



Lot nr.: L261200

Country/Type: Asia and Oceania

1997 China Folder, with MNH stamps

Price: 20 eur

[Go to the lot on [www.sevenstamps.com](http://www.sevenstamps.com) ]

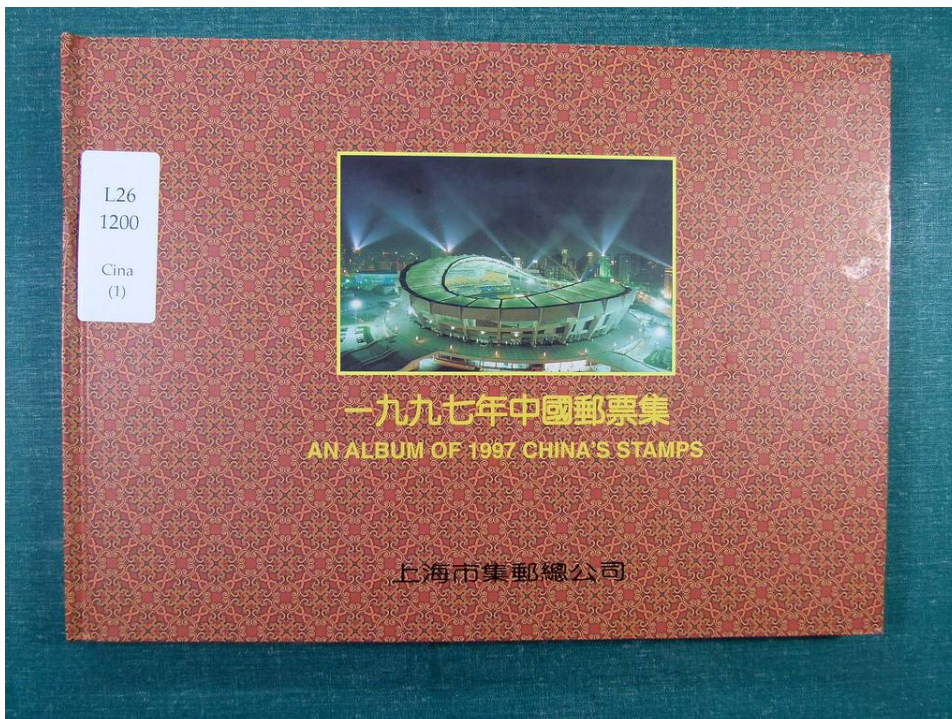




Foto nr.: 2



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



號: 1997-3  
套枚數: 1 枚  
套面值: 50 分  
行日期: 1997 年 1 月 1 日  
計 者: 李德福  
票規格: 27 × 40 毫米  
孔度數: 12 度  
張枚數: 28 枚  
別: 膠印  
刷 廠: 河南省郵電印刷廠  
-1)J 中國旅游年 50 分



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 Tiao



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

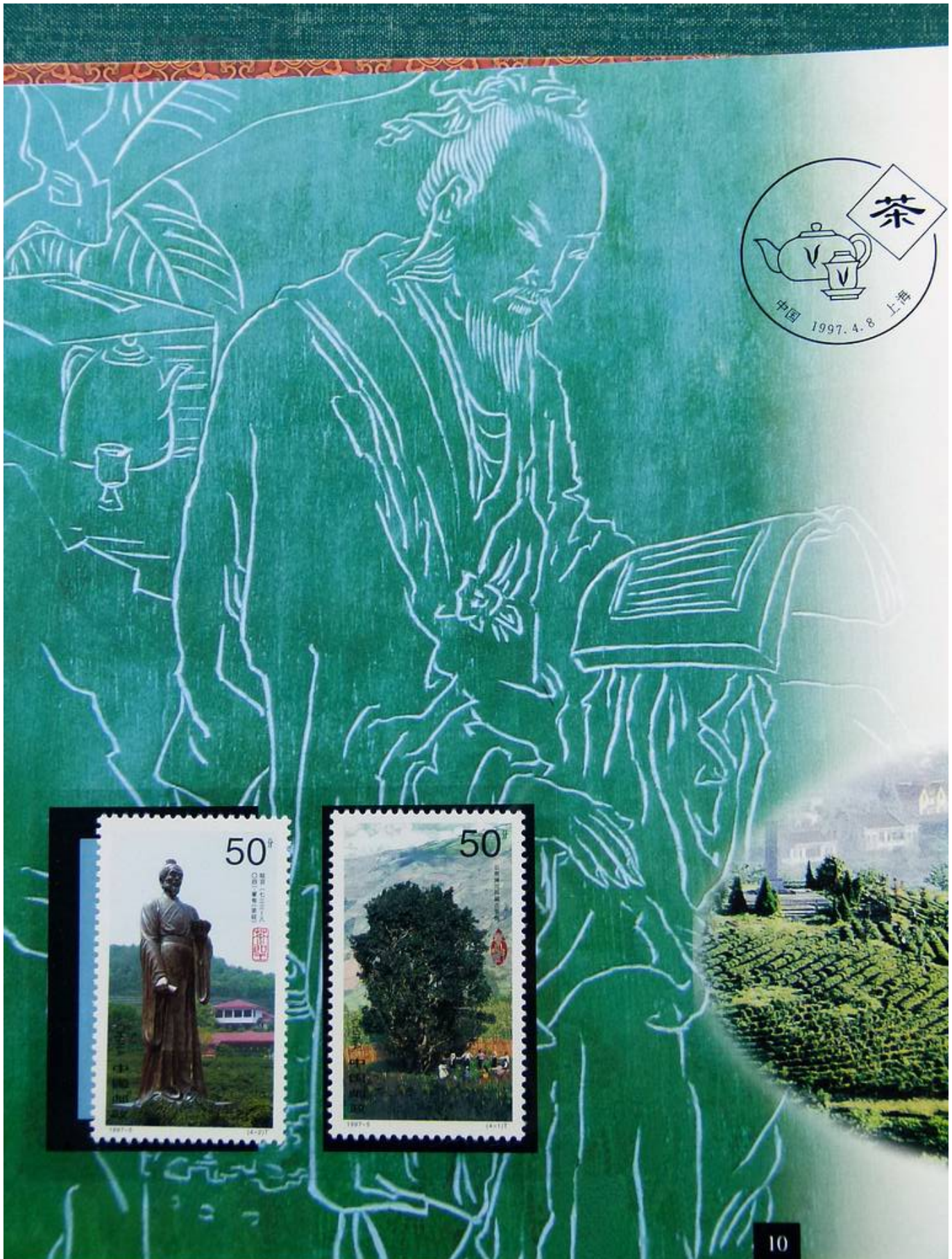




Foto nr.: 7



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 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 Chir 804), who is honored as the tea sage is the author of "Cha Jing" ("CI 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

sts 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

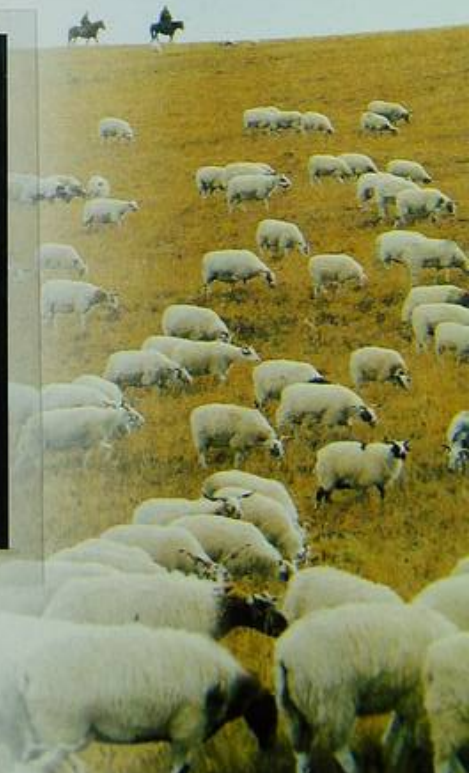


Foto nr.: 8

## 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  
 , 1947, the first ethnic autonomous region in China.  
 at, especially since the Third Plenary Session of the  
 le of the autonomous region have made significant  
 arty's Central Committee and guided by the Party's  
 ive Party committees, the people of all nationalities  
 , and achieving ever greater success in both socialist  
 nd animal husbandry have made an overall progress;  
 nsportation and telecommunications have developed rapidly while tourism  
 of all ethnic groups in the region have risen significantly.  
 d "Advance Bravely", the set of stamps display in decorative painting style  
 who hail the thriving development of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region



Foto nr.: 9





Foto nr.: 10

are Birds

designs 2:

ing  
ouse  
asant 50 fen  
540 fen

中国邮政 CHINA  
中国联合发行  
1997-7  
50 分

中国邮政 CHINA  
中国联合发行  
1997-7  
540 分

To com  
establishmen  
and Sweden  
Telecommunications of Chir  
Kingdom of Sweden jointly iss  
White-bellied Golden Pheas  
The white-bellied gold  
pheasant, is listed as a gra  
protection. It is a species indi  
the southwestern provinces  
south-eastern Tibet. It roosts  
meters above the sea and c  
undergrowth. The white-bellie  
quick, agile and very alert, b  
and grows to a length of abo  
bigger in size than the fema  
with a blue-green metallic  
neck, breast and back, the  
and orange in color. The belly is pure white. Because of its gorgeous plumage, with c  
called the "fair lady's pheasant", and becomes a famous kind of ornamental bird w



Foto nr.: 11



# 侗族建筑

# Architecture



The Dong Nationality is the descendants of the Han people in southeastern part of Guizhou Province. 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 is 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

“佛與脅侍菩薩”選自第127窟正壁龕主佛阿彌陀佛與兩菩薩觀世音

北魏時的石刻杰作。“脅侍菩薩與弟子”選自第121窟正壁釋迦佛的弟子和

塑組像，人物神

角的供養“女侍

像。層次豐富清

第12窟正壁主佛

的“珠圓玉潤”

“供養人”像，

轉向寫實，逼真

志 號：1997-

全套枚數：6枚

全套面值：700分

發行日期：1997

設計者：姜偉

郵票規格：30 ×



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·佛與脅侍菩薩

(6-2)T 北魏·脅侍菩薩與弟子

(6-3)T 西魏·女侍童

(6-4)T 西魏·佛

(6-5)T 北周·脅侍菩薩

(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

Values in set: 6

Denomination: 700 fen

Date of issue: June 13, 1997

Designer: Jiang Weijie, Li Qingfa

Size of stamps: 30 x 40 mm

Perforation: 12

Sheet composition: 50

Printing process: offset

Printer:

(6-1) T

(6-2) T

(6-3) T

(6-4) T

(6-5) T

(6-6) T

Henan Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Printing House

Buddha and Xieshi Bodhisattva of Northern Wei Dynasty 50 fen

Bodhisattva and Disciples of Northern Wei Dynasty 50 fen

Maid servant of Western Wei Dynasty 100 fen

Buddha of Western Wei Dynasty 150 fen

Bodhisattva of Northern Zhou Dynasty 150 fen

Servitor of Song Dynasty 200 fen



Foto nr.: 14

## Hong Kong's Return to the Motherland



志  
全套  
全套  
小册  
小册  
金笔  
金笔  
发行  
邮册  
(2-  
(2-  
小册  
金笔



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育場的雄姿。

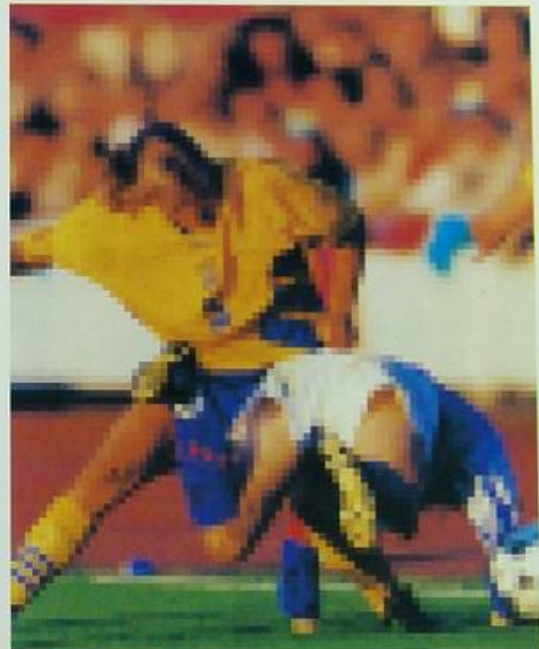




Foto nr.: 17

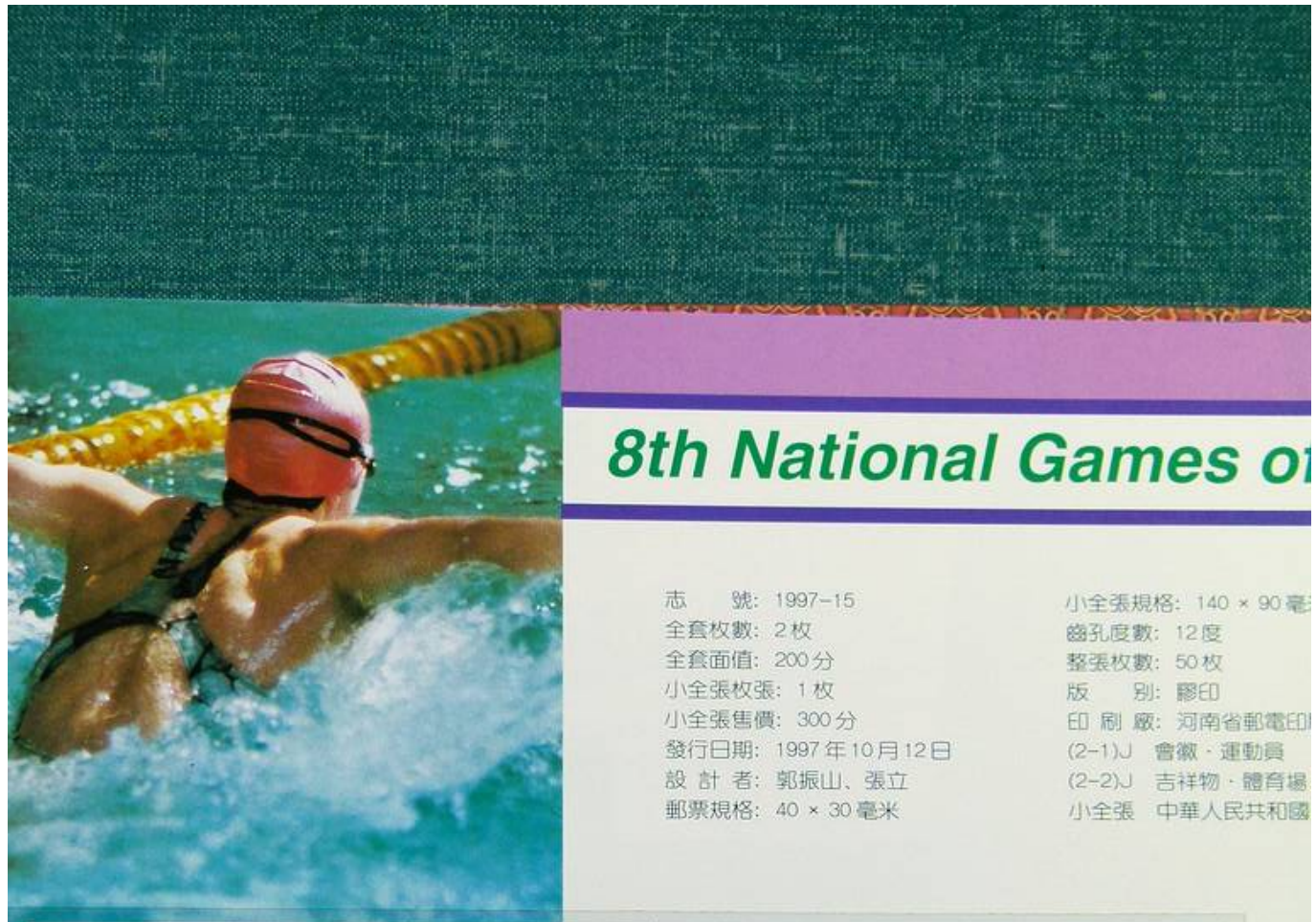


Foto nr.: 18

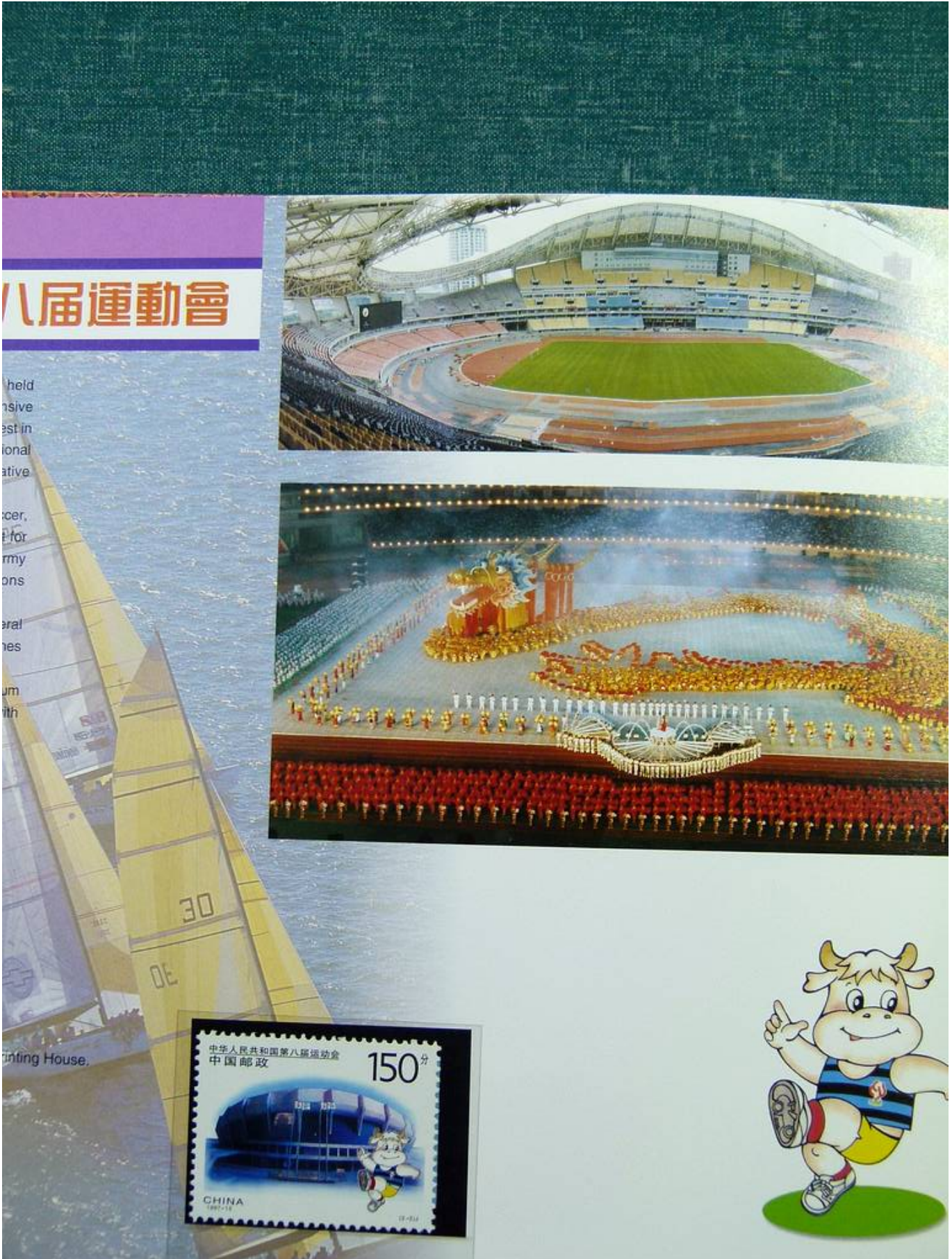






Foto nr.: 20

## 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
	Temples of Taihuai Town 40 fen
	Grand Hall of Nanchan Temple 50 fen
	East Grand Hall of Foguang Temple 50 fen
	Bronze Hall of Xiantong Temple 150 fen
	Grown of Bodhisattva 150 fen
	Zhenhai Temple 200 fen

- 40分 (6-1) T
- 50分 (6-2) T
- 50分 (6-3) T
- 50分 (6-4) T
- 150分 (6-5) T
- 200分 (6-6) T



Foto nr.: 21



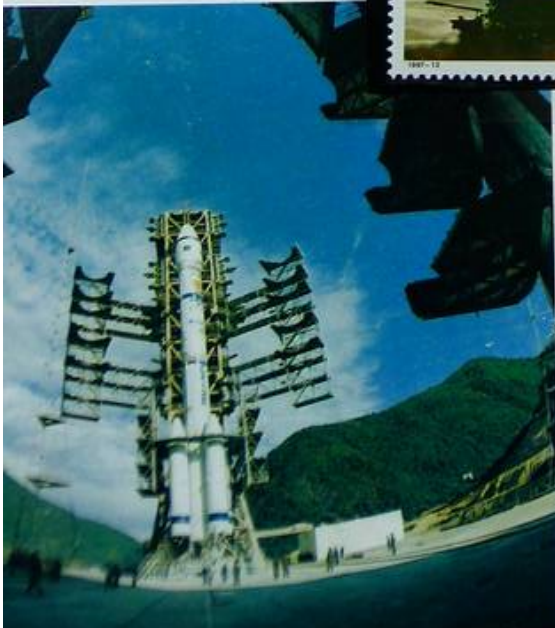


Foto nr.: 22

# 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 × 30mm  
 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

### 壽山石雕

壽山石為中國三大名石之一，產於福州壽山縣，石質堅潤，色彩斑斕，美而耐久，是收藏、雕刻之佳品。壽山石分田坑、水坑和山坑三大類100多種，其中以芙蓉、田黃、富貴為上品。壽山石雕刻術已有千年歷史，雕刻技法有鉅雕、圓雕、浮雕、透雕、鏤雕、鏤空雕和薄意等。

郵票展現的是壽山石雕中的藝術精品，“田黃秋韵”以薄意雕刻技法刻畫了《紅樓夢》中“寶釵讀《西廂記》”的情節，“犀牛沐日”選用圓雕塑造，色彩豐富的壽山石，刻畫了一頭在紅日下昂首奮蹄的犀牛，“醉人畫真”利用石材中的俏色，把鐵樹、蓬蓬龍和巴剎黃的壽山雕琢得淋漓盡致，形神兼備，“古香碧玉”巧妙地雕刻了玉蘭、秋菊、鐵樹、石榴、荔枝、蜜桃等，工藝精湛，直透天然。“乾隆鐘章”利用一整塊田黃石，雕刻成3枚印章，用鏈環連在一起，更稱絕世奇珍。

票 號：1997-15  
全套枚數：4枚  
全套面值：400分  
小 型 票：1枚  
小型張面值：800分  
發行日期：1997年6月17日  
設 計 者：任國強、程水生  
郵票規格：第一、二圖30×40毫米  
第三、四圖40×30毫米  
小型張外框規格：97×97毫米

小型張郵票規格：60×60毫米  
郵票枚數：12枚  
整張枚數：50枚  
版 別：膠印  
印 刷 廠：河南省郵電印刷廠  
(4-1)T 田黃秋韵 50分  
(4-2)T 犀牛沐日 60分  
(4-3)T 古香碧玉 150分  
(4-4)T 醉人畫真 150分  
小型張 乾隆鐘章 800分



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

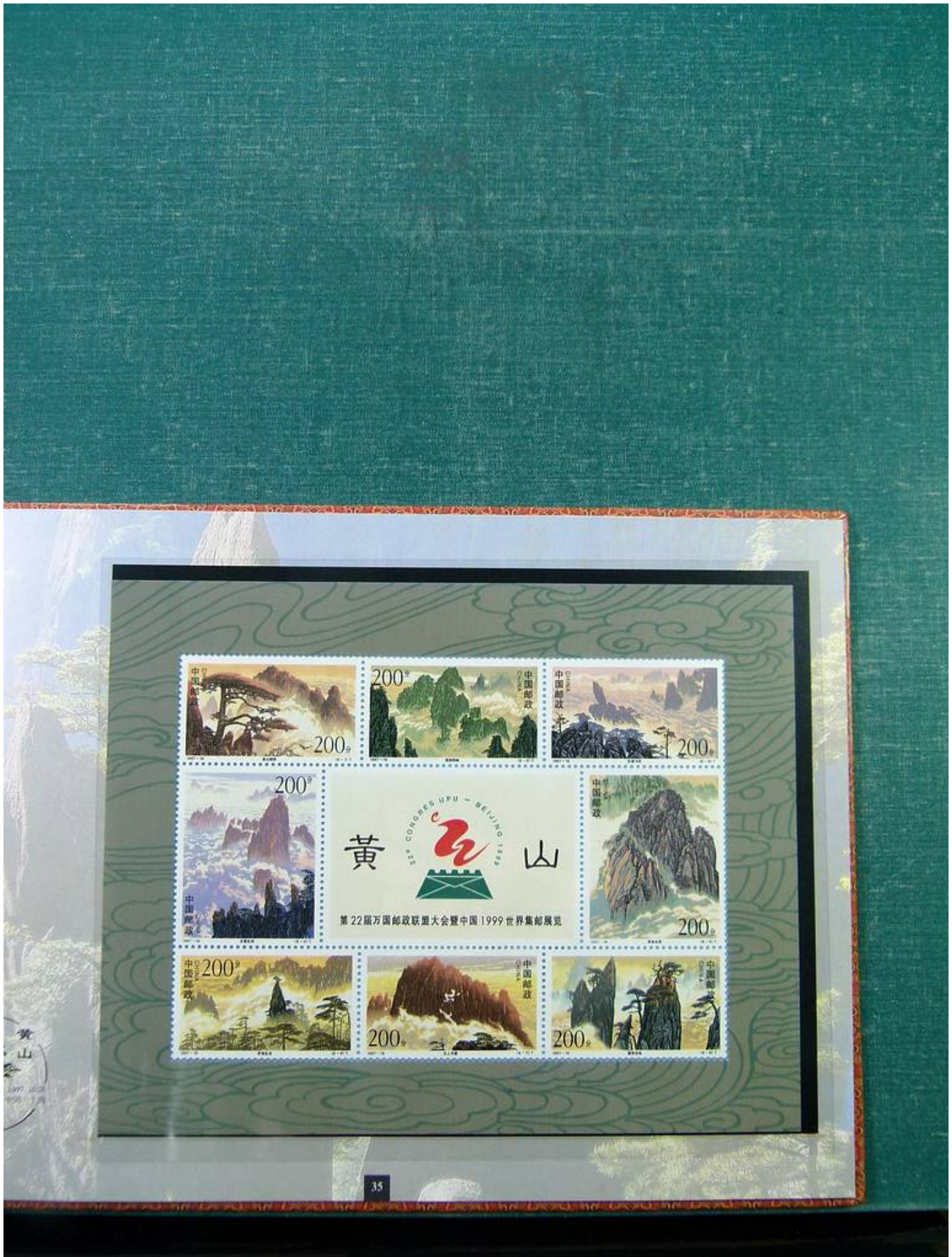




Foto nr.: 27



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。祈年殿是一座高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”.

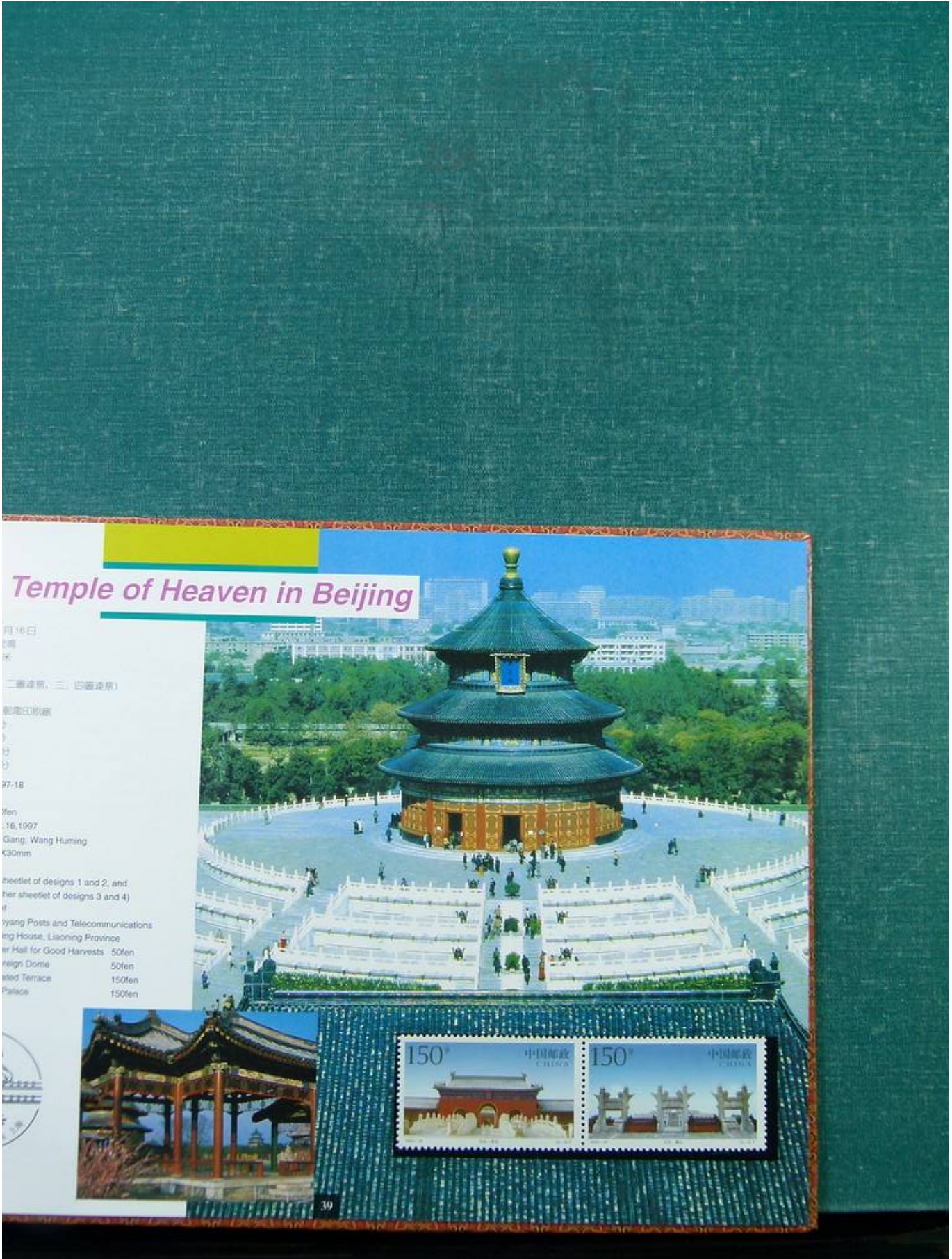
The stamps display some architectures such as Prayer Hall for Good Harvests, East Palace, Sovereign Dome and Mediated Terrace. Prayer Hall for Good Harvests is a big round hall 32 meters high with gold house top and three levels of double eaves. It was the place where emperors offered sacrifices to “God 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.: 29



### Temple of Heaven in Beijing

月16日  
米  
二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百

sheetlet of designs 1 and 2, and  
her sheetlet of designs 3 and 4)  
#  
yang Posts and Telecommunications  
ing House, Liaoning Province  
er Hall for Good Harvests - 50fen  
eign Dome - 50fen  
alled Terrace - 150fen  
Palace - 150fen





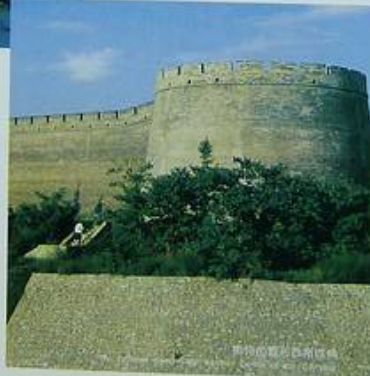
Foto nr.: 30



## 西安城牆

西安城牆是中國現存唯一完整的大型古城牆，建于明洪武三年至十一年（1370年 - 1378年），城池規模宏大堅固。后又經明清兩代屢次修繕加固。據實測，城垣周長11.9公里，高12米，城牆平均厚度16.5米，城內面積近12平方公里。

城牆四面開門，東為長樂門，西為安定門，南為永寧門，北為安遠門。四隅建有四座角樓，每門外設箭樓，內建城樓，兩樓之間建“瓮城”。城樓高33米，都是面寬七間，廣40米，歇山式屋頂，重檐回廊，氣勢雄偉。箭樓為單檐建築，內分四層，外向開48個窗，以利射擊。城牆內面建有馬道六處，為兵馬登城之用；外面建有敵臺（俗稱馬面），兩臺相距120米，恰為箭簇和火銃的有效射程，使攻城者三面受敵。城外還城垣寬20余米，深10余米，與城牆共同構成完整的防禦體系。現西安城牆尚存城樓、箭樓六座。它是研究古代城市建築和城防工程的重要實物資料。



志 號: 1997-19  
全套枚數: 4 枚  
全套面值: 400 分  
發行日期: 1997 年 10 月 24 日  
設計 者: 郭德慶  
郵票規格: 50 × 30 毫米  
齒孔數: 12 度  
整張枚數: 40 枚  
版 別: 膠印  
印 廠: 河南省郵電印刷廠  
(4-1)T 城樓 50 分  
(4-2)T 箭樓 50 分  
(4-3)T 敵臺 150 分  
(4-4)T 城臺 150 分








Foto nr.: 31



三年至十一年  
修繕加四。據實  
面積近12平方


為安遠門，四  
城。城樓高33  
。箭樓為軍機  
處，為兵馬  
調和火銃的有  
與城牆共同構  
古代城市建築

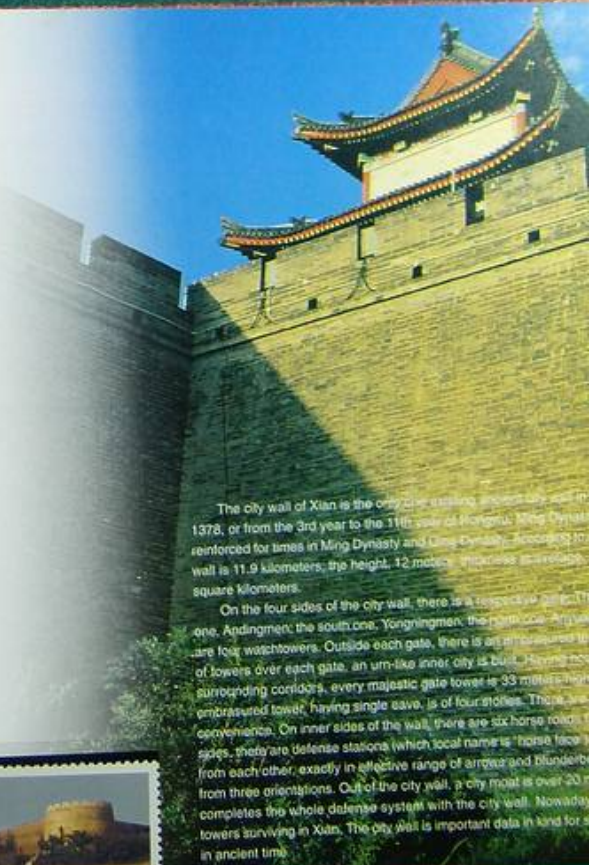


Serial number: 1997-19  
Values in set: 4  
Denomination: 400fen  
Date of issue: Oct 24, 1997  
Designer: Guo Xianlu  
Size of stamps: 50 X30mm  
Perforation: 12  
Sheet composition: 40  
Printing process: offset  
Printer: Henan Provincial Posts and  
Telecommunications Printing House

(4-1) T	Encelinte	50fen
(4-2) T	Embrasure Watchtower	50fen
(4-3) T	Enemy Watching Mound	150fen
(4-4) T	Corner Mound	150fen





The city wall of Xian is the only one existing in the world. It was built in 1378, or from the 3rd year to the 11th year of Hongwu, Ming Dynasty reinforced for times in Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty. According to the records, the wall is 11.9 kilometers, the height, 12 meters, the thickness is 12 meters, the area is 11.9 square kilometers.

On the four sides of the city wall, there is a temple of the gods. The north one, Andingmen; the south one, Yongningmen; the east one, Anningmen; the west one, Yanningmen. Outside each gate, there is an embrasure of towers over each gate, an um-like inner city is built. There are two surrounding corridors, every majestic gate tower is 33 meters high. The embrasured tower, having single eave, is of four stories. There are four watchtowers. On inner sides of the wall, there are six horse roads. On each side, there are defense stations (which local name is "horse face") from each other, exactly in collective range of arrows and blunders from three orientations. Out of the city wall, a city moat is over 20 meters wide. It completes the whole defense system with the city wall. Nowadays, the city wall towers surviving in Xian. The city wall is important data in kind for the study of the city in ancient time.

City Wall of Xi'an

Foto nr.: 32

## 澳門古迹



包括澳門  
人口約

珠氹市)  
行租占。  
勿遠安傳  
又成爲一  
經濟發

主人。是  
新益堂)  
塔。西  
華國考。  
的聯合  
主權。



中國郵政



中國郵政 CHINA

<p>志 號: 1997-20 全套枚數: 4 枚 全套面值: 500 分 發行日期: 1997 年 11 月 11 日 設 計 者: 任國強 圖案規格: 50 × 30 毫米 齒孔度數: 12.5 度</p>	<p>整張枚數: 40 枚 版 別: 膠印 印 刷 廠: 北京郵票廠</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>(4-1)T 澳門媽閣廟</td><td>50 分</td></tr> <tr><td>(4-2)T 澳門蓮花廟</td><td>100 分</td></tr> <tr><td>(4-3)T 澳門大三巴牌坊</td><td>150 分</td></tr> <tr><td>(4-4)T 澳門松山燈塔</td><td>200 分</td></tr> </table>	(4-1)T 澳門媽閣廟	50 分	(4-2)T 澳門蓮花廟	100 分	(4-3)T 澳門大三巴牌坊	150 分	(4-4)T 澳門松山燈塔	200 分	<p>Serial number: 1997-20 Values in set: 4 Denomination: 500 fen Date of issue: Nov. 11, 1997 Designer: Ren Guoqiang Size of stamps: 50 x 30 mm Perforation: 12.5 Sheet composition: 42 Printing process: offset Printer: Beijing Stamp Printing House</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>(4-1) T</td><td>Mage Temple of Macao</td></tr> <tr><td>(4-2) T</td><td>Lianfeng Temple of Macao</td></tr> <tr><td>(4-3) T</td><td>Dasanba Memorial Archway Macao</td></tr> <tr><td>(4-4) T</td><td>Songshan Beacon of Macao</td></tr> </table>	(4-1) T	Mage Temple of Macao	(4-2) T	Lianfeng Temple of Macao	(4-3) T	Dasanba Memorial Archway Macao	(4-4) T	Songshan Beacon of Macao
(4-1)T 澳門媽閣廟	50 分																	
(4-2)T 澳門蓮花廟	100 分																	
(4-3)T 澳門大三巴牌坊	150 分																	
(4-4)T 澳門松山燈塔	200 分																	
(4-1) T	Mage Temple of Macao																	
(4-2) T	Lianfeng Temple of Macao																	
(4-3) T	Dasanba Memorial Archway Macao																	
(4-4) T	Songshan Beacon of Macao																	



Macao is located near coast of the South China Sea, on the Pearl River in Guangdong Province, including Macao Island in a total area of 19 square kilometers with 200,000 people.

Macao, which ancient name was "Haojing", was part of Guangdong. In 1553, Portuguese colonialists took over Macao as a harbor for drying waterlogged cargoes. As the first harbor of Catholicism in the east, the casino city. In 1960s, it became a small but fastest economies growing areas in the Asia Pacific.

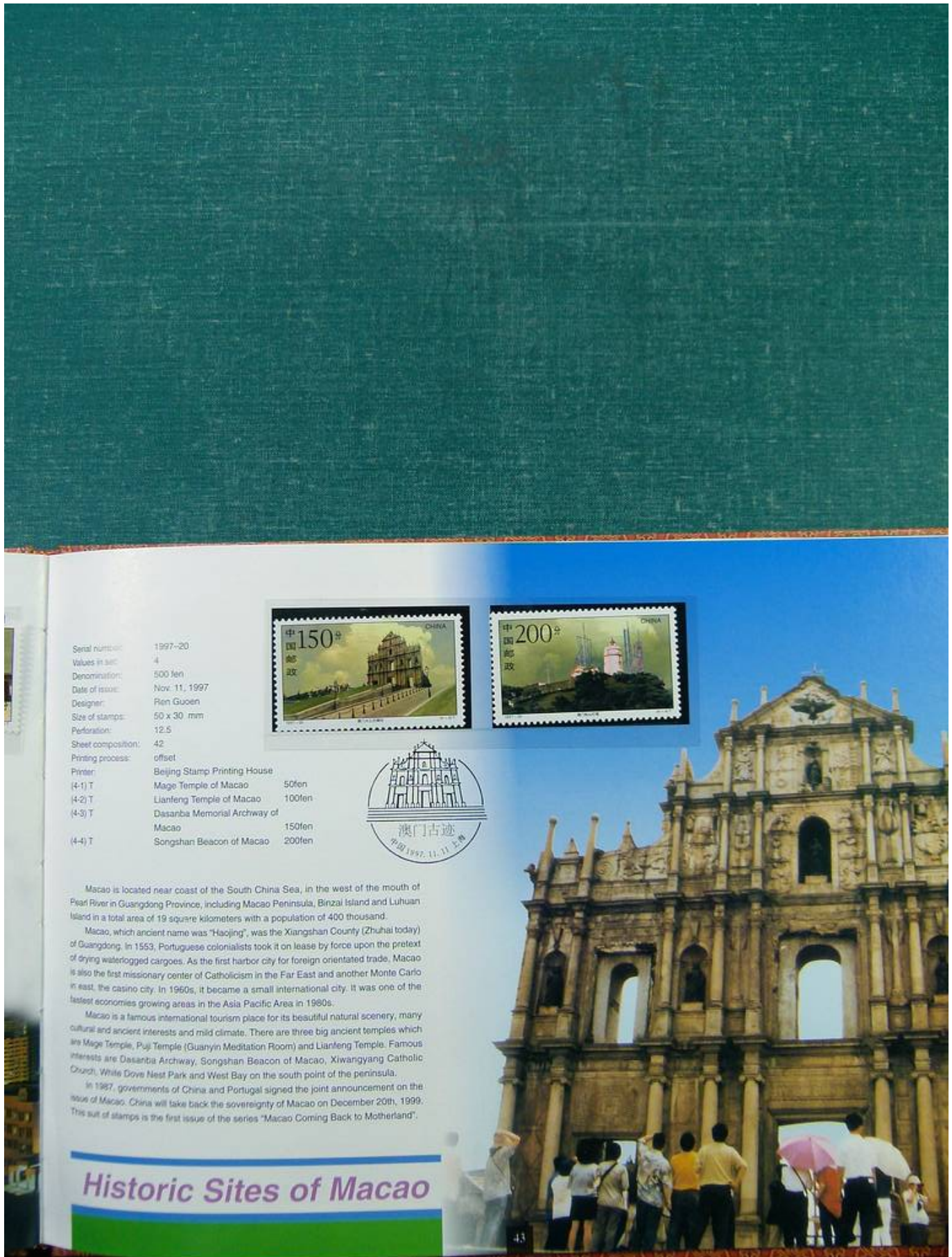
Macao is a famous international tourism place. The cultural and ancient interests and mild climate. The main interests are Mage Temple, Puji Temple (Guanyin Meditation Temple), Dasanba Archway, Songshan Beacon of Macao, Church, White Dove Nest Park and West Bay on the island.

In 1987, governments of China and Portugal issued the Joint Declaration on the Return of Macao to the People's Republic of China. This suit of stamps is the first issue of the series "Historic Sites of Macao".

## Historic Sites


42


Foto nr.: 33



Serial number: 1997-20  
 Values in set: 4  
 Denomination: 500 fen  
 Date of issue: Nov. 11, 1997  
 Designer: Ren Guoen  
 Size of stamps: 50 x 30 mm  
 Perforation: 12.5  
 Sheet composition: 42  
 Printing process: offset  
 Printer: Beijing Stamp Printing House

(4-1) T	Mage Temple of Macao	50fen
(4-2) T	Lianfeng Temple of Macao	100fen
(4-3) T	Dasanba Memorial Archway of Macao	150fen
(4-4) T	Songshan Beacon of Macao	200fen





Macao is located near coast of the South China Sea, in the west of the mouth of Pearl River in Guangdong Province, including Macao Peninsula, Binzai Island and Luhuan Island in a total area of 19 square kilometers with a population of 400 thousand.

Macao, which ancient name was "Haojing", was the Xiangshan County (Zhuhai today) of Guangdong. In 1553, Portuguese colonialists took it on lease by force upon the pretext of drying waterlogged cargoes. As the first harbor city for foreign orientated trade, Macao is also the first missionary center of Catholicism in the Far East and another Monte Carlo in east. the casino city. In 1960s, it became a small international city. It was one of the latest economies growing areas in the Asia Pacific Area in 1980s.

Macao is a famous international tourism place for its beautiful natural scenery, many cultural and ancient interests and mild climate. There are three big ancient temples which are Mage Temple, Pui Temple (Guanyin Meditation Room) and Lianfeng Temple. Famous interests are Dasanba Archway, Songshan Beacon of Macao, Xiwangyang Catholic Church, White Dove Nest Park and West Bay on the south point of the peninsula.

In 1987, governments of China and Portugal signed the joint announcement on the issue of Macao. China will take back the sovereignty of Macao on December 20th, 1999. This suit of stamps is the first issue of the series "Macao Coming Back to Motherland".

## Historic Sites of Macao

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  
 設計師: 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 燕青智撲李天柱 50分  
 (4-4)T 晁天富大敗官軍 150分  
 小型張 梁山英雄排座次 800分

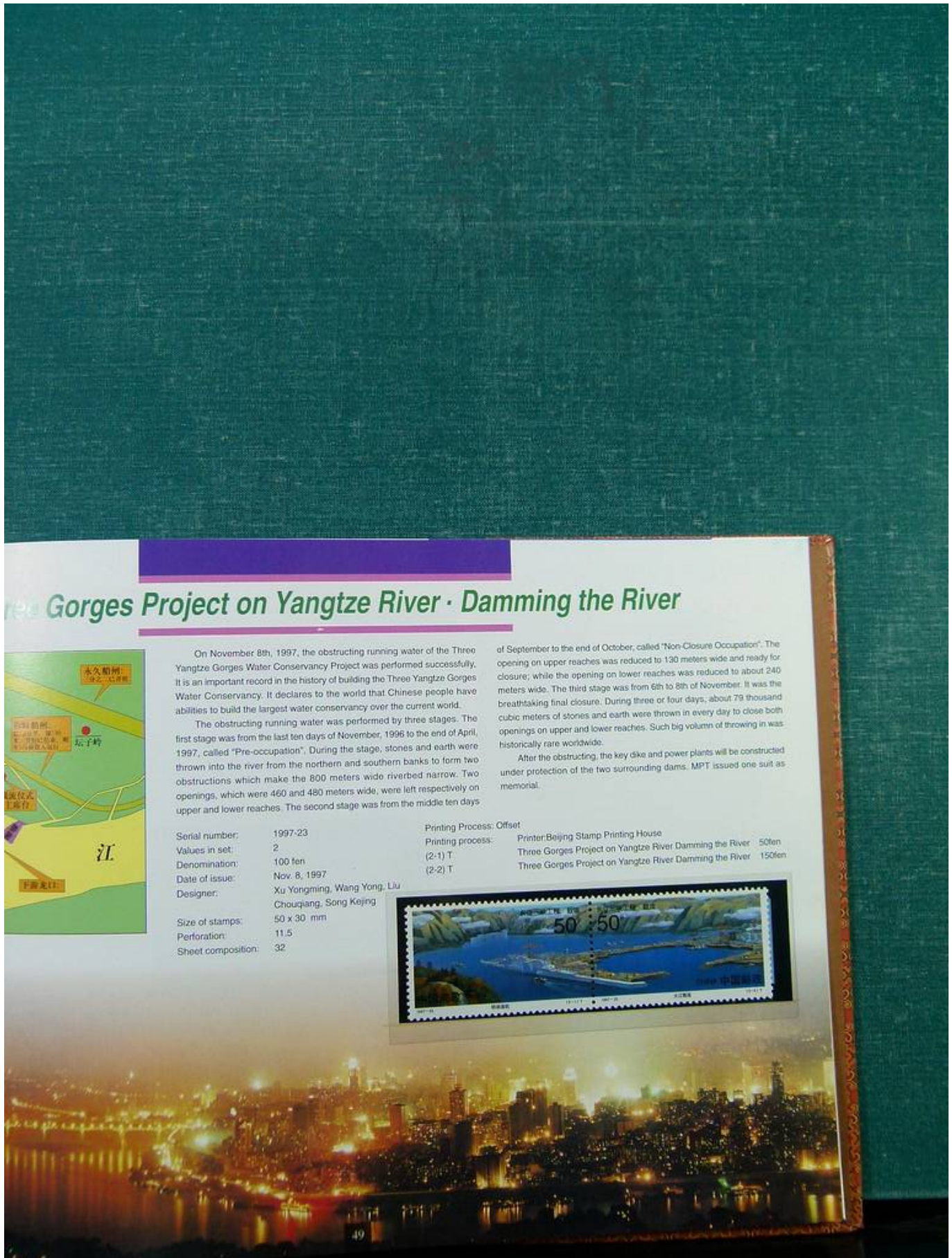
Serial number:	1997-21
Values in set:	4
Denomination:	290 fen
Souvenir sheet:	1
Denomination:	800 fen
Date of issue:	Dec. 22, 1997
Designer:	Zhou Fen
Size of stamps:	54 x 40 mm
Size of souvenir sheet:	60 x 90 mm
Size of souvenir sheet:	120 x 135 mm
Perforation:	11
Sheet composition:	28
Printing process:	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



Foto nr.: 37



Foto nr.: 38



## Three Gorges Project on Yangtze River - Damming the River



On November 8th, 1997, the obstructing running water of the Three Yangtze Gorges Water Conservancy Project was performed successfully. It is an important record in the history of building the Three Yangtze Gorges Water Conservancy. It declares to the world that Chinese people have abilities to build the largest water conservancy over the current world.

The obstructing running water was performed by three stages. The first stage was from the last ten days of November, 1996 to the end of April, 1997, called "Pre-occupation". During the stage, stones and earth were thrown into the river from the northern and southern banks to form two obstructions which make the 800 meters wide riverbed narrow. Two obstructions, which were 460 and 480 meters wide, were left respectively on upper and lower reaches. The second stage was from the middle ten days

of September to the end of October, called "Non-Closure Occupation". The opening on upper reaches was reduced to 130 meters wide and ready for closure; while the opening on lower reaches was reduced to about 240 meters wide. The third stage was from 6th to 8th of November. It was the breathtaking final closure. During three or four days, about 79 thousand cubic meters of stones and earth were thrown in every day to close both openings on upper and lower reaches. Such big volume of throwing in was historically rare worldwide.

After the obstructing, the key dike and power plants will be constructed under protection of the two surrounding dams. MPT issued one suit as memorial.

Serial number: 1997-23  
 Values in set: 2  
 Denomination: 100 fen  
 Date of issue: Nov. 8, 1997  
 Designer: Xu Yongming, Wang Yong, Liu Chouqiang, Song Kejing  
 Size of stamps: 50 x 30 mm  
 Perforation: 11.5  
 Sheet composition: 32

Printing Process: Offset  
 Printer: Beijing Stamp Printing House  
 Printing process: (2-1) T  
 (2-2) T  
 Three Gorges Project on Yangtze River Damming the River 50fen  
 Three Gorges Project on Yangtze River Damming the River 150fen





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，主要設備大都是從國外進口的。新中國成立后，取得了很大的成績，尤其是八十年代中以後，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

### 中國電信