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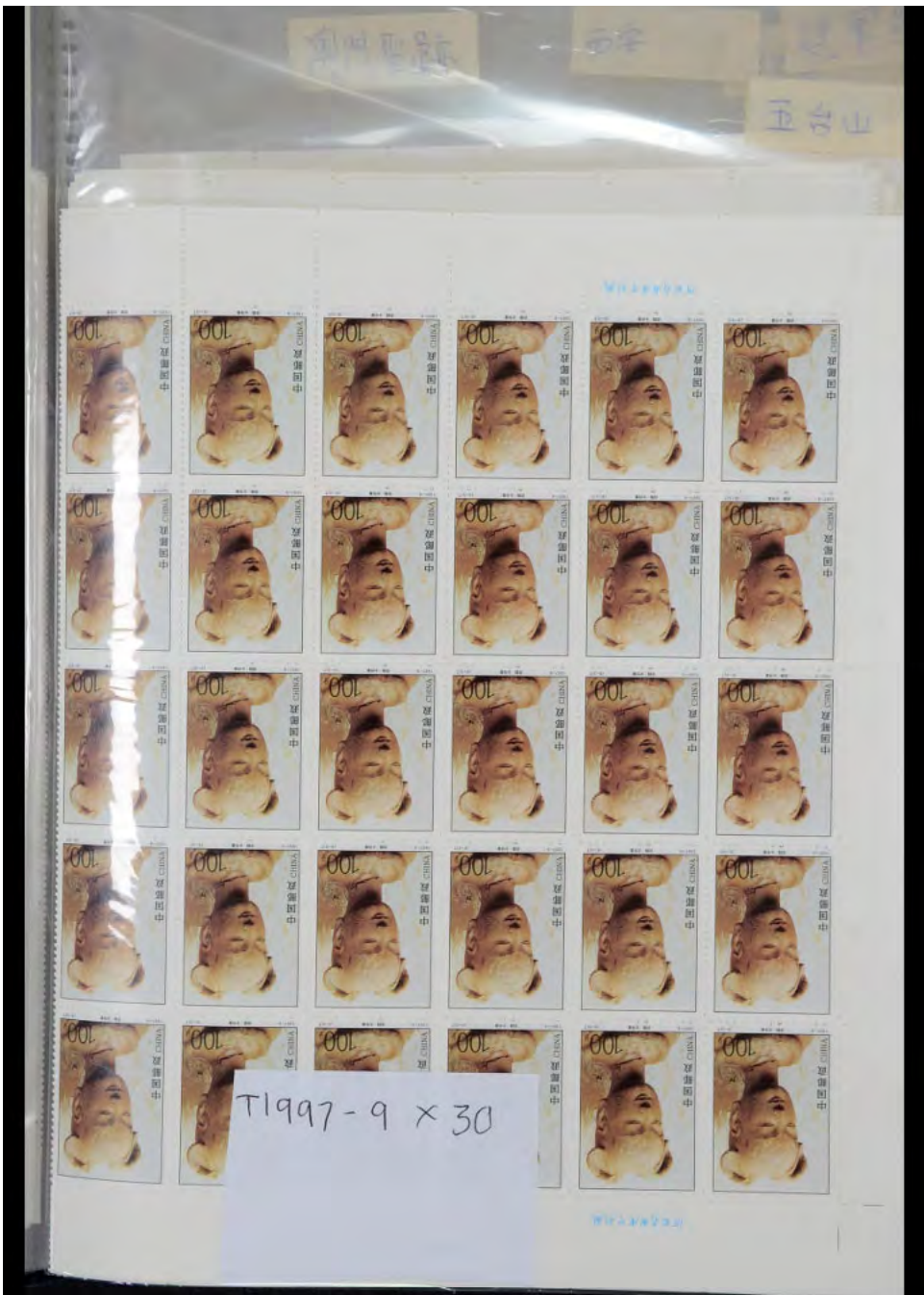


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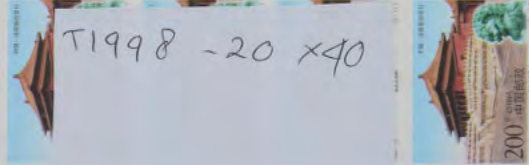




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MS 1663a (1955)
Scientists of Ancient China



Zhang Heng (AD 78-139)
Mathematician & Geographer



Zhang Heng (AD 78-139)
Mathematician & Geographer



Zhang Heng (AD 78-139)
Mathematician & Geographer



Zu Chongzhi (AD 429-500)
Mathematician & Astronomer

MS 1663a (1955)
Scientists of Ancient China



Zu Chongzhi (AD 429-500)
Mathematician & Astronomer



Zhang Sui (AD 673-727)
Mathematician & Astronomer



Zhang Sui (AD 673-727)
Mathematician & Astronomer



Li Shihchen (3 July 1518 to 1593)
Herbalist & Acupuncturist



SG MS 3195
First All-China Philatelic
Federation Congress (1982)



SG MS 3207
Birds (1982)

SG MS 3217
Sculptures of the Liao Dynasty
(1982)



SG MS 3241
Scenes from the Western
Chamber (1983)



SG MS 3260
Terracotta Figures from the
tomb of Qinshihuang (1983)



SG MS 3328
Olympic Games in Los Angeles
(1984)



SG 3303
Tang Dynasty Painting
Beauties wearing flowers (1984)



SG MS 3354
Scenes from the Peony Pavilion
(1984)



SG MS 3383
Mei Flowers (1985)

SG MS 3390
Giant Panda (1985)



在中新联合发行《城市风光》邮票之际，中国邮票展览和新加坡邮票展览于1996年10月9日至13日分别在新加坡、苏州同时举办。为此经邮电部部〔1995〕892号文件批准中国集邮总公司特发行加字小型张一枚，发行量一百万枚。

中国集邮总公司

SG 3453
Great White Cranes (1986)



SG MS 3465
Magnolias (1986)



SG MS 3469
2nd All-China Philatelic
Federation Congress (1986)



SG MS 3469
2nd All-China Philatelic
Federation Congress (1986)



SG MS 3498
Murals in the Dun Huang Cave
(1987)



孙中山诞生一百二十周年



1866 - 1986

SG 3470
The 120th Anniversary of the birth
of Dr Sun Yat Sen
(1986)

SG MS 3524
Ancient Buildings (1987)



SG MS 3534
Literature -
Outlaws of the Marsh (1987)



SG MS 3529
Period of the Warring States
(430 BC) (1987)



SG MS 3561
110th Anniversary of the first
stamps issued by the Chinese
Empire (1988)



SG 3588
Literature
Romance of the three Kingdoms
By Luo Guanzhong (1988)



SG MS 3596
Orchids (1988)



SG MS 3633
2540th Birth Anniversary of
Confucius (1989)



SG MS 3605
Silk Paintings from the Han
tomb (1989)



SG MS 3633
2540th Birth Anniversary of
Confucius (1989)



SG MS 3638
3rd All-China Philatelic
Federation Congress (1990)



SG MS 3652
West Lake, Hangzhou (1989)

SG MS 3677
10th Anniversary of the
discovery of Bronze Chariots in
the tomb of Emperor Qin Shi
Huang (1990)



SG MS 3694
Sport Philalex (1990)
International Stamp Exhibition,
Peking

SG 3710
3rd All China Philatelic Federation
Congress (1990)





承德避暑山庄——澄湖叠翠 无暑清凉

MS3755
Chengde Royal Summer Resort
(1991)



SG MS 3805
Olympic Games in Barcelona
(1992)

SG MS 3782
Literature -
Outlaws of the Marsh (1991)



SG MS 3878
100th Anniversary of the birth
of Mao Tse-Tung (1993)



3,250



SG MS 3853
Bamboo (1993)



3,600

SG MS 3867
1500th Anniversary of the
Long men Grottoes (1993)



SG MS 3935
150th Anniversary of the
'Universal Postal Union'
(1994)





SG MS 3935
150th Anniversary of the Universal
Postal Union (1994)



SG MS 3916
Marriage of Zhao Jun (1994)



SG MS 3916
Marriage of Zhao Jun (1994)



SG MS 3922
UNESCO World Heritage Site
(1994)



SG MS 3922
UNESCO World Heritage Site
(1994)



SG MS 3958
Pagodas (1994)



SG MS 3942
Panoramic view of the Yangtze
River (1994)



SG MS 3943
4th Congress of the All-China
Philatelic Federation (1994)



中国古典文学名著《三国演义》

SG MS 3948
Battle at Chibi (1994)



太湖·包孕吴越

MS 3978
Lake Tai (1995)



国际邮票、钱币博览会
北京 1995



桂花

MS 3978
*The International Stamp &
Coin Exhibition (1995)*



MS 4204
The Return of Hong Kong to
China (1997)



MS 4220
Qianlong's chained seals (1997)
MS 4226
The 8th National Games,
Shanghai (1997)





MS 4231
Mt Huanshan (1997)



MS 4252
Heroes of Liangshan (1997)

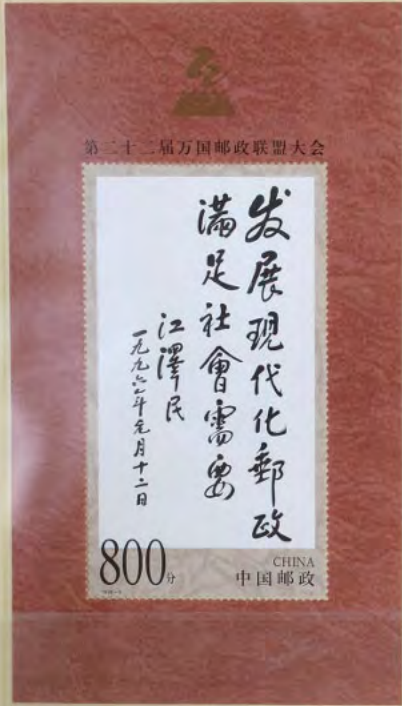


中国古典文学名著《三国演义》

MS 4319
The Romance of the 3 Kingdoms
Stratagem of the Empty City (1998)



MS 4280
The Long Lake (1998)



MS 4382
Development of a modern Postal Service
(1999)

SG 4377
The International Stamp Exhibition (1999)



中国邮政 800 CHINA



MS 4454 - Deng Xioping (1999)



MS 4455 - Deng Xioping (1999)

MS 4471 (2000)
Family Celebrations: The Spring Festival



中华全国集邮联合会第五次代表大会



MS 4515 (2000)
The 5th Congress of the Philatelic Federation



MS 4472 (2000)
Wildlife (1st series)
Animals under 1st grade Chinese government protection

From the top – left to right
Japanese Crested Ibis – Deer – Golden Kaiser – bird
Giant Panda – Brown-eared Pheasant – Chinese Sturgeon – Snub-nosed monkey
White-flag dolphin – Elephants – Red-crowned Crane
Siberian Tiger – Chinese River Alligator



MS 4514 (2000)
The Laoshan Mountains

Laoshan Mountain is situated by the Yellow Sea, east of Qingdao City, Shandong Province. A huge Peak, the main peak of the mountain, is 1,100 meters above sea level. The mountain area is quiet and noted for its beauty. The spring water flows out from between rocks and drops down three tiers. World-famous Laoshan Mineral Water comes from this region. Apart from being known for its beautiful natural scenery, Laoshan is famous as one of Taoism's sacred mountains in China. During the Song and Yuan dynasties, many temples were built on the mountain and were once houses of the immortals. There are many scenic spots such as Shangqing and Xiaqing palaces. Laoshan is a destination for many foreign and domestic tourists.



MS 4531 (2000)
The games of the 15th Olympiad; Sydney, Australia

The sacred torch of the games was lit on September 15, 2000, in Sydney, Australia. As one of the biggest events so far in the new millennium, the games attracted athletes from many countries. China sent a large contingent composed of 500 athletes, coaches and officials. Chinese athletes participated in more than 170 events from 25 programs. This is the largest number of events that China has participated in and the largest number of athletes taking part. The Chinese athletes demonstrated their capability and talents.



【君子兰】
 石蒜科，多年生草本。叶宽厚挺拔，呈线状。顶生总状花序，花萼长，果实紫红色。原产非洲南部，我国栽培历史悠久，培育品种繁多，观赏价值高，为人们喜爱的花卉植物。

售价: 8元



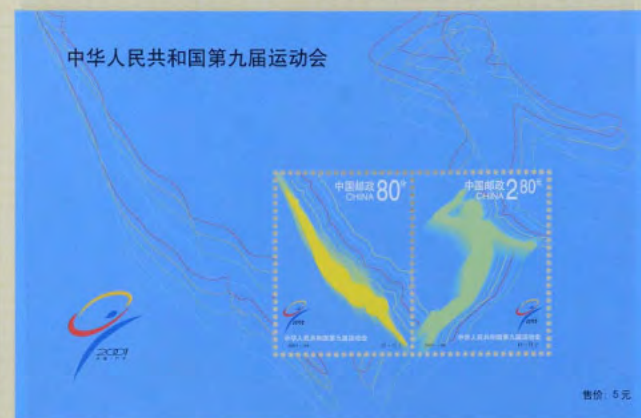
MS 4609
The Waterfall of Huangguoshu (2001)



MS 4609
Orchids (2001)



MS 4631
The Ertan Hydroelectric Power Station (2001)



MS 4642
The 9th National Games of the Peoples' Republic of China (2001)



MS 4655
Construction of the Qinghai-Tibet
Railway (2001)



MS 4697 (2002)
The Royal Carriage

"The Royal Carriage" is a painting by Yan Liben, an artist from the Tang Dynasty. It depicts Li Shimin, Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty, receiving Lu Dongtsam, an envoy from the Tibetan regime, who was to accompany Princess Wencheng to Tibet.

The painting celebrates the historical event of the marriage of Songtsam Gampo, Head of Tibet, and Princess Wencheng in the 15th year of Taizong's reign (AD 641).

In the painting, the stately Emperor sits on a royal carriage attended by several maids of honour, and Lu Dongtsam follows the Protocol Officer to an audience with the Emperor. With adept artistry, Yan Liben depicts the scene in detail, vividly recording the grand occasion linking the Han and Tibetan people in historical amity.

The status, bearing and stature of the characters and their relationship to one another are lifelike and accurately portrayed in the painting.

Possessing great historic and artistic value, "the Royal Carriage" is a treasure in China's cultural heritage.



Scott 3193 (2002)
The ancient city of Lijiang

Lijiang, a beautiful, quiet ancient city, sits in the northwest of Yunnan Province. Established in late Southern Song Dynasty, it was once the capital of the ancient Naxi Kingdom. It has a mixed population of 10-odd nationalities including Naxi. The millennia-old, deep-rooted Naxi culture, blended with Confucian, Buddhist and Taoist cultures, has granted graceful charms to the city.

Surrounded by verdant mountains, and with green streams meandering across, Lijiang is reminiscent of a waterside town in southeast China, hence it is reputed as "Suzhou on the Plateau". Inside the city, there are closely built folk houses, streets and lanes paved with pebbles, and numerous stores. Once a place where the Southern Silk Road and the ancient Road of Tea and Horses met, Lijiang is still an important city of trade between Yunnan and Tibet.



MS 4726 (2002)
Hydro-Electrical power on the Yellow River

The Yellow River, the second longest river in China, is over 5,000 km long in the trunk stream, and meanders across 9 provinces and autonomous regions. The cradle of the Chinese civilization, the Yellow River basin suffered frequent floods in history. Great achievements have been scored in the water-control and development of the river since the founding of the new China. Altogether 14 large and medium-sized hydropower stations and water-control works have been established or are under construction along the trunk stream from the Long Yang Gorge to Xiaolangdi, forming the largest group of terraced hydropower stations. The flood control, disaster alleviation and exploitation of hydro resources along the Yellow River have vigorously facilitated the social and economical development in the basin, bringing this river to a new life.



MS 4731 (2002)
Avalokitesvara of the 1000 hands in the Holy Summit Mountain

There are more than 50,000 stone carvings on the precipices in Dazu County, Sichuan Province and they are distributed in 40-odd spots in the North and Holy Summit Mountains and other places. Most of them are Buddhist carvings, the rest being Taoist and Confucian.

The earliest carvings date back to AD 650 in the Tang Dynasty. Most carvings were done in the Song Dynasty, and some in the Ming and Qing dynasties. The large group of carvings includes a rich variety of subjects and images. Besides large and small carvings of Buddha, there are carvings of palaces, birds, animals, landscapes, etc. With perfect workmanship, great variety, and national and popular characteristics, the carvings are distinct in Chinese grotto art, being one of the representatives of later Chinese grottos.



MS 4768 (2001)
The Hukou Waterfall on the Yellow River

The Hukou Waterfall, the only cataract on the Yellow River, is located in the bordering area between Jixian County and Yichuan County of Shannxi Province. At this point, the bed of the river becomes narrow abruptly, forming a shape like a pot mouth (the Chinese for which is "hukou"), hence its name. The water falls over a precipice more than 30 metres deep, which is a spectacular scene. The Yellow River symbolizes the courage and perseverance of the Chinese nation. The Chinese people are advancing with enormous enthusiasm towards their bright future, just like the surging torrent of the Yellow River. The words "Advancing with the time with indomitable will" are printed in pure gold foil on the souvenir sheet.

MS 4793 (2003)
Lillies



The lily, *Lilium* belonging to Liliaceae, perennial bulbiferous herbs distributed in temperate areas of the northern hemisphere. Among 115 species of the genus found in the world, 55 are endemic to China. Its underground bulb forms by many fleshy scaled imbricated closely, hence lily is called "Baihe" in Chinese (which means a hundred scales packed together). It is regarded as a symbol of unity and friendship. During greeting seasons, people present lily flowers to each other as gifts, expressing their wish of "happiness and harmony in a family for a hundred years". Their large, gorgeous flowers are often funnellform or campanulate in shape, usually white, sometimes red, purple, pink, yellow or greenish in colour. Lily flowers have been famous and precious, but popular since ancient times for their graceful shape and elegant style. It has been chosen to be the national flower in many countries.

MS 4800 (2003)
Giant Buddha – UNESCO World Heritage site



Leshan Giant Buddha, the largest carved stone Buddha of the world, is situated in the west cliff of Lingyun Mountain of Leshan, Sichuan Province. According to historical records, a notable monk named Haitong started its construction in 713 AD (the first year of the reign of Kaiyuan) of the Tang Dynasty. The work took 90 years. When it was new, the statue was covered with gold and colourful painting, with a thirteen-story pavilion to shield it. The pavilion was first called Giant Buddha Pavilion, then renamed Tianning Pavilion in the Song Dynasty, and eventually fell apart in the late Ming Dynasty. The Giant Buddha is located where the Minjiang, Qingyi and Daduhe rivers converge. Carved in the cliff, it is 71 metres high, its head reaching the top of the mountain and its feet resting on the riverside. Its instep is spacious enough for more than 100 people. In the viewers' eyes, the stately, imposing, magnificent statue is a mountain, and the mountain a statue of Buddha. In 1996, Leshan Giant Buddha, which has witnessed 1,200 years of vicissitudes, was included on the World Cultural Heritage List.

MS 4804 (2003)
Gulangyu Islands, Fujian Province



The Gulangyu Island, covering an area of 1.8 square km, is located off the west seashore of Xiamen, Fujian Province. Because of the sea caves on the island, which give sounds like drums when waves rise, the island got its name Gulang (drum waves). It has undulating hills abundant with historical sites surrounded by evergreen trees. The Sunlight Rock on top of the Dragon Head is the highest point of the island and the symbol of Xiamen. With about a thousand buildings in both Chinese and foreign styles, the island is reputed as "World-Architecture Fair". It is also called the "Island of Piano" because the residents are fond of music, and the percentage of households possessing pianos tops the country. One would be enchanted by the melodious piano music, gentle sea breeze and beautiful weather, and forget to return.

MS 4812 (2003)
Princess of the Dongting Lake



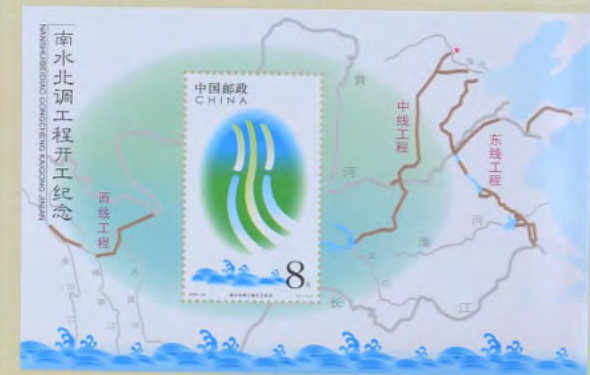
Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio, by Pu Songling, a writer of the Qing Dynasty, is a collection of about 500 supernatural short stories. Many of the stories are about love and marriage, such as "Xiang Yu", "Huaniang" and "Ah Xiu". The love stories are among the best in the collection, praising true love of young people while lashing out at the feudal ethics. With a graceful style of writing, detailed narration and description, the stories of flower and fox spirits reflect the reality of life, and contain the author's indignation and hopes. They represent a peak of ancient Chinese short stories.

MS 4840 (2003)
Regional Traditional Sports



Traditional sports of Chinese ethnic minorities came from production and life. With rich contents, various forms and distinctive features, the long-standing sports are very popular among the Chinese ethnic minorities, showing strong ethnic colours and vitality. The traditional sports of Chinese ethnic minorities help enhance the physical quality of the people, improving understanding between different ethnic groups, develop the splendid traditional cultures of the ethnic minorities, and inspire the Chinese people with the national spirit. Today, there are over 100 major traditional competitive and performance events among the 55 ethnic minorities.

MS 4845 (2003)
Inauguration of the Water Diversion Project



The projects, the tremendous strategic infrastructure to alleviate the water shortage in the north of China, have a great bearing on the sustainable economic and social development of the country in the future and long-term interests of generations. After 50 years of efforts in surveying, planning, designing, research and appraisal, it has been decided that 3 diversion channels be constructed in the east, middle and west to divert water from the lower, middle and upper reaches of the Yangtze Yellow, Huaihe and Haihe rivers flowing from west to east to realize a proper allocation of water resources across the country. The projects were officially started on 27 December 2002 and will be completed by 2050.



The year of 2004, according to the Chinese lunar calendar, is the Year of Jiashen, or the Year of Monkey. The monkey, a close relative of mankind, has no direct connection with human life in the way that domestic animals do, but has nonetheless caught people's special attention with their alertness, nimbleness, and intelligence.

In Chinese mythology, the monkey was the ancestor of mankind, and had the mystical power of communicating with deities. For this reason, the figure of the monkey was often carved in masts of ferries to ward off evil spirits. Sun Wukong, the fictional Monkey king, has been well known across the country for centuries. The Chinese character "monkey" is pronounced the same as the character for "marquis", so "monkey" is regarded as auspicious, and there are a lot of idioms and allusions about monkeys.



MS 4878 (2004)
New Year Woodcuts

The Taohuawu Woodprint New Year Picture first appeared in the late Ming Dynasty and became popular during the reign of emperors Yongzheng and Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty. It is one of the most widespread folk New Year picture schools in southern China, featuring woodcut process printing and colouring.

In its early stage, the pictures of ladies, landscapes and flowers usually adopted traditional composition and were of a graceful style. Pictures of the style of copperplate engraving emerged in the middle period of the Qing Dynasty under European influence. Later on subject matters tended to be close to people's daily life and work. Most of the pictures express wishes for good fortune, or show opera stories, current events and customs, which people are fond of. The pictures are decorative, and popular for their techniques of exaggeration, vivid and bright colours and rich and lively content.



MS 4889 (2004)
Peafowl

The peafowl, of genus peafowl, family Phasianidae, is a non-migrant bird. There are only two species of it in the world. The green ones (*Pavo muticus*) are found in western and southern Yunnan of China and Southeast Asia, and the blue ones (*Pavo cristatus*) inhabit India and Sri Lanka. The white peafowl is the albino aberrant form of the blue peafowl. Peafowl dwell in subtropical grasslands and jungles less than 2000 metres above sea level. They usually move in flocks of 3 or 5 and feed on grass seeds, fruits and insects. The male bird is over two metres in length, in iridescent blue and green, with a crest and tail coverts. The coverts make a splendid fan when spread, and are like a beautiful curtain when closed. The female does not have tail coverts and is pale brown on the back. Peafowl are precious birds that people love as a symbol of auspiciousness.



MS 4914 (2004)
Eight Immortals crossing the sea

The stories of the Eight Taoist Immortals were first recorded in the Tang Dynasty, but the figures were not fully developed until the Ming Dynasty. According to the stories, they had great supernatural skills and power. The story of the Eight Immortals crossing the sea first appeared in "Biography of the Eight Immortals by Wu Yuantai of the Ming Dynasty. Once the Eight Immortals have to cross the raging East Sea on their way to an assembly. Upon the proposal of Lu Dongbin, each of them uses his own skills and power to do it. Han Zhongli with his palm-leaf fan, Li Tieguai his calabash containing elixir of life, Lu Dongbin his sword, Zhang Guolao his paper donkey on which he sits backward, Lan Caihe his flower basket, Han Xiangzi his jade flute, Royal Uncle Cao his jade tablet, and Immortal woman He her lotus flower. All of them successfully reach the other side of the sea. "The Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea, Each Showing His or Her Magic Power" has been a household story in China.

邓小平同志诞生一百周年



1904 — 1997



MS 4919 (2004)
Deng Xiaoping

Comrade Deng Xiaoping was a distinguished leader of high prestige widely acknowledged in the Communist Party of China (CPC), the armed forces and the whole Chinese nation. He was the core of the second generation of leadership of the Central Committee of CPC and chief architect of China's socialist reform, opening and modernization. He established the Deng Xiaoping Theory, and led the CPC and the Chinese people to reform and to open up China to the outside world. Embarking on a new road of socialism with Chinese characteristics under his leadership, China has developed fast socially and economically, China's overall national strength grown, the people's living improved, and the vitality of socialism was demonstrated as never before.



MS 4946 (2004)
Frontier Scenes of China

With a vast territory and territorial sea, China has a 20,000km-long border and a continental coastline of 18,000km. Covering a land area of 9.6 million square kilometres from the Pamirs in central Asia to the western part of the Pacific, from the central line of the Heilongjiang River in the cold temperate zone to the Zengmu Shoal close to the equator, China has six neighbouring countries across the sea, and borders 15 countries. All of the five fundamental topographies can be found in China. China's frontiers boast unique topographic features and diversified scenery, which are displayed in this set of stamps. It is the first time that frontier scenes has been selected as pictures on stamps.

清明上河图

清明上河图是北宋画家张择端的一幅风俗画，描绘了北宋都城汴京（今河南开封）清明时节的繁荣景象。画面中，汴河穿城而过，两岸店铺林立，行人如织，车马喧嚣，展现了当时城市生活的方方面面。这幅画不仅具有极高的艺术价值，也是研究北宋社会、经济、文化的重要实物资料。



01482575D

MS 4949 (2004)
The Festival of Pure Brightness on the River

The Festival of Pure Brightness on the River, on silk and with light colouring, was painted by Zhang Zeduan, a famous artist of the Northern-Song-Dynasty. This 24.8cm-wide, 528.7cm-long painting depicts the prosperous scenes and natural landscapes in the Northern-Song-dynasty capital Bianliang (today, Kaifeng, Henan Province). The painting has three sections. The first section shows the landscape in the suburbs of the capital city. The middle part of the painting shows the traffic over and under an arch bridge; crowds of people on both sides of the river, and busy merchants. In the last part of the painting are rows upon rows of shops and residential buildings, crisscrossing streets and huge crowds of people. The 800 figures plus in the painting are dressed differently, wearing various expressions, and doing all kinds of activities. With ingenious composition and colouring, the painting has been a famous treasure of art for centuries.



MS 4970 (2005)
Yangjiabu New Year Woodcuts

Yangjiabu Woodcuts represent a famous style of Chinese New Year pictures. They originated from the Yangjiabu Village to the northeast of Weifang, Shandong Province at the end of the Ming Dynasty, and thrived in the Qing Dynasty, when there were over 100 workshops producing copies of more than 1,000 pictures. Almost all households in the village were engaged in the production. Mainly produced by block printing in red, green, yellow and purple, Yangjiabu New Year pictures combine the lively and simple style of the northern art and the elegance of the southern art. The myriad of subjects, ranging from images of immortals to flowers, birds and operas, are from the everyday life of the people. They have been popular among the Chinese people for over 400 years for the unaffected portraits, auspicious implications, festive colours and a local flavour.



MS 4997 (2005)
The 9-masted Treasure Ship

Zheng He (AD1371—AD1433), a native of Kunyang Prefecture (the present Jinning County in Kunming), Yunana Province, was a world-famous navigator in history. From 1405 to 1433 (in the Ming Dynasty), Zheng He led his huge fleet to travel across the high seas 7 times. This great undertaking in the history of world navigation demonstrated the advanced shipbuilding and navigation technology of ancient China, as well as the Chinese people's braveness in exploration, dauntlessness and persistence in the face of difficulty and adversity, and traditional love for peace and friendship with neighbouring countries. The commemoration of the great historical voyages to western seas is of great significance in promoting the Chinese national spirit and building a harmonious society.



MS 5013 (2005)
The 60th Anniversary of the Chinese victory in the war against Japan

The 2nd World ended 60 years ago and was a war of life-and-death fought by the world people against aggressors to restore peace. It was an unprecedented great war of justice against evil, light against darkness. Its victory testified to the invincibility of peace and justice. The Chinese People's War against Japanese Aggression was an integral part of it. The whole Chinese nation fought unrelentingly against the Japanese invaders, composing a glorious chapter of people's war. The victory of the Anti-Japanese War made an enormous contribution to the victory of the world people against Fascism as well as the great cause of world peace. We shall never forget this war and our highest consideration goes to the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for peace and justice of the world.

中国人民解放军大将



01185170E

SG 5023 to 5032 (2005)
Generals (2nd issue)

The ten PLA army senior generals scored heroic achievements in the significant revolutionary wars led by the Communist Party of China. For decades, they went through tests of war, braved death and made glorious military exploit. Their superb operation strategies and art of command are precious treasures in the treasury of military thought of the PLA and the Chinese nation. Their monumental contribution to the establishment and building of a revolutionized, modernized and regularized valiant PLA will go down with history.

The stamp pictures are entitled respectively:

Top (L to R) - Su Yu, Xu Haidong, Huang Kechang, Chen Geng and Tan Zheng,
Bottom (L to R) - Xiao Jinguang, Zhang Yunsi, Lao Ruiqing, Wang Shusheng and Xu Guangda.

洛神赋

《洛神赋》是曹植的代表作，也是中国古代文学史上的一篇奇文。这篇赋以优美的文笔，描绘了洛水女神宓妃的绝世容颜和超凡脱俗的气质，表达了作者对理想爱情的追求和对现实的不满。赋中运用了大量生动的比喻和想象，使人物形象跃然纸上，成为后世文学创作的典范。



MS 5033 (2005)
The Goddess of the River Luo

The painting of "Goddess of the River Luo" was drawn by the famous artist Gu Kaizhi (348 - 409) of the Eastern Jin Dynasty. It is about six meters in length and was created in ink with light colour on a silk scroll. The theme of the painting came from the namesake poetic prose written by Cao Zhi (192 - 232), from Wei of the Three Kingdoms. Cao Zhi described his love as Laoshen (Goddess of the River Luo), expressing his strong feeling for her. Based on the description of the prose, the painting vividly portrays the artistic mood in three parts. Gu's style of painting is bold, natural and easy. Gu Kaizhi, styling himself Changlang, was born in Wuxi in today's Jiangsu Province. He was a versatile man who was good at painting, and figure painting in particular. His paintings are life-like and he is known for his brilliant finishing touches. "Goddess of the River Luo" is one of his masterpieces.

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中华人民共和国第十届全国运动会

MS 5037(2005)
The 10th National Games
China's 10th National Games was held in Jiangsu Province from October 12 to 23, 2005. The 10th National Games is considered the "Big Exercise" for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. Altogether 9,922 athletes, the biggest of all national games, competed in the 32 big events and 357 small events. This grand assembly reviewed the competitive standard of China's athletes, and displayed their high spirits.



武强
木版年画



MS 5054 (2006)
Yangjiabu New Year Woodcuts



MS 5081 (2006)
The Yungang Grottoes



MS 5127 (2006)
The 60th anniversary of the
Long March



MS 5143 (2006)
Railway Expansion

SG 5150 to 5153
Mianzhu Wood
Engravings (2007)



MS 5198
Congress of the All-China
Philatelic Federation (2007)





MS 5222
The 17th National Congress of the
Chinese Communist Party
(2007)



MS 5175
The 60th anniversary of the Inner
Mongolian autonomous region
(2007)



MS 5240
The Beijing Olympic Games
(2007)



SG 5242 to 5245
Zufixian New Year Wood
engravings (2008)



SG MS 5252
Birds (2008)



SG MS 5256
The Olympic Games (2008)



SG MS 5265
Qiandao Lake Scenery (2008)



SG MS 5274
The fragrance of the
Buddha Tower (2008)



SG MS 5324
The Great Wall (2008)



MS 5317b
Blossom of Fortune (2008)



SG MS 5294
The Olympic Games (2008)



SG MS 5299
Olympex, Olympic Expo,
Beijing (2008)

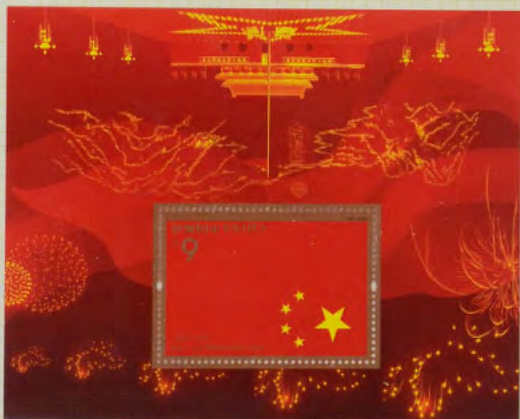


SG MS 5332
The Zhangzhou New Year Wood
Carvings (2009)

SG MS 5346
The China International Stamp
Exhibition (2009)



SG MS 5407
The National Games (2009)



SG MS 5403
The National Flag (2009)



SG MS 5384
Tang Poems (2009)



SG MS 5394
The Grand Canal (2009)



SG MS 5381
Five-Colour Ponds (2009)

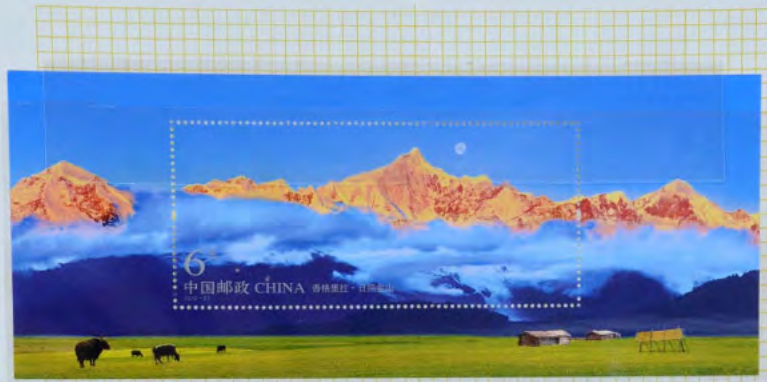


SG MS 5429
Aerial view of the Expo Park
(2010)



SG MS 5434
New Year Woodprints (2010)





SG MS 5484
Shangri-La (2010)

SG MS 5488
Architecture associated with
Confucius (2010)



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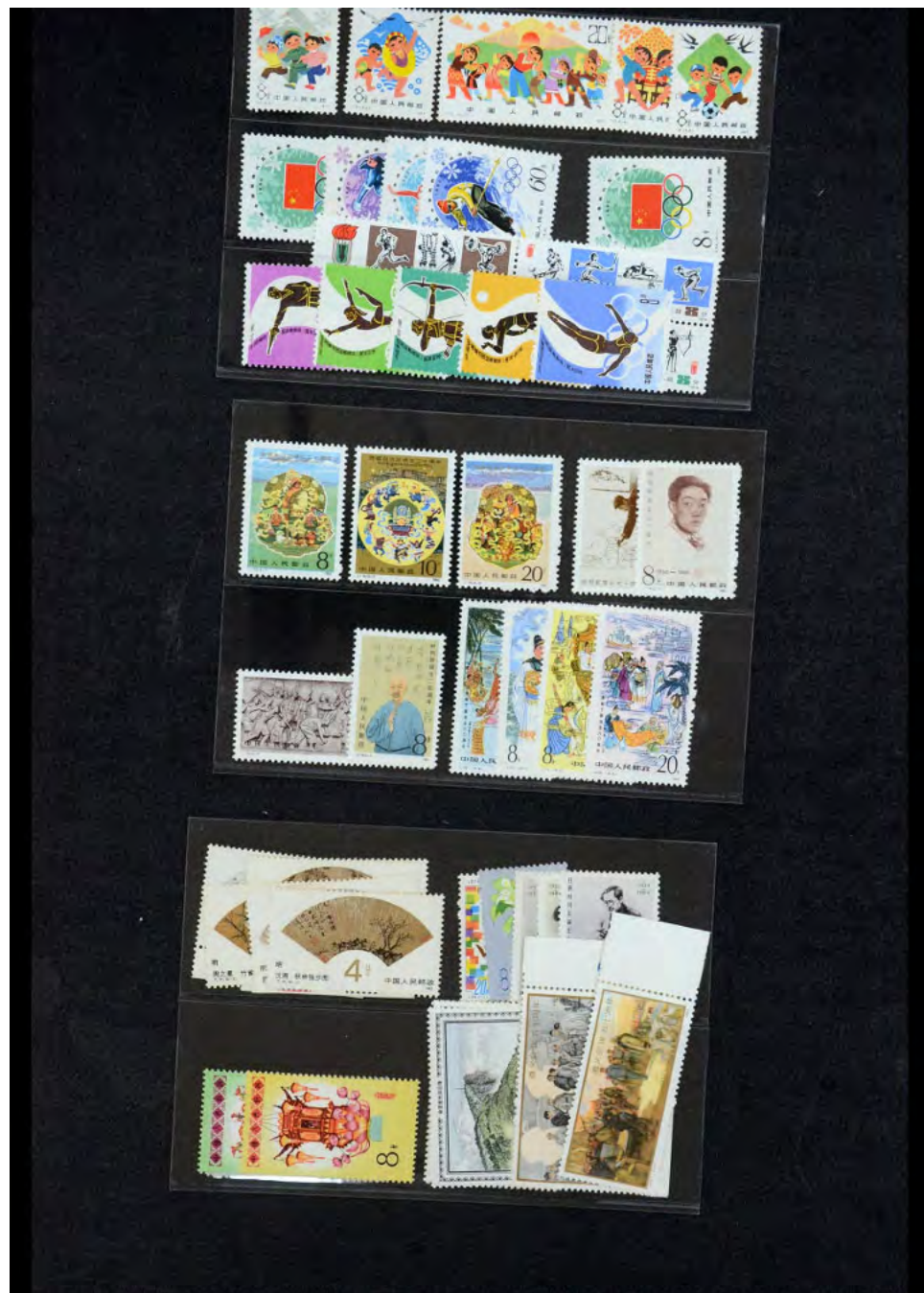


















1996 中国
第九届亚洲国际集邮展览



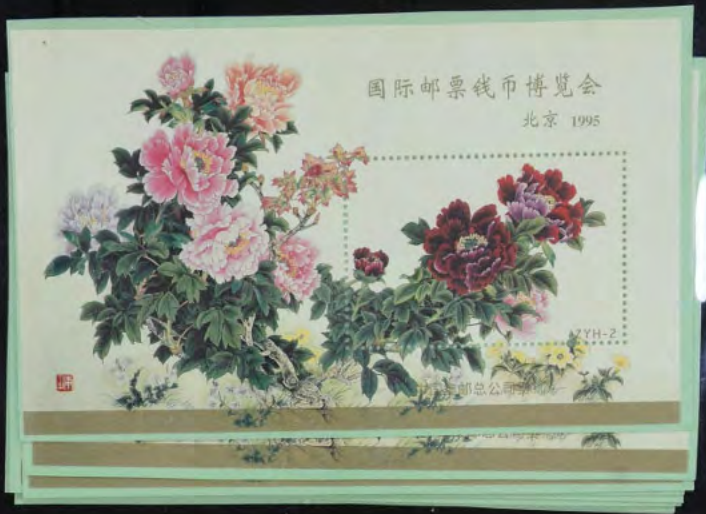
CHINA 1996 — the 9th Asian International Philatelic Exhibition

1996 中国
第九届亚洲国际集邮展览



CHINA 1996 — the 9th Asian International Philatelic Exhibition









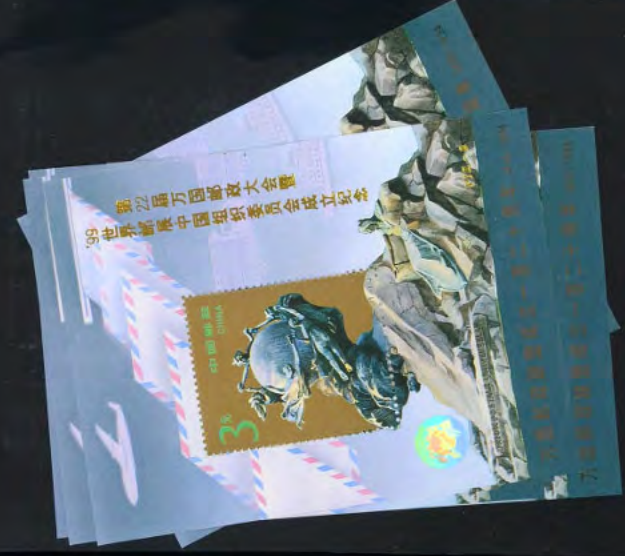
1997

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中國郵政二十周年——中國郵票發展



1997

