The Forest of Steles, lying inside the southern city wall, is the place where there are the largest number of steles of different dynasties. It has now become the Museum of the Stele Forest, housing more than 2,300 famous steles and inscribed memorial tablets of the Han, Wei, Sui, Tang, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. The museum is the largest “stone-book warehouse” and a treasure house of calligraphic art.
A large burial pit of the Tomb of Qinshihuang (First Emperor of the Qin) (246-209 B.C.) was discovered in Lintong County east of Xi'an. It contains 1,000 pieces of pottery weapons. The excavation revealed more than 7,000 terracotta soldiers, chariots, horses and ancient civilization is known as the "Eighth Wonder". So far, three burial pits have been found. The No.1 pit was a formation of soldiers and chariots, the No.2 pit was a formation of cavalry, and the No.3 pit was a command headquarters. Now a Terracotta Army Museum has been set up for the protection of the discovery. The picture shows the scene of the No.1 pit.

Terra-cotta Army in the Tomb of Qinshihuang

Greater Wild Goose Pagoda

The Greater Wild Goose Pagoda (Dayanta) stands in the Temple of Mercy and Benevolence (Chen tien) four kilometers to the south of Xi'an City. It was first built in the third year of the reign of Emperor Yongzheng in the Tang Dynasty (652) for housing the Buddhist scriptures brought back from India by the eminent monk Xuanzang (602-664). The pagoda is over 1,300 years old. It is 64 meters high in a square pyramid wooden-like structure.

Huqing Pond at Mount Lishan

Huqing Pond at Mount Lishan lies to the south of Lintong County 30 kilometers east of Xi'an City. Mount Lishan is a side range of the Qinling Mountains, 1,256 meters above sea level. At the foot of the mountain, there is a hot spring. Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang had the Huqing Hall constructed at this place, and several bathing ponds were built inside and named the Huqing Pond. There still exist the ruins of the pond and halls, towers, pavilions and other garden structures constructed in later dynasties.

Law Gate Temple

The Law Gate Temple (Famen) lies in Fufeng County 120 kilometers west of Xi'an City. It is a famous temple housing the cremated fingers of the Buddhist patriarch Sakyamuni. First built in the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220), it was destroyed and rebuilt several times in following dynasties. During a renovation in 1987, an underground hall was discovered beneath the ruins of the pagoda base in which more than 400 pieces of cultural relics, including four cremated Buddha fingers, were excavated.