxi is actively taking part in the economic globalization process and seeking development through participation.

Over one hundred pictures, together with their captions, lead us to a brief and sacred visit to the ancient and modern Shaanxi: from the tomb of our ancestor Huangdi to the "Eighth Wonder of the World" — the terracotta warriors, from Xiyu ("the western region") where Zhangqian set his feet on to the Satellite Monitoring Center that represents the state of the art level of Chinese aerospace industry and such aircraft manufacturing enterprises as Xi'an Aircraft Factory and Shaanxi Aircraft Factory. Human intelligence, like sparkling stars, has shed light on our yesterday and today, and will stimulate us to create a much brighter tomorrow. As the Chinese poem goes, "There will be a time when we will ride the winds and break the waves, when we will explore the blue sea in full sail", The world will learn more about Shaanxi, and Shaanxi will definitely walk to the world in firm steps.



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THE ENSEMBLE OF CULTURAL ARTIFACTS
REFLECTING THE GLORY OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION

中国国务院重点文物保护单位古墓第一号

THE NO.1 ANCIENT TOMB—A KEY HISTORICAL SITE OF THE NATION DESIGNATED BY THE STATE COUNCIL



黄帝陵

HUANGDI MAUSOLEUM



陶明 摄
Photographer: Tao Ming

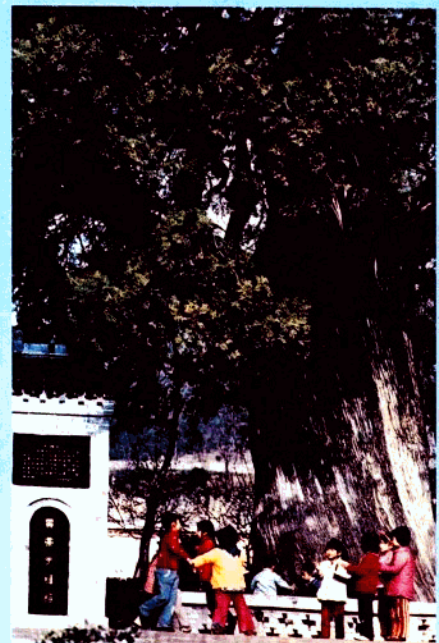


位于陕西省黄陵县桥山之颠的黄帝陵，是中华民族“人文初祖”黄帝的陵冢，中国国务院公布的第一批全国重点文物保护单位古墓第一号。陵区占地566.7公顷，生长着8万余株柏树，桥山巍巍，沮水环绕。整个陵区分为庙前区、轩辕庙和黄帝陵。轩辕庙是历代祭祀黄帝的主要场所。庙内建筑沿中轴线有山门、过亭、碑亭和大殿，存留有历代祭

祀黄帝的祭文、题词、题字等。庙内还生长着古柏15株，最著名的有“黄帝手植柏”，高19米，胸径11米，树龄约5000年，被称为“世界柏树之父”。“挂甲柏”树身斑痕密布，纵横成行，实为“群柏之奇”。中国历朝历代都有祭祀黄帝、敬我始祖的传统，近年来一年一度的清明节祭祀黄帝活动，更成为海内外中华儿女永结同心的象征。



海外華人華僑在黃帝陵“香港回歸紀念碑”前留影
Overseas Chinese having a picture taken in front of the Monument For the Return of Hong Kong at Huangdi Mausoleum



黃帝手植柏
The cypress said to have been planted by Huangdi himself

The Huangdi Mausoleum lies on the top of Qiaoshan Mountain, Huangling County, Shaanxi Province. Huangdi is taken as the first ancestor of Chinese nation. This tomb covers an area of 566.7 hectares. Some 80 thousand cypress trees grow on the towering Qiaoshan Mountain, with Jushui River flowing around. The tomb area contains 3 parts: area in front of Xuanyuan Temple, Xuanyuan Temple, and the Tomb of Huangdi.

Xuanyuan (another name of Huangdi) Temple is the main place for Chinese people of different dynasties to offer sacrifices to this first ancestor. Along the central line of this temple are the gate, the passage-pavilion, the stele pavilion and the grand hall respectively. This temple preserves funeral

ceremonies and inscriptions of every dynasty when offering sacrifices to Huangdi. There are 15 cypress trees inside the temple, among which the most famous one is "the cypress planted by Huangdi himself". This cypress is about 5,000 years old, 19 meters in height, and 11 meters in diameter. It is called "the father of world's cypress". Another unique cypress is called the "Cypress in Amour" because the whole tree is covered with numerous speckles and looks like a knight in shining armor.

Each dynasty of Chinese history has the tradition to offer sacrifices to the first ancestor Huangdi. The sacrificing activity in Qingming festival (the 5th day of April according to Chinese lunar calendar) here these years becomes a symbol of the unification of domestic and overseas Chinese.



半坡博物馆

BANPO VILLAGE SITE

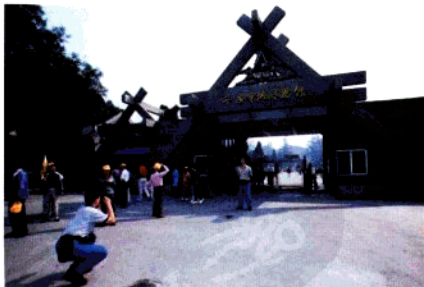


西安半坡遗址是黄河流域典型的、完整的母系氏族公社的遗址，总面积约10万平方米。半坡博物馆是1958年建造的，是中国第一座遗址博物馆，保留了最完整的原始社会村落，展现了6000年前西安地区的自然环境、社会风貌、生产和生活状态、文化遗存。半坡遗址从形态上分为居住区、制陶区和墓葬区。出土各种生产、生活用具万余件，比较完整的房屋遗址46座，以及储藏地窖、饲养动物的圈栏等。其中最能显示半坡仰韶文化基本特征的是制陶业，半坡出土的陶器多为彩陶，间或有黑陶或灰陶，以生活用品为主，如饮食器、水器、炊器、储藏器等，形制各异，制作精美，以尖底瓶、人面鱼纹盆为代表。除此之外，半坡遗址还发现有谷物、白菜、芥菜以及饲养猪羊等痕迹。

The ruins of Banpo Village in Xi'an with a total area of around 100 thousand square meters, reflect the typical and complete matrilineal society in the Yellow River Basin. The Banpo Museum set up in 1958 was the first museum of the ruins, where the most complete primitive social village was kept. In the Museum were reflected the natural environment, social manner, status of production and life, and relics of culture in Xi'an area six thousand years ago. From its formation, the Banpo Village is separated into the residence area, pottery-making area, and cemetery area. During the excavation, here were found more than ten thousand pieces of tools for production and living, 46 ruins of comparatively complete houses, and many cellars for storage, fold for raising animals, etc.. Among them, the best representative for the basic characteristics of the Yangshao Culture in Banpo Village is the pottery industry. Most of the potteries excavated here are colorful. Incidentally, there were some black and gray potteries. Most of the potteries are articles for daily use, such as drinking utensils, water containers, kitchen utensils and utensils for storage. These utensils were made elegantly with various formations represented by the bottom-pointed bottle and the basin carved with a fish with a human face. Besides, signs were also found in Banpo Village of grains, cabbages, leaf mustards and the raising of pigs and sheep.

中国第一座遗址博物馆

THE FIRST MUSEUM OF THE RUINS IN CHINA



半坡博物馆大门
The gate of Banpo Museum



再现半坡村落风貌
A reproduced scene of the historic Banpo Village

袁景智 孙进 摄
Photographers: Yuan Jingzhi Sun Jin

中国汉字创始人

THE INVENTOR OF THE CHINESE CHARACTERS



仓颉庙外景
Outside The Cang Jie Temple

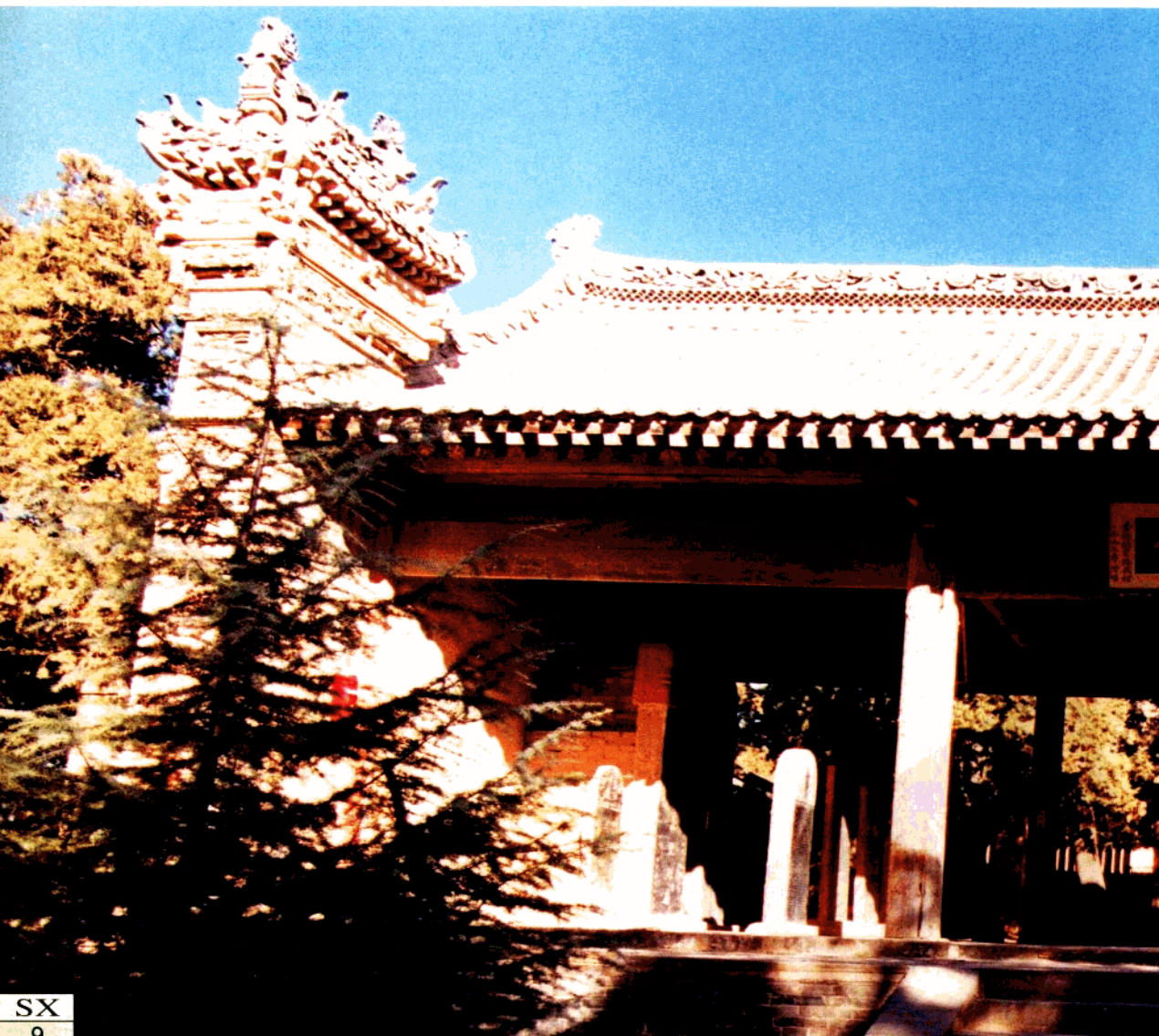


仓圣鸟迹书碑石
The stela of Niao'jishu
writing system of Cang Jie

仓颉，乃上古时代人，据传是中国汉文字的创始人、轩辕黄帝的记事官员、中华民族的文字之祖、中国“四圣”之一，本姓侯冈，名颉。由于他创造文字，功德无量，黄帝赐他“仓”姓，意即仓颉是人下一君，君上一人。仓颉出生于陕西白水县北塬乡杨武村，终年111岁，卒于白水县史官乡利乡亭（今仓颉庙）。

仓颉依据象形创造文字，他把创造的文字整理成两本书（后经随乱失传），现存“仓圣鸟迹书碑石”藏于仓颉庙前殿内，通过画卦、结绳，再到鸟迹书是破天荒的事业，是文字的发展过程。

当地人们为了纪念他，在埋葬他的地方栽植松柏，修建庙院、墓冢，即现在的仓颉庙。此庙在东汉延熹五年（公元162年）已初具规模，现保存碑石16通，其中以“仓圣鸟迹书碑石”和“东汉延熹五年的仓颉庙碑”最为珍贵（现已移迁至西安碑林）。



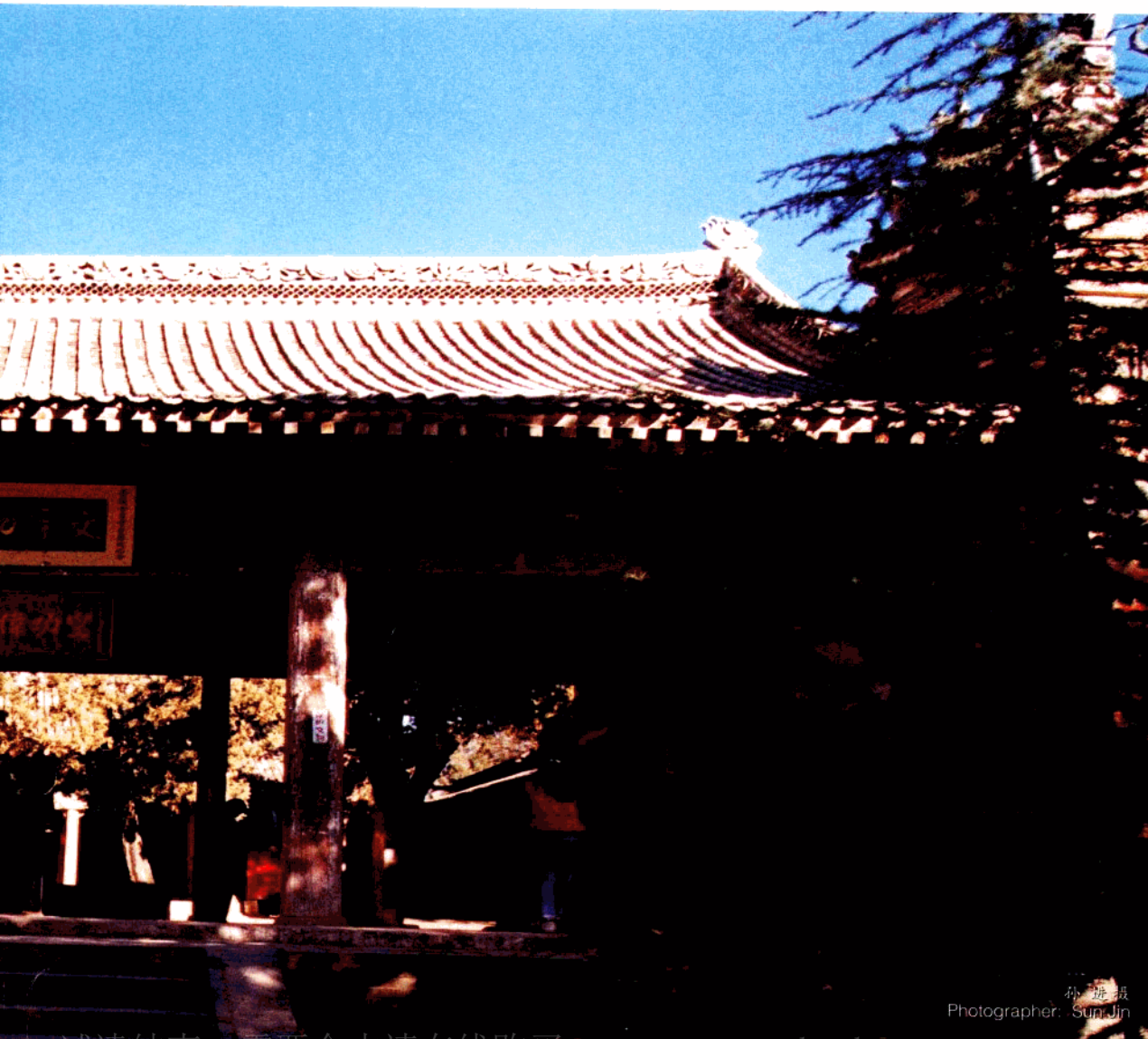
Cang Jie living in the remote ancient times, was said to be the inventor of the Chinese characters. He was an official in charge of history writing for Emperor Huangdi. He was the ancestor of Chinese character and one of the "Four Great Men" in China. His family name had been Hougang, but Emperor Huangdi granted him another surname "cang" to praise his achievements in creating the Chinese characters. The structure of the character Cang (倉) shows a person above a king, or in other words, a king beneath a person. Cang Jie was born in Yangwu Village in Baishui county, Shaanxi Province and died at the age of 111 in Xiangting (the Cang Jie Temple now), Baishui County.

Cang Jie created characters according to pictographs and systemized them into two books. The legacy "the stela of niaojishu writing system of Cang Jie" was kept in the front hall of Cang Jie Temple. The niaojishu writing system develops Chinese characters through picturing and knots-tying. It is a great unprecedented event in the history of Chinese characters.

To commemorate him, the local people planted pine trees where he was buried and built a temple and a grave. The temple was nowadays called Cang Jie Temple. The temple took its shape in the fifth year of Yanxi Emperor (162 A.D.), East Han Dynasty. Now there are 16 stelae kept inside the temple. Among them, "the stela of Niaojishu writing system of Cang Jie" and the "stela of Cang Jie Temple in East Han Dynasty" are the most precious ones (which have been moved to the Forest of Stelae in Xi'an).

仓颉

CANG JIE



孙进摄影
Photographer: Sun Jin