

Mauzolej prvog kineskog cara – Vojska od terakote

Arheološko nalazište Vojska od terakote deo je šireg pogrebnog kompleksa prvog kineskog cara Qin Shi Huangdija, izgrađenog krajem III veka p.n.e. i nalazi se u Lintongu, tridesetak kilometara severoistočno od Xi'ana, glavnog grada provincije Shaanxi. Lokalitet je otkriven slučajno, marta 1974. godine, kada je grupa lokalaca kopala bunar, i tom prilikom naišla na ostatke oružja, ulomke keramičkih figura i, najzad, podzemnu prostoriju. Ubrzo zatim, započela su sistematska arheološka istraživanja, koja traju i danas u daleko većem obimu.

Muzej vojske od terakote obuhvata mauzolej cara, kao i nekoliko jama s različitim sadržajem u neposrednoj blizini. Najpoznatija i najveća je Jama br. 1, u kojoj je do sada pronađeno preko 1000 glinenih vojnika i 8 kočija s konjima. Ostale jame sadrže vojnike, strelce, generale, konje, a posebno su zanimljive dve jame sa zabavljačima i retkim pticama i drugim životinjama.

Danas je lokalitet pod zaštitom UNESCO-a, i veoma je atraktivan i aktivan: godišnje ga poseti nekoliko miliona turista, arheološka istraživanja, iskopavanja i konzervacija se vrše tokom cele godine, muzej konstantno uspostavlja saradnju s mnogobrojnim univerzitetima, relevantnim institucijama i muzejima iz Kine i sveta.

I pored višedecenijskih iscrpnih istraživanja na svim poljima, i dalje su mnoga pitanja otvorena. Ovo istraživanje ima za cilj da produbi postojeća saznanja o glinenim figurama, i ograničeno je na figure iz Jame br. 1. Fokusira se na ureze i pečate koji su pronađeni na pojedinim vojnicima, i na osnovu njih pokušava da otkrije više o organizaciji i procesu proizvodnje figura, broju radionica i vajara, logistici, administraciji itd.

Mausoleum of the first Emperor of China – Terracotta Army

Archaeological site of Terracotta Army is a part of bigger funeral complex of the first Emperor of China Qin Shi Huangdi, built in the end of III century BC, and is located in Lintong, around 30km northeast from Xi'an, capital of Shaanxi Province. It was discovered accidentally in March in 1974, when a group of locals dug a well, and came across remains of weapons, fragments of pottery and, finally, an underground chamber. Soon after, extensive archaeological excavations began, which are still being conducted in much wider scope.

Museum of Terracotta Army consists of the Mausoleum of the emperor, as well as several pits in vicinity, with different content. The biggest and the most famous is Pit no. 1, where archaeologists discovered more than 1000 terracotta soldiers and 8 chariots with horses. Other pits contain clay figures of soldiers, archers, generals, horses, and two pits are special for containing figures of acrobats and rare birds and animals.

Today, site is under protection of UNESCO, and it is very attractive and active: it has more than few millions of tourists every year, archaeological excavations, researches and conservation are conducted during whole year, museum is constantly expanding cooperation with numerous universities, relevant institutions and museum, both from China and other countries.

In spite of abundant researches in all fields, there are still many questions open. The goal of this research is to widen already existing knowledge of terracotta soldiers, and it is limited to the figures from Pit no. 1. The focus is on carved inscriptions and seals found on certain soldiers, and based on them, we are hoping to discover more about the organization and process of production of figures, number of workshops and artisans, logistics, administration etc.