

皇帝的禁軍

TERRACOTTA WARRIORS

OF THE FIRST EMPEROR



A MINHA COLEÇÃO TEM COMO TEMA OS GUERREIROS TERRACOTTA DO PRIMEIRO EMPERADOR DA CHINA.

O EXÉRCITO DE TERRACOTA É UMA COLEÇÃO DE ESCULTURAS DE TERRACOTA REPRESENTANDO OS EXÉRCITOS DE QIN SHI HUANG, O PRIMEIRO IMPERADOR DA CHINA.

É UMA FORMA DE ARTE FUNERÁRIA ENTERRADA COM O IMPERADOR EM 210-209 AC COM O PROPÓSITO DE PROTEGER O IMPERADOR NA SUA VIDA APÓS A MORTE.

É UM DOS ACHADOS ARQUEOLÓGICOS MAIS IMPRESSIONANTES DA HISTÓRIA. UM EXÉRCITO INTEIRO DE MILHARES DE GUERREIROS DE ARGILA (TERRACOTTA) EM TAMANHO REAL, CAVALOS E CARRUAGENS FORAM DESENTERRADOS A 35 METROS DE PROFUNDIDADE.

OS GUERREIROS SÃO INCRIVELMENTE REALÍSTICOS E SENTE-SE COMO PUDESSEM SIMPLEMENTE ACORDAR E COMEÇAR A MARCHAR COMO FIZERAM HÁ MAIS DE DOIS MIL ANOS.

CONSTRUÍDO PELO IMPERADOR QIN SHI HUANG, O PRIMEIRO IMPERADOR DE UMA CHINA UNIFICADA, ESTE EXÉRCITO SUBTERRÂNEO FICOU POR DESCOBRIR POR MAIS DE 2200 ANOS.

SEGUINDO UMA TRADIÇÃO SEMELHANTE, OS HANIWA SÃO PEQUENAS FIGURAS DE BARRO EM TERRACOTA FEITAS PARA USO RITUAL E ENTERRADAS COM OS MORTOS COMO OBJETOS FUNERÁRIOS DURANTE O PERÍODO KOFUN (SÉCULOS 3 A 6 DC) DA HISTÓRIA DO JAPÃO.

A MINHA COLEÇÃO ESTÁ MONTADA EM "STOCK CARDS" LEUCHTRUM DE TAMANHO A5 E ARQUIVADA EM MIGAS PARA MELHOR REORGANIZAR A COLEÇÃO CONFORME ELA CRESCE, COMO TENTATIVA DE RECREAR A MARAVILHA DO EXÉRCITO TERRACOTTA. TENHO UM PEQUENO BATALHÃO EM FORMAÇÃO DE MAIS DE CEM GUERREIROS E CAVALOS HANIWA.

A RESTANTE COLEÇÃO MOSTRA GUERREIROS TERRACOTTA DO IMPERADOR QIN SHI HUANG COM EDIÇÕES DE VÁRIOS PAÍSES [EDIÇÕES MAIORITARIAMENTE PARA MARCAR A CELEBRAÇÃO DE RELAÇÕES ENTRE OS PAÍSES COM A CHINA].

CRIEI TAMBÉM EM FORMA DE SELO UMA ETIQUETA INFORMATIVA COM A DATA E EDIÇÃO DE LANÇAMENTO DE CADA SÉRIE.

MY COLLECTION IS BASED ON THE TERRACOTTA WARRIORS OF THE FIRST EMPEROR OF CHINA.

THE TERRACOTTA ARMY IS A COLLECTION OF TERRACOTTA SCULPTURES REPRESENTING THE ARMIES OF QIN SHI HUANG, THE FIRST EMPEROR OF CHINA.

IT IS A FORM OF FUNERARY ART BURIED WITH THE EMPEROR IN 210-209 BC FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTING THE EMPEROR IN HIS AFTERLIFE.

IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN HISTORY. AN ENTIRE ARMY OF THOUSANDS OF FULL-SIZE CLAY WARRIORS (TERRACOTTA) HORSES AND CARRIAGES WERE UNEARTHED 35 METERS DEEP.

THE WARRIORS ARE INCREDIBLY REALISTIC AND FEEL LIKE THEY COULD JUST WAKE UP AND START MARCHING LIKE THEY DID OVER TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

BUILT BY EMPEROR QIN SHI HUANG, THE FIRST EMPEROR OF A UNIFIED CHINA, THIS UNDERGROUND ARMY REMAINED UNDISCOVERED FOR OVER 2200 YEARS.

FOLLOWING A SIMILAR TRADITION, THE HANIWA ARE SMALL TERRACOTTA CLAY FIGURES MADE FOR RITUAL USE AND BURIED WITH THE DEAD AS FUNERARY OBJECTS DURING THE KOFUN PERIOD (3RD TO 6TH CENTURIES AD) OF THE HISTORY OF JAPAN.

MY COLLECTION IS MOUNTED ON LEUCHTRUM STOCK CARDS OF SIZE A5 AND FILED IN PLASTIC SLEEVES TO BETTER REARRANGE THE COLLECTION AS IT GROWS.

AS AN ATTEMPT TO RECREATE THE WONDER OF THE TERRACOTTA ARMY, I HAVE A SMALL BATTALION IN FORMATION OF MORE THAN A HUNDRED WARRIORS AND HANIWA HORSES.

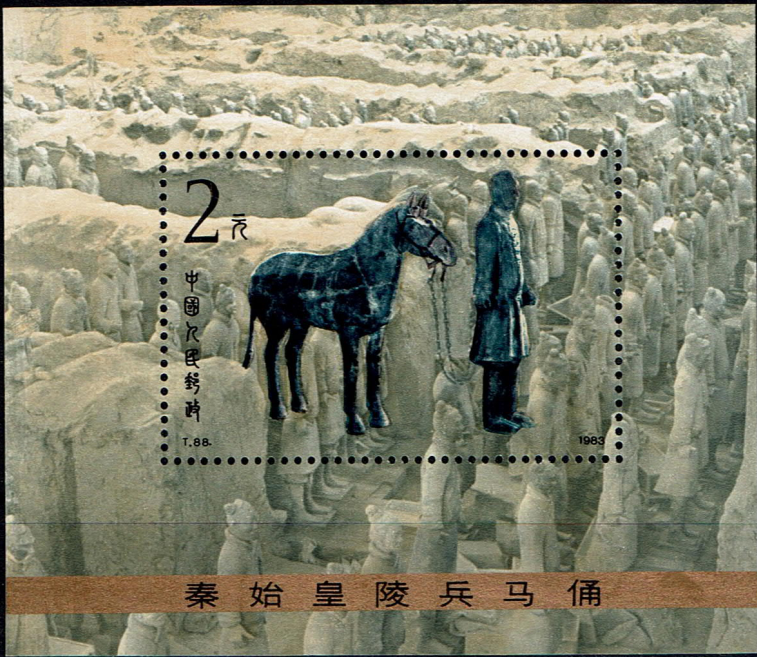
THE REMAINING COLLECTION SHOWS TERRACOTTA WARRIORS OF THE EMPEROR QIN SHI HUANG WITH ISSUES FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES

[MOSTLY EDITIONS TO MARK THE CELEBRATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THESE COUNTRIES WITH CHINA].

I ALSO CREATED A STAMP WITH AN INFORMATIVE LABEL INCLUDING THE RELEASE DATE AND EDITION OF EACH SERIES.

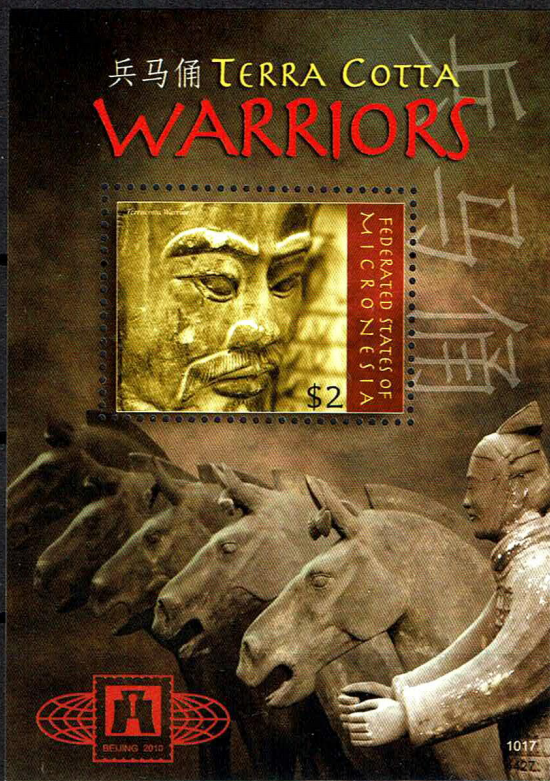


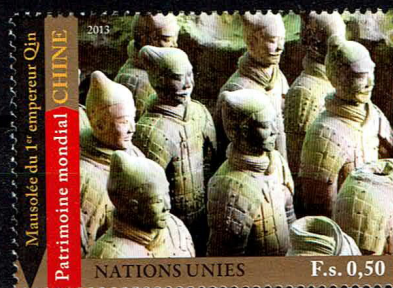
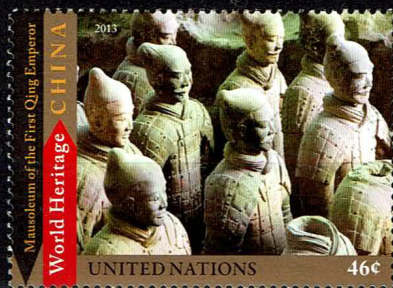




秦始皇陵兵马俑





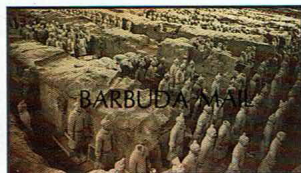






HONG KONG '94

February 18-21, 1994



Inside the Museum

Antigua & Barbuda 40¢



Caohiyuan and Hese

Antigua & Barbuda 40¢



Warriors in Battle Formation

Antigua & Barbuda 40¢



Painted Bronze Horses & Chariot

Antigua & Barbuda 40¢



Japanese Dog

Antigua & Barbuda 40¢



Qin Warrior Figures & Horses

Antigua & Barbuda 40¢



Terra-Cotta Figures, Qin Dynasty

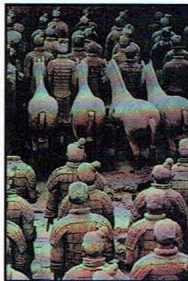


HONG KONG '94

February 18-21, 1994



The Gambia D1.50



Chin Warriors and Horses

The Gambia D1.50



Warrior in Battle Dress

The Gambia D1.50



Armour Clad Warrior

The Gambia D1.50



Chariot Driver

The Gambia D1.50



Dog

The Gambia D1.50



Chin Warriors

Terra-Cotta Figures, Qin Dynasty

DIE TERRAKOTTA-KRIEGER



s1

DIE TERRAKOTTA-KRIEGER



s1

DIE TERRAKOTTA-KRIEGER



s1

VEREINTE NATIONEN

DIE TERRAKOTTA-KRIEGER



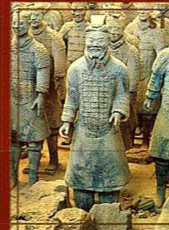
s1

DIE TERRAKOTTA-KRIEGER



s1

DIE TERRAKOTTA-KRIEGER



s1

VEREINTE NATIONEN

DIE TERRAKOTTA-KRIEGER



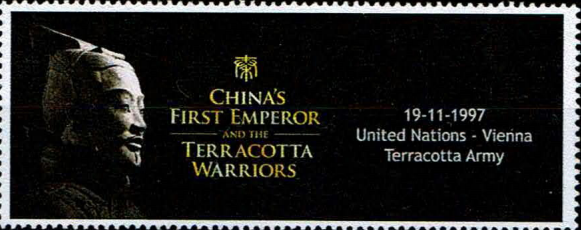
s3

DIE TERRAKOTTA-KRIEGER



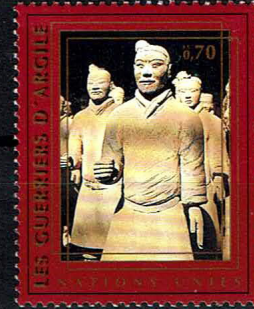
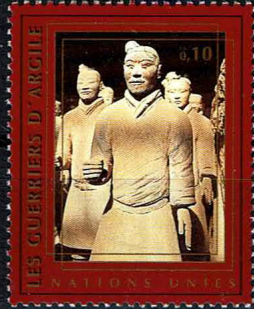
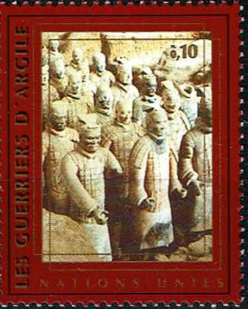
s6

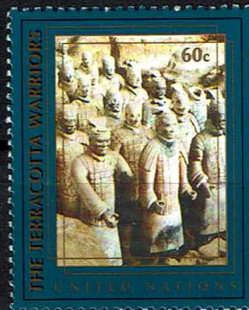
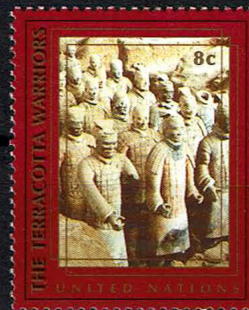
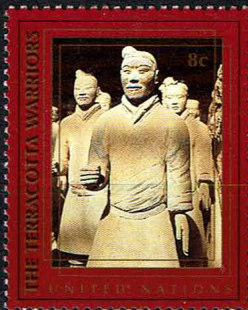
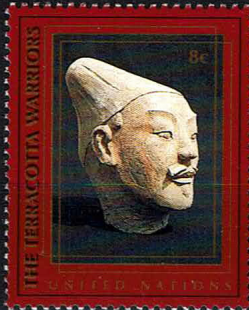
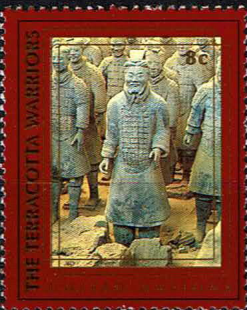
VEREINTE NATIONEN



CHINA'S
FIRST EMPEROR
AND THE
TERRACOTTA
WARRIORS

19-11-1997
United Nations - Vienna
Terracotta Army







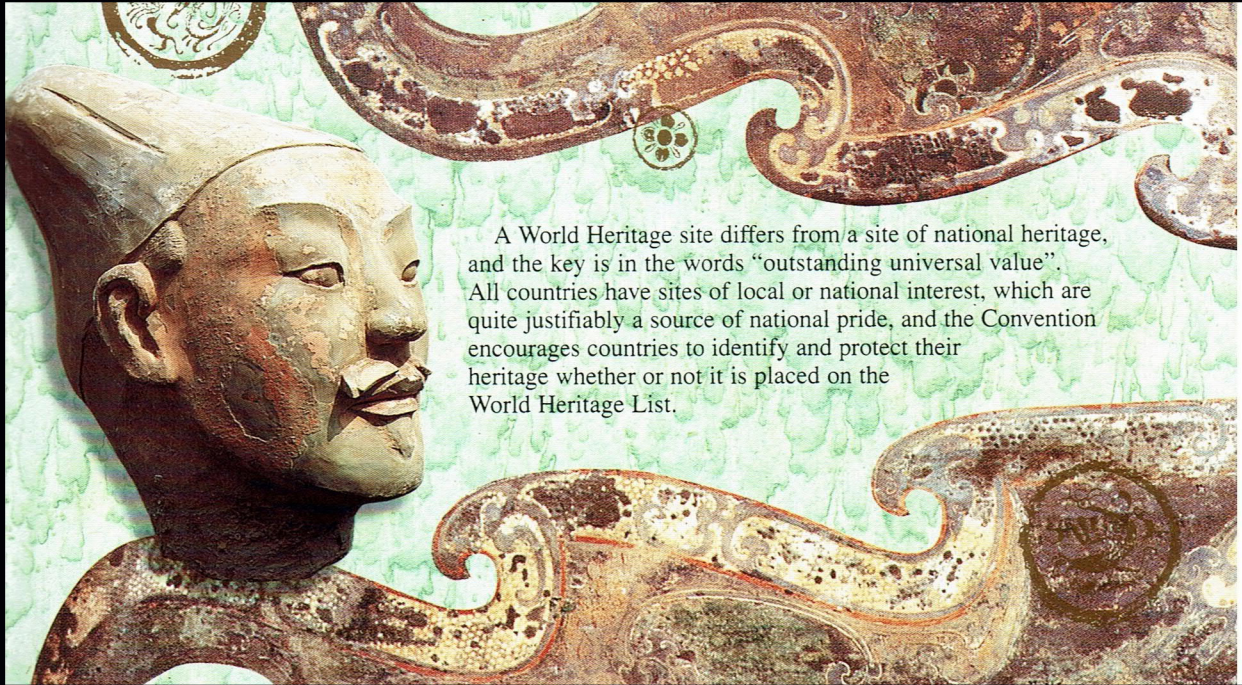
THE TERRACOTTA WARRIORS



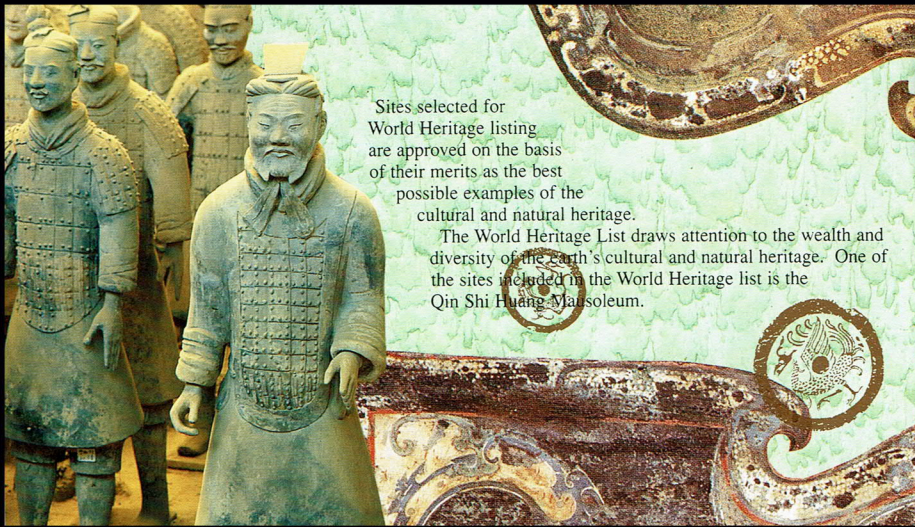
The answer is to be found in the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which was adopted 25 years ago, on 16 November 1972, by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Under the Convention, countries recognize that the sites located on their national territory which have been inscribed on the World Heritage List constitute, without affecting national sovereignty or ownership, a world heritage "for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to cooperate".

Without the support of other countries, some sites with recognized cultural or natural value would deteriorate or, worse, disappear, often through lack of funding to preserve them. The Convention is thus an agreement, signed by some 150 countries, to contribute the necessary financial and intellectual resources to protect World Heritage sites.



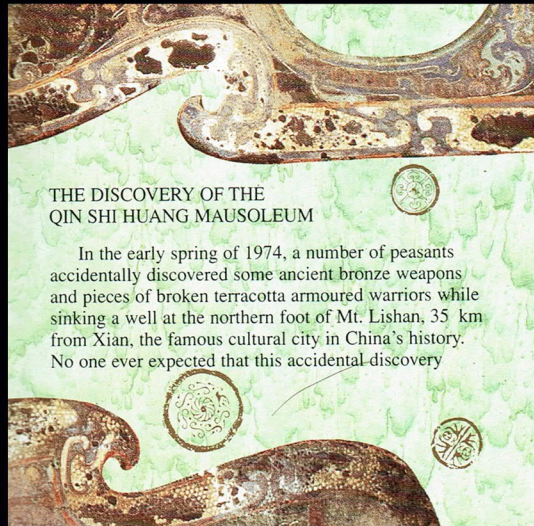


A World Heritage site differs from a site of national heritage, and the key is in the words “outstanding universal value”. All countries have sites of local or national interest, which are quite justifiably a source of national pride, and the Convention encourages countries to identify and protect their heritage whether or not it is placed on the World Heritage List.



Sites selected for World Heritage listing are approved on the basis of their merits as the best possible examples of the cultural and natural heritage.

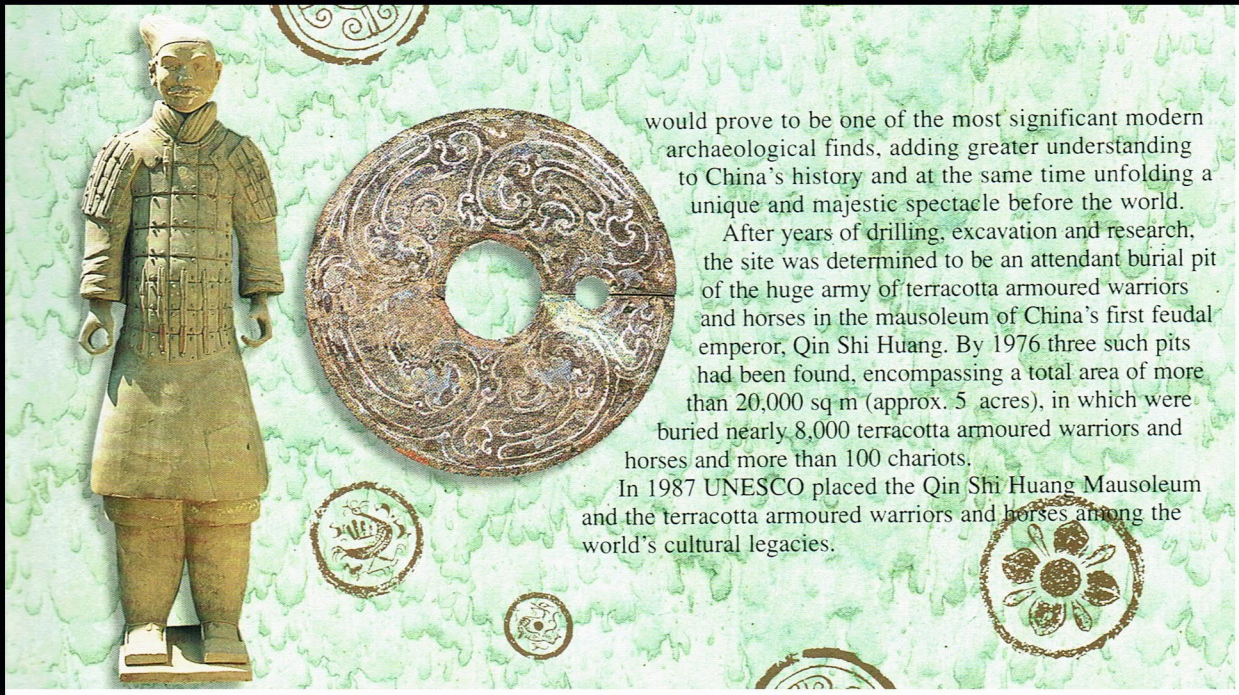
The World Heritage List draws attention to the wealth and diversity of the Earth's cultural and natural heritage. One of the sites included in the World Heritage list is the Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum.



THE DISCOVERY OF THE QIN SHI HUANG MAUSOLEUM

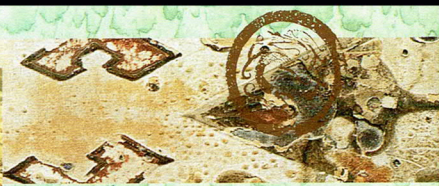
In the early spring of 1974, a number of peasants accidentally discovered some ancient bronze weapons and pieces of broken terracotta armoured warriors while sinking a well at the northern foot of Mt. Lishan, 35 km from Xian, the famous cultural city in China's history. No one ever expected that this accidental discovery





would prove to be one of the most significant modern archaeological finds, adding greater understanding to China's history and at the same time unfolding a unique and majestic spectacle before the world.

After years of drilling, excavation and research, the site was determined to be an attendant burial pit of the huge army of terracotta armoured warriors and horses in the mausoleum of China's first feudal emperor, Qin Shi Huang. By 1976 three such pits had been found, encompassing a total area of more than 20,000 sq m (approx. 5 acres), in which were buried nearly 8,000 terracotta armoured warriors and horses and more than 100 chariots. In 1987 UNESCO placed the Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum and the terracotta armoured warriors and horses among the world's cultural legacies.



QIN SHI HUANG AND HIS MAUSOLEUM

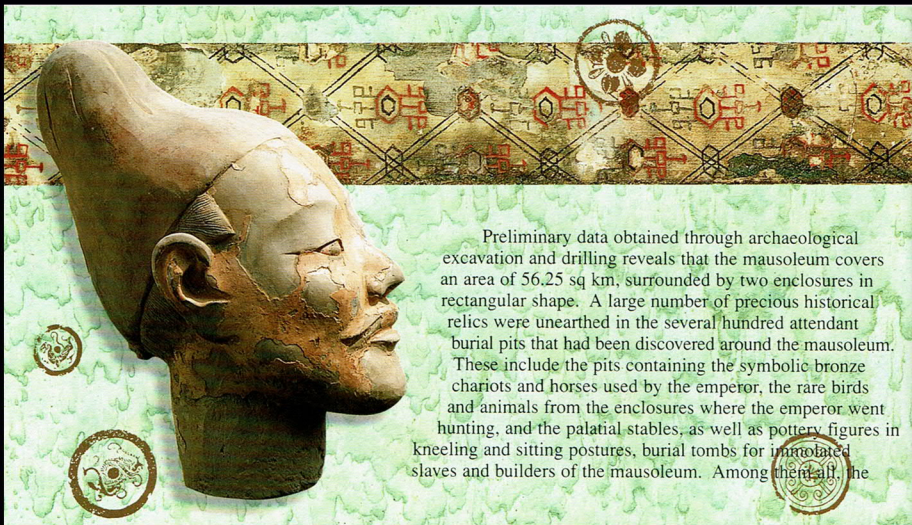
The first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang — family name, Ying; given name, Zheng — (259-210 B.C.) arranged for his burial place long before his accession to the seat of supreme power. When he became king of Qin in 247 B.C., Zheng had his geomancers choose a favourable site at the foot of Mount Li. Work was commenced and was carried out more energetically with each new political and military success over his rivals. Following the proclamation of the Empire of Ten Thousand Generations in 221, work at the burial place took on





extraordinary dimensions. According to Sima Qian (circa 145-95 B.C.), the great memorialist who collected all the extant oral traditions of his day, 700,000 workers from every province of the Empire toiled unceasingly until the death of the Emperor in 210 in order to construct a subterranean city within a gigantic mound. Its treasures were safeguarded by automatically triggered weapons designed to thwart tomb robbers. After Qin Shi Huang's death, the principal craftsmen were walled up upon order of the second emperor, as a precaution that they not betray their secrets.

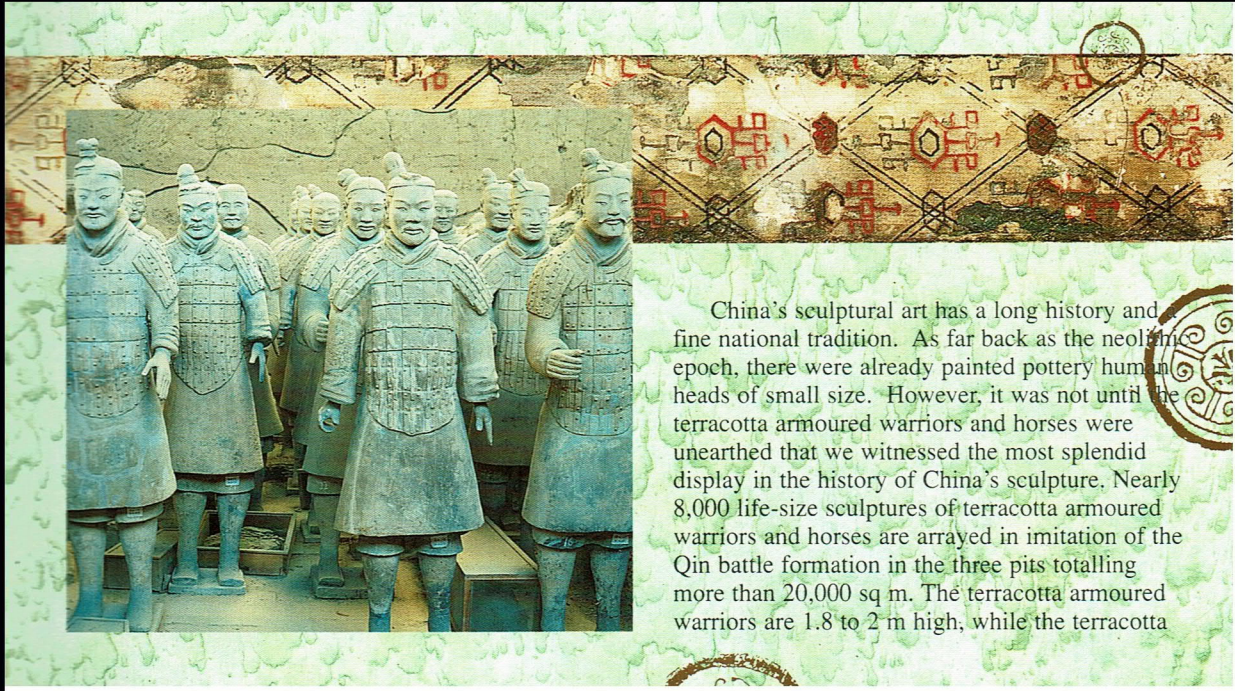




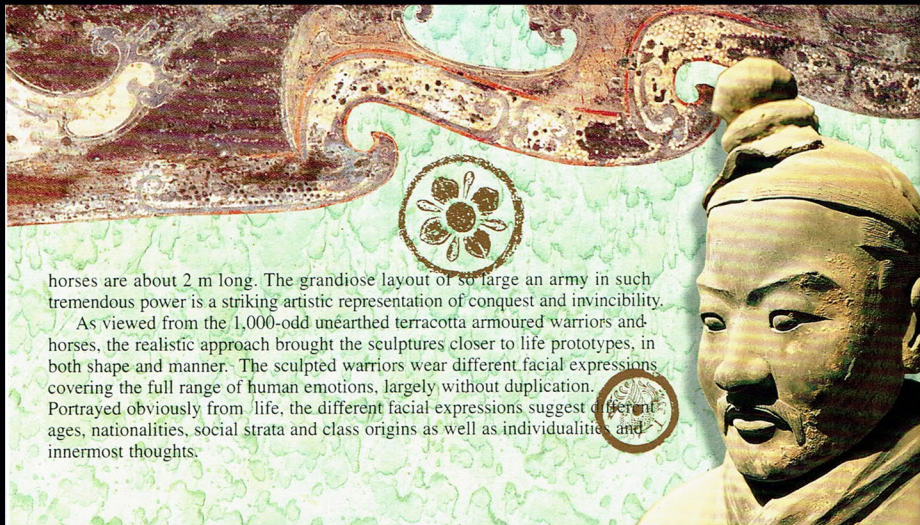
Preliminary data obtained through archaeological excavation and drilling reveals that the mausoleum covers an area of 56.25 sq km, surrounded by two enclosures in rectangular shape. A large number of precious historical relics were unearthed in the several hundred attendant burial pits that had been discovered around the mausoleum. These include the pits containing the symbolic bronze chariots and horses used by the emperor, the rare birds and animals from the enclosures where the emperor went hunting, and the palatial stables, as well as pottery figures in kneeling and sitting postures, burial tombs for immolated slaves and builders of the mausoleum. Among them all, the



pits of the terracotta armoured warriors and horses stand out in dazzling brilliance. From what has been learned, the underground palace of the Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum is a true reproduction of the kingdom above the ground, and the terracotta armoured warriors and horses are symbols of the elite army defending the capital of the Qin Dynasty. The pits of the terracotta armoured warriors and horses form an ancient treasure house imbued not only with rich military concepts, but also with splendid sculptural art. This contingent of full-length sculptures of the Qin Dynasty present a level of detail rarely found in the sculptural histories of China or the rest of the world.

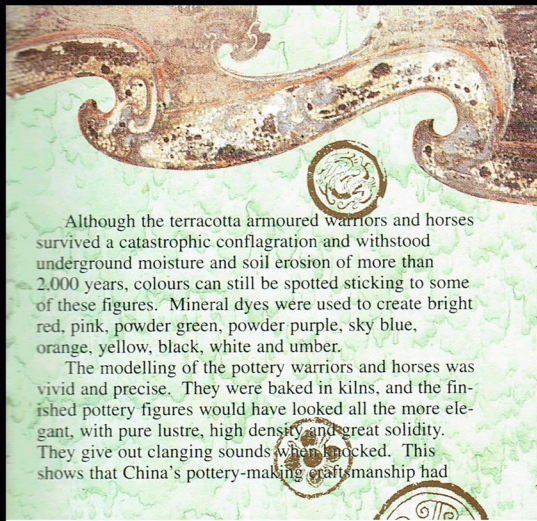


China's sculptural art has a long history and fine national tradition. As far back as the neolithic epoch, there were already painted pottery human heads of small size. However, it was not until the terracotta armoured warriors and horses were unearthed that we witnessed the most splendid display in the history of China's sculpture. Nearly 8,000 life-size sculptures of terracotta armoured warriors and horses are arrayed in imitation of the Qin battle formation in the three pits totalling more than 20,000 sq m. The terracotta armoured warriors are 1.8 to 2 m high, while the terracotta



horses are about 2 m long. The grandiose layout of so large an army in such tremendous power is a striking artistic representation of conquest and invincibility.

As viewed from the 1,000-odd unearthed terracotta armoured warriors and horses, the realistic approach brought the sculptures closer to life prototypes, in both shape and manner. The sculpted warriors wear different facial expressions covering the full range of human emotions, largely without duplication. Portrayed obviously from life, the different facial expressions suggest different ages, nationalities, social strata and class origins as well as individualities and innermost thoughts.



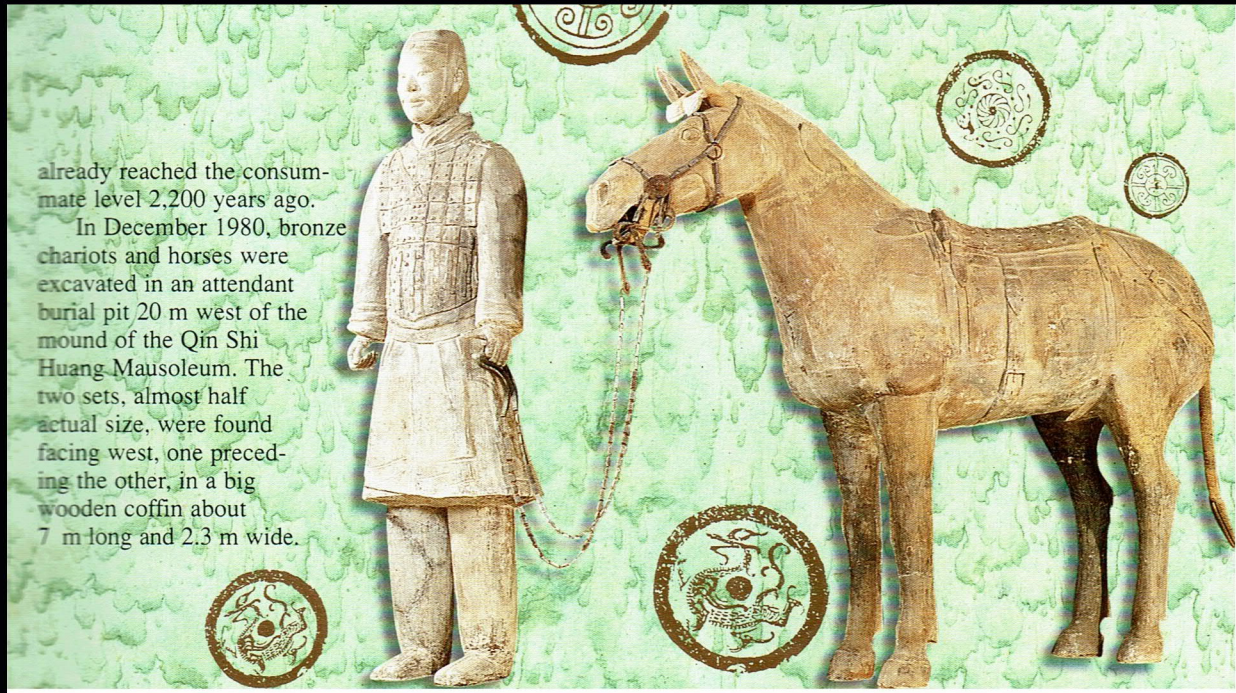
Although the terracotta armoured warriors and horses survived a catastrophic conflagration and withstood underground moisture and soil erosion of more than 2,000 years, colours can still be spotted sticking to some of these figures. Mineral dyes were used to create bright red, pink, powder green, powder purple, sky blue, orange, yellow, black, white and umber.

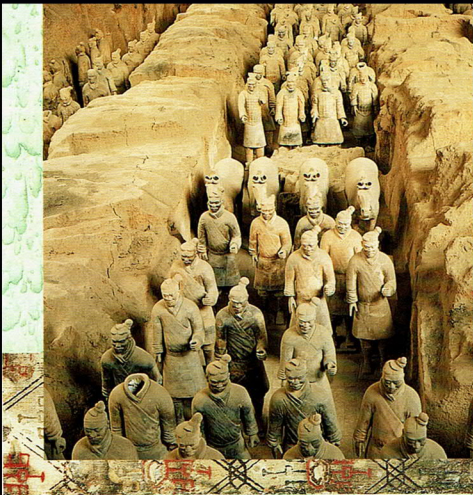
The modelling of the pottery warriors and horses was vivid and precise. They were baked in kilns, and the finished pottery figures would have looked all the more elegant, with pure lustre, high density and great solidity. They give out clanging sounds when knocked. This shows that China's pottery-making craftsmanship had



already reached the consummate level 2,200 years ago.

In December 1980, bronze chariots and horses were excavated in an attendant burial pit 20 m west of the mound of the Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum. The two sets, almost half actual size, were found facing west, one preceding the other, in a big wooden coffin about 7 m long and 2.3 m wide.





Although they are distinctly burial objects of no practical value, the composition of the chariots, the attire of the charioteers and the ornaments on the horses are imitations in every way of real ones. They are genuine miniatures and reproductions of the chariots and horses used exclusively by the royal family.

The bronze chariots and horses possess very high artistic value. The carriages and canopies of the two imperial chariots are painted all over with various bright-coloured patterns resembling clouds, Kui (legendary one-legged dragon-like animals)



and phoenixes. Many other parts and accessories are painted with geometric patterns of rhombuses, squares and triangles in inlaid silver and gold threads. They symbolize rolling clouds, curling mists, flying dragons or dancing phoenixes. The vivid precise modelling and lifelike images of the bronze horses and the bronze charioteers are the acme of artistic perfection and attest to China's superb technological level in metalworking more than 2,000 years ago. The bronze chariots and horses may well be rated the finest example of bronzework.



For more information about United Nations
philatelic items, please write to:

United Nations Postal Administration
P.O. Box 5900, Grand Central Station
New York, N.Y. 10163-9992

or

Administration postale des Nations Unies
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Genève 10
Suisse

or

Postverwaltung der Vereinten Nationen
Internationales Zentrum Wien
A-1400 Wien - Vereinte Nationen
Österreich



Photographs: Guo Yuomin, China

Special Thanks to: China National Philatelic Corporation

25th Jubilee of the World Heritage Convention

E.97.XXV.3 © 1997 U.N.

ՆԱԲԵՐՈՐ ՉԻՆ ՏՆԻ ԽՆԱՅԳ ՏՈՎ ԴԵՐՔՆԵՐԻՄ ԱՐՔԻՆԵՐ ԲՈՐՄԱՅԻՈՆ



ՆԱԲԵՐՔՆԵՐՈՐ ՉԻՆ ՏՆԻ ԽՆԱՅԳ Ե ԲՈՐՄԱՅԵՃՈ ԸՆ ԳՎԵՐՔԵՐՈՏ ԴԵՐՔՆԵՐԻՄ

Վիճի՞ք ձեռք ձեր զարգացնելու բազմաթիվ ձևերը ձեր հայրենիքի և ժողովրդի զարգացման համար:



Ձեր ձեռքով ձեր հայրենիքը և ժողովրդը զարգացնելու համար ձեր զարգացման ճանապարհը: