

Lotto no.: L261200

Nazione/Tipo: Asia e Oceania

1997 Folder Cina, con francobolli nuovi ** non linguellati

Prezzo: 20 eur

[Vai al sito www.matirafil.com]

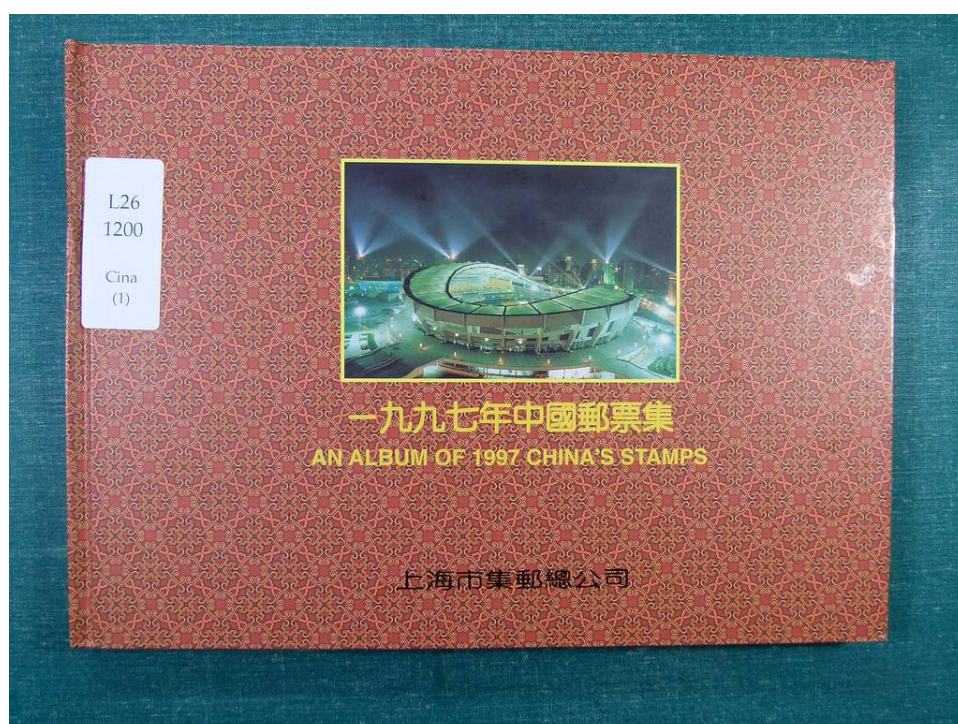


Foto nr.: 2



中國古代的歷法是以十天干和十二地支組合紀年的，一甲子為60年，周而始，循環無盡。到東漢又出現了與十二地支對應的12種動物紀年法，如申為酉為雞，戌為狗。牛在十二生肖中排行第二。1997年春節是農曆丁丑年，屬牛年。

我國在古代已用牛耕田，出土的漢代藝術品常見牛挽犁的圖像；商周銅器牛鼎也不乏見，西晉文物中還發現過牛車模型。牛是中國農民的忠實伙伴，人們把牛看作負重耐勞、克服艱難、努力奮進的象徵，仁人志士則以之喻志，如杜甫的名句“俯首甘為孺子牛”。牛年接喜，牛年喜事多，大事多。

郵票採用了粗獷豪放的山東高密民間剪紙藝術和平面木版年畫形式，根據“牛奮蹄開錦綉”的民間吉祥語，體現了牛的倔強、踏實、勤奮的精神，表達勤耕耘給人們帶來五穀豐登幸福生活的吉祥和喜慶之意。

Foto nr.: 3



Foto nr.: 4

潘天壽作品選

Pan Tianshou, also called Dayi, A'shou and Leipotoufeng Shouzhe, and a native of Ninghai, Zhejiang Province, is a modern painter and art educator. He devoted his whole life to painting and art education and was once the Vice Chairman of China Artists Association and President of Zhejiang Art Academy.

Pan Tianshou is adept at freehand brushwork in traditional Chinese painting of flower-and-bird and landscape paintings. He is also good at finger-painting as well as calligraphy and seal carving. After learning other artists' strong points he has created his own imposing, vigorous, experienced and jerky style; it speaks an artistic language and possesses a style of expression that are quite out of the ordinary. He has had a profound study of painting history and theory and had many books published, such as "The Painting History of China", "About the Finger-painting" and so on.

"Selected Paintings of Pan Tianshou" is a set of six specials. The paintings selected as the themes include landscapes, birds-and-flowers, are all created during his mature period in 50's & 60's, which comprehensively reveal the unique style of Pan Tianshou's paintings. Since the six paintings are all in square form, the size of the stamps is specially designed to be square, which is seldom seen in Chinese stamps and offers a fresh and new feeling.

志 號: 1997-4
全套枚數: 6 枚
全套面值: 600 分
發行日期: 1997 年 3 月 14 日
設 計 者: 潘公凱、勵國儀
郵票規格: 38 × 50 毫米
齒孔度數: 11.5 度
整張枚數: 32 枚

版 別: 影寫
印 刷 廠: 北京郵票廠
(6-1)T 黃山松圖 50 分
(6-2)T 朝霞圖 50 分
(6-3)T 梅雨初晴圖 100 分
(6-4)T 菊竹圖 100 分
(6-5)T 睡貓圖 150 分
(6-6)T 靈岩滴一角圖 150 分



Foto nr.: 5



Selected Works of Pan Tianshou

Serial number:	1997-4
Values in set:	6
Denomination:	600 fen
Date of issue:	Mar. 14, 1997
Designer:	Pan Gongkai, Li Guoyi
Size of stamps:	38 × 50 mm
Perforation:	11.5
Sheet composition:	32
Printing process:	Photogravure
Printer:	Beijing Stamp Printing House
(6-1) T	Pine of Huangshan Mountain 50 fen
(6-2) T	Morning Glow 50 fen
(6-3) T	First Sunny Day after Drizzles 100 fen
(6-4) T	Chrysanthemum and Bamboo 100 fen
(6-5) T	Sleeping Cat 150 fen
(6-6) T	A Scene of Linyan Ravine 150 fen



Foto nr.: 6

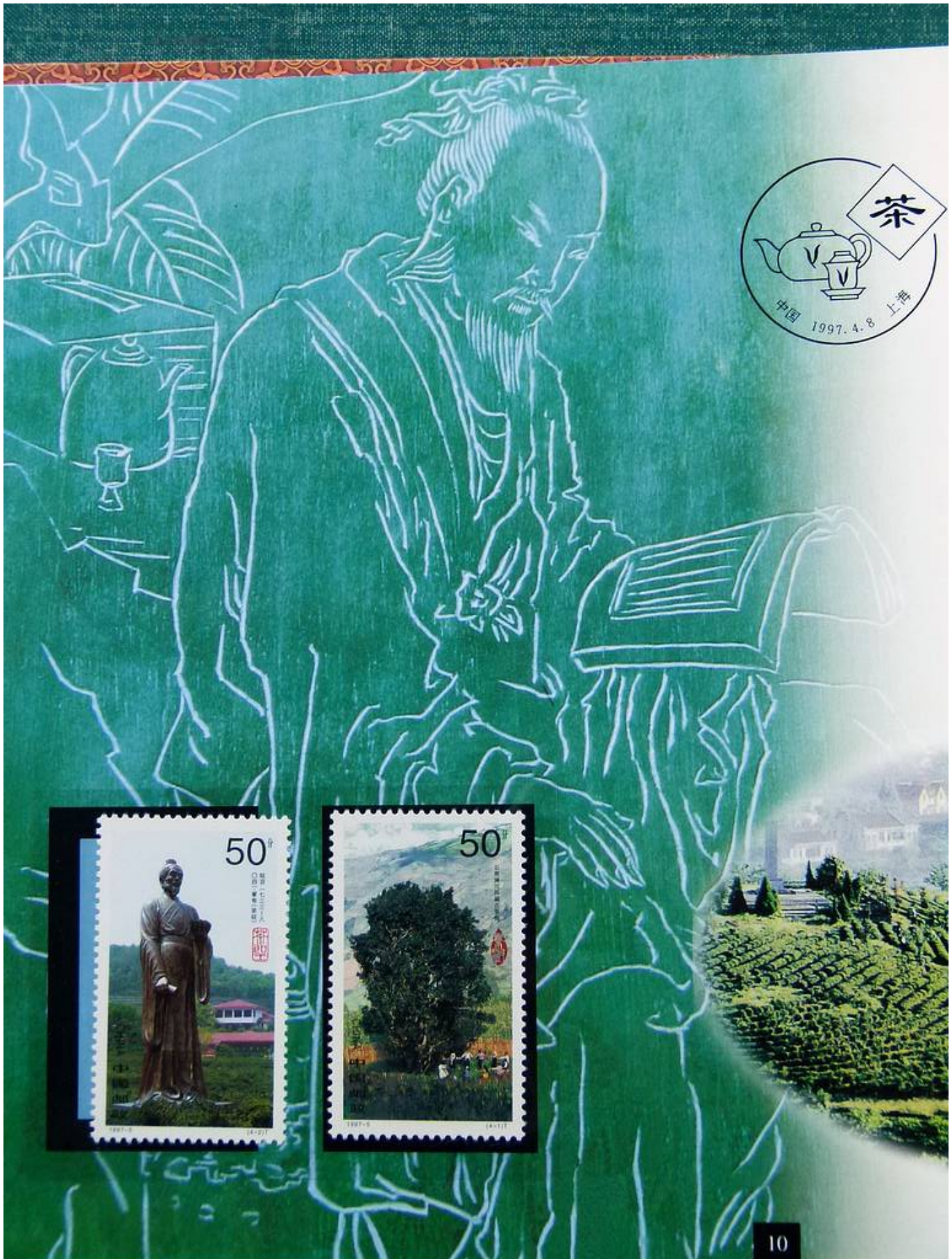


Foto nr.: 7

China is the home of the tea plant. It has over 2000 years' history of tea-drinking. Four typical pictures of "Tea Party" are selected to better reflect the long history and connotation of Chinese tea culture.

"Tea Tree" shows a giant tea tree in Lancang, Yunnan Province. Lancang is a significant ancient relic of tea. The discovery of the ancient tea trees which are over a thousand years old, fills the gap in the evolution history of tea to be an important proof of the statement that China is the original place of tea.

"Tea Sage" displays the copper sculpture of Lu Yu in the Chirun County, Shaanxi Province, who is honored as the tea sage is the author of "Cha Jing" ("The Classic of Tea") in the world.

"Tea Grinder" shows a silver tea grinder which was unearthed in Fufeng County, Shaanxi Province. It is one of the tea sets offerings of Tang Yisong and also, the most precious silverware among unearthed relics till now.

"Tea Party" is based on a painting produced in the 13th year of Zhengde by Wen Zhenming of the Ming Dynasty titled "Tea Party at Huishan", showing a gathering of men of letters and refined scholars sampling the tea together.

50 mm,
30 mm

Prints and
Printing House



50 fen
50 fen
150 fen
150 fen

齒孔度數: 12度
整張枚數: 40枚
反別: 膠印
印刷廠: 河南省郵電印刷廠

4-1)T 茶樹 50分
4-2)T 茶聖 50分
4-3)T 茶器 150分
4-4)T 茶會 150分

Foto nr.: 8


50th Anniv. of the Founding of Inner Mongolia Auto

Serial number:	1997-6
Values in set:	3
Denomination:	300 fen
Date of issue:	May. 1, 1997
Designer:	Ma Lian, Dan Sen
Size of stamps:	designs 1:30 × 50 mm, designs 2 and 3:50 × 30 mm
Perforation:	11.5
Sheet composition:	32
Printing process:	Photogravure
Printer:	Beijing Stamp Printing House
(3-1) J	Celebration 50 fen
(3-2) J	Unity 50 fen
(3-3) J	Advance Bravely 200 fen

of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Inner Mongolia was established in 1947, the first ethnic autonomous region in China. Since its establishment, especially since the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Party, the people of the autonomous region have made significant achievements. Under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee and guided by the Party's basic line, the people of all nationalities in the region have achieved ever greater success in both socialist construction and animal husbandry have made an overall progress; science, culture, transportation and telecommunications have developed rapidly while tourism and sports of all ethnic groups in the region have risen significantly.

In the set of stamps "Advance Bravely", the set of stamps display in decorative painting style the theme of the thriving development of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.






Foto nr.: 9



Foto nr.: 10



Foto nr.: 11



侗族建筑

Architecture

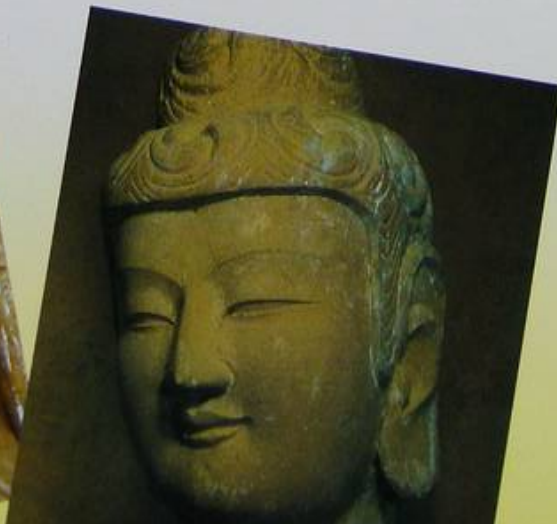
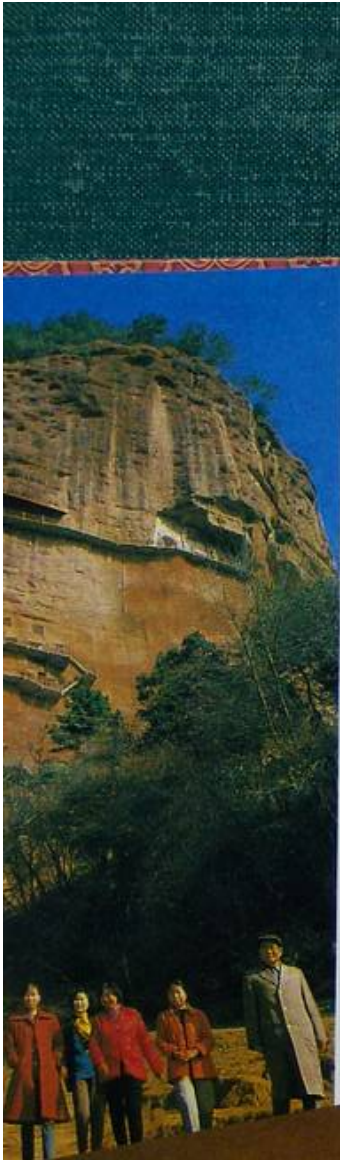


The Dong Nationality is the descendants of the Han Chinese in southeastern part of Guizhou Province. The culture of the Dong Nationality develop its own school of architecture. Its unique constructural style is a treasure for both the world and the construction legacy.

Drum Tower and wind and rain bridge are regarded as their symbol. Drum Tower is a traditional building which has four basic styles: Hall Style, Pavilion Style, Tower Style. The top of the drum tower takes the form of a bear, tiger, lion or bird on the eaves corners and the roof board.

"Wind and Rain Bridge" can also be called "Feng and Rain Bridge". They are built on the bridges for passers-by to take shelter and see off guests. On the stamp, the "Wind and Rain Bridge" is long and 3.85 meters wide with long benches in the middle. They are painted on corridor boards. While on the ridge of the bridge named "Mandarin duck turning into a phoenix".

Foto nr.: 12



麥積山石窟

麥積山石窟是中國著名的四大石窟之一，位于甘肅天水東南麥積山，故名。石窟開鑿于十六國晚期，北魏、西魏、北周間大規模建造，其后各個，各種造像七千余尊，風格清新秀麗，富有生活氣息，被譽為“東方雕塑的瑰寶”。

“佛與齋侍菩薩”選自第127窟正壁龕主佛阿彌陀佛與兩菩薩觀世音菩薩和地藏菩薩。

“齋侍菩薩與弟子”選自第121窟正壁釋迦佛的弟子和菩薩的



塑組像，人物神態生動，是北魏時期佛教藝術的傑作。龕內還有許多其他造像，如“女侍像”、“珠圓玉潤”、“供養人”像，其風格由北魏的寫實、逼真，逐漸轉向寫實、逼真。

志 號：1997-3
全套枚數：6枚
全套面值：700分
發行日期：1997年
設計者：姜偉
郵票規格：30 × 40mm

齒孔度數：12度
整張枚數：50枚
版 別：膠印
印 刷 廠：河南省郵電印刷廠

(6-1)T 北魏·佛與齋侍菩薩
(6-2)T 北魏·齋侍菩薩與弟子
(6-3)T 西魏·女侍童
(6-4)T 西魏·佛
(6-5)T 北周·齋侍菩薩
(6-6)T 宋·供養人

Foto nr.: 13



Maiji Grottoes, one of China's four famous grottoes, is located in Maiji Mountain, southeast of Tianshui city, Gansu Province in height of 142 meters. The mountain looks like a wheat straw stack, hence the name. The grottoes were first chiselled in the late period of Shiliuguo dynasty. During Northern Wei, Western Wei and Northern Zhou dynasty, the grottoes were constructed in large scale and maintained afterwards in the following dynasties. In the extant 194 grottoes there exist over 7000 sculptures of graceful, vivid style which are reputed as the exhibition of eastern sculptures.

"Buddha and Xieshi Bodhisattva" is selected from the 127 grotto. The sculpture of Amitou Buddha and Avalokitesvara,

Dashizhi Bodhisattva are made of granite, and regarded as the masterpiece of Northern Wei dynasty. "Xieshi Bodhisattva and his disciples" comes from the 121 grotto, the disciples of Shijia Buddha in the middle and Xieshi Bodhisattva of Mile Buddha on the right. The sculptures with vivid expressions are colored clay-made. The "Maid" from the 123 grotto and the main sculpture "Ami Buddha" from the 44 grotto are exquisitely modelled and as new as ever. Moreover, the "Xieshi Bodhisattva" from the left side of the main Buddha of the 12 grotto is the typical style of "plump image" of Northern Zhou dynasty. While the sculpture style of "Servitor" from 165 grotto has already turned from exaggerated plump image to realistic style and is of a vivid flavour of life.

Serial number:	1997-9	Printer:	Henan Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Printing House
Values in set:	6	(6-1) T	Buddha and Xieshi Bodhisattva of Northern Wei Dynasty 50 fen
Denomination:	700 fen	(6-2) T	Bodhisattva and Disciples of Northern Wei Dynasty 50 fen
Date of issue:	June 13, 1997	(6-3) T	Maid-servant of Western Wei Dynasty 100 fen
Designer:	Jiang Weijie, Li Qingfa	(6-4) T	Buddha of Western Wei Dynasty 150 fen
Size of stamps:	30 × 40 mm	(6-5) T	Bodhisattva of Northern Zhou Dynasty 150 fen
Perforation:	12	(6-6) T	Servitor of Song Dynasty 200 fen
Sheet composition:	50		
Printing process:	offset		

Foto nr.: 14

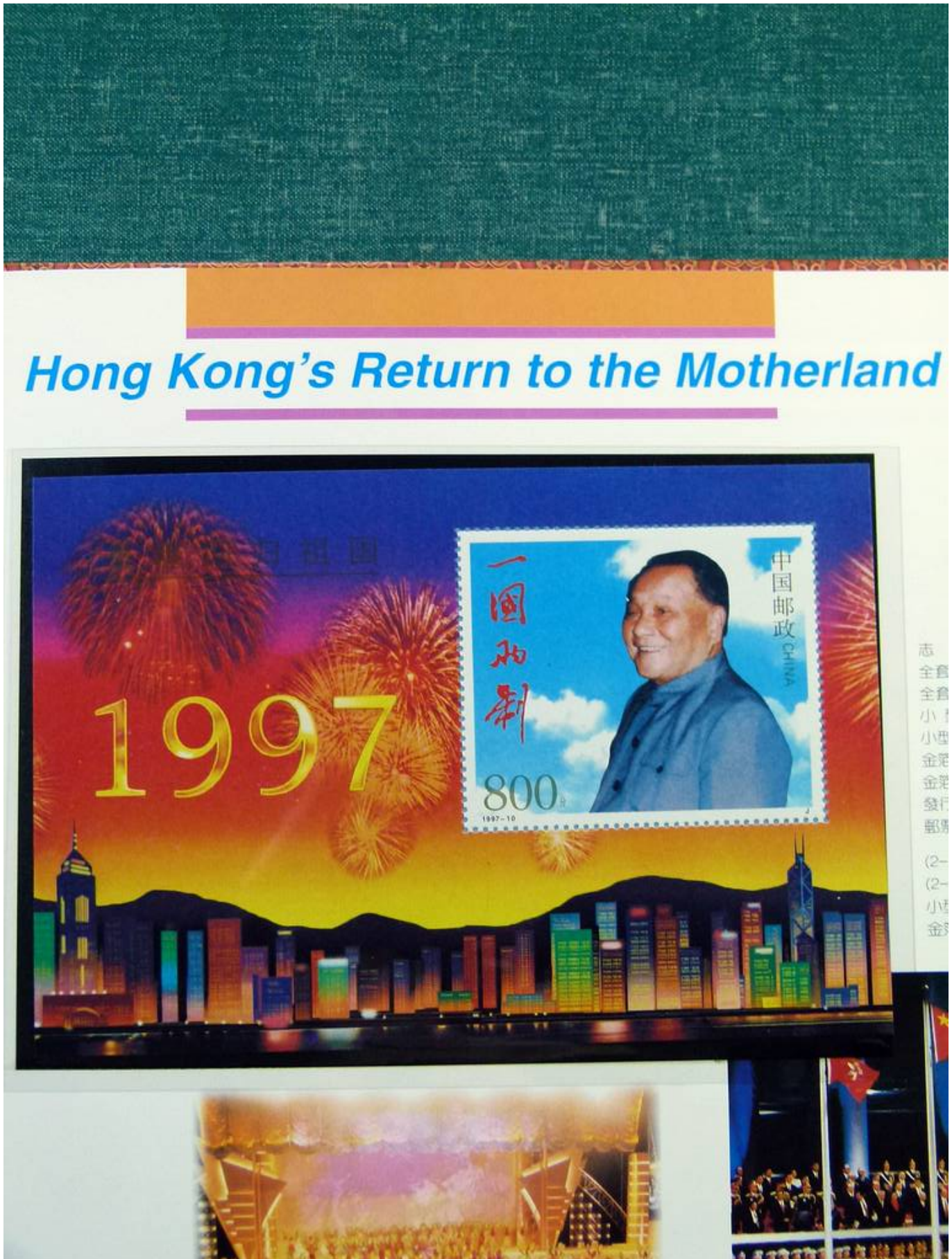


Foto nr.: 15



香港回歸祖國

1997-10(J) Hong Kong's Return to the Motherland
 Serial number: 1997-10
 Values in set: 2
 Denomination: 200 fen
 Souvenir sheet: 1
 Denomination: 800 fen
 Gold foil souvenir sheet : 1
 Denomination: 50 yuan
 Date of issue: July 1, 1997
 Designer of stamps: Ren Yu, Wang Huming
 Designer of souvenir sheets: Wang Huming, Ren Yu
 Size of stamps: 50 × 30 mm
 Size of souvenir sheets: 140 × 95 mm
 Size of souvenir sheets stamps: 60 × 50 mm
 Perforation: 12
 Sheet composition: 40
 Printing process: offset
 Printer: Shenyang Posts and Telecommunications
 Printing House, Liaoning Province
 Printer of gold foil souvenir sheet: Cartor Security Printing (France)
 (2-1) J Sino-British Joint Declaration 50 fen
 (2-2) J Basic Law of the People's Republic of China
 for the Hong Kong's Special
 Administrative Region 150 fen
 Souvenir sheet: Hong Kong's Return to the Motherland
 800 fen
 Gold foil souvenir sheet: Hong Kong's Return to the Motherland
 50 yuan



Foto nr.: 16

第八屆全國運動會

第八屆運動會于1997年10月12日至24日在上海舉行。八運會是全國性運動會，也是歷屆全運會中規模最大、參賽人數最多、參

球、排球、乒乓球等28個項目319個小項，除武術外全部是決賽的有全國各省、自治區、直轄市、香港特別行政區、解

6個代表團7647名運動員，角逐332枚金牌。

在比賽中不斷創出佳績，多人多次打破世界紀錄、亞洲紀錄和

了圓滿的句號。

的標志性建築，中國目前規模最大、設施最先進的八萬人體

搏的雄姿。

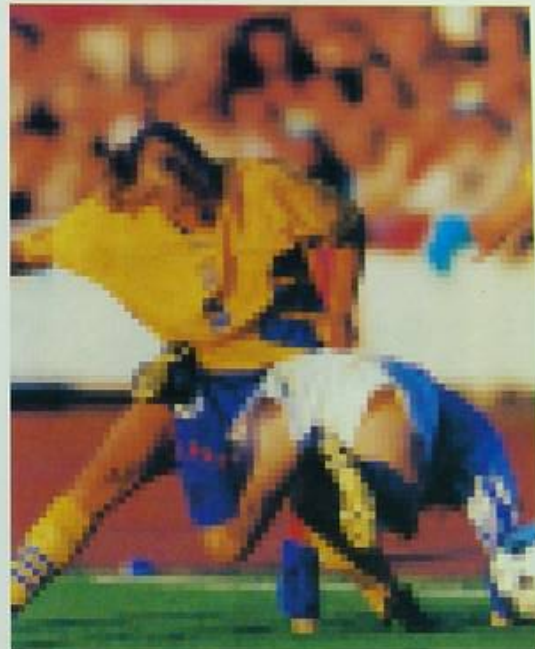
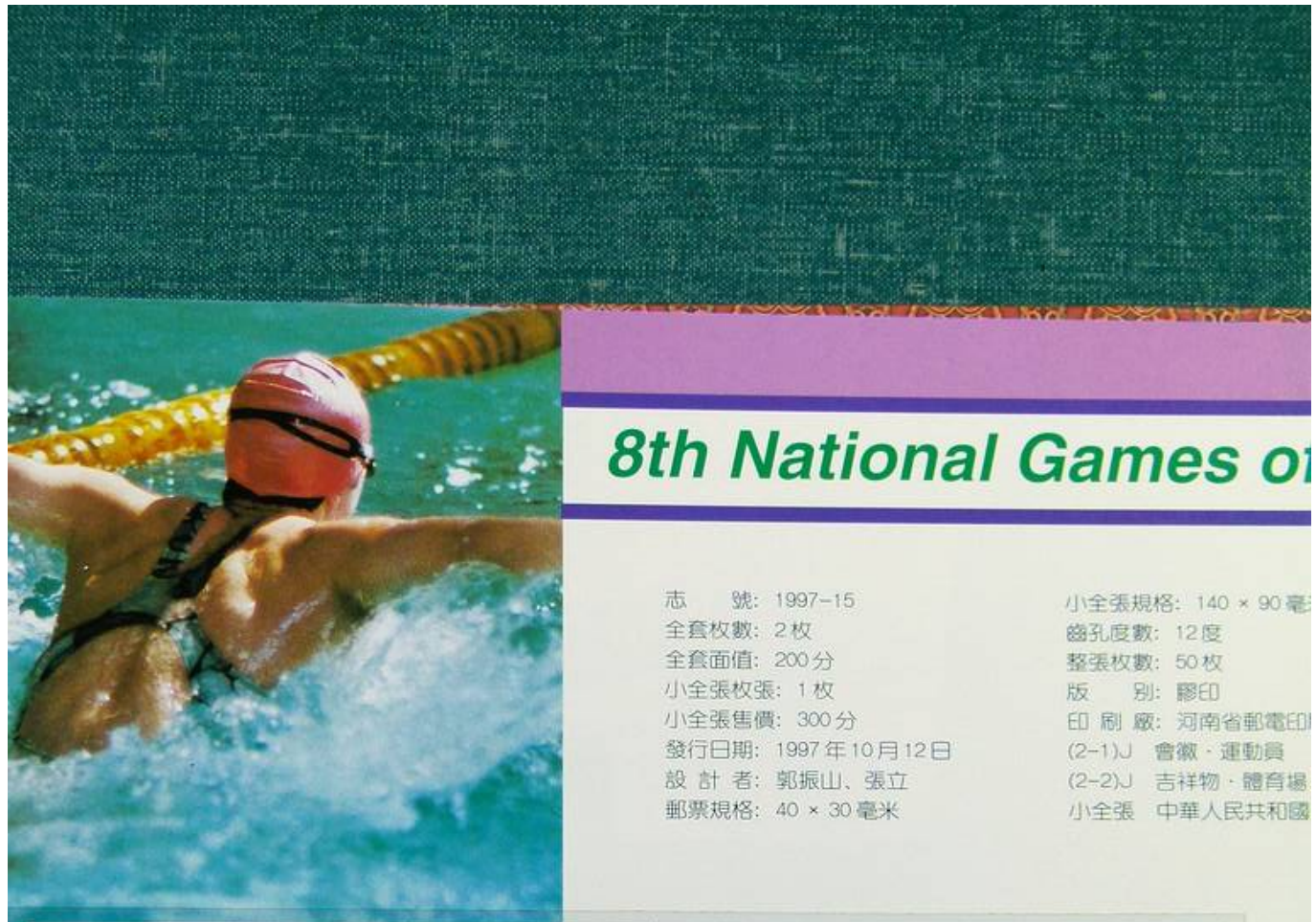


Foto nr.: 17



志 號: 1997-15
 全套枚數: 2 枚
 全套面值: 200 分
 小全張枚數: 1 枚
 小全張售價: 300 分
 發行日期: 1997 年 10 月 12 日
 設 計 者: 郭振山、張立
 郵票規格: 40 × 30 毫米

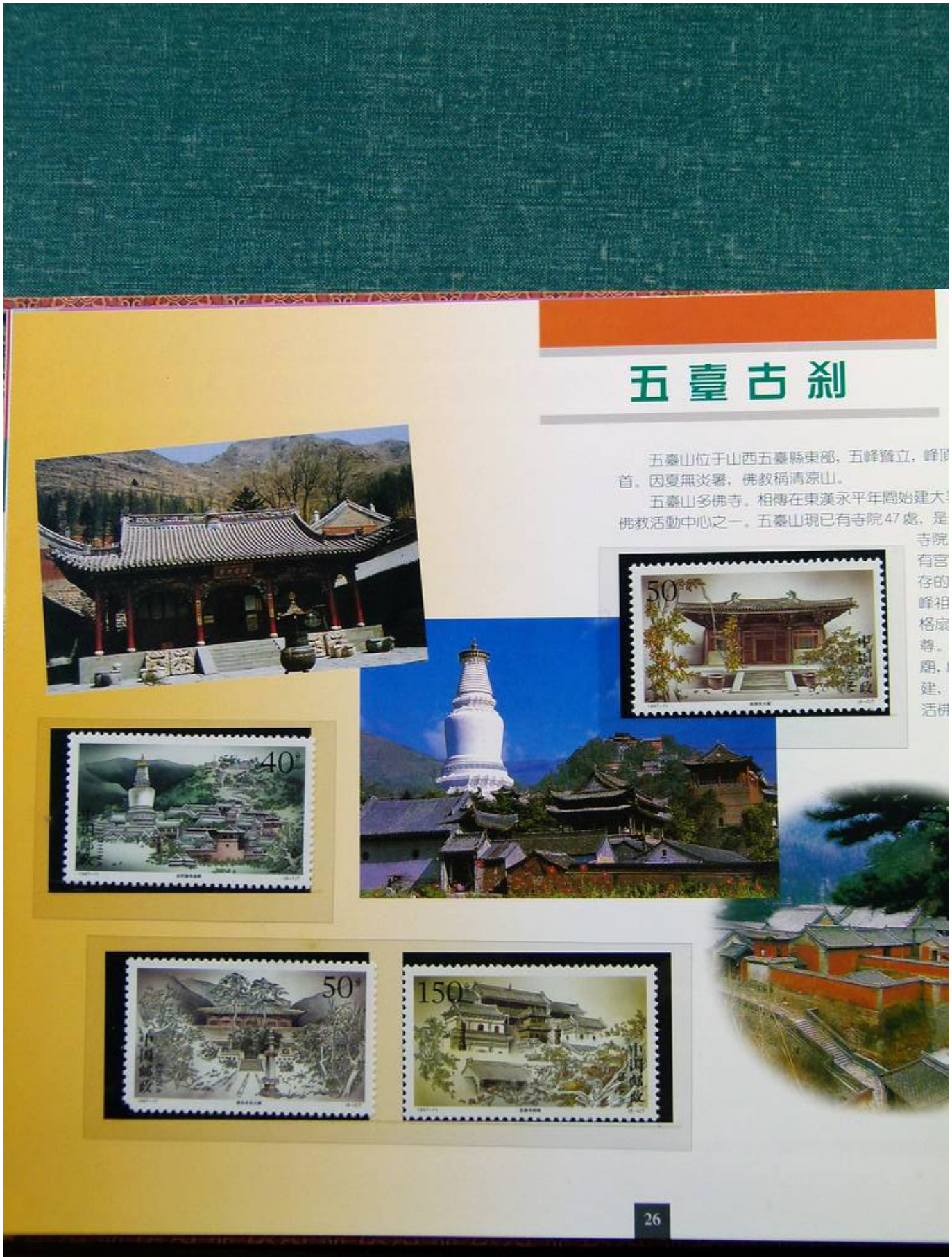
小全張規格: 140 × 90 毫米
 齒孔度數: 12 度
 整張枚數: 50 枚
 版 別: 膠印
 印 刷 廠: 河南省郵電印
 (2-1)J 會徽·運動員
 (2-2)J 吉祥物·體育場
 小全張 中華人民共和國



Foto nr.: 18



Foto nr.: 19



五臺古剎

五臺山位于山西五臺縣東部，五峰聳立，峰頂首。因夏無炎暑，佛教稱清涼山。

五臺山多佛寺。相傳在東漢永平年間始建大佛教活動中心之一。五臺山現已有寺院47處，是

寺院
有宮
存的
峰祖
格康
尊。
廟，
建，
活佛



Foto nr.: 20

Temples of Wutai Mountain



Wutai Mountain is located in the eastern part of Wutai County, Shanxi Province. It got the name because of its five peaks which tower aloft with the top slopes gently as a table. Wutai Mountain, also called Qingliang Mountain, is the head of the four famous Buddhist Mountains in China.

Wutai Mountain is famous for its ancient temples. It is said that in the year of Yongping, Eastern Han Dynasty, Dafulinjiu Temple (now Xiantong Temple) was first built and became the earliest center for Buddhism activities in China. Now it has 47 temples, which form the most huge Buddhist architectural complex in China. The Temple Complex in Taihuai Township is made up of 14 temples where the skyscraping tower and splendid hall carry the color of imperial palace. Great Hall of Nanchan Temple and Eastern Hall of Foguang Temple are the only extant wooden construction of the Tang dynasty in China. The Bronze Hall of Xiantong Temple was constructed by Master Miaofeng of the Ming Dynasty, fifty thousand kilos of bronze castings are displayed inside, including ten thousand bronze sculptures of Zhufu Bodhisattva arranging all around. Bodhisattva Summit was set up during the period of Emperor Xiaowen, the Northern Wei Dynasty and turned into a lamasery in the Qing Dynasty. The extant part of Zhenhai Temple was built in the Qing Dynasty. It was once bestowed to Zhangjia Living Buddha as his dwelling place. Now the gorgeous, graceful place is the location of the tower of the 15th Living Buddha Zhangjia.

By adopting both the technique of Chinese painting and western coloring, the stamps not only retain the Characteristics of the natural landscape but add a bit of exaggeration, conveying a kind of secluded and refined feeling to the viewers.



Serial number:	1997-11
Values in set:	6
Denomination:	640 fen
Date of issue:	July 26, 1997
Designer:	Yan Binwu, Yang Wenqing
Size of stamps:	50 × 30 mm
Perforation:	12
Sheet composition:	40
Printing process:	offset
Printer:	Henan Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Printing House

40分	(6-1) T	Temples of Taihuai Town	40 fen
50分	(6-2) T	Grand Hall of Nanchan Temple	50 fen
50分	(6-3) T	East Grand Hall of Foguang Temple	50 fen
150分	(6-4) T	Bronze Hall of Xiantong Temple	150 fen
150分	(6-5) T	Grown of Bodhisattva	150 fen
200分	(6-6) T	Zhenhai Temple	200 fen

Foto nr.: 21



中國人民解放軍建軍七十周年

中國人民解放軍
建軍七十周年
1997.8.1
中國·上海

今年是中國人民解放軍建軍七十周年。1927年8月1日，中國共產黨領導下的北伐軍在南昌起義，向國民黨反動統治地領導武裝革命的開始。80年來，人民軍隊在中國革命和建設的鬥爭中，不斷發展壯大，捍衛社會主義祖國的鋼鐵長城。黨的十一屆三中全會以後，人民軍隊在現代化、正規化的革命軍隊作新的貢獻。郵票藝術地展現了陸、海、空三軍到現代化的歷史全景和諸兵種的雄姿。

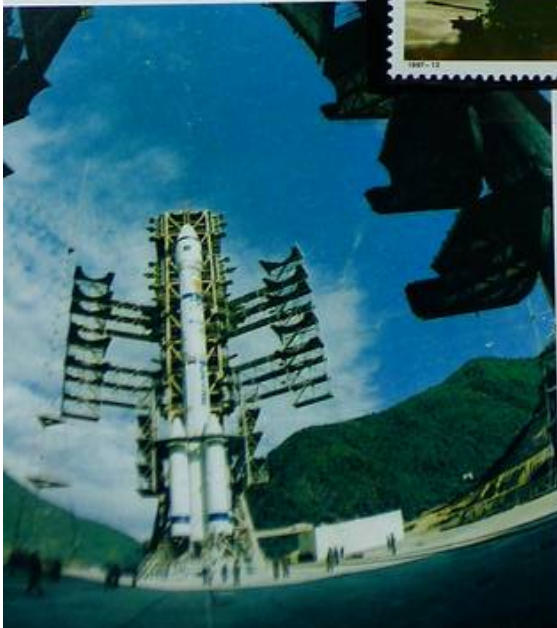
This year is the 70th Anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. On 1st August 1927, more than 30000 people of the Communist Party, Zhou Enlai, Zou Taofeng and others led the uprising in Nanchang, Jiangxi Province, against the Kuomintang. It is the beginning of the Chinese Communist Party. The 70th Anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. During the 70 years, led by the Communist Party, the PLA has been developing and growing, and has become a great wall of the political power and has become a great wall of the political power and has become a great wall of the political power. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the PLA has become a regular and modernized army. The PLA has become a regular and modernized army. The PLA has become a regular and modernized army.

Foto nr.: 22

70th Anniv. of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

1997-12
5
400 fen
Aug. 1, 1997
Ji Hongmin, Yao Bin, Luo Genxing, Li Xiang
50 X 30 mm
12
40
offset
Shenyang Posts and Telecommunications
Printing House, Liaoning Province

Ground Force	50 fen
Navy	50 fen
Air Force	50 fen
Strategic Missile Force	50 fen
Joint Maneuvers of Ground Force, Navy, and Air Force	200fen



志 號: 1997-12
全套枚數: 5 枚
全套面值: 400 分
發行日期: 1997 年 8 月 1 日
設 計 者: 李宏敏、
駱根興、
郵票規格: 50 × 30 毫米
齒孔度數: 12 度
整張枚數: 40 枚
版 別: 膠印
印 刷 廠: 遼寧省
(5-1) 陸軍
(5-2) 海軍
(5-3) 空軍
(5-4) 戰略導彈
(5-5) 陸海空聯

Foto nr.: 23



Foto nr.: 24



As one of the three kinds of famous stones in China, Shoushan stones are from Shoushan County Fuzhou. Being fine-grained, gorgeous in colors and easy to carve, they are best pieces for collecting and stone carving. Shoushan stones are classified into three categories — Tiankeng, Shuikeng and Shankeng, more than one hundred types, among which the top grades are Ailu, Tianhuang and Jingdong. The art of Shoushan stone carving has a history of around one thousand years. Skills in the carving are seal's top art, globe design engraving, relief, penetration, inlay, hollowing out and free work.

These stamps are showing a collection of carved Shoushan stones of exquisite workmanship. "Autumn Charm", using the skill of free work, depicts "Jia Baoyu" and "Lin Daiyu" reading "Legend of West Wing Room", a plot of the novel "Dream of Red Mansion". "Rhinoceros Bathed in the Sun" shows a running rhinoceros with its head turning back in a glittering, translucent and multicolored stone. "Drunken as a child" makes good use of the pretty color in the stone and portrays well the drunk "Tieguaili", "Hanzhongli" and "Ludongbin". "Sending Forth Fragrance and Containing Jade" exhibits vividly with ingenious engraving art magnolia donusdata, chrysanthemum, wintersweet, pomegranate, litchi, peach and so on. "Qianlong Chained Seals", scarce and precious stone art work, are three seals made in one complete Tianhuang stone, then separated and linked by a chain.

Serial number:	1997-13
Values in set:	4
Denomination:	400fen
Date of issue:	Aug. 17, 1997
Designer:	Ren Guo'en, Ke Yongsheng
Size of stamps:	designs 1 and 2, 30 X 40mm; designs 3 and 4, 40 X30m
Size of souvenir sheet:	97 X 97mm
Size of souvenir sheet stamps:	60 X 60mm
Perforation:	12
Sheet composition:	50
Printing process:	offset
Printer:	Henan Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Printing House.
(4-1) J	Autumn Charm 50fen
(4-2) J	Rhinoceros Bathed in the Sun 50 fen
(4-3) J	Sending Forth Fragrance and Containing Jade 150 fen
(4-4) J	Drunken as a Child 150 fen

Shoushan Stone Carvings

Foto nr.: 25



Foto nr.: 26

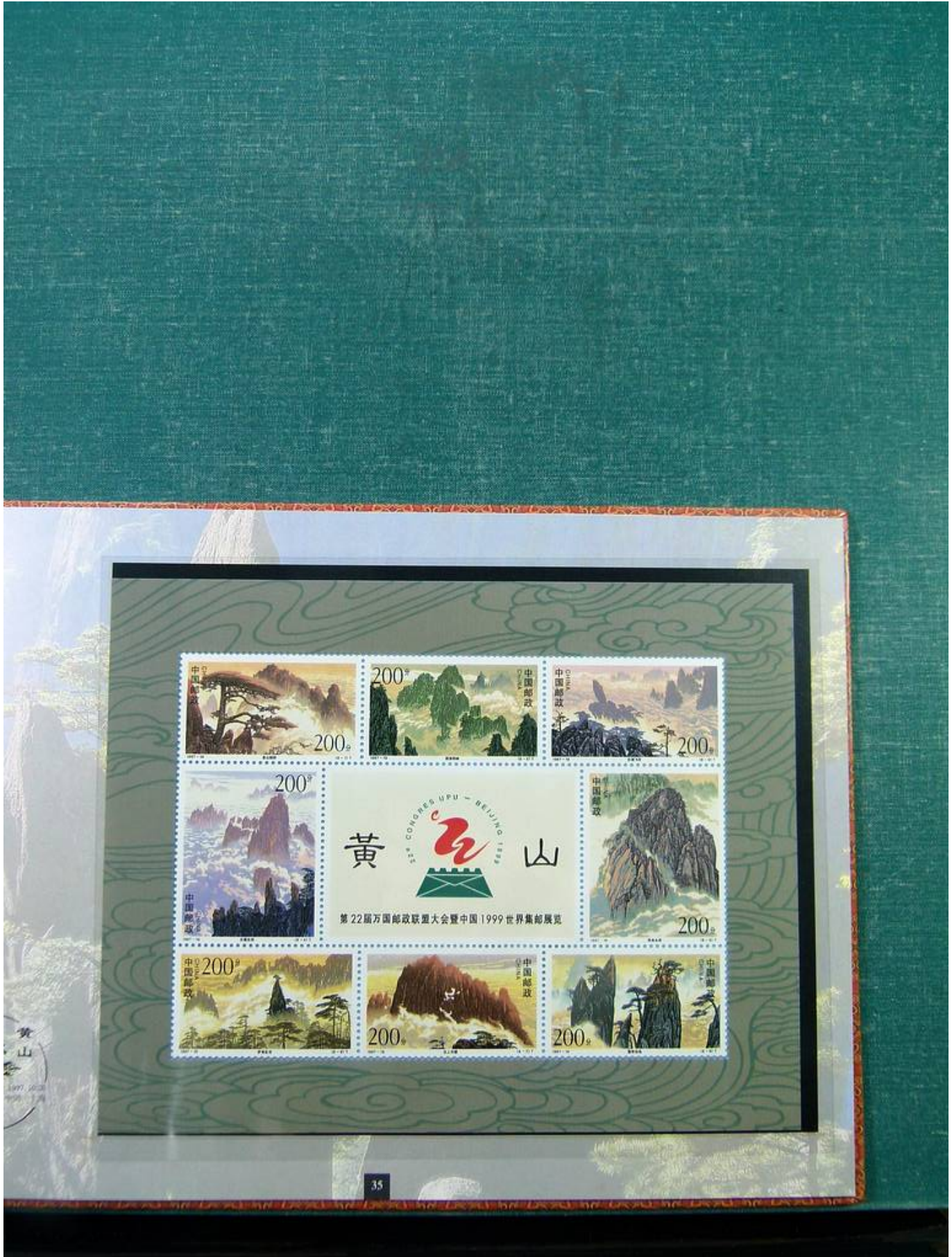


Foto nr.: 27



為促進中國和新西蘭兩國郵政部門的合作和友好交流，兩國郵政部門10月9日聯合發行以“中國玫瑰”和“新西蘭月季”為題材的《花卉》郵票1套2枚。

中國栽培玫瑰花歷史悠久，早在漢武帝時已有“玫瑰樹”，中國玫瑰的栽培範圍也極為廣泛，北京妙峰山、甘肅苦水川、山東平陰等地的玫瑰一向譽滿海外。玫瑰嫩瓣多香，花瓣光亮，可食用，也可提煉出香精，被廣泛利用。

月季花在中國至少有二千多年的栽培歷史，十八世紀

傳到歐洲，隨之風靡世界，被譽為新西蘭“白雪之戀”月季花，其色潔白，深受當地人的喜愛。

郵票採用了中國傳統工筆花鳥不膩、層次豐富，具有典雅的藝術式，玫瑰花和月季花葉子交錯，象徵兩國人民追求更加美好未來的願望。

志 號: 1997-17
全套枚數: 2枚
全套面值: 300分
發行日期: 1997年10月9日
設計者: 張桂征
郵票規格: 30 × 40毫米(連票)
齒孔度數: 11.5度
膠張枚數: 40枚
版 別: 影寫
印 廠: 北京郵票廠
②-1T 中國玫瑰 150分
②-2T 新西蘭月季 150分

花 卉

Foto nr.: 28



天壇

天壇始建於明朝永樂十八年（1420年），是明清兩代封建帝王祭天的地方，原占地面積為25公頃，壇場兩重，呈回字形，北沿為弧圓形，南沿呈方形，象徵著“天圓地方”。郵票所反映的是祈年殿、齋宮、皇穹宇、圓丘壇等建築。祈年殿是一坐高32米有鎏金寶蓋，三層重檐的圓形大殿，每年正月上辛日在此祀“皇天上帝”，壇四周圍以漢白玉石欄，祈年殿前是“大祀殿”，清乾隆時大修後改為祈年殿。

皇穹宇始建於明嘉靖九年（1530年），清乾隆十七年（1752年）改成單檐藍瓦黃琉璃的圓形大殿，下面繫以兩米多高的漢白玉翁仲座，是供奉皇天上帝和皇帝祖先的地方。圓丘壇始建於明嘉靖九年（1530年），是冬至日舉行祭天的地方，壇的中心是一塊圓形大理石，稱作天心石和太極石，向外的三層臺面，每層都鋪有九塊扇面狀石板，象徵九重天。齋宮殿分五間，成拱形，整個建築無梁、枋、大木，因此也叫“無樑殿”，它是皇帝來天壇祈穀、祀天前進行齋戒沐浴的地方。

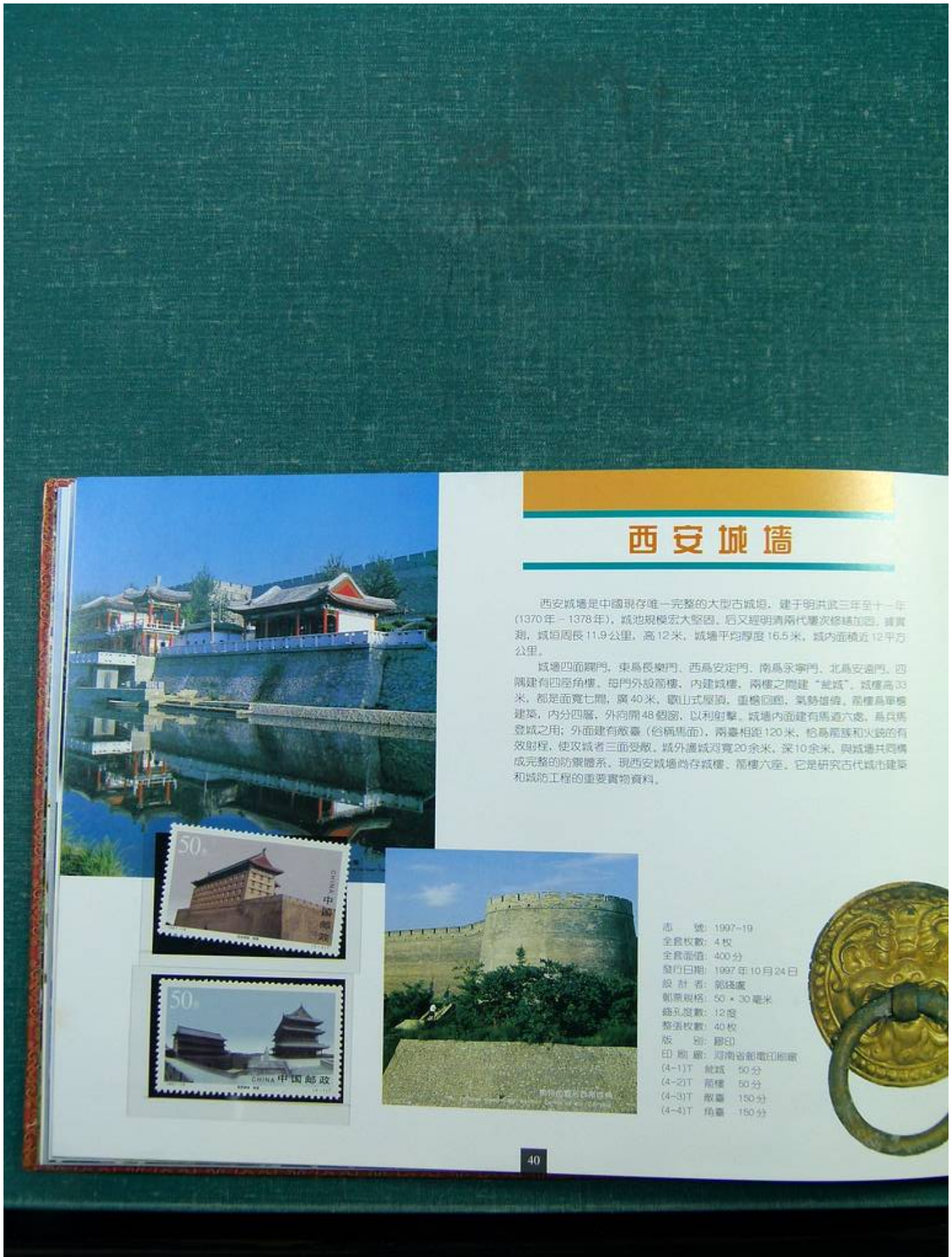
First built in 1420, the 18th year of Yongle, Ming Dynasty, Temple of Heaven was the place where emperors of both Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty offered sacrifices to heaven. It covers an area of 27.3 hectares. Its double surrounding walls are in the shape of Chinese Character “回” of which the northern part is an arc, and the southern part square. Such shape stands for the thinking of “spherical sky and square earth”.

The stamps display some architectures such as Prayer Hall for Good Harvests, East Palace, Sovereign Dome and Mediated Terrace. Prayer Hall for Good Harvests is a big round hall 32 meters high with gold house top and three levels of double eaves. It was the place where emperors offered sacrifices to “God in Heaven” in the first month of every lunar year. Around the altar are stone railings. Prayer Hall for Good Harvests was formerly called “Daxi Hall” and renamed after it had been overhauled in the years of Qianlong, Qing Dynasty.

Sovereign Dome was firstly built in the 9th year of Jiajin, Ming Dynasty (1530). In the 17th year of Qianlong, Qing Dynasty (1752), it was rebuilt as a big round hall with blue tiles house top and single eaves based on over two meters high stone pedestal. In the house, sacrifices were offered to “God in Heaven” and emperors’ ancestor. Mediated Terrace was built in the 9th year of Jiajin, Ming Dynasty (1530), a place to offer sacrifices to heaven on the Winter Day. At the center of the altar, there is a circular marble called Tianxin Stone or Taiji Stone. Outwards from it, there are three levels of stages. On each stage, there are 9 fan-shaped stone plates standing for the 9 levels of heaven. East Palace is of five bays in arch shape without roof beam or ridge so that it is also called “Wuliang (no beam texture) Hall”. Emperors came here for fast and ablation before offering observance.



Foto nr.: 30



西安城墙

西安城墙是中国现存唯一完整的大型古城墙，建于明洪武三年至十一年（1370年—1378年），城池规模宏大坚固。后又经明清两代屡次修葺加固。据实测，城墙周长11.9公里，高12米，城墙平均厚度16.5米，城内面积近12平方公里。

城墙四面设门，东为长乐门，西为安定门，南为永春门，北为安远门。四隅建有四座角楼，每门外设箭楼，内建城楼，两楼之间建“瓮城”。城墙高33米，都是面宽七间，宽40米，歇山式屋顶，重檐回廊，气势雄伟。箭楼为军事建筑，内分四层，外向开48个窗，以利射击。城墙内面建有通道六处，为兵将登城之用；外面建有敌台（俗称马面），两敌台相距120米，恰为箭矢和火铳的有效射程，使攻城者三面受敌。城外置城墙冠宽20余米，深10余米，与城墙共同构成完整的防御体系。现西安城墙尚存城楼、箭楼六座。它是研究古代城市建设和国防工程的重要实物资料。

志 号：1997-19
全套枚数：4枚
全套面值：400分
发行日期：1997年10月24日
设计者：郭德成
邮票规格：50×30毫米
齿孔度数：12度
整张枚数：40枚
版 别：影印
印 数：湖南邮电印刷厂
(4-1)T 瓮城 50分
(4-2)T 箭楼 50分
(4-3)T 敌台 150分
(4-4)T 城墙 150分

Foto nr.: 31



Foto nr.: 32



Foto nr.: 33

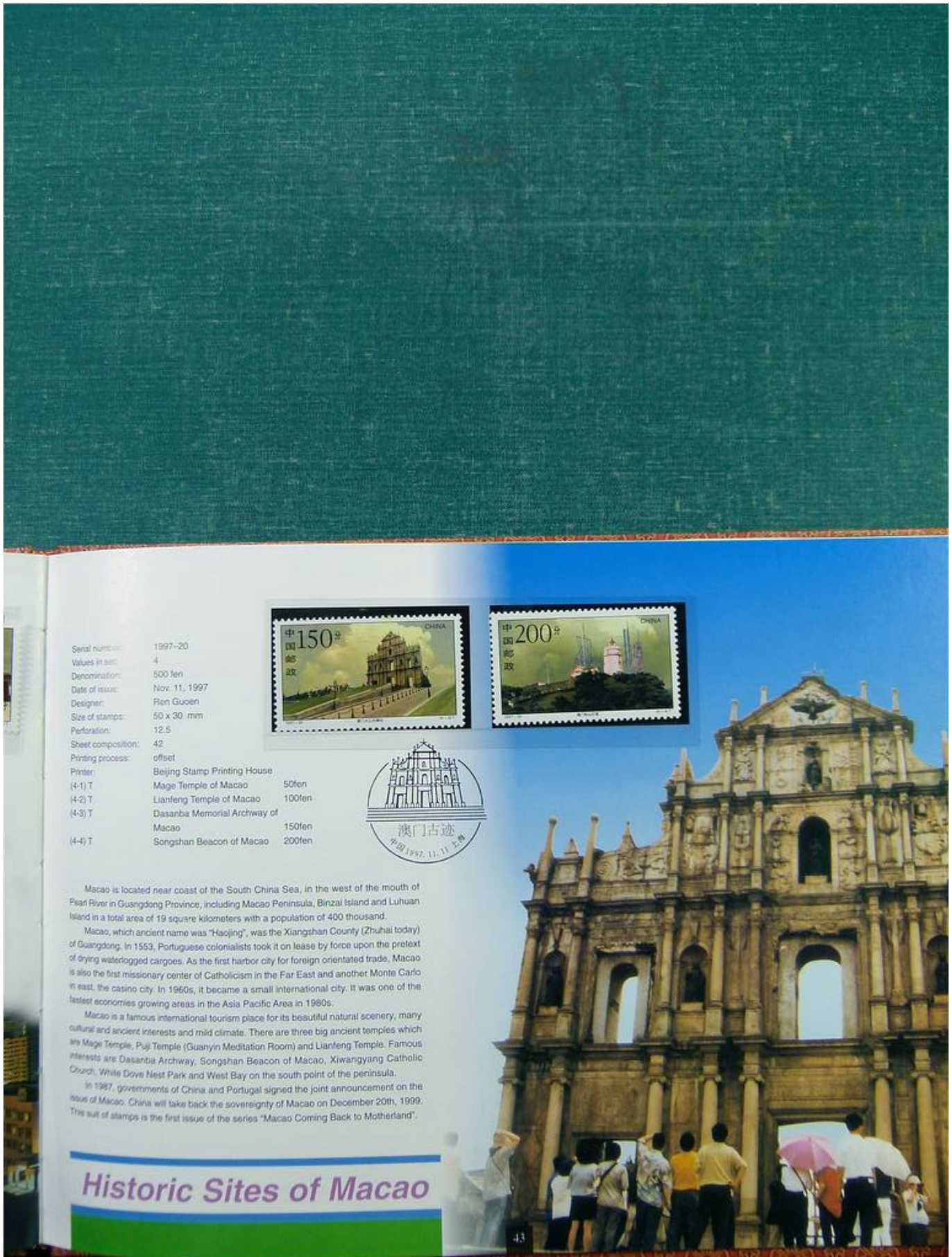


Foto nr.: 34



Foto nr.: 35



Foto nr.: 36

Ancient China (5th Series)



志 號: 1997-21
全套枚數: 4 枚
全套面值: 290 分
小型張枚數: 1 枚
小型張面值: 800 分
發行日期: 1997 年 12 月 22 日
設 計 者: 周峰
郵票規格: 54 × 40 毫米
小型張規格: 60 × 90 毫米
小型張外形規格: 120 × 135 毫米
齒孔邊數: 11 度
整張枚數: 28 枚

版 別: 影寫
印 刷 廠: 北京郵票廠
(4-1)T 呼延灼月夜賺關勝 40 分
(4-2)T 盧俊義活捉史文恭 50 分
(4-3)T 燕青智撲擎天柱 50 分
(4-4)T 晁天雷大敗官軍 150 分
小型張 梁山英雄排座次 800 分

Serial number:	1997-21
Values in set:	4
Denomination:	290 fen
Souvenir sheet:	1
Denomination:	800 fen
Date of issue:	Dec. 22, 1997
Designer:	Zhou Fen
Size of stamps:	54 x 40 mm
Size of souvenir sheet:	60 x 90 mm
Size of souvenir sheet:	120 x 135 mm
Perforation:	11
Sheet composition:	28
Printing process:	Photogravure
Printer:	Beijing Stamp Printing House
(4-1) T	Hu Yanzhuo Captures Guan Sheng on Moonlit Night 40fen
(4-2) T	Lu Junyi Catches Shi Wengong Alive 50fen
(4-3) T	Yan Qing Captures Qing Tianzhu by Strategy 50fen
(4-4) T	The Outlaws Defeat the Official Soldiers Uerly 150fen
Souvenir Sheet:	The Seating Arrangements of the Outlaws 800fen



45

Foto nr.: 37



Foto nr.: 38



Foto nr.: 39



本世紀四十年代末期，中國電信的技術裝備十分落后，主要設備大都靠從國外進口的。新中國成立后，取得了很大的成績，尤其是八十年代中期以來，中國電信發展迅速，已建成包括光纖、數字微波、衛星、程控交換、移動通信、數據通信等各種先進手段、覆蓋全國、通向世界的公用電信網。

目前，全國電話網容量突破1億門；電話用戶達7000多萬戶；移動電話用戶突破1000萬戶；無線尋呼用戶近3000萬戶；全國光纜總長度突破13萬公里；城市電話普及率達7.18%；移動電話已實現全國覆蓋；數據通信網已覆蓋全國各城市、州、市；公共信息業務網絡已在部分省市投入運營。中國電信網的規模在世界的排名為第三位。到2000年，將建成覆蓋全國八縱八橫網絡型大容量光纖干線，并輔之以數字微波和衛星通信網，構成寬帶高速、安全可靠的“信息高速公路”。到2010年，中國將基本建成現代化通信體系，網絡規模、技術水平和服務質量進入世界先進行列。

志 號：1997-24
 全套枚數：4枚
 全套面值：400分
 發行日期：1997年12月10日
 設計者：王虎鳴、鄧鈞武、郭承輝
 郵票規格：30×40毫米
 齒孔數：12度
 整張枚數：50枚
 版 別：膠印

印刷廠：河南省郵電印刷廠	
(4-1)T 中國電信·數字傳輸	50分
(4-2)T 中國電信·程控交換	50分
(4-3)T 中國電信·數據通信	150分
(4-4)T 中國電信·移動通信	150分