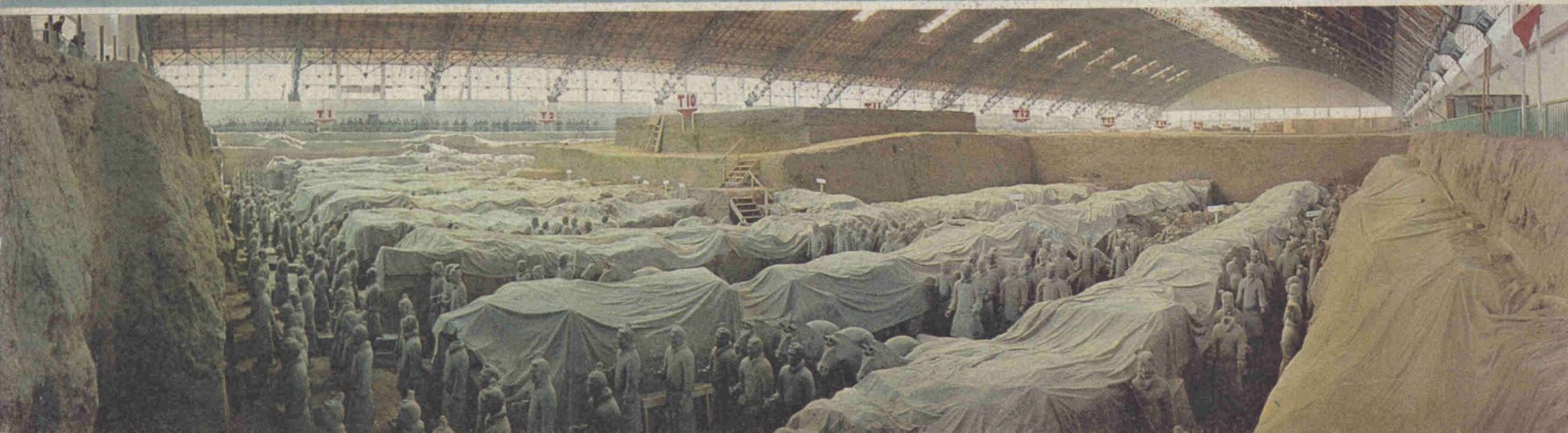
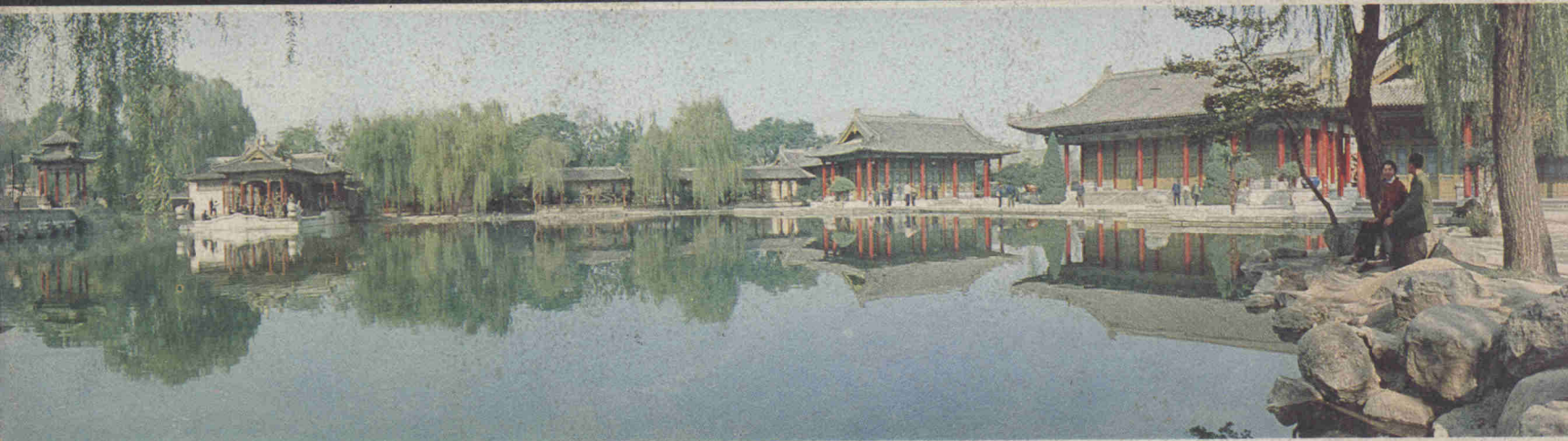


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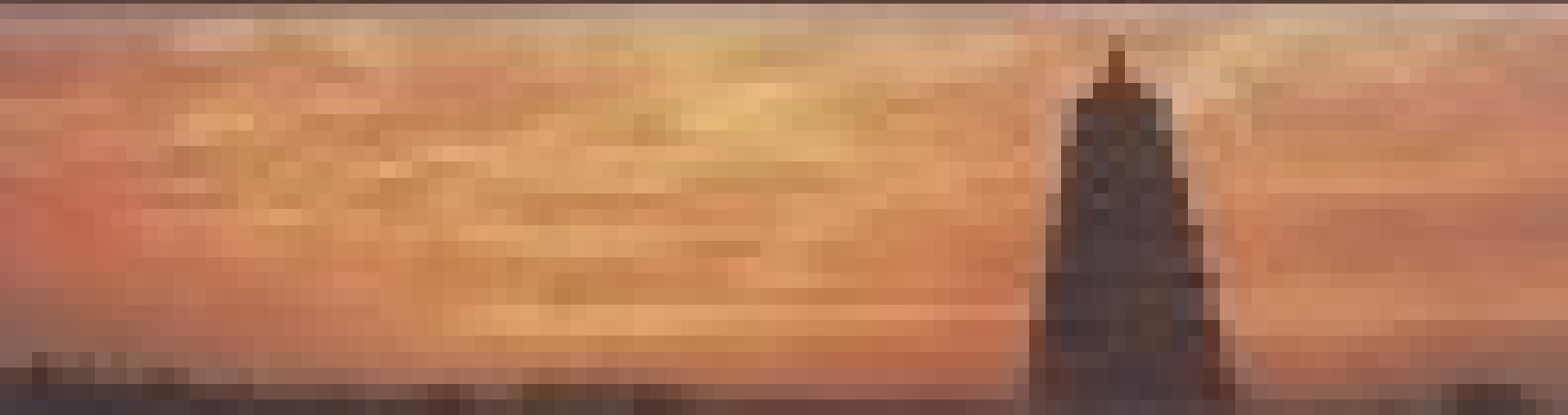
CHINA—A LAND OF BEAUTY





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National Endowment for the Humanities

CHRONICLING THE LANDSCAPE OF SLAVERY





# 古城西安游

## Tour the Ancient City of Xi'an

Hello, have you ever been to Xi'an? One of the six ancient cities of China and formerly called Chang'an, it is a city with a long history and a brilliant culture that is rare even in the annals of the world. For a thousand and one hundred years, it has been the capital of eleven dynasties, such as the Zhou, Qin, Han, Sui and Tang. It has played an important part in the friendly, economic and cultural exchange between China and the rest of the world. The world-renown Silk Road has Xi'an as its starting point. Because of its status as the capital of a number of dynasties, it boasts of innumerable scenic spots and places of historic interest as well as cultural relics and precious artifacts. You'd feel virtually initiated after a glimpse of the ruins at Banpo left from 6,000 years ago, the bronze implements of the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, the tomb figures of warriors and horses of the Qin Dynasty, the Han porcelain and steles, the Tang frescoes and the mausoleums of the emperors of the feudal dynasties. You'd be particularly impressed by the Qin tomb warrior figures unearthed in 1974, — an archaeological find that shook the world and has been a great tourist attraction ever since. Xi'an extends her warm welcome to you. Whether you're in China or from abroad, she's ready for you with all her brilliance, magnificence, grace and charm.

周秦汉唐都城变迁图

Map of the changes of the Capitals in the Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang Dynasties.



朋友，你到过西安吗？西安，古称长安，现为陕西省省会，位于关中平原的中部，南靠终南、翠华诸山，东接骊山、华岳；泾、渭、泾、灞、沣、镐、潏、滈八水环绕，景色绮丽，地势雄伟。是中世纪世界上最大的都市之一。唐代大诗人杜甫曾有诗云：“秦中自古帝王州”。

西安，以它悠久的历史，引为骄傲。1954年发掘的半坡遗址，证实这里在四、五千年前的新石器时代，已经有了完整的村落。现在，人们在半坡遗址博物馆里所看到的，可以想象半坡人在原始社会里生活、劳动、繁衍、生息的情景。中国历史上许多朝代，曾在这块肥沃而富饶的土地上，建立过都城。早在公元前一千多年前，周文王(姬昌)建都于沣水西岸的丰邑；文王的儿子武王(姬发)，又迁都到沣水以东的镐京。公元前三百五十年，秦孝公(嬴渠梁)建都于渭水之滨的咸阳，到了西汉时，汉惠帝(刘盈)在渭水的南岸建起了一座富丽堂皇的新都，这便是举世闻名的长安古城。以后在此建都的还有西晋、前赵、前秦、后秦、西魏、北周和隋、唐等十一个朝代，历时一千一百余年。从西汉起，西安便是中国与世界各国友好往来和经济文化交流的重要城市，著名的“丝绸之路”，就以西安为起点。到了盛唐时期，西安同世界各国的交往更为频繁。当时，在西安的各国使节、留学生、僧侣和商人，数以万计，至今，在这座城市的长街小巷里，还流传着许多他们在这里生活、工作的逸闻佳话。

西安，不仅有着悠久的历史，而且还有光辉灿烂的古代文化，令人赞叹。这里有原始社会的彩陶，商周的青铜器，汉代的陶器和碑石。1974年发掘的秦始皇陵兵马俑，气魄雄浑，震动世界，为中外游人所敬慕。骊山华清池，以温泉闻名，成为疗养和游览胜地。一千多年前所建造的大小雁塔，饱阅沧桑，历经兴废，现在仍然屹立在城南绿树红楼中。碑林，保存着历代著名书法家如欧阳询、虞世南、褚遂良、颜真卿、柳公权、张旭和怀素的原刻碑石，是中国书法艺术的渊藪。耸立在市中心的钟楼和鼓楼，宏伟壮丽，相映成辉。





**钟 楼** 位于西安市城内中心，始建于公元一三八四年，高三十六米。楼为砖木结构，重檐复屋，四角攒顶，各层饰斗拱，瑰丽壮观。

**The Bell Tower** Built in the Ming Dynasty, brick-and-wood structured, with stacked and soaring eaves, it is a magnificent sight.





**1. 华清池** 距西安城东三十公里，南依骊山，内有温泉，蔚然深秀，景色宜人，是唐代帝王的别官，如今是著名游览胜地。

**The Hua Qing Pool** Formerly villa palace for the Tang

在西安这块土地上，还可以觅寻著名诗人、画家如李白、杜甫、白居易、王维和吴道子、阎立本等人的足迹。他们曾在长安居住过，并留下了许多名篇佳作。李白曾在兴庆宫沉香亭前，观赏牡丹写下了清平调三章；杜甫在《丽人行》中吟出：“三月三日天气新，长安水边多丽人”的名句，并唱出了当年曲江的胜景和游人的风姿；白居易、王维、李商隐、李贺、杜牧等，先后写过《终南山》、《乐游原》、《过华清宫》和《过华清宫绝句》等名篇。陕西省博物馆陈列的线刻观音菩萨像和镶嵌在兴教寺墙壁上的玄奘法师图，相传是画家吴道子亲手绘制的。大雁塔西门楣上的石刻佛殿，传说是出自画师阎立本之手笔。这些诗词、绘画、书法、石刻，几千年来流传在民间，深受人们的称颂，它不仅光耀着中国的艺苑诗坛，

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emperors, now a tourist resort.

**2. 飞霜殿** 在九龙湖的北岸。雕梁画栋，建筑精致，为华清池胜景之一。

**The Hall of Dancing Frost** One of the marvellous sights at the Hua Qing Pool.

**3. 贵妃池** 相传这里是唐玄宗李隆基的妃子——杨玉环沐浴的地方。

**The Guifei Pool** It's said that this was where the royal concubine of the Tang Dynasty bathed.

**4. 温泉水源** 发现于二千八百多年前，水温摄氏四十三度，含有多重化学成份，适宜洗浴疗养。

**Source of the hot spring** Discovered more than 2,800 years ago, the spring has a temperature of 43°C, just right for therapeutical bathing.



而且丰富了世界文学艺术的宝库。

西安，地势险要，在历史上，曾是兵家必争之地，记录过无数英雄的战斗业绩。唐末黄巢从山东起义，规模之大，来势之猛，所向披靡，陷洛阳，入潼关，并攻占了长安城，建立了中国历史上第一个农民政权。明末李自成起义，更是声势浩大，曾数次占领西安，建立过政权。

西安，这个古老而美丽的城市，历经沧桑巨变。如今，站在大雁塔上，瞩目远眺，一派春意盎然的景象，展现在眼前，使当年杜甫“安得广厦千万间，大庇天下寒士俱欢颜”的梦想得以实现。古城西安焕发了青春，它以更加瑰丽、雄伟、挺拔、俊秀的姿态，迎接来自全国和世界各地的游客。











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1. **鼓 楼** 建于明代，古时有“晨钟暮鼓”之说，意即清晨击钟，夕阳西下击鼓报时。

**The Drum Tower** Built in the Ming Dynasty, it is one of the old buildings rich with national features.

2. **兴庆公园** 原为唐代兴庆宫遗址，现已改为公园。园内有山有水，林木葱郁、古朴秀丽，中日友好的使者阿倍仲麻吕纪念碑设在园内。

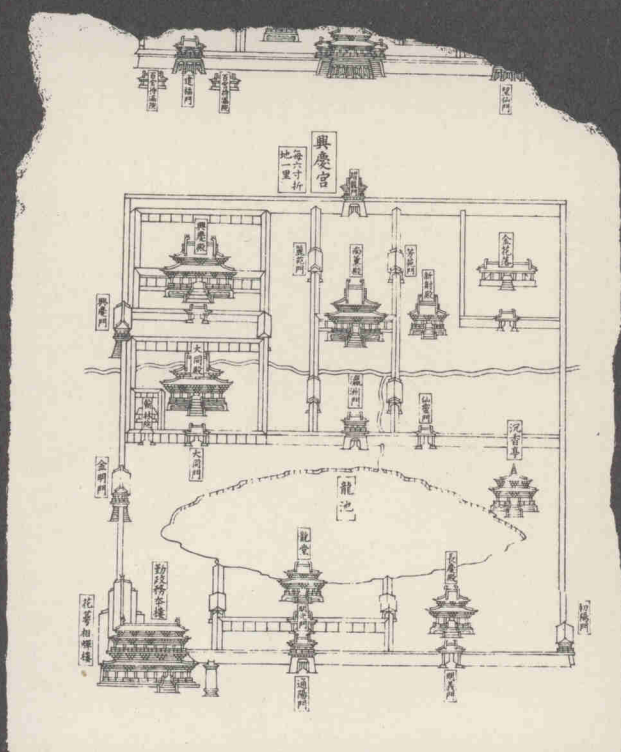
**The Xingqing Park** Formerly the site of the Xingqing Palace of the Tang Dynasty, now a public park, where stands the memorial stone tablet for A Bei Zhong Ma Lu, an envoy of friendship between China and Japan.

3. **沉香亭** 传说唐代是用沉香木建成，周围栽植各色牡丹，专为玄宗李隆基和杨贵妃赏花建造的。

**The Chenxiang Pavilion** Built in the Tang Dynasty, it was the place where Xuanzhong and his royal concubine, Yang Guifei, enjoyed seeing peonies.

4. **宋刻兴庆宫图** 兴庆宫是唐玄宗长期居住和“理政”的地方，当时与太极宫、大明宫齐名为“三内”。

**The Xingqing Palace—an engraving of the Song Dynasty** This was where Xuanzhong lived and administered the affairs of the state.





碑林——藝術的海洋





碑林,创建于宋哲宗(赵煦)元祐五年(公元1090年),原为保存唐“开成石经”而设,后经各代修葺扩建,如今为陕西省博物馆一个组成部分。内有六个陈列室和六个游廊,陈列有自汉代以来的各种名贵石碑,约一千七百多种,是我国藏碑最多的地方。碑林,以碑石精华荟萃、耸立如林而闻名于中外。

步入碑林,“石台孝经”以它巨大浑厚、光采照人而引人注目。孝经,是一部宣扬儒家思想的经典著作。唐天宝四年(公元745年)九月,唐玄宗李隆基对这部书进行了注释,并亲自书写,碑的题额为皇太子李亨(肃宗)所书。碑由四块厚石板合成四面方碑,安置在三层石台上,故名“石台孝经”。此碑形制奇特,石质莹润如玉。碑冠有卷云和蟠龙浮雕,石台上雕刻有非常精巧细致的蔓草、狮子、花瓣、云彩……这些都反映了盛唐文化的繁荣和绚丽的艺术风格。在第一陈列室里,有我国目前仅存的一套完整的十三经石刻,人们称为石质书库,也叫“开成石经”,刻于唐文宗(李昂)开成二年(公元837年)。这部石经共有一百一十四石,二百二十八面,文刻两面,字列八层,共有六十五万零二百五十二字。这在中国文化艺术史上,是空前不朽的巨制。“大秦景教流行中国碑”,是唐德宗(李适)建中二年(公元781年)立的一块碑石,记载罗马帝国基督教的教旨、仪式,以及当时在中国流行和僧徒活动等情况。碑的下方及两侧均附有叙利亚文,为研究古代欧、亚文化交流和宗教流传史提供了珍贵资料。这里还

有记载李自成起义的“明德受记碑”,刻着“大顺”和“永昌”等字样。还有清刻“张化龙碑”、“荒岁歌”等碑文,都从不同的角度反映了农民反抗封建统治者所进行的斗争史实。

碑林,不仅是经史的宝库,而且是书法的渊藪。中国的书法艺术,有它悠久的历史,形成了各种笔法、结构和艺术风格。秦代有李斯的“峰山碑”的小篆。汉代有隶书“曹全碑”,这在中国汉碑里保存比较完整的碑石,字体清晰,形态秀美。汉隶还有“东汉熹平石经”,相传是大书法家蔡邕所写。唐隶有“石台孝经”,梁守谦的“御史台精舍碑”和史维则的“大智禅师碑”等。草书有唐张旭的“千字文”,游离酣畅,笔意自如,在草书艺术中别具一格。智永和怀素的“千字文”,在书法艺坛上颇负盛名。唐欧阳询的“皇甫诞碑”,端庄有力,结构严谨匀称,宛如疏朗的翠竹,令人感到静穆清秀。颜真卿的楷书“多宝塔碑”、“颜勤礼碑”和“颜氏家庙碑”等,刚直浑厚,气势磅礴。柳公权的“玄秘塔碑”,清瘦有力,骨风嶙嶙。唐弘福寺僧人怀仁集王羲之的行书刻制的“大唐三藏圣教序碑”,清丽飘逸,有“一金易一字”之说,故名“千金帖”。这些书法大师,千百年来,为人们所敬重和热爱,他们的书法艺术在人民中间广泛流传,成为人们学习、临摹的楷模。碑林,是国务院列为第一批全国重点文物保护单位,它对于考证我国历史文献和研究古代艺术——书法、绘画、花纹装饰等方面,将起着重大的作用。

**碑石** 有以石刻为书的石经;有书法名碑;有历史史料价值的碑石。这些碑石,还有刻在碑侧、碑座的绘画、浮雕及图案花纹。

**Steles** Apart from recording classics and history, these steles are the origins of calligraphic art.

**西安碑林** 是我国碑石精华荟萃的地方,收藏了汉、魏、隋、唐、宋、元、明、清各代碑志两千三百余件,这些碑石不仅是经史的宝藏,也是书法艺术的渊藪。

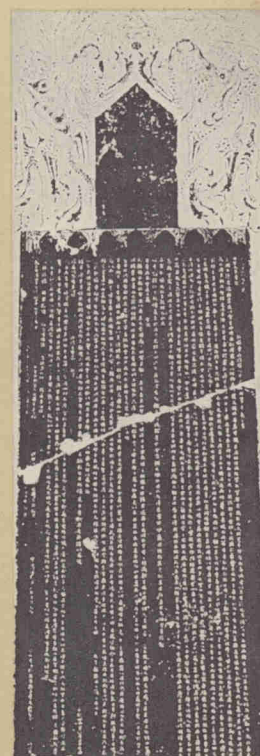
**The Forest of Steles in Xi'an** Kept and displayed here are more than 2,300 items of tablet records from the Han, Wei, Sui, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties.



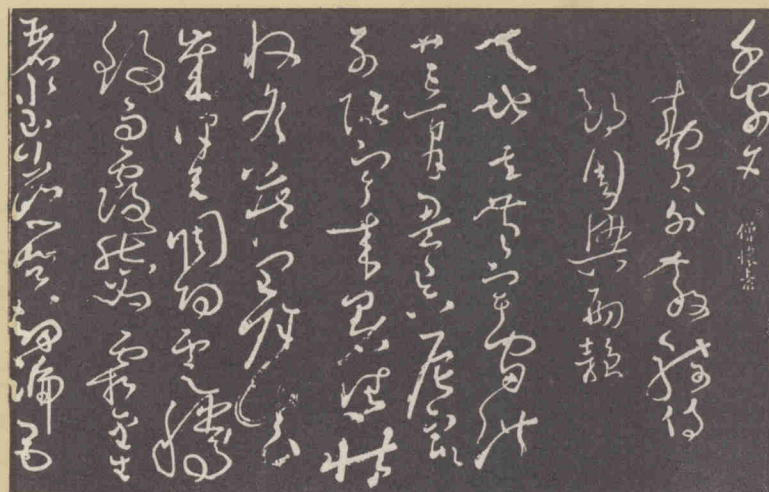
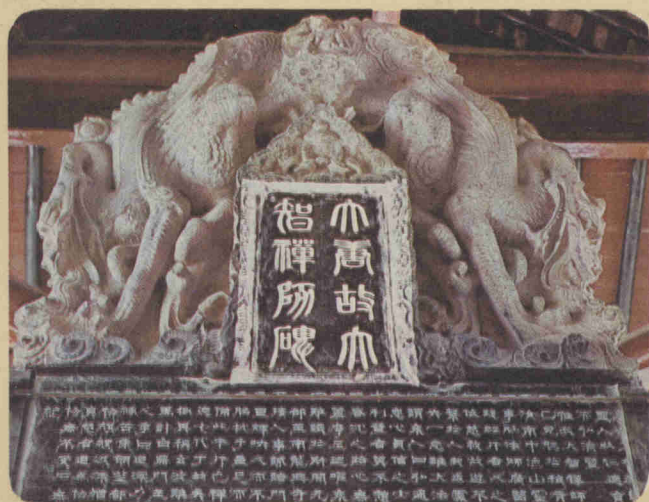


## Forest of Steles in Xi'an—A Sea of Art

The Forest of Steles in Xi'an was first built in 1090, now an integral part of the Shaanxi Museum. On display there are more than a thousand items of rare steles and inscriptions—a concentration of the stele art that has won for it world fame. "The Canons of Filial Piety of Shitai" is known for its extraordinary size. "The Stone Classics of Kaichen" is the only "Thirteen Classics" that have been preserved intact in China. "The Popular Stele of Daiqin Nestorianism" is a record of the canons and religious rites of the Christian church of the Roman Empire. And "The Ming De Shou Ji Stele" has an inscription that records the uprising of Li Zhicheng, who led the peasants in rebellion against their oppressors. Apart from being a treasure house of classics and canons, the Forest of Steles has the largest collection of different schools of calligraphy. There are stone tablets on which are engraved the works of such calligraphical masters as Wang Xizi, Yen Zhenqing, Qu Yangshun and Liu Gongquan, each of whom dazzles with his distinctive brilliant style, and whose calligraphical art has for thousands of years been a model for later generations. The Forest of Steles is among the first batch of units of cultural relics placed under special protection by the government and plays an important role in the textual research of the historical literatures of our country and the study of such ancient arts as calligraphy, painting and decoration.







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1. 开成石经 唐文宗开成二年，用大石板一百一十四块，刻着诗经、尚书、论语等十三种古代经史，作为范本，供人们校对。

**The Stone Classics of Kaichen** Made in the second year of Kaichen in the reign of Wenzhong of the Tang Dynasty, the Stone Classics consist of 114 slabs of stone, on which are inscribed thirteen kinds of ancient classics and history.

2. 大秦景教流行中国碑 大秦是中国古代对罗马的泛称，景教是基督教的一个流派，在唐太宗贞观九年(公元六三五年)传到长安。碑文用汉文和叙利亚文刻成，叙述景教使者在长安受到欢迎和景教教旨、仪式等情况。

**Stele at Daqin Temple in memory of the popularization of Nestorianism in China** The inscription engraved in Han and Syrian, giving an account of the activities of the envoy of Nestorianism in Chang'an.

3. 碑头花纹 碑头装饰花纹是研究古代装饰艺术的宝贵资料。

**Engraved patterns on a stele** An important means of studying ancient ornamental art.

4. 大唐三藏圣教序碑 碑由怀仁搜集了晋朝王羲之的行书刻成。王羲之的字挺秀超群，被人们称为“书圣”。

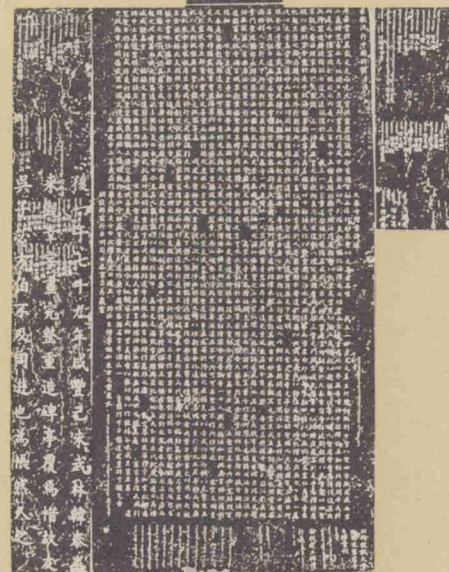
**Stele with the foreword to the Three Pitakas in praise of Monk Xuanzhuang of the Tang Dynasty** Engraved in the calligraphical style of Wang Xizi as collected by Huai Ren.

5. 唐怀素草书千字文 怀素自幼出家，经禅之余，喜攻书法，在继承前辈优秀成果的过程中，勤学苦练，大胆创造，将我国的草书发展到出神入化的高峰，人称“草圣”。《草书千字文》是怀素的传世名书之一。

**Thousand word Composition as written by Huaisu in cursive hand Writing in the Tang Dynasty** Huaisu was noted for his cursive writing, as a "Sage of the Cursive Hand." Thousand-word Composition is an ancient primer textbook.

6. 拓片 我们所摹绘的碑刻花纹和临写的字帖，就是这样制成的。

**Copy plates** Patterns of engravings and calligraphical copy books are made from these copy plates.





# 漫步历代帝王陵墓



**秦始皇兵马俑博物馆** 这是一批古代的艺术珍品，工艺精致，栩栩如生，代表了中华民族两千年前的雕塑艺术成就，为我们研究秦代的经济、政治、文化、军事提供了宝贵的资料。

**Museum for tomb figures of warriors and horses found in the Qin Shi-huang's Mausoleum** These tomb figures were exquisitely executed and life-like, representing the achievement of China's sculptural art two thousand years ago.



皇帝一登上宝座就考虑到后事，即位的第二年，便开始为自己建造坟墓。皇帝造坟挥金如土，史载造天子坟，费国库三分之一，甚或占“每岁钱粮之半”。我们看咸阳塬上封土垒垒，形成无数山头，蔚为奇观。现为为大家介绍关中五个著名的各具时代典型的陵墓。

### 始皇陵

秦始皇陵在临潼县骊山脚下，距西安七十华里，建造这座陵墓，曾动用了七十多万人，为时达三十六年之久。陵园分内外两城，内城周五里，旧有四门，外城周二里。墓侧有陵寝，墓冢现存封土堆，东西长三百四十五公尺，南北长三百五十公尺，周长一千三百九十公尺，面积十二万零七百平方公尺，巍巍似一座高山，十里远处，“望之俨然”。为“防泄大事”，活埋工匠，计以万数。由此既可想见秦始皇地下宫殿，其雄伟壮丽，豪华气派，举世无与伦比。

1974年，在始皇陵东侧，发现了规模浩大的兵马俑陪葬，数以千计象真人真马一般高大的陶俑陶马，气势磅礴，造型逼真，神态各异，栩栩如生；清理出来的万件兵器，精工细作，有的依然闪闪发光。1980年，在始皇陵西侧，又出土了两组大型铜质车马人，它与秦兵马俑坑交相辉映，是我国考古史上又一大发现。这些艺术珍品，无疑成为世界伟大奇迹之一。

### 茂陵(附霍去病墓)

茂陵位于兴平县东北，西汉时，陵所在地原属古槐里县茂乡，汉武帝刘彻(公元前140年——前87年)建陵于此，故称茂陵。陵墓造了五十多年，时间之长，在汉诸陵中首屈一指。陵形如覆斗，庄严稳重，周围有夯筑城垣遗迹，当时陵园内外有许多建筑物，并有五千人负责管理陵园。

茂陵有陪葬墓十多座，陵东为霍去病墓，霍去病为西汉著名的青年军事家，死时才廿四岁，武帝为表彰他的战功，把他的墓特意修成祁连山形状，并制作多种石刻为墓地装饰。石刻有卧马、跃马、伏虎、卧象、蟾、鱼等，是我国古代大型石雕中时间最早、保存最完整的石刻艺术遗产，具有独特的风格，显示了我国劳动人民丰富的想象力和创造才能。他们利用天然石块形状刻成各种动物形象，很少几凿，便突出了所刻对象的神态。今天游人对汉武帝似已淡忘，祁连山的兴趣也不大，而印象最深刻的是霍墓石刻。

### 昭陵

昭陵是唐太宗李世民的陵墓，建筑在离西安一百六十里的九嵕山上。李世民是唐朝第二个皇帝，唐代“以山为陵”制度是唐太宗首创的。太宗舍弃“堆土为陵”的原

因，并非提倡薄葬，其实为了“防盗”，由于山石坚固，盗掘不易，比较保险，李世民自以为得计，谁知昭陵也终于被劫。

昭陵是关中唐十八陵中最有代表性的一座帝王陵墓。陵园面积两万公顷，周长一百二十里。陪葬、从葬的皇亲国戚、文武臣僚的坟墓估计在二百座以上。其中还有少数民族将领十五人。昭陵是一座极为丰富的文物宝库，据记载：墓室内部富丽“不异人间”，可见其华丽堂皇和工程浩繁的程度。

昭陵博物馆陈列有出土文物约三百三十多件，其中有献殿鸱尾、唐帽、一组独特的彩绘陶俑群等等。昭陵出土的壁画中，不少是舞蹈画面，这是其他唐墓壁画中不多见的。唐代立碑风气盛行，碑文镌刻工精，楷、行、草、隶、篆等体，多出自唐初名家之手。驰名中外的“昭陵六骏”石刻，姿态各异，线条有力，是极其珍贵的艺术品。

### 乾陵

乾陵位于乾县城北梁山上，距西安一百六十里。乾陵是李世民儿子高宗李治和武则天合葬的陵墓。武则天原为太宗李世民的才人，太宗死后她削发为尼，公元655年，唐高宗立武则天为皇后，唐高宗晚年多病，政令多出自武后，威势与帝无异，高宗死后，她自称皇帝。乾陵占地面积三十余万亩。陵东南面有陪葬墓十七座，陵献殿前列置石狮、石马、石人等石刻。两侧立有高大的“述圣记碑”，共七节，亦称“七节碑”，碑文为武则天撰，中宗李显书。东侧是“无字碑”，初立碑时未刻一字，表示帝王“功德大”，难以用文字表达。

乾陵石刻有的还反映了我国古代中外交往的事实，如朱雀(鸵鸟)是从阿富汗送来的，故刻石纪念。所立六十尊石人像，据文献记载，都是少数民族首领或外国使臣，因参加了高宗葬仪而刻石为纪念的。

陪葬墓有十七座，都是太子、公主和功臣的坟墓。1960年以来，先后发掘了章怀太子、永泰公主和懿德太子等墓数座，并已先后开放。墓中陶俑、壁画甚多，尤其是壁画，琳琅满目，描绘了宫廷生活的许多方面，是唐代绘画的优秀遗产。

### 顺陵

顺陵为武则天母杨氏墓。墓在今咸阳市东北三十六里陈家村南。顺陵规模不大，而墓前列置的石刻却极有价值，有石人、石羊、石马、石狮、独角兽等。石狮高达三公尺以上，独角兽高达四公尺，都是用整块青石雕刻而成。顺陵的独角兽、乾陵的鸵鸟，以及昭陵带箭的马，在题材上，鲁迅叹赏为唐人大胆的创造。



## Strolling through Emperors' Tombs

It is a universal law with Chinese emperors to begin actively to think of their afterlife and start building their imperial residences in the other world right after their accession to power. Many an imperial tomb was excavated in the district of Xi'an, and a large amount of precious artifacts were unearthed both on and under the tomb grounds that are of the highest historical and artistic values. Here is an introduction to five of the well-known mausoleums:

The Qin Shi Huan Mausoleum, more than two thousand years old, was built with a contingent of draft labourers numbering over 700,000, including thousands of craftsmen who were buried alive upon its completion. The coffin chamber is a virtual treasure house. According to records, "it is full of eunuchs and officials of all ranks as well as grotesque animals and jewels," and "mercury flows into rivers and seas." In 1974, thousands of lifesize clay tomb figures of men and horses were discovered in the east wing of the mausoleum. Both the number and the size exceeds all other such finds — an important event in the history of archaeology.

The Mao Mausoleum is the tomb of Liu Che, Emperor Han Wu. It took fifty odd years to complete, the longest ever taken to build a Han tomb. Among the treasures buried in the coffin chamber are a jade trunk and stick, which are believed to be a tribute from a foreign country. The main tomb is surrounded by a dozen of accompanying tombs of the dignitaries of Emperor Han Wu's court. The tomb grounds are lavishly adorned with stone sculptures — a legacy from the middle period of stone carving of our country.

The Zhou Mausoleum is the tomb of Tai Zhong of the Tang Dynasty. The practice of building the emperors' tombs on hills was initiated by Tai Zhong. The tomb grounds covered twenty thousand hectares of land, with accompanying tombs of the royal relatives, court officials and generals numbering more than two hundred, thus making it the most representative of the eighteen tombs of the Tang emperors. The famous "six steeds of the Zhou Mausoleum", with their spirited and mettlesome bearing, are rare art treasures indeed.

The Chien Mausoleum is the shared tomb of Gao Zhong of Tang, son of Tai Zhong, and his royal consort Wu Zetian, who used to be a maid of honour at Tai Zhong's palace, and later became a nun after Tai Zhong's death. In 655, Gao Zhong took her to wife and established her as Queen. After Gao Zhong died, she proclaimed herself empress. The Chien Mausoleum is guarded by the inner and outer walls, with seventeen accompanying tombs, all of them belonging to princes, princesses and meritorious ministers. Since 1960, five accompanying tombs were unearthed. They belong to Prince Zhan Huai, Princess Yung Tai and Prince Yide and so on.

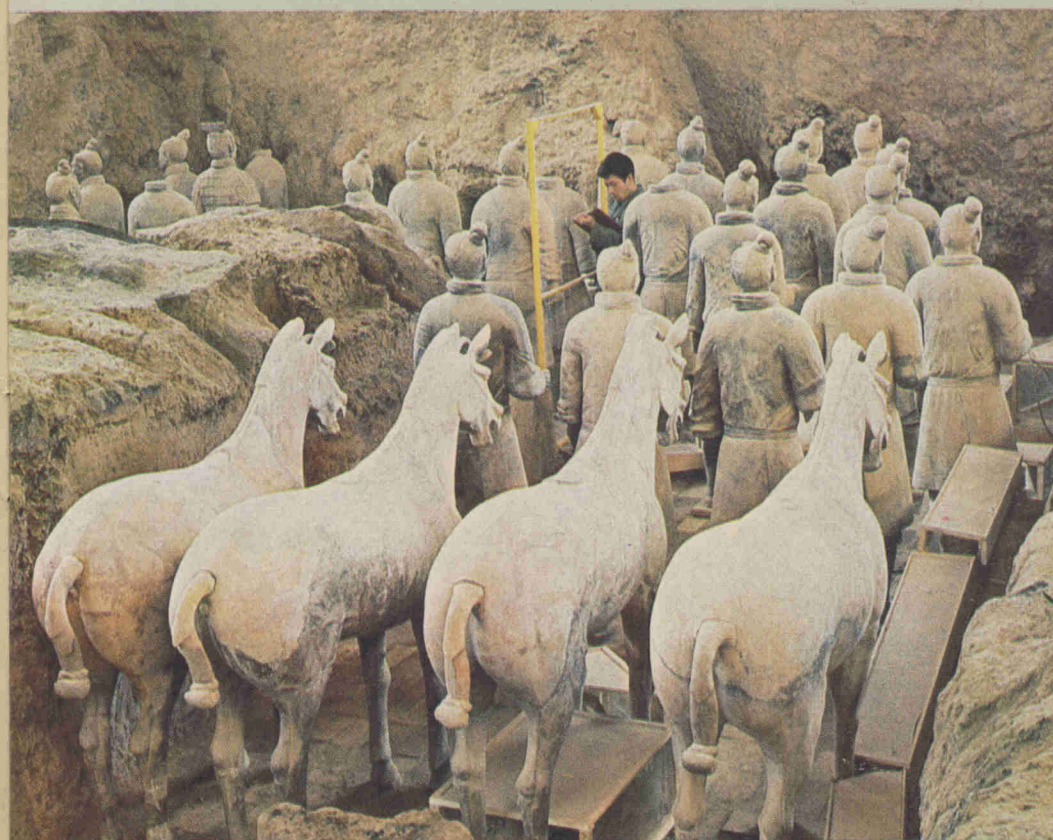
The Shun Mausoleum is the tomb of Wu Zetian's mother, surnamed Yang. The mausoleum is relatively small in scale, but the stone sculptures in front of the tomb are extremely valuable. Among them are a stone lion that measures up to three metres and a unicorn taller still by one metre. Both were sculpted from granite.

**将军俑 身穿铠甲，头  
戴发冠，形象朴实，姿态雄伟。**

**The tomb figure of a general** Complete with mail and helmet, the figure has a simple charm with its heroic posture.







#### 挖掘陶俑陶马 据推算，一号

俑坑全部挖掘后，可出土陶俑陶马六千多件，还有青铜剑、弩机、吴钩等上万件实战兵器。

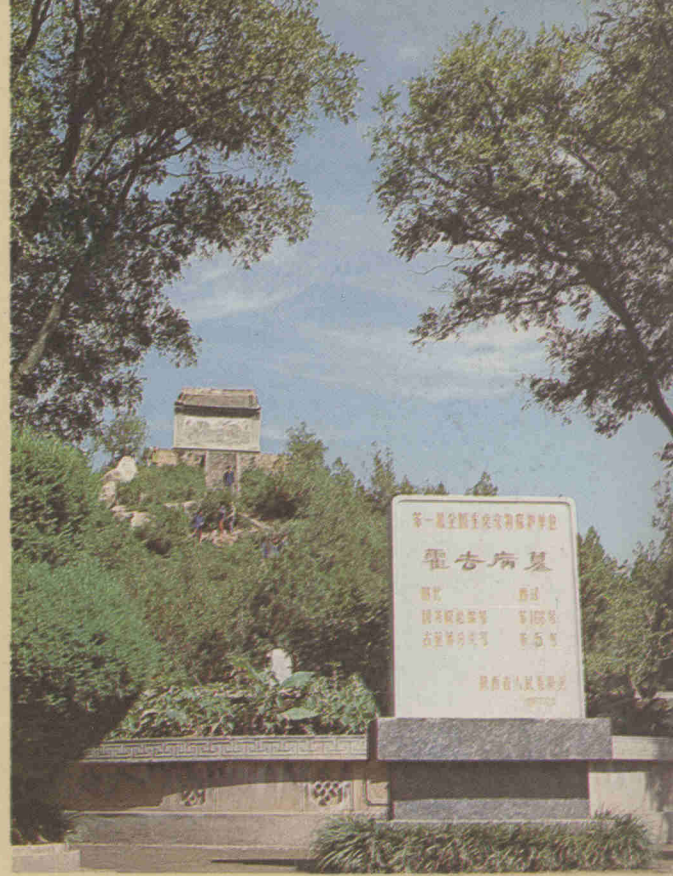
**Excavating clay figures of men and horses** This is No. 1 Tomb-figure Pit. More than six thousand items are estimated to be unearthed here, not including another ten thousand odd combat weapons.



铜 簇 秦军使用的兵器。弩机和铜簇是远射兵器。

**Bronze arrowheads** Used by the soldiers of the Qin Dynasty.





1. **茂陵** 茂陵的规模在西汉诸陵中是最大的,经考古调查,知道这里有大量的汉代建筑基址,以及五角形水道、石子路面等城建设施。

**The Mao Mausoleum** About 40 kilometres to the northwest of Xi'an, it is the crown jewel of the mausoleums of the Western Han Dynasty.

2. **茂陵石刻** 是我国目前发现的古代石刻艺术罕见的佳品,有马踏匈奴等十六件。

**Stone engravings at the Mao Mausoleum** A rare find of the ancient stone engravings of our country.

3. **霍去病墓** 霍去病曾先后六次出兵塞外,经过长期的战斗,终于打败了匈奴的多次入侵。汉武帝为表彰他的战功,建此墓。

**He Qubing's Tomb** In memory of a well-known young strategist of the Western Han Dynasty.

4. **昭陵六骏(之一)** 是驰名中外的艺术珍品,六匹浮雕骏马,造型栩栩如生,有的还带着被射中的箭。可惜这些珍贵文物在解放前已被盗贼全部打碎,其中四骏存陕西省博物馆。

**One of the Six Steeds of the Zhao Mausoleum** Celebrated art treasures, Four of which kept in The Shaanxi Museum.