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Nazione/Tipo: Asia e Oceania

Collezione Cina, su 2 Folder Ufficiali, dal 1993 al 1994, con francobolli nuovi ** non linguellati.

Prezzo: 40 eur

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Foto nr.: 2

吉祥郵票

(八十二年版)

長久以來，國人一直喜愛藉隱喻方式，表現出日常生活中祈求祥瑞平安的心理；而最通俗並普遍在各地民間社會流傳的，則是以動、植物或週遭器物的式樣和名稱，取其諧音轉化為各種吉祥話。



由於中國傳統觀念上對人生的四大追求，概為幸福、官祿、長壽及快樂，故這些「假音藉義」的吉祥話語，莫不與此相關。如以一條魚來代表「年年有餘」、用桔子和荔枝來意味「大吉大利」、藉喜鵲及梅花寓意「喜上眉梢」、以柿子與如意象徵「百事如意」等等。

甚至於，在對子女管教嚴厲的中國家庭裡，當春節期間孩子不慎打破碗盤時，父母親並不會像平常一般予以責罰，而僅一面掃除碎片，一面說聲「歲歲平安」而已。之所以如此，並非家長們縱容子女，主要是因為碎、歲發音相同，國人寧將原本不順遂的事件，轉化為祥瑞表徵罷了。



其他如連年如意、竹報平安、三陽開泰、福壽雙全、五福臨門等等的吉祥話，亦均有驅邪避凶、納福迎祥之功能。類此富有濃厚民族色彩的習俗，最常表現在中國新年裡作為掛飾、妝點之用的年畫，並因其兼具教育兒童、傳播歷史、增廣見聞等功能，故早已發展成為我國特有的民間藝術。

本局自民國八十年起，已連續兩次配合新春時期用郵和集郵之需，以富有古色古香特色的吉祥年畫為題，印行吉祥郵票，並同時推出郵票小冊。



THE AUSPICIOUS POSTAGE STAMPS (Issue of 1993)

Since ancient times, Chinese have loved to use metaphors to display their desire for peace and good fortune by giving auspicious meaning to animals, plants and common utensils as a result of their similarity in sound to words used in phrases describing good fortune.

For example, a fish is used to represent the phrase "surplus, year after year" (surplus and fish are homonyms in Mandarin). In a similar fashion, oranges and litchis are used to connote exceptional luck and great prosperity; and magpies and plum blossoms are used to mean "beaming with joy."

Some Chinese parents, usually quite strict, will go as far as not scolding children who break bowls and plates during the New Year. Sweeping up the shards, they say, "peace, year after year" because the Mandarin word for "year" sounds like "shard."

Other propitious phrases, such as "wishes met year after year," "a report home that all is well," "a surge of good luck," "happiness and longevity," and "the five good fortunes close at hand," all also have the function of expelling evil and welcoming good fortune. References were commonly made to such phrases in the New Year's prints that were used as ornamental hangings. Because these New Year's prints also had the feature of educating youth, of passing along knowledge of history and widening one's horizons, they long ago developed into one of the special folk arts of the Chinese people.

For the first time in 1991, this Directorate selected New Year's prints as a topic for stamps, and now again, on January 7 of this year, the directorate released stamps of Chinese New Year's prints of flowers that were traditionally put in windows. The ones selected made reference to four different auspicious saying: "satisfaction every year," "beaming with joy," "happiness and



Foto nr.: 3

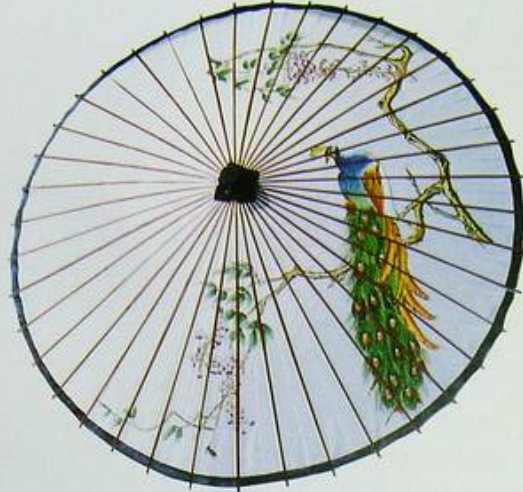
categories of crafts: religious, folk, aboriginal and local. The specific craft topics selected to be represented on the stamps included the "Clip & Paste" method of architectural embellishment, "Lanterns," "Pottery Jars," and "Oilpaper Umbrellas."

"Clip and Paste" is a craft of carving or inlaid relief that has long been passed down in China. This kind of carved ornamentation can be found in temples all over Taiwan. Most are made using colorful glazed tiles, glass, or sheets of acrylic, which are cut into various shapes and then pasted together into colorful depictions of birds, flowers or wild animals.

The craft of making lanterns, which are a must for weddings, funerals and festive occasions on Taiwan, has a long history behind it. Because "lantern" in Taiwanese sounds like the character for "son" in the phrase "to beget a son," it is of particular importance here.

A simple and endearing pottery jar has been selected as representative of aboriginal art. This kind of round-bottomed, bulging-bodied vessel with an out-turned lip and short neck, can be used for holding water, for storing objects, for cooking or for religious ceremonies. Members of such aboriginal tribes as the Ami, Rukai, Paiwan and Yami use it in their daily lives.

The oilpaper umbrellas of the Meinung area of Kaohsiung have been selected to represent local crafts. According to the Hakka tradition, because the Hakka word for paper sounds like the word for son, it is invested with the meaning of the phrase "having a male baby soon." Once the oilpaper umbrella is opened, revealing its round shape, it becomes representative of complete success and good fortune, and so it is often included in dowries.



臺南、鹿港等地；如今，則因其造型的可塑性強和色彩艷麗，已普遍應用於本島各地廟宇，成為臺灣廟宇建築的一大特色。面值三元五角這枚郵票的圖案，即取材自臺北萬華龍山寺。

燈籠，則是臺灣傳統婚喪喜慶與廟會中必備的民俗工藝；尤其「燈」的發音和閩南語中的「丁」相同，有「添丁生子」之意，故在本省更是別具意義。

一般而言，臺灣地區的燈籠，依骨架型式之不同，可分為泉州式和福州式兩種。其中，泉州式燈籠以竹篾編成，骨架呈圓柱或橢圓形；福州式燈籠又稱傘燈，是以竹筒剖切或可以折疊的傘狀骨架；無論如何，兩種燈籠都是在骨架外殼裱糊帽紗或棉紙，再予彩繪而成。

在原住民工藝的代表作方面，此次特選用造型質樸可愛的陶罐，予以特寫介紹。這種圓底鼓身、外翻唇而短頸的器皿，可供盛水、儲物、烹煮和祭典之用，為臺灣阿美、魯凱、排灣及雅美等族原住民日常生活不可或缺。

至於具有地方特色的工藝品，其典型代表為高雄美濃地區特產「油紙傘」。

按我國客家習俗，「紙」和「子」諧音，寓有「早生貴子」之意，且傘張開後呈現的圓形傘面，又象徵圓滿成功，乃吉祥表徵，故常作為嫁妝之用。近些年來，住在都市的人們，更為它鄉野純樸之美所吸引，常買來當室內擺飾。

(圖片提供／行政院文建會)



Foto nr.: 4

創世神話郵票

神話，是人類與自然抗爭的烙印，和原始時代社會生活的縮影。起先，這些玄秘、奇幻的神話，只能經由口耳相傳；有了文字記載，後人在閱讀神話時，才更明白自己的祖先來自何處，過著怎樣的生活，以及有著怎樣的思想。

而中國為世界四大文明古國之一，自古以來就有許多美麗豐富的神話；如《山海經》一書中，便保存了相當多可資反映中華民族博大堅忍、自強不息精神的神話故事。

為便於世人進一步瞭解我國多姿多采的歷史文化源頭，並闡揚民族自信心，本局將以一系列中國古代神話為題材，包含「創世神話」、「發明

神話」、「變形神話」、「樂園神話」、「海外諸國神話」等，規畫成專題郵票後，自八十二年二月六日起陸續推出。

為此系列郵票揭開序幕的，就是全套四枚，面值共新臺幣三十六元五角的「創世神話郵票」。

這套郵票敘述的重點，旨在說明天地如何形成，以及人類萬物從何而



THE CREATION STORY POSTAGE STAMPS

This Directorate has decided to issue a series of stamps on the subject of Chinese myths, including ones on the creation myth, the invention myth, the myth of the transformation, the myth of paradise, and the myth of the kingdom overseas. The first set, worth NT\$36 and on the creation myth, was released on February 6, 1993.

The enormous duty of creating heaven and earth and the myriad of beings was ascribed to two mythic beings: Pan Gu and Nu Wa. And so the four stamps take the following as their topics: "Pan Gu's creation of the universe," "Pan Gu's transmitting himself into all creatures," "Nu Wa's creating of human beings with pestled earth," and "Nu Wa's mending the sky with a smelted stone."

According to the record left in ancient books, heaven and earth were originally in a state of confusion and Pan Gu lived within. Because Pan Gu "changed himself nine times a day and grew ten feet a day," heaven and earth continued to grow with him, and after 18,000 years the clear Yang took to the skies and the murky Yin to the earth. And so, the NT\$3.5 stamp depicts Pan Gu as a strong man with spiky whiskers, pushing upward on the sky to let the sun, moon and stars appear.

The legend also describes how after Pan Gu died "his breath became the wind and cloud, his voice thunder, his left eye the sun and right eye the moon, his body became the five great mountains of the four directions, his blood became the rivers, his muscles



Foto nr.: 5



DRY POSTAGE

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became the rain." The NT\$5 stamp shows Pan Gu's four limbs becoming mountains and his body hair becoming the grass and trees. Likewise, the mythical stories of "smelting stone to mend heaven" and "creating man from the yellow earth" caused our ancestors to respects Nu Wa as the mother of the earth. The NT\$9 and NT\$19 stamps are commentaries on these two tales that have been passed down for generations.

來。按流傳久遠的傳說，開天闢地和生成萬物這兩項艱巨任務，都與神話中的人物：盤古、女媧有關，故四枚郵票的題材，分別為「盤古開天闢地」、「盤古化成萬物」、「女媧搏土作人」和「女媧鍊石補天」。

依我國古書的記載，相傳天地原本渾沌不開，盤古則生於其中。由於盤古「一日九變、日長一丈」，天、地方隨之昇高與增厚一丈；如此經一



萬張的偉丈夫，以單足內張動，撐開天地，使日月星辰定。

傳說中盤古開天闢地後化身為江河山嶽，高成萬里，變為雷霆，左眼為日，右眼為月，四肢五體為四極五嶽，血液為江河，筋脈為地里，肌肉為田土，髮髯為星辰，皮毛為草木，齒骨為金石，精髓為珠玉，汗流為雨澤」等等；而面值五元郵票的主圖，即在表示盤古的四肢逐漸化為山岳，毛髮則化為草木之情景。

同樣的，在神話故事中「鍊五色石以補天」和「搏黃土學以為人」的女媧，也早被我上古祖先尊為「大地之母」；面值九元和十九元的兩枚郵票，畫面上即以這兩項攸關人類綿延不絕的神話為題，做了最佳註解。

(圖片提供／中央圖書館)



Foto nr.: 6



The content of each respective stamp was as follows: a pair of Mandarin ducks playing together in the water, which symbolizes lovers; a Chinese unicorn, which symbolizes the birth of a son; a deer, which is linked with advancement in rank and position; and a crane, which is symbolic of longevity. These designs, with their auspicious meanings, are respectively suitable for being given at wedding celebrations, at the birth of a male child, at the time of a promotion or for a major birthday.

On September 29, a second set of four stamps was released with a face value planned at NTS\$31.5. Their designs are taken from four kinds of implements and take as their starting point the legend of the so-called "four gods" or "four spirits." The classical Chinese divided animals into the categories of "flying, walking, crawling and swimming" or "heaven, earth, water and soil." These were represented by four spirits: the Green Dragon, the White Tiger, the Red Bird and the Black Turtle and Snake.

天、地、水、土等性狀特徵與活動範圍，將動物分成鳥、獸、蟲、魚四大類別；這四大類動物中的代表，即為四靈，也就是青龍、白虎、朱雀和玄武。
(圖片提供／林磐聲)



繪圖者：林磐聲
Designer: Lin Pang-soong

Foto nr.: 7

and its leaves usually float on the water's surface. Its flowers are in bloom for a long time (from the end of spring to early winter) and come in various colors, the most common of which are shades of yellow, white, purple, red and blue.

The water hyacinth, a perennial, is known in Chinese as the "cloth bag water lily" because the leaf stem bulges up like a ball or a cloth sack to help it float on the water. It flowers in the summer or fall, and its stem is thick and erect. Its petals have eye-shaped patterns on them, and so it is also called "the phoenix-eyed water lily."

The Taiwan cow lily, unique to the island, can now only be seen in a few ponds in Taoyuan County. Its numbers are few, and it still awaits stronger efforts in conservation. It has a bulky subterranean stem and blooms from early summer to late autumn.



物，於三月十二日我國植樹節這天，發行「花卉郵票—水中花」一套。

此次登上郵票舞臺的三種花卉，其生長習性特殊，有沈水而生者，有挺水而立，或浮水而出者，唯均屬多年生草本植物，且皆能在清澈水面上含蕊吐芳。

如俗稱「金銀蓮」或「午時蓮」的睡蓮，其地下莖藏於水底的泥土中，葉片通常浮於水面；開花期頗長，約在春末至初冬之間，花色繁複，常見者有黃、白、紫、紅、藍、乳黃等色。

布袋蓮，此種多年生草本植物所以得名，係因它的葉柄能鼓脹如布袋或氣球，以漂浮於水面之故；此植物於夏、秋季時期開花，花莖粗大而直立，花瓣中還有如眼睛般的花紋，故

又稱「鳳眼蓮」。

而本島特產的臺灣萍蓬草，目前僅在桃園縣境的部分池塘尚可得見少數野生個體，唯數量極稀，有待加緊保護和復育；這種臺灣特有水中花卉，地下莖粗大呈匍匐狀，約在初夏至深秋時節開花。（圖片提供／鄭元春）



繪圖者：洪幸芳
Designer: Hung Hsin-fang

Foto nr.: 8



(八十二年版)

「小皮球，香蕉油，滿地
開花二十一，二五六，二
五七，二八二九三十一……」在由橡
皮筋串連而成，正擺盪不停的繩弧中



，孩子們的童稚之心，也跟著穿梭、
飛躍，並從中學到身體的節奏感、
協調性和反應力，甚至體驗出人與人
之間的良好互動關係；這也正是我國
自古以來，許多質樸可愛的童玩，在
為孩童帶來歡笑之餘，所隱含的教育
價值。

為喚起國人重視傳統童玩的功能
和教育意義，本局自民國八十年起，
已先後選用兩批計八種具中國鄉土風
格的童玩，印成郵票，且各方風評甚
佳，咸認有助於協助現代兒童，在量
產玩具和電子遊樂器盛行的今天，回
歸自然，並可促使年長的一代，重溫
孩提時期溫馨之回憶。

為此，特續以「門腰力」、「跳

」等四種簡單樸實的童玩，印製八十
二年版童玩郵票一套，於八十二年四
月二十日發行。

事實上，這四種童玩使用的材料
，均隨手可得，且簡單易做，卻能激
發兒童無限的想像空間；而在利用這
些簡易童玩的遊戲過程中，更可培養
孩童的耐心和毅力。

如只要一根繩索，在一小片空地
上即可玩開來的門腰力，對峙雙方如
何在繩子的收放之間，讓對手失去身
體平衡，而移動腳步，靠的不但是腰
力及手勁，還得加上巧思。

同樣的，幾個蛋黃般大小的沙包
，就夠讓小女生們消磨半天；而看來
平淡無奇的各種丟、拾沙包之動作，
若不能先學到「靜如處子，動如脫兔
」，還真耍不起來呢！

此外，竹蜻蜓這種外型毫不起眼
的小玩藝兒，雖不過是一根竹棍和竹
片組合而成，但若想使其飛得高又遠
，非但要懂得搓轉之技巧，連當作螺



CHILDREN AT PLAY POSTAGE
STAMPS (Issue of 1993)

"Little ball banana oil," goes the
children's rhyme. "full of blossom 21,
2-5-6, 2-5-7, 28, 29, 31..." From the
constant swinging of a rope made from
rubber bands, these children gain a sense of
rhythm, coordination and timing and learn
social skills. Besides delighting children,
traditional Chinese children's games also
have their educational value.

Beginning in 1991 this Directorate has
twice printed sets of stamps on traditional
children's games, covering eight games in
all. The reaction from all quarters has been
good. People believe that in this age of mass
produced toys and electronic games stamps
on such a topic help children return to nature
and let grown-ups relive warm memories of
childhood.

To the same purpose, this Directorate on
April 20, 1993 released a new set of
children's games stamps, on the following
four topics: waist-strength duelling, rubber
band jumping, bamboo dragon fly twist
flying and sandbag tossing.

In fact, the materials used for these four
children's toys are all readily available today.
They're easy to make, and they can excite
children's imagination. While playing with
these simple toys, children will learn to be
patient and persevering.

For example, waist-strength duelling
requires just a rope connecting two children's
waists and a small space. They face off, each
figuring out how--by pulling and releasing
pressure--to make their respective opponent
lose his balance and move his feet. It's a test
of wits as well as strength.

Similarly, a few sandbags each about the
size of an egg yolk are enough to make
young girls fritter away half the day. If
you're not as quick as lightning, you won't
be able to win!

And while bamboo dragonflies are



Foto nr.: 9



旋槳用的竹片該怎麼削切，可也是一門大學問。

無論如何，孩子們愉悅的容顏，正寄託了我們對未來的無限希望，本局印行系列童玩郵票，如能引起廣大家長們的重視，並因此對稚齡孩童的玩具，多加關切，則新一代中國主人翁有福了。

(圖片提供／童瑾)



繪圖者：曹俊彥
Designer: Tsao Chun-yen

seemingly unremarkable, made only of one thin stick and one flat piece of bamboo, if you want to make one fly high and far, you not only have to twist well but you've got to cut the bamboo just right for the propeller.

The joyful expressions of children hold our greatest hopes for the future. This Directorate has printed this series of stamps of children at play in order to get parents to take more care about their children's toys so that they can have the happiest of childhoods.



Foto nr.: 10

Located between the Yulong Snow Mountain and the Hapa Snow Mountain, the Jumping Tiger Gorge is the most precipitous point of the Jinsha River. Over the 16 kilometer long gorge, the river drops 220 meters. In the middle of the river are giant rocks standing firm that legend says a wild tiger once used to jump across the river. This legend is the origin of the gorge's name.

In addition, there is the first of the Three Gorges, the Chutang Gorge, which is also known as the Kwei Gorge. Starting at the Kwei Gate of Szechwan's Paiti and going to Wushan's Tahsi, it is altogether eight kilometers long, the most spectacular of the Three Gorges. The stamp depicts the gorge's sheer cliffs and billowing waves.

Near the Three Gorges of the Yangtze, there is a tributary of the river with excellent scenery named the Taning River. In Wushan County, on the lower stretches of this river, are the Small Three Gorges: the Dragon Gate Gorge, Pawu Gorge and the Titsui Gorge. The beautiful scenery of fast-moving water and cliffs that seem to stretch to the sky are depicted on this stamp.



山大溪爲止，全長八公里，爲三峽中最雄偉者；郵票上描述的，即是峽中山勢挺拔，江水澎湃的景緻。

長江三峽附近，有一條風景秀麗的支流名爲大寧河，此河下游在巫山縣境內，有龍門峽、巴霧峽和滴翠峽，合稱小三峽；郵票上所表現的，正是峽中水流湍急，絕壁擎天的美景。

(圖片提供／楊恩生)

虎跳峽，位於玉龍雪山和哈巴雪山之間，爲金沙江中最險峻的峽谷；全長十六公里的虎跳峽，前後落差達二二〇公尺，江水流到此处，得連續通過十餘處陡坡，以致急流飛瀉，勢不可擋；江中巨石兀立，相傳曾有猛虎躍江而過，故而得名。

此外，名列三峽之首的瞿塘峽，別稱夔峽，自四川白帝城之夔門至巫




繪圖者：楊恩生
Artist: Yang En-sheng

設計者：孫心瑜
Designer: Sun Hsin-yu



Foto nr.: 11

長江風光郵票

繼民國七十二年的「蒙藏風光郵票」之後，為宣揚我國大陸山河之美，本局特再以長江自然風貌為題，印製「長江風光郵票」一套，於五月十五日發行。

名列我國第一大河川的長江，發源於青康藏高原唐古拉山主峰，海拔六、五四三公尺的姜根迪如雪山南側冰川，即沱沱河的源頭；由青康藏高原奔流而下，並劈開重巒迭嶂的雲貴高原後，通過雄偉壯麗的三峽，開始它浩浩蕩蕩、一瀉千里的平原之旅；



最後，這條蜿蜒九省的巨龍，結束其長達六千三百公里之旅程，由江蘇省注入東海。

這套總面值為新臺幣二十六元的郵票，選用長江源地區、長江第一灣、虎跳峽、瞿塘峽及小三峽等五處在地形、地貌和自然景觀上各具特色的長江勝景為題材，予以介紹。

其中，長江的發源地，也就是沱沱河，因海拔高度達六千多公尺，為全球大河起源中最高者，故畫面上即以該地區冰雪和礫石交錯，而涓涓細流漫溢其間的景色為主圖。

而長江自青海玉樹至四川宜賓這段，又稱金沙江；此河流到雲南石鼓附近，突然甩開併肩南流的瀾滄江與怒江，急轉百餘度後，改向東北流去；這段氣勢磅礴的大彎道，人稱「長江第一灣」；郵票上就將全灣壯觀的風貌，以彩筆呈現出來。

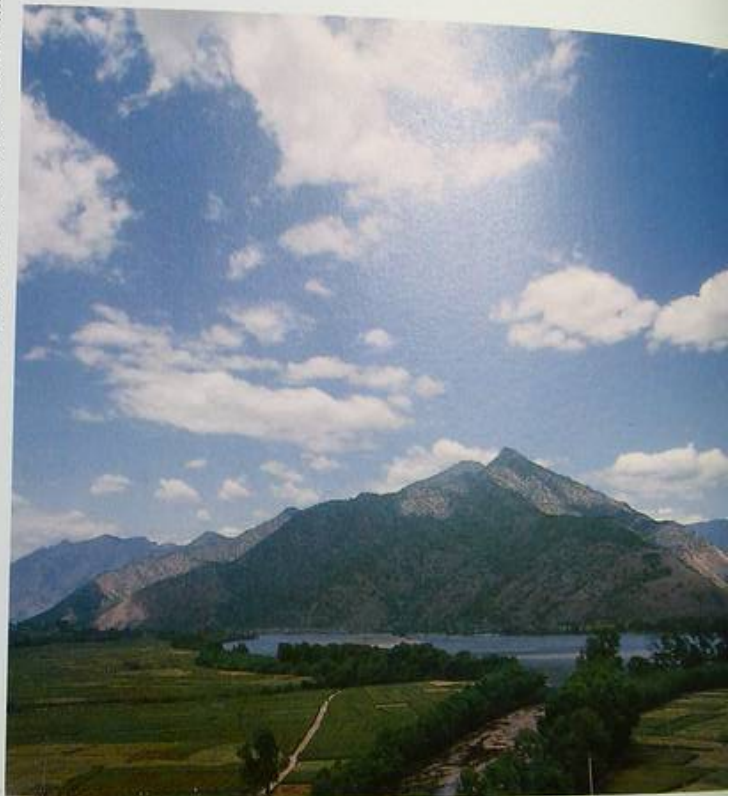


YANGTZE RIVER POSTAGE STAMPS

On May 15 this Directorate released a set of stamps on the scenery of the Yangtze River, which winds 6,300 kilometers through nine provinces before emptying into the China Sea in Chiangsu.

With a total value of NT\$26, the stamps in this set depict five scenes: the origin of the Yangtze, the most abrupt turn of the Yangtze, the Jumping Tiger Gorge, the Chutang Gorge, and the Small Three Gorges.

The Toto River, the source of the Yangtze, is -- at an altitude of over 6,000 meters -- the highest source of any world river. The scene depicting the source of the river shows an intermingling of ice and snow and water between them.



The section of the river from Chinghai to Yiping in Szechwan is known as the Chinsha (or Gold Sand) River. At the first sharp turn of the river hits Shihku in Yunnan, it suddenly turns some 100 degrees to the northeast. This section of the river has numerous sharp turns. This "great turn" is known as the most magnificent. Its magnificence is captured in this stamp.

Foto nr.: 12

group selected two especially outstanding. One of these, "Against Noise Pollution" by Yen Chao-min, an underclassman at Taipei County's Sanchung Elementary School, is on a stamp with a face value of NT\$55. On the stamp there is a juxtaposition of the beautiful sounds of music with the high decibel sounds of a horn, showing how children loathe noise pollution and hope that beautiful music can make their lives happier. The other stamp, with a face value of NT\$17, was painted by Hu Hui-chun, who was then a student at Miaoli County's Chaonan Junior High and now attends Fuhsing Vocational High School. It is titled "My Home Is Green Conscious." From the family of four peacefully and happily together, the verdant interior and the beautiful view out the window, we can see that the creator is stressing the importance of the quality of residential spaces.



之胡慧君同學的作品，主圖為「我家在綠意裡」；由畫面上一家四口和樂融融的情景看來，作者顯係以室內的綠意盎然，及窗外美好景色，強調出人類居住空間品質的重要性。

(圖片提供／行政院環保署)



繪畫比賽，總計有四萬多位同學參賽，歷經初選、複選與決選，共選出五十八幅特優作品；而最後由本局郵票設計審核小組甄選為郵票圖案的兩幅，則是其中的佼佼者。

其中，面值新臺幣五元的郵票，係由臺北縣三重國小低年級的小朋友顏兆敏所繪的「拒聽噪音」；畫面上經由對比方式，以小提琴美妙的音樂，和大喇叭高分貝之音量，表達出孩童們難以忍受噪音的心聲，並期盼透過美好音樂，使生活過得更為愉快。

另一枚面值十七元的郵票，則是原為苗栗縣南國中現就讀復興商工



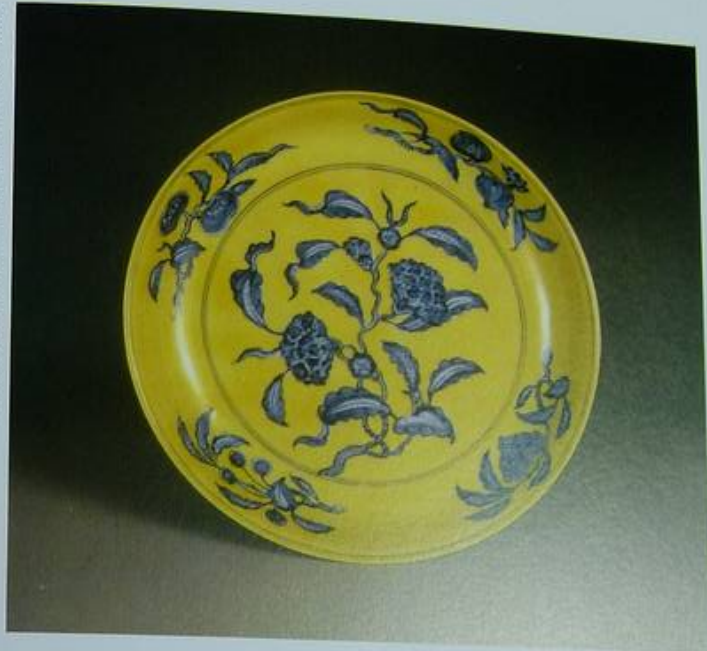
Foto nr.: 13

the metal oxides underneath return to their original physical state, revealing their beautiful colors.

The three-colored, five-colored and *t'ou ts'ai* (or fighting color) styles, which are all based on the *chinghua* techniques, make use of other glazes and complex production methods.

Three-colored porcelain uses a under-glazed *chinghua* base, but then colors are added on top of the glaze to make combination-colored porcelain. Usually, the blue part of the pattern was painted on first, and then the work was placed in the kiln for firing. Then on top of the glaze, other colors such as yellow or green are added to complete the pattern and it is once again put in a low-temperature kiln. In five-colored porcelain extra colors, such as red and purple, were added.

For *t'ou ts'ai* the firing process differs in that for *t'ou ts'ai* porcelain colors are added directly on top of the blue silhouettes or lines, whereas in three-colored or five-colored porcelain, the blue and the other



colors are applied later, after being glazed.

With a total value of NTS24.5, the four stamps feature four *t'ou ts'ai* porcelain cups: one with human figures, one with chickens, one with flowers and fruits, and one with a dragon. All of them were made during the rule of Ch'eng Hua in the Ming Dynasty (from 1465-1487), a golden era for porcelain.

通常，是先用青料畫好部分花飾，置入窯中先行燒製成型，再用釉上彩料如綠彩或黃彩等，以加彩或點彩手法，補足原先未完成的圖案，重行放進低溫窯再次燒造。至於五彩，其製作方式和三彩相同，唯使用的彩料多了礬紅、紫等色。

而燒法與三彩、五彩大同小異的鬥彩，最主要的差別，在於鬥彩的花飾，是以彩料填入青料畫成的輪廓或線條上，併合成的整體圖樣；而三彩、五彩，其青花和彩料的圖案係分段完成，再行組合。

總面值為新臺幣二十四元五角的這套郵票，所選主圖，包含鬥彩人物盃、鬥彩雞缸盃、鬥彩花果盃和鬥彩團龍盃等四件國寶古物，都產製於明成化(1465-1487)年間；事實上，明成化朝在我國官窯瓷器發展方面，也是成就最高的一個時期。

(圖片提供/國立故宮博物院)



Foto nr.: 14

tions in bench work and molds, and there were two performance competitions in Chinese cooking and *Ch'i p'ao's*. This year's was larger in scope than all previous competitions.

The four stamps in the set, with a total value of NT\$29.5, take the following four topics as their motifs: art designing, CNC machining, carpentry and electric welding. These stamps combined with the competitions display the respect and joy that Chinese have for their professions and the determination that they have "to make tomorrow even better." Because the youth of this country have the proper working attitude of going all out in doing their work to the best of their abilities, the Republic of China will continue to raise its productivity to create another economic miracle on the world stage.

舉辦以來，規模最大的一屆。

面值共新臺幣二十九元五角的這套郵票，內容分別為美工、電腦數值控制機械加工、木工及鐳工等四項技能；郵票上，透過參賽者全神貫注的表情，和熟練精準的技巧，彰顯了中

國青年敬業、樂業的職業倫理觀念，以及追求「明天要更好」的決心。也因中國青年普遍有竭盡所能、全力以赴的正確工作觀，我國方得以繼續促進產業升級，在國際舞臺上，再創經濟奇蹟。
(圖片提供/林晉傑)

繪圖者：林俊良
Designer: Lin Chun-liang

繪圖者：馮一鳴
Designer: Feng Yi-ming

Foto nr.: 15



而由九元票的父女剪影圖看來，亦讓人對父教影響子女心智及人格發展，可謂至深且巨。

而四枚郵票的背景圖案，則藉由一棵小樹苗從茁壯、開花以迄結果的歷程，隱喻父親對子女的殷殷寄盼，期望他們都能長大成材。

無論如何，子女在成長過程中，父親皆扮演著舉足輕重的角色；如《三字經》中「養不教，父之過；教不嚴，師之惰」的一句警言，便充分顯示出家庭教育與學校教育同樣重要，及為人父者對子女教養的重責大任。

(圖片提供／台北市政府新聞處)



繪圖者：霍鵬程
Designer: Huo Peng-cheng

to applaud. What an illustration of family happiness.

The NTS9 stamp, showing the backs of a father and daughter, shows the importance of a father's instruction in the development of his child's intellect and character.

The four stamps use the history of a small tree, showing it grow strong and tall, and then showing it flower and its fruit ripen. It thus suggests the hopes parents have for the success of their children.

In the process of their children's development, fathers play an important role. "Rearing without instruction is the father's fault; instruction without discipline shows that the teacher was lazy." This line of poetry shows that education at home and at school are equally important. Fathers have an important duty in the raising of their children.



Foto nr.: 16



To Chin was from what is now Chiangsu, but it is unclear when he was born or died. Whether painstakingly precise or smoothly elegant, his work was always marvelous. There was great variety to his subject matter. His paintings of scenery and flowers and birds were all superb, but his paintings of people were most outstanding.

In looking at antiques, besides enjoying the beauty of their shape, Chinese literati often go a step farther to discuss their origin, thinking of the ancients' rules of rites and music. In the painting, a group of people are clustered around a table, on which are a variety of antique objects, such as bells, ceremonial tripods, pots, bowls, blue porcelain, candlesticks and incense burners. Those viewing these antiques reveal a spirit of concentration and enjoyment.

The entire painting has been printed on one sheet, with the four stamps (which progress diagonally in step-like fashion) framing different characters in the painting. This release is the first of its kind in the history of this country's postage stamps.

此畫作者杜堇為明丹徒(今江蘇鎮江)人,生、卒之年不詳;其作品散見於明成化、弘治年間,畫風或工整細緻,或飄逸瀟灑,莫不曼妙多姿;畫作題材廣泛,山水、花鳥無一不精,最擅長人物畫,以其筆法細膩,而獲有「白描第一高手」的美喻。

玩古,又稱「博古」,其「博」字意指考證;我國文人玩古,除品賞古器的造形之美外,也常進一步探討其淵源,和緬懷古人的禮樂制度。在這幅絹本設色畫裡,幾名主、配角人物,位置之安排和陪襯的庭園景觀,組合成緊湊的畫面,故畫面留白雖少

,卻不覺繁瑣瑣碎。畫案正中一張長桌,堆滿各式古物,有鐘、鼎、壺、碗、洗,有琴瑟、銅壺、香爐等等,而玩賞古物者,其專注和自得其樂的神情,溢於言外,亦足該畫作令人叫絕之處。

為選就原畫格局,小全張裡的四枚郵票,係採階梯式,將畫中四處精華所在,予以區隔開來,每枚郵票之內容,原為全畫的一小部分,若分拆開來欣賞,或單獨貼寄用郵,仍不失其獨立性;這種分割法,乃我國郵票發行史上的創舉。

(圖片提供/黃博雄)



Foto nr.: 17

olives; Taichung is for loquats and grapes; Tainan is for pumelos; Taitung is for papayas; and Lishan is for apples and honey peaches.

These special fruit growing areas are for the most part in high altitude regions on mountain slopes or on hilly grassland areas where irrigation is relatively lacking. A professionalized system of distribution and sales has not only provided greater opportunity for jobs but achieved the goal of



use Taiwan has a success story of top quality tropical products. The government has been promoting the economic efficiency of production. It is taking steps to improve techniques and best practices to produce high quality fruit. We have already raised agricultural property to the process of upgrading. This is in accordance with environment and climate. We tried to plan out with industry's move. Some certain fruits in certain areas are growing regions. It is for mango, Lishan for bananas, pineapples for peach, and Lishan for star fruit.



using the land to the greatest benefit while bringing about a smooth flow of sales.

In order to introduce the people of the world to our country's abundant produce, this Directorate since 1964 has produced several sets of stamps about Taiwan's fruit, a series that is called "Taiwan Fruits Postage Stamps." In 1964, there were stamps of bananas, tangerines, pineapples, and watermelon; in 1985 there were stamps of wax apples, guavas, star fruit, and litchis; and in 1991 there were stamps of strawberries, grapes, mangos, etc.

What's more, tomatoes played a leading role in a 1978 set of "Vegetables of Taiwan Stamps," and in many people's minds, the tomato is both a fruit and a vegetable.

And now this Directorate released a new set of fruit stamps on September 10, 1993 that included stamps of persimmons, honey peaches and papayas. With a face value of NT\$34, it is hoped that this set will spread word about the special character of Taiwan's fruit, helping the fruit industry to expand markets both at home and abroad.

如今，續以柿子、水蜜桃、枇杷和木瓜為題材，於九月十日發行八十二年版臺灣水果郵票一套，總面值為三十四元，期藉由更生動寫實的畫面，廣為宣傳臺灣地區所產青果的特色，進而協助果農順利拓展國內外市場。

(圖片提供／鄭元春)



繪圖者：張誠香
Designer: Chang Chia-cheng



繪圖者：唐壽南
Designer: Tan Shou-nan



Foto nr.: 18

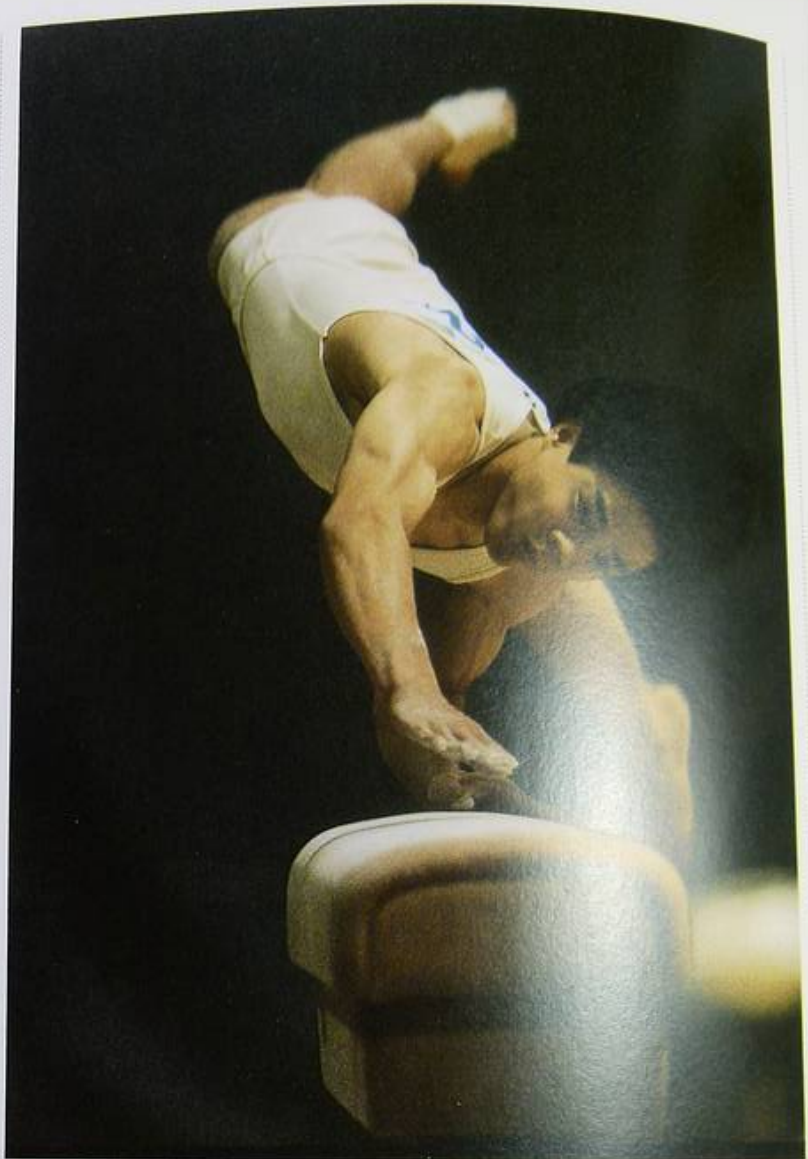
體育郵票

(八十二年版)

體育，是力與美的綜合表現；而人類各種體能活動中，運動比賽是各方公認最引人入勝，且最富挑戰性的一項。對郵壇而言，在各種國際性熱門集郵專題中，體育郵票更是擁有最多愛好者的項目之一。因此，世界上大多數國家亦常配合運動競技盛會，適時推出內容生動、設計精美的體育郵票，以滿足集郵人士的蒐藏慾，並藉著郵件無遠弗屆的傳遞，達到倡導體育，及自我宣傳之目的。

早在民國四十九年，本局即曾配合臺灣省第十五屆全省運動大會在臺中舉行，兼慶賀我國體育健將楊傳廣於第十七屆羅馬世界運動會榮獲十項全能運動競賽項目的銀牌，特以跳水、鐵餅、籃球、足球、跳欄和短跑等六項體育活動為題材，發行我國第一套體育郵票。

近三十年來，復配合政府推展全民體育，陸續多次發行專題類或紀念



性質郵票，將各類運動競賽項目，在方寸畫面上作特寫介紹；入選的體育活動，包含撐竿跳、射擊、籃球、自由車、短跑、體操、跳高、棒球、滑雪、雪橇、女足、女壘、鏢槍、舉重、柔道、射箭、游泳、排球、跳遠、高欄等等。

其中，棒球一項，自我國金龍少棒隊在美國勇奪第二十三屆世界少年棒球賽冠軍後，我國棒運即由少棒、青少棒、青棒以迄成棒，逐步奠基發

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SPORTS POSTAGE STAMPS (Issue of 1993)

Athletics is a combination of force and beauty, and among all of mankind's physical activities, athletic competitions attract the greatest public recognition and are the most challenging. As far as the postal industry is concerned, among the various topics that are popular material for stamps around the world, sports stamps are among the most loved.

And it is for this reason that countries around the world often publish exquisite

Foto nr.: 19

中國石獅郵票

(八十二年版)

長久以來即被國人視為迎祥納福、辟邪鎮惡表徵的獅子造型，大體可分為北方獅和南方獅兩類。

其中，以盧溝橋石獅為典型代表的北方獅，體型高大，鬃毛長而少捲曲，眼大而圓；福建、廣東、臺灣等地的南方獅，其主要特色為鬃毛捲曲有勁、著重鼻型表現，且尾巴通常向身體內側捲靠等。

無論如何，基於審美情趣也好，國人特有新祥納福心態也罷，在我們的生活中，獅子幾乎是處處可見的一種飾物；如廟宇、牌坊等處的石獅、

溝橋石獅為題材，發行一套「中國石獅郵票」，茲特再選用臺灣地區石獅四種，印成八十二年版中國石獅郵票，以便集郵人士對中國石獅的造型，有更完整的認識。

臺灣石獅，其石材有青斗石、玄武岩、花崗岩、觀音山石、砂岩等等，造型則依建造時期的不同，而有若干差異。

如臺南赤崁樓前的一對石獅，係清初古石獅之代表，其特點為外型渾厚樸拙，重於姿態氣勢的表現，但細部雕琢並不考究；而清代中葉的石獅，如新竹市議會前所立者，造型趨於細緻，講求線條之美，尤其關節附近肌肉呈現膨脹鼓起之勢，更凸顯石獅雄健威武之性格。



CHINESE STONE LION POSTAGE STAMPS (Issue of 1993)

The image of the lion, which has long been regarded by Chinese as welcoming of good fortune and dispelling of evil, can be split into the northern and southern lions.

Among these, the northern lion, as exemplified by the Marco Polo Bridge lions, is large bodied with a long mane and few curls, and big and round eyes. The southern lion, as found in Fukien, Canton, and Taiwan, is distinguished by its curly mane. Much emphasis is put on the nose, and the tail usually bends toward the body.

In any case, whether for aesthetic reasons or out of a regard for the auspicious, lions are ornaments that can be found everywhere in China. Stone lions can be found at temples, tombs and honorific arches. In private homes, their wild faces peer down from the lintel over the door to the main hall; they're on the roofs of century old buildings; and during festivals, people dance the lion dance. But among all the ways the lion appears, stone lions have the most abundant artistic value.



民家大廳門楣上辟邪的獅面獸牌、百年老屋頂端的風獅爺，甚至逢年過節時表演助興的舞獅等等，凡此種種，莫不證明獅子受到國人珍寵的程度。而各種材質的獅子中，又以可以流傳久遠的石獅，最富藝術價值。

為介紹中國石獅造型藝術之美，本局曾於八十一年七月間，以我國盧



Foto nr.: 20

who saw it as the king of birds — hence, its name.

This set of stamps with a total face value of NTS20 consists of four stamps that are connected together in a series. From left to right, the history of its development is shown, from chick, to youngster, to the adolescent bird, to the adult bird.

The first stamp shows a just recently hatched chick with few feathers, looking like a just hatched chicken. The second shows a mother tending for her young, who are between one and four months of age, still with sparse feathers but with a growing ability to withstand the cold.

From four to eight months, the adolescent bird steadily replaces its feathers. The third stamp shows a bird of this stage, and the fourth an adult bird with full plumage.



的天皇，而以「帝雉」稱之。

這套總面值新臺幣二十元的帝雉郵票，係採四橫連聯刷型態印製。郵票畫面上由左至右分別為這種帝王之鳥從孵化、育雛、亞成鳥到成鳥的成長歷程，做特寫介紹。

其中，第一枚為方孵化不久的雛鳥，羽毛極為稀少，模樣和一般小雞幾無差異；第二枚則是母雉陪同幼鳥的情景，這些出生滿月至四個月期間的幼鳥，羽毛仍稀，但禦寒能力已大為增強。

到了四至八個月期間，即所謂亞成鳥階段，帝雉的羽毛會逐步更換；第三、四枚郵票即對亞成鳥和八個月後羽翼已豐的成鳥作忠實的記錄。

(圖片提供／楊恩生・許建忠)



繪圖者：楊恩生
Artist: Yang En-sheng



繪圖者：孫心瑜
Artist: Sun Hsin-yu



Foto nr.: 21



In order to display the special qualities of the dog, this Directorate published a set of stamps celebrating the Year of the Dog in its third cycle of Chinese zodiac stamps. An artist has arranged a tangram and added a few simple brush strokes. The warm colors and the agile stance reveal the dog's loyalty, diligence and adroitness.

而十二地支中，又分別以十二種動物來相對應，即子鼠、丑牛、寅虎、卯兔、辰龍、巳蛇、午馬、未羊、申猴、酉雞、戌狗、亥豬等，一般稱之為「十二生肖」。這也就是癸酉年為雞年，甲戌年是狗年的道理了。

狗，不論在卡通故事裡動畫大師筆下，抑或在真實生活中，都是人類的好伴侶；牠能不分晝夜，忠心地為

主人看守門戶，而牠對主人家溫馨、善良的態度，也是其他動物難以望其項背者。

為表現狗兒的特質，本局發行的這套我國第三輪生肖系列新年郵票中之狗年郵票，特由藝術家以七巧板造型，透過簡單筆觸，溫暖的色系和輕快的姿態，凸顯牠的忠誠、勤快和敏捷。（圖片提供／曹俊彥・李光祺）



繪圖者：曹俊彥
Designer: Tsao Chun-yen

Foto nr.: 22

production of tropical vegetables. Its achievement in these areas have been remarkable and valued by the international agricultural community. Consequently, AVRDC has at times received further financial support from the governments of Germany, France, Australia, Switzerland, and Canada. Currently, AVRDC has scientists from 12 countries working on crop improvement. In addition to maintaining good relations with local agricultural research organizations, AVRDC has established regional programs in Thailand, Tanzania, and Costa Rica as part of its global research network.

During the past 20 years, AVRDC's research has been dedicated to the collection and improvement of plant germplasm and the breeding of improved varieties of tomato, pepper, eggplant, onion, soybean, mungbean, shallot, garlic, Chinese and common cabbage, and sweet potato. Some of these



improved cultivars have been named and adopted by our agricultural system, which has greatly increased agricultural profits in Taiwan.

The issuance of the two postage stamps is mainly to acknowledge AVRDC's outstanding contributions to vegetable research. One, with a value of NT\$5, shows AVRDC's main crops and a scientist who is doing research with a microscope. The other, with a value of NT\$13, depicts AVRDC personnel collecting and recording research data in an experiment field.



研究發展工作，成果十分顯著，故深受國際農業界重視，先後有德、法、澳洲、瑞士和加拿大等國政府陸續加入為經費贊助國家。目前，有來自十二個國家的專家，在此致力於蔬菜品種改良工作，並和我國的農業試驗研究體系，保持良好之合作關係之外，該中心還分別在泰國、坦尚尼亞及哥斯大黎加，設立亞洲、非洲和南美洲的分所，建立起全球性的研究合作網。

二十年來，亞蔬中心的研究工作，主要在收集保存優良作物，並加以改良；育成的作物，包含番茄、番椒、茄子、洋蔥、大豆、綠豆、青蔥、蒜、高麗菜、結球白菜和甘藷等；其中若干品種，經我國農業試驗機構命名推廣，已大幅提高本省農作經濟效益。

這套郵票，即在彰顯亞蔬中心對蔬菜研究的卓越貢獻。其中，面值五

元那枚，主要為番薯、番豆、茄子、洋蔥、結球白菜等蔬菜，並專家正透過顯微鏡進行作物研究與發現。另一枚十三元票，則於彰顯亞蔬中心前一片綠油油的試驗菜田裡，經由藝術家的心筆，將專家們實地採集樣本和翔實記錄等蔬菜研究過程，做了最寫實的描述。（圖片提供／亞蔬中心）



繪圖者：李光棋
Designer: Lee Kuang-chi



Foto nr.: 23

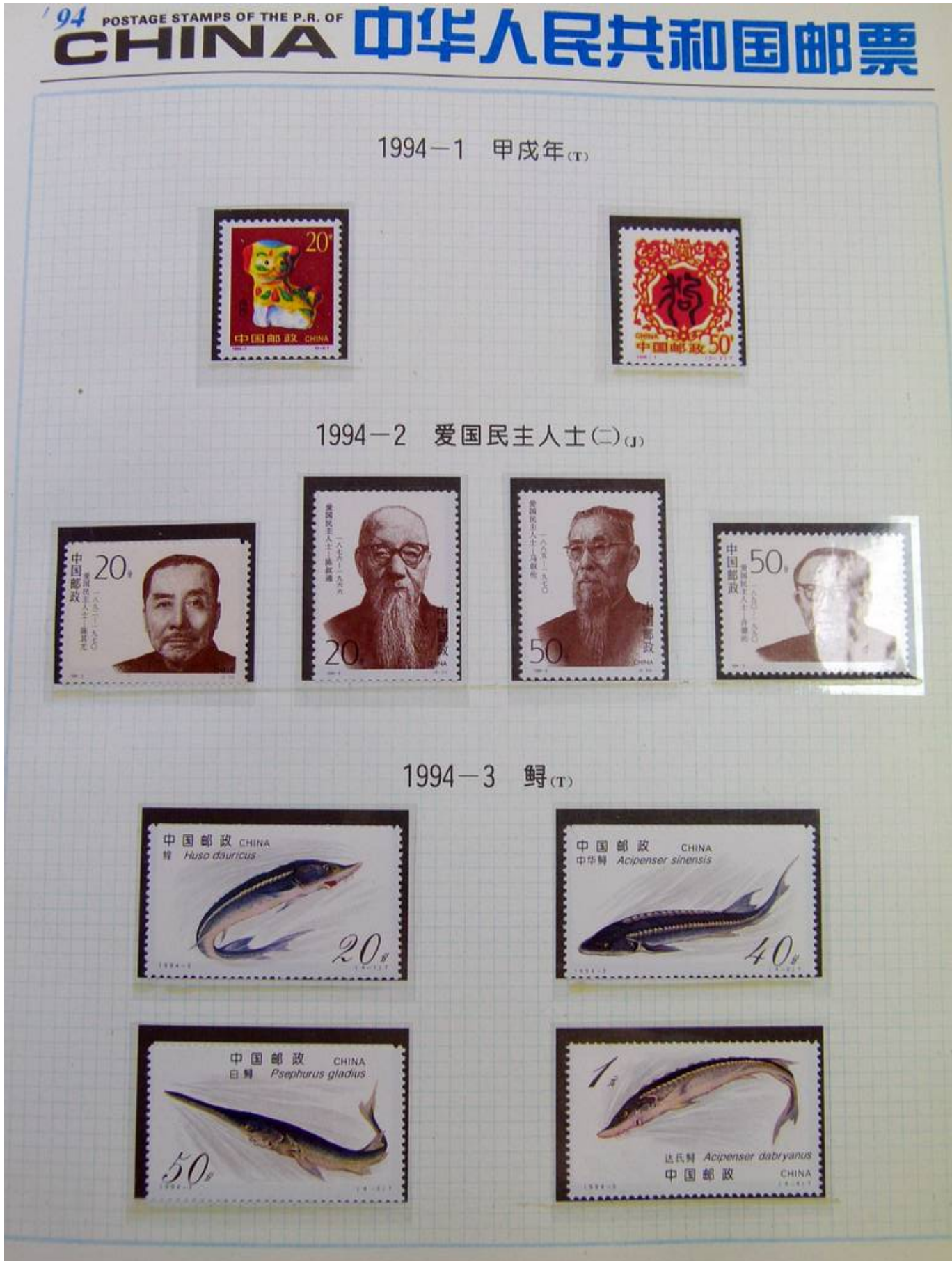


Foto nr.: 24



Foto nr.: 25



Foto nr.: 26

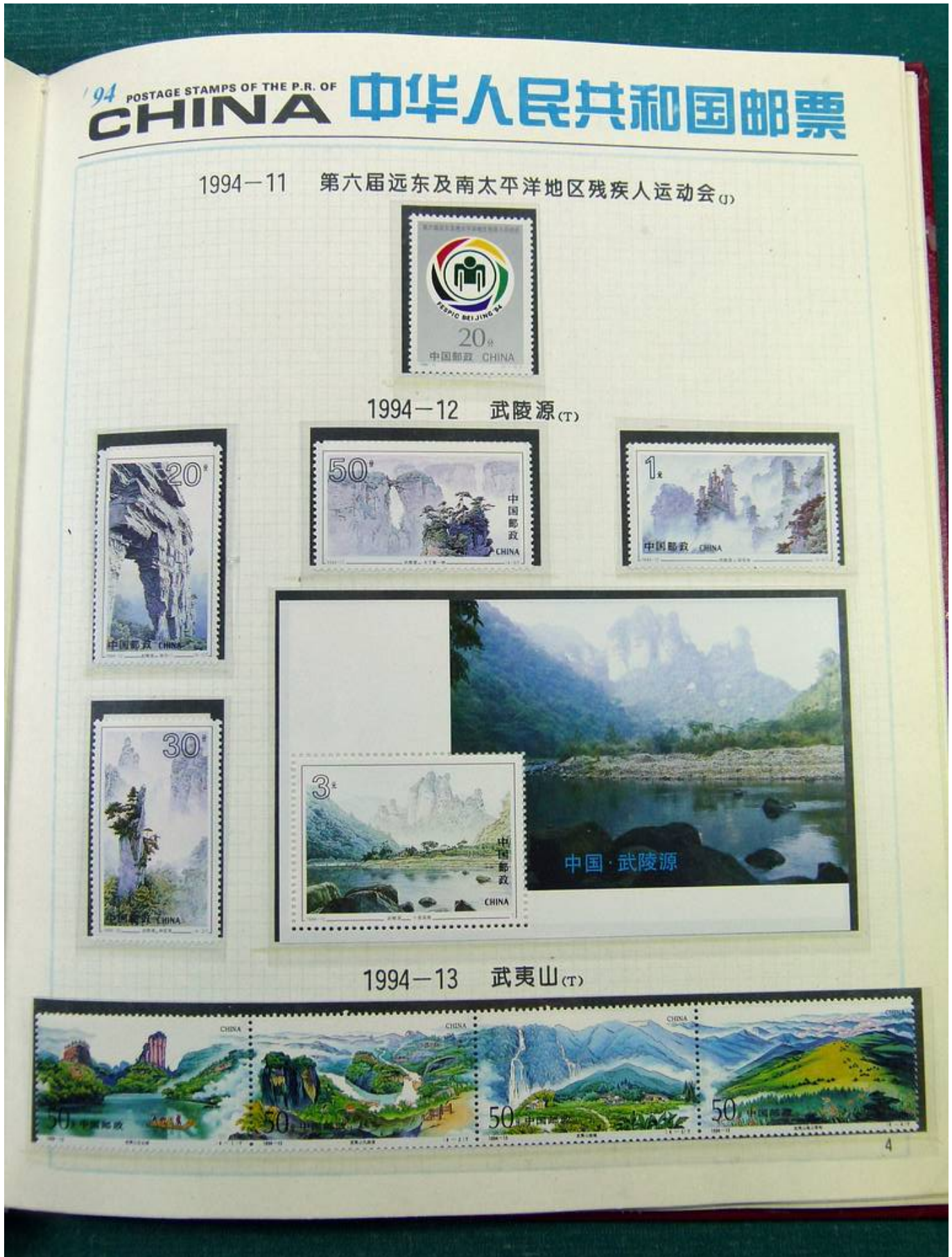


Foto nr.: 27



Foto nr.: 28



Foto nr.: 29

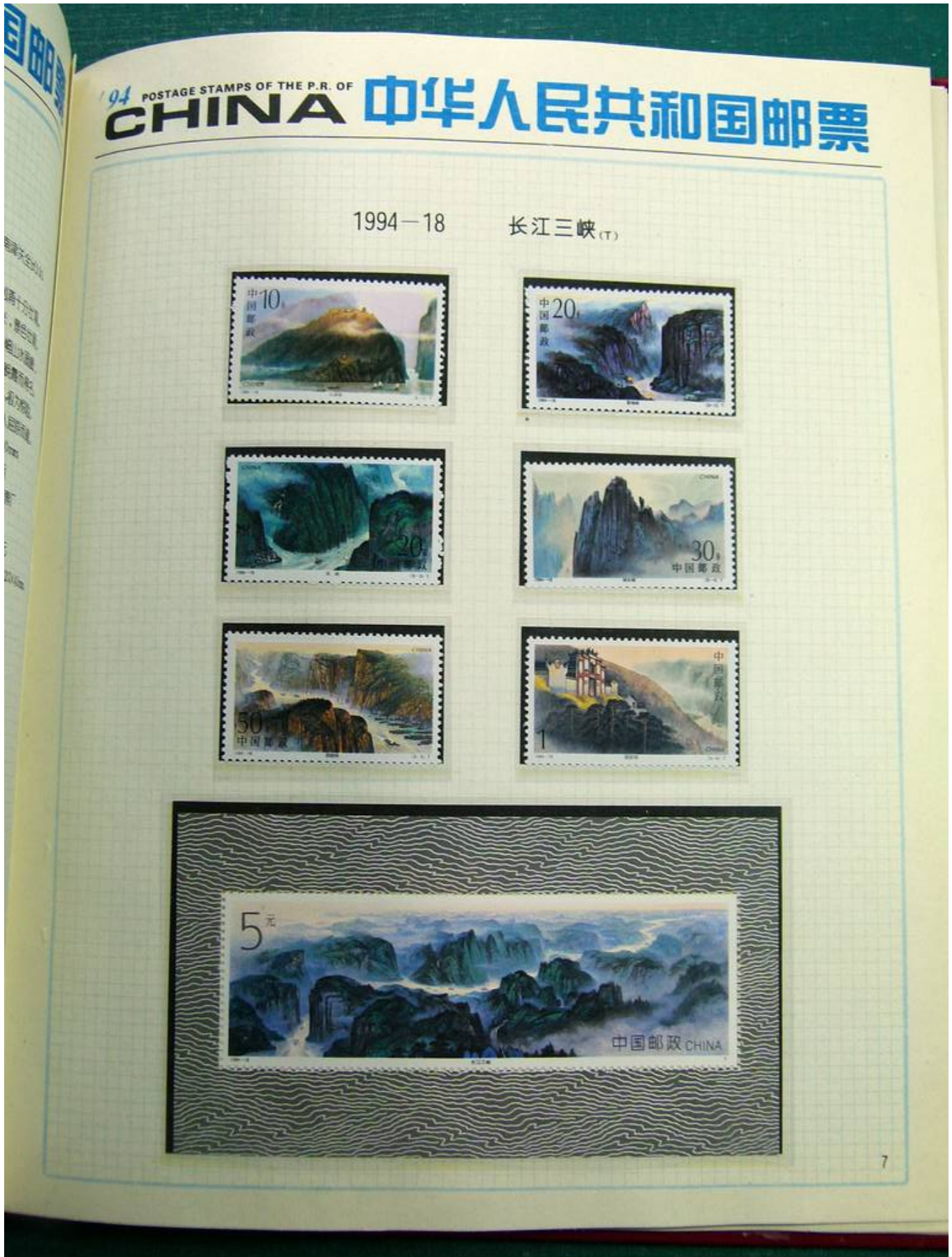


Foto nr.: 30

