



皇帝的禁軍

TERRACOTTA WARRIORS OF QIN

A VISION THROUGH STAMPS
DISCOVER THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD

JOCA
JS
STAMPS

MY COLLECTION IS BASED ON THE TERRACOTTA WARRIORS OF THE FIRST EMPEROR OF CHINA. THE TERRACOTTA ARMY IS A FORM OF FUNERARY ART, A BATTALION OF CLAY FIGURES BUILT BY ORDER OF THE FIRST EMPEROR OF A UNIFIED CHINA (QIN SHI HUANG) AND BURIED WITH THE EMPEROR IN 210 BC, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTING THE EMPEROR IN HIS AFTERLIFE.

IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN HISTORY AND DESIGNATED A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE. AN ENTIRE ARMY OF THOUSANDS OF FULL-SIZE CLAY WARRIORS, 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. A CLAY HEAD DISCOVERED IN 1974 BY SOME FARMERS BUILDING A WELL NEAR THE CITY OF XI'AN, WAS JUST THE BEGINNING OF AN ENDLESS DISCOVERY. THE DIG STILL GOES ON TODAY AS MORE THAN 7000 UNIQUE FIGURES HAVE BEEN UNEARTHED.

ALL THE ITEMS SHOWN ARE A PART OF MY COLLECTION AND THE IMAGES ARE SAMPLES OF THE PHILATELIC MATERIAL WHICH I HAVE COLLECTED OVER THE YEARS. THE COLLECTION SHOWS EMPEROR QIN SHI HUANG AND HIS TERRACOTTA WARRIORS WITH ISSUES FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, MOSTLY ISSUES TO MARK THE CELEBRATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THESE COUNTRIES AND CHINA.

IN TIME I HOPE TO ATTAIN ONE OF THE LARGEST COLLECTIONS DEDICATED TO THIS THEME. I HOPE YOU ENJOY MY COLLECTION AND ANY SUGGESTIONS OR CONTRIBUTIONS ARE MORE THAN WELCOME: JOCASTAMPS@GMAIL.COM



皇帝的祭服

TERRACOTTA WARRIORS

OF THE FIRST EMPEROR

246 BC: Construction began

The Terracotta Army's construction began as a protection for the tomb of China's first emperor Qin Shi Huang.

206 BC: Construction was completed.

Over 720 000 builders worked for approximately 40 years to complete the Army.

210 BC: Emperor's death.



1974 : The Terracotta Army first discovered.

Discovered on the 29th March 1974 by farmers digging a well to the east of Xi'an. At a depth of approximately 7 meters they unearthed a life sized Terracotta Warrior. The site was named Pit One and measures 230 metres long by 62 metres wide.

1979 : Museum opens to the public.

A museum complex was constructed over the excavation site, and the Terracotta Army is opened to the public.

2011 : Three auxiliary museums opened.

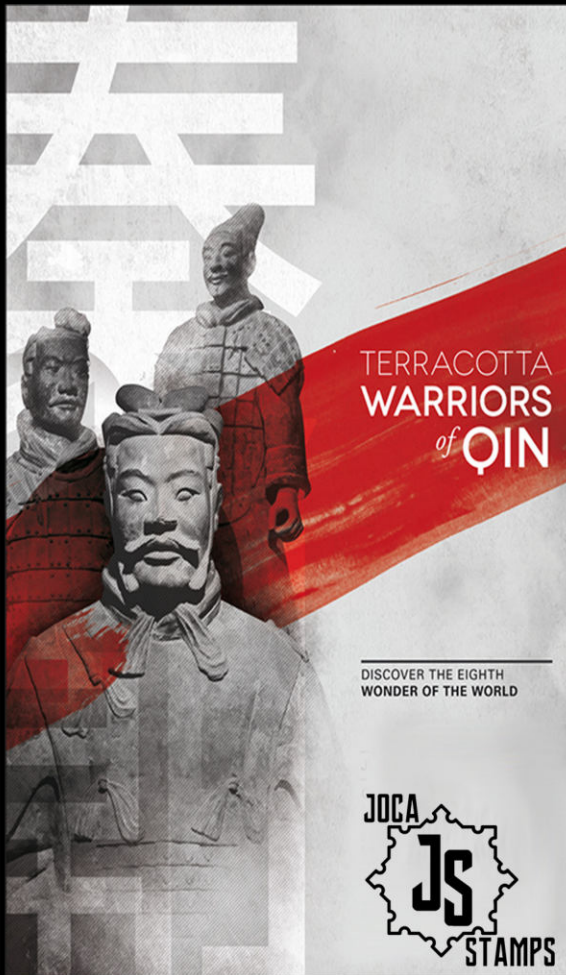
1976 : More pits discovered.

Excavation revealed two further pits. Pit Two has cavalry and infantry units as well as war chariots and is thought to represent a military guard. Pit Three is the command post, with high-ranking officers and a war chariot.

1987 : Listed as UNESCO World Heritage.

UNESCO selected the Tomb of the First Emperor (including the Terracotta Army) as a World Cultural Heritage Site.

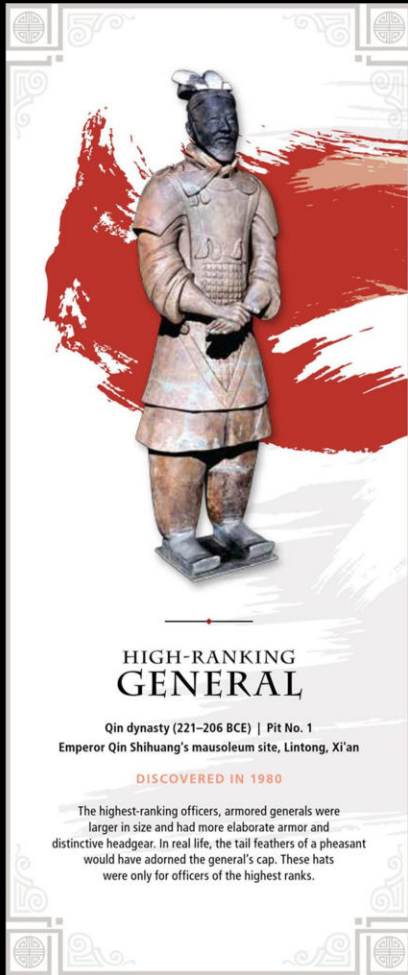




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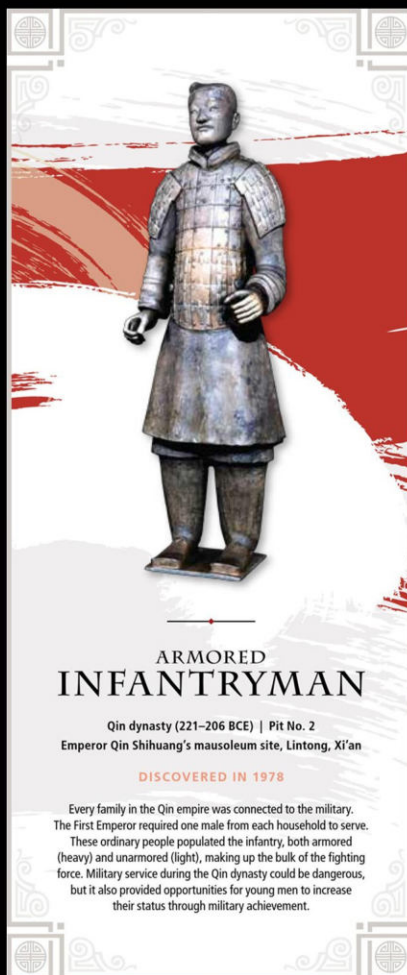


HIGH-RANKING GENERAL

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE) | Pit No. 1
Emperor Qin Shihuang's mausoleum site, Lintong, Xi'an

DISCOVERED IN 1980

The highest-ranking officers, armored generals were larger in size and had more elaborate armor and distinctive headgear. In real life, the tail feathers of a pheasant would have adorned the general's cap. These hats were only for officers of the highest ranks.



ARMORED INFANTRYMAN

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE) | Pit No. 2
Emperor Qin Shihuang's mausoleum site, Lintong, Xi'an

DISCOVERED IN 1978

Every family in the Qin empire was connected to the military. The First Emperor required one male from each household to serve. These ordinary people populated the infantry, both armored (heavy) and unarmored (light), making up the bulk of the fighting force. Military service during the Qin dynasty could be dangerous, but it also provided opportunities for young men to increase their status through military achievement.



STANDING ARCHER

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE) | Pit No. 2
Emperor Qin Shihuang's mausoleum site, Lintong, Xi'an

DISCOVERED IN 1978

Knee-length padded coats provided some degree of protection for standing archers. These nimble soldiers surrounded their comrades in formation and were first into battle. The Qin army's archers fired in unison from different angles to ensure a continuous assault on the enemy.



KNEELING ARCHER

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE) | Pit No. 2
Emperor Qin Shihuang's mausoleum site, Lintong, Xi'an

DISCOVERED IN 1977

Heavy armor protected kneeling archers and their shoe treads provided traction on the battlefield. This archer crouchespoised to take aim and fire. Crossbows required less training to use, were faster to load, were more powerful, and shot farther than long or composite bows.



THE OFFICIAL

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE) | Pit K0006
Emperor Qin Shihuang's mausoleum site, Lintong, Xi'an

DISCOVERED IN 1997

A centralized and efficient administrative system was essential for maintaining order in the Qin Empire. The First Emperor relied on his officials to oversee the administration of his vast and diverse territory. Every individual and every ounce of grain was tracked through a careful record-keeping system. This official figure, along with several others, was found near 24 horse skeletons and a chariot. He may have played a role in the oversight of the imperial stables.



SADDLED HORSE

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE) | Pit No. 2
Emperor Qin Shihuang's mausoleum site, Lintong, Xi'an

DISCOVERED IN 1987

The people of the Qin kingdom were renowned horsebreeders, enabling them to become the first warring state to use cavalry in battle. Compared to chariots and infantry, cavalry could navigate terrain with speed and agility and may have been critical to Qin's military success.



THE CAVALRYMAN

Qin Dynasty (221–206 BCE) | Pit No. 2
Emperor Qin Shihuang's mausoleum site, Lintong, Xi'an

DISCOVERED IN 1977

Using cavalry in battle was a strategy the Qin adopted from steppe nomads in the fourth century BCE. Well-suited to rugged terrain, cavalrymen would have served as scouts and raiders. The armor of this cavalryman only goes to his waist, making him lighter and more flexible than more heavily-armored infantry.



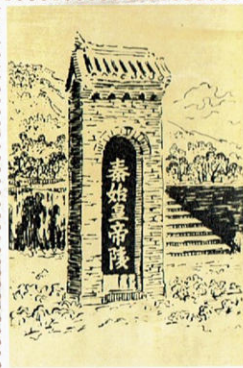
THE MUSICIAN

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE) | Pit K0007
Emperor Qin Shihuang's mausoleum site, Lintong, Xi'an

DISCOVERED IN 2001

The Bureau of Music was responsible for providing entertainment for the emperor. Figures found with the bronze birds originally were thought to be musicians; however, more recently some scholars have begun to consider that they may be of individuals feeding the birds or even weaving nets to catch fish.





北京郵票廠



44 TAI WAN HEIGHT
SINGAPORE 1955
新加坡





44 TAIWAN HEIGHT
 SINGAPORE 1955
 新加坡





LAST DAY
VISITOR TO
EXHIBITION

THE EXHIBITION OF
THE EMPEROR'S TERRACOTTA
WARRIORS AND HORSES
OF THE QIN DYNASTY

presented by
THE EMPEROR'S WARRIORS EXHIBITIONS LIMITED
in association with
THE SHAANXI ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OVERSEAS EXHIBITION CORPORATION
People's Republic of China



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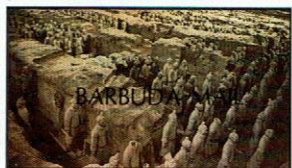






HONG KONG '94

February 18-21, 1994



British Museum

Antigua & Barbuda 40c



Carabinieri and Horse

Antigua & Barbuda 40c



Vietnam in Battle Foundation

Antigua & Barbuda 40c



Palaces, Houses, Horses & Carriage

Antigua & Barbuda 40c



Year of the Dog
Indonesia Dog

Antigua & Barbuda 40c



China Warrior Figures & Horses

Antigua & Barbuda 40c



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



Warrior, Chin Dynasty

The Gambia D1.50



Chariot Driver

The Gambia D1.50



Dog

The Gambia D1.50

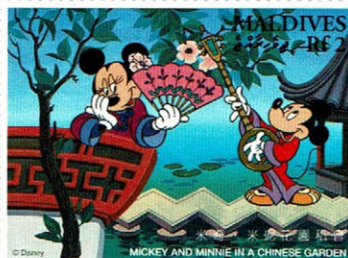
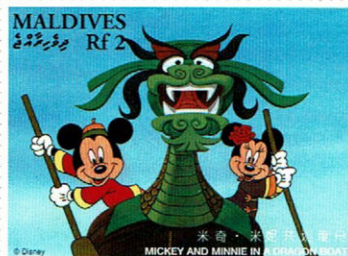
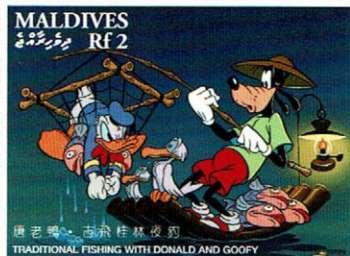
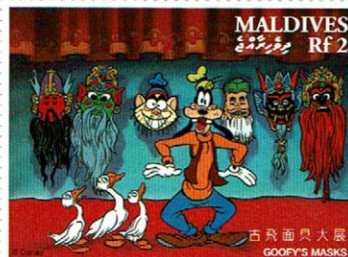
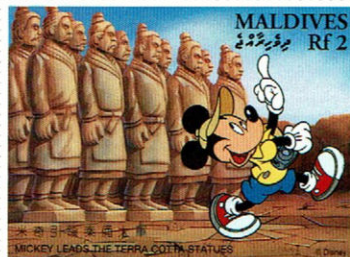


Chin Warriors

Terra-Cotta Figures, Qin Dynasty

MICKEY VISITS CHINA 米奇暢遊中國

112915 / 580000



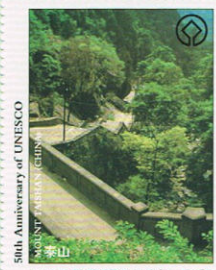
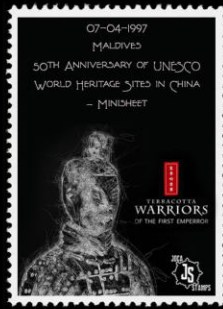
CHINA'96 9th Asian International Philatelic Exhibition

中國'96 - 第九屆亞洲國際集郵展覽

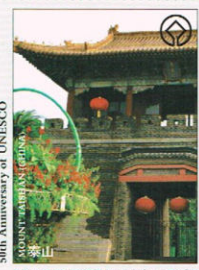




WORLD HERITAGE



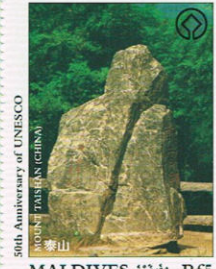
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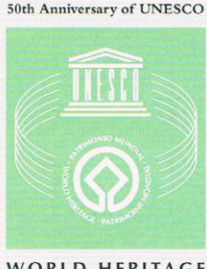
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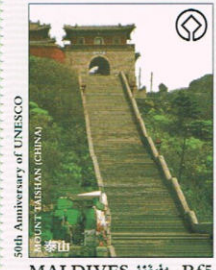
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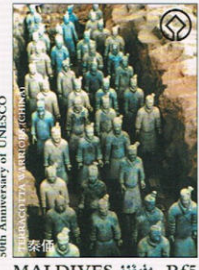
WORLD HERITAGE



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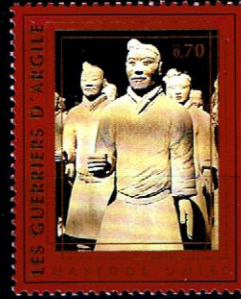
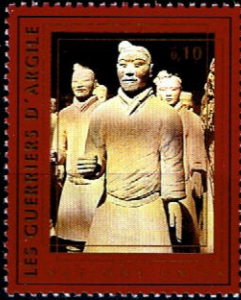
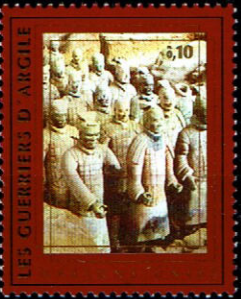
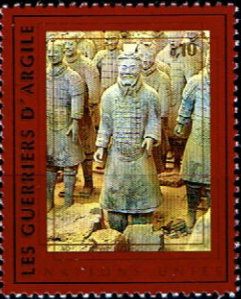


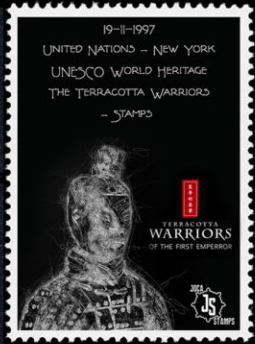
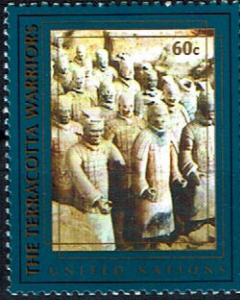
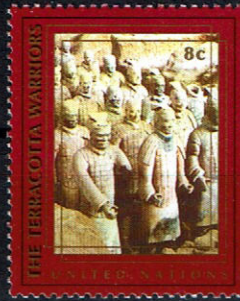
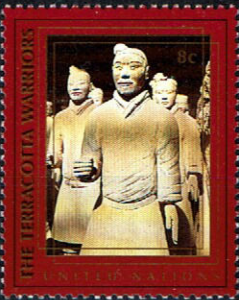
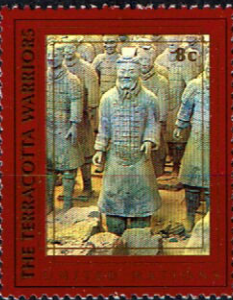
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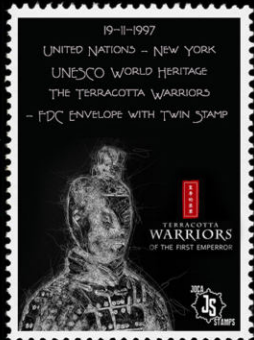


50TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNESCO

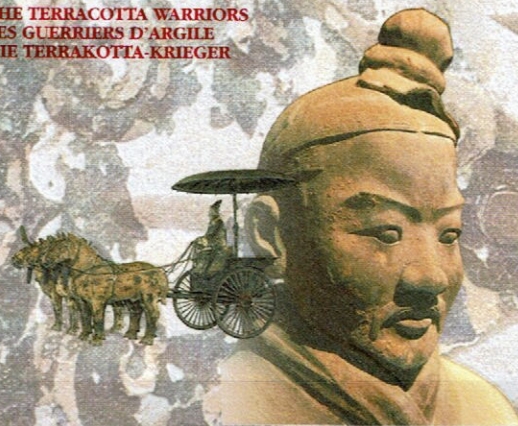




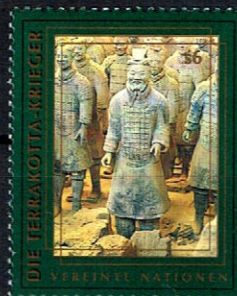
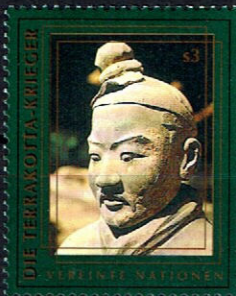
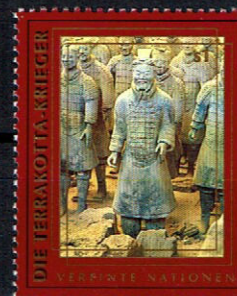
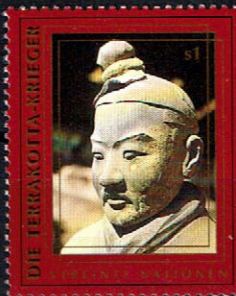
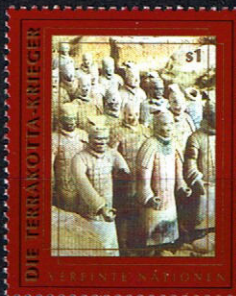
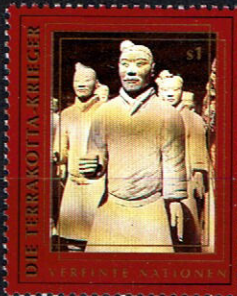
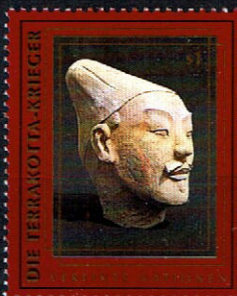


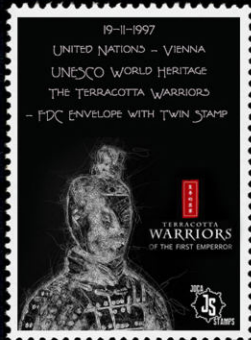


THE TERRACOTTA WARRIORS
LES GUERRIERS D'ARGILE
DIE TERRAKOTTA-KRIEGER

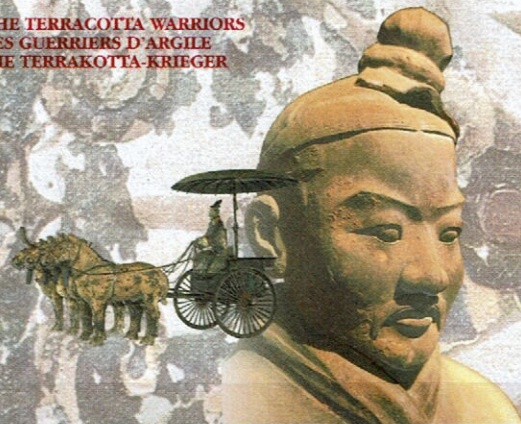


FIRST DAY COVER OF THE UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

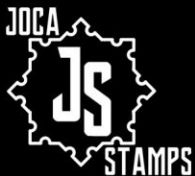
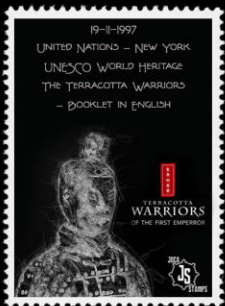




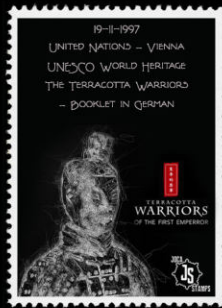
**THE TERRACOTTA WARRIORS
 LES GUERRIERS D'ARGILE
 DIE TERRAKOTTA-KRIEGER**



  FIRST DAY COVER OF THE UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION



I HAVE THE SAME BOOKLET FROM ALL 3 OFFICES - ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN. IMAGES REDUCED FOR REPRESENTATION PURPOSES.

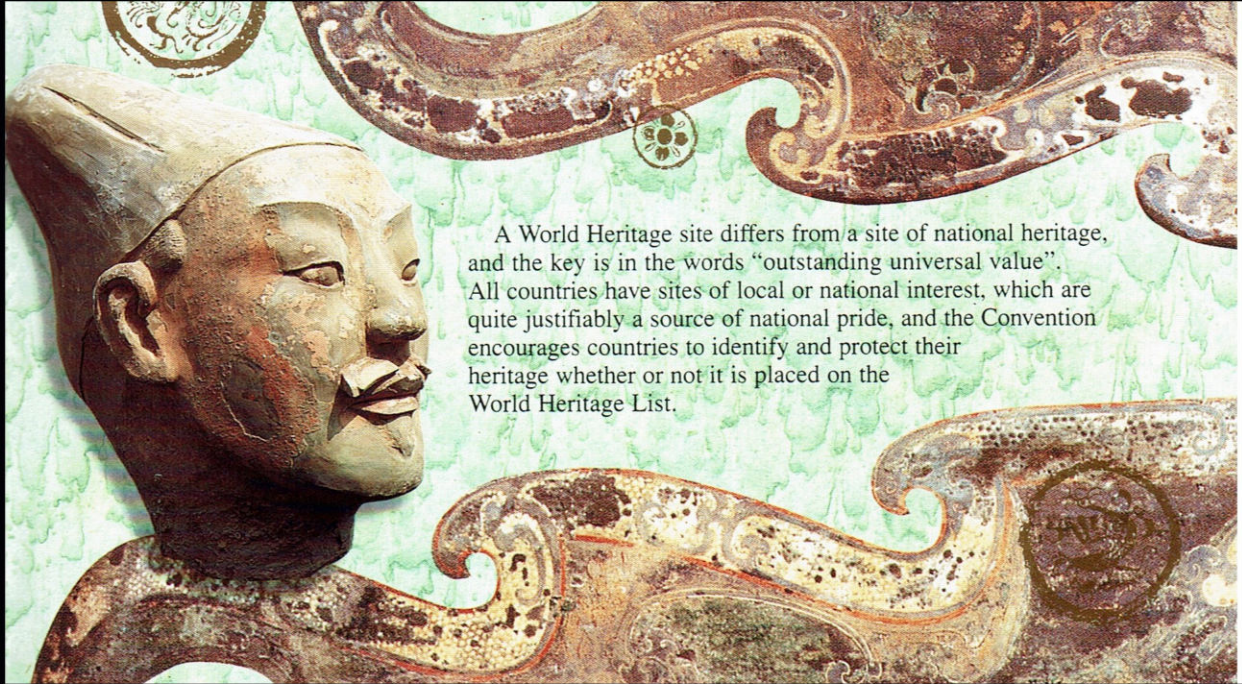





The answer is to be found in the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which was adopted 25 years ago, on 16 November 1972, by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Under the Convention, countries recognize that the sites 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.



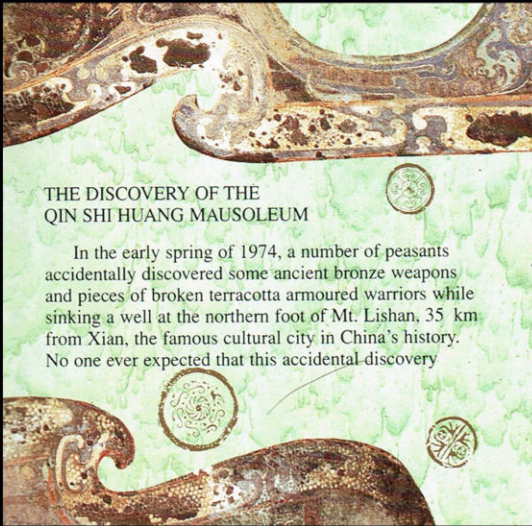


A World Heritage site differs from a site of national heritage, and the key is in the words “outstanding universal value”. All countries have sites of local or national interest, which are quite justifiably a source of national pride, and the Convention encourages countries to identify and protect their 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.

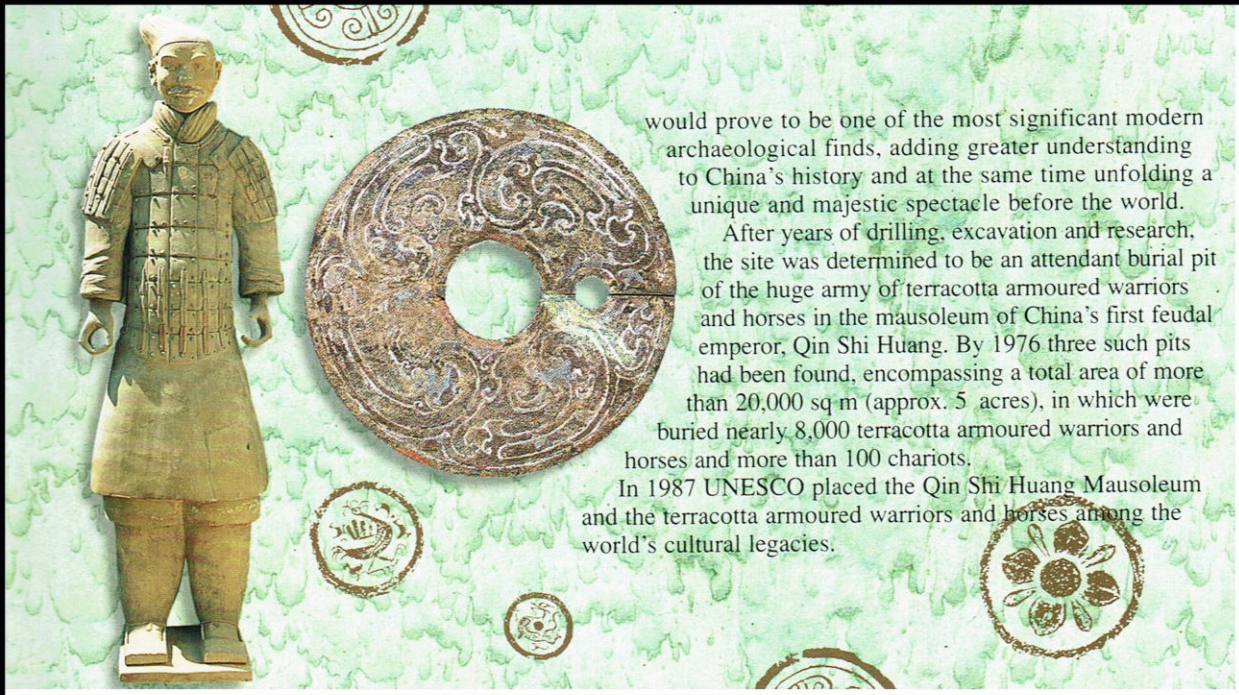
The World Heritage List draws attention to the wealth and diversity of the Earth's cultural and natural heritage. One of the sites included in the World Heritage list is the Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum.



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

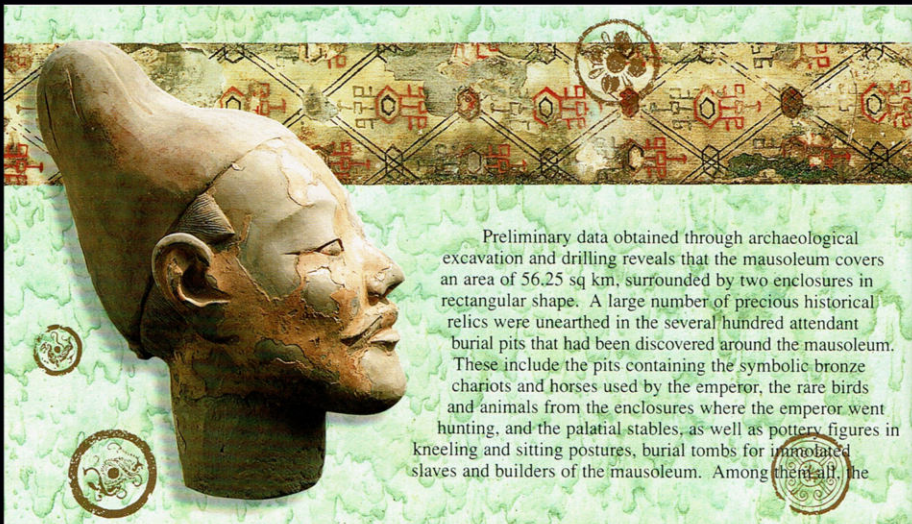
The first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang — family name, Ying; given name, Zheng — (259-210 B.C.) arranged for his burial place long before his accession to the seat of supreme power. When he became king of Qin in 247 B.C., Zheng had his geomancers choose a favourable site at the foot of Mount Li. Work 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.

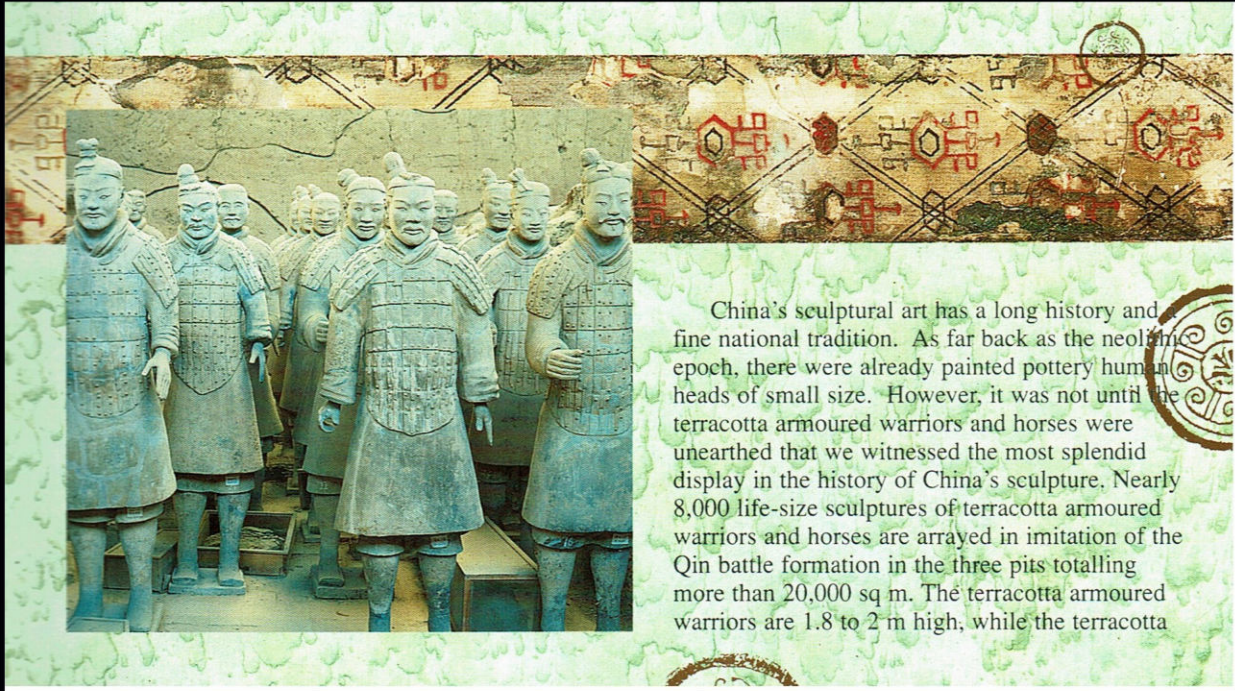




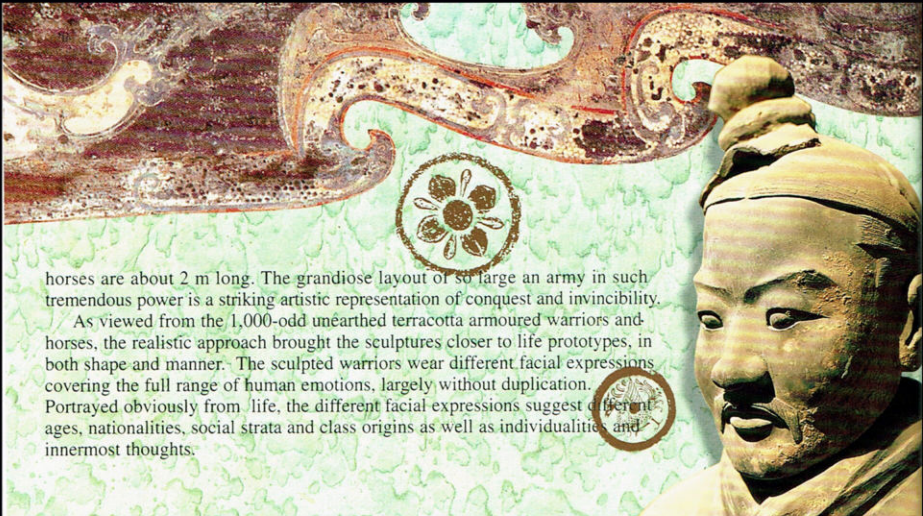
Preliminary data obtained through archaeological excavation and drilling reveals that the mausoleum covers an area of 56.25 sq km, surrounded by two enclosures in rectangular shape. A large number of precious historical relics were unearthed in the several hundred attendant burial pits that had been 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.

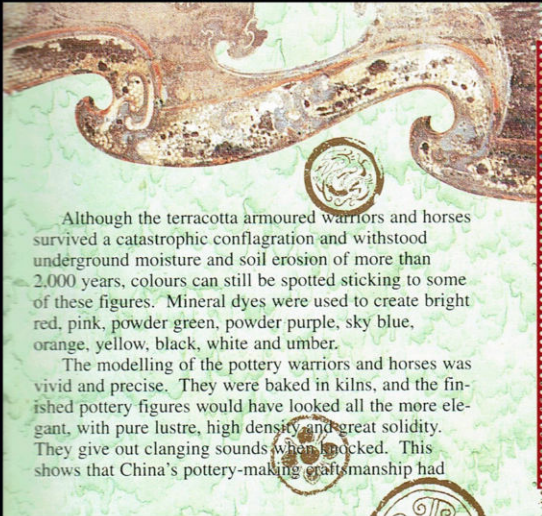


China's sculptural art has a long history and fine national tradition. As far back as the neolithic epoch, there were already painted pottery human heads of small size. However, it was not until the terracotta armoured warriors and horses were unearthed that we witnessed the most splendid display in 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



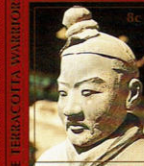
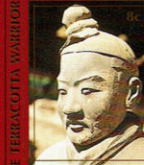
horses are about 2 m long. The grandiose layout of so large an army in such tremendous power is a striking artistic representation of conquest and invincibility.

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.



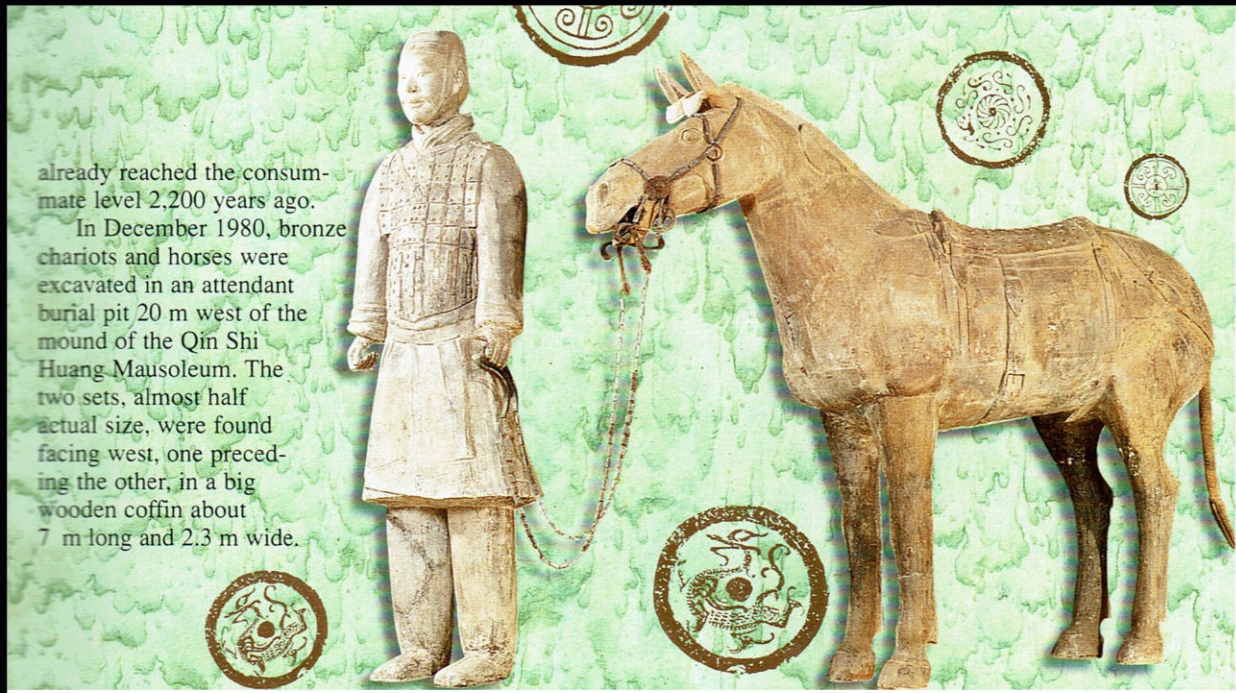
Although the terracotta armoured warriors and horses survived a catastrophic conflagration and withstood underground moisture and soil erosion of more than 2,000 years, colours can still be spotted sticking to some of these figures. Mineral dyes were used to create bright red, pink, powder green, powder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

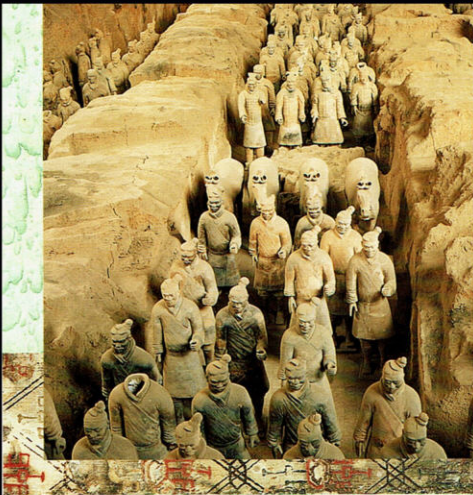
The modelling of the pottery warriors and horses was vivid and precise. They were baked in kilns, and the finished pottery figures would have looked all the more elegant, with pure lustre, high density and great solidity. They give out clanging sounds when knocked. This shows that China's pottery-making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



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25th Jubilee of the World Heritage Convention

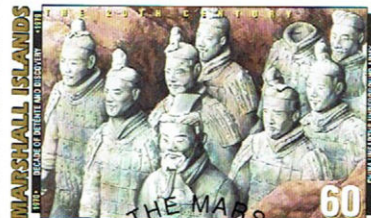
E 97 XXV.3 © 1997 U.N.

1970 ▶ DECADE OF DÉTENTE AND DISCOVERY ◀ 1979



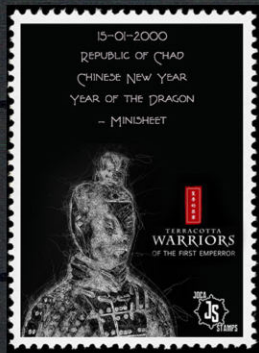
CHINA UNEARTH'S UNDERGROUND ARMY

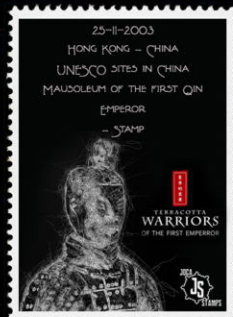
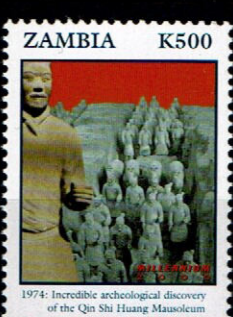
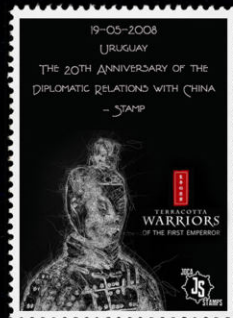
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The
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Passage en terre cuite
de Qin



Porcelaine qingbai

porcelaines chinoises

中国瓷器

Les plus connues sont les porcelaines "BLANC ET BLEU", qui ont commencé à apparaître sous la Dynastie Ming de 1417-1644, celles de la Dynastie Ming et celles des 7-11e, celles de la Dynastie Song, et celles des 11-13e. Sur les pièces de porcelaines de l'époque Ming on voit apparaître des décors tels que fleurs, animaux, ce qui existait auparavant et une nouveauté, une porcelaine appelée "BLANC DE CHINE". Sous les 11-13e ce sont des porcelaines "TROIS COULEURS" comme les Song et sont des porcelaines BLANC, ROUGE, VERT ou bleu. Sous les 11-13e, la famille fait les "COULEURS VIVES", "TROIS COULEURS VIVES", "UNE COULEUR" (vives sur un famille vive), "COULEURS VIVES", "COULEURS ROUGESES", "COULEURS OCCIDENTALES" (famille vive) et les familles vives et vives vivent le jour sous le règne de l'empereur ZHENG, d'autres également les plaques "BLANC DE SOUS" et toujours les "BLANC ET BLEU".



Blanc et bleu
de Song

designed by P. Nordland



THE FIRST EMPEROR

QUIN SHI HUANG AND HIS TERRACOTTA ARMY

\$1.40

Quin Shi Huang

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

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Terracotta Army, Antigua

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Terracotta Army

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CHINA 2009

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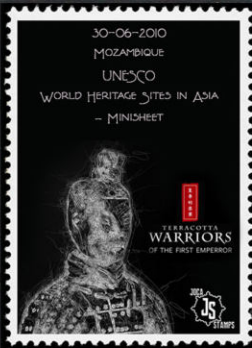
PATRIMÓNIO MUNDIAL DA HUMANIDADE - UNESCO

ÁSIA



MOÇAMBIQUE

MAUSOLÉU DO PRIMEIRO
IMPERADOR QIN
CHINA





Dinastias na China 秦

Dinastia Ming 221 AC-206 AC

2000 FCFA 2010

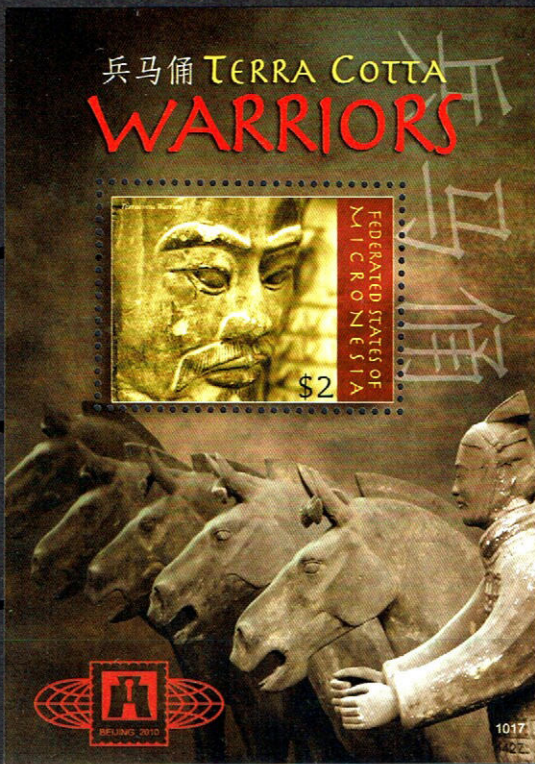
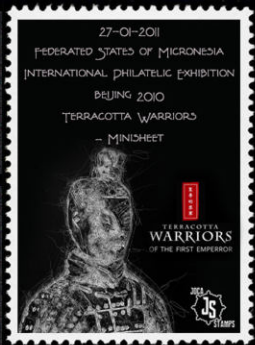
Imperador
Qin Shi Huang,
O primeiro Imperador da
China unificada em 221 AC

GUINE-BISSAU

Grande Muralha da China

Chen Sheng
O Líder da primeira rebelião,
conhecida por Levantamento de Daze

Arte da Dinastia Qin





秦始皇

QIN SHI HUANG
THE FIRST EMPEROR
OF CHINA

BEIJING 2010

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Qin Shi Huang
GUYANA

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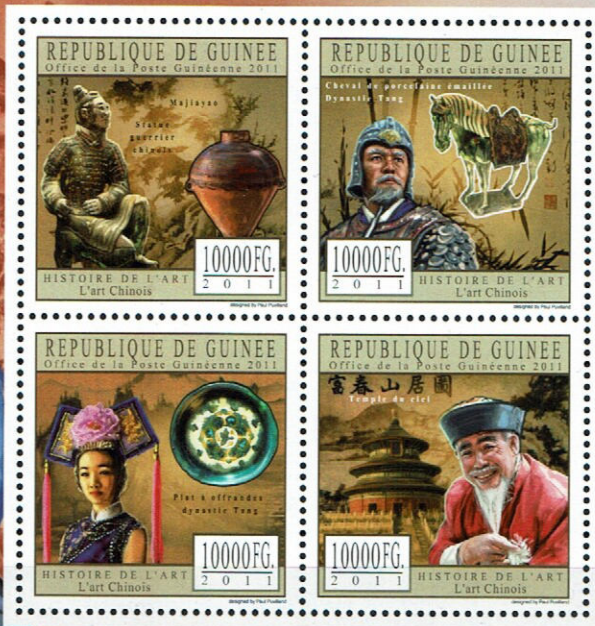
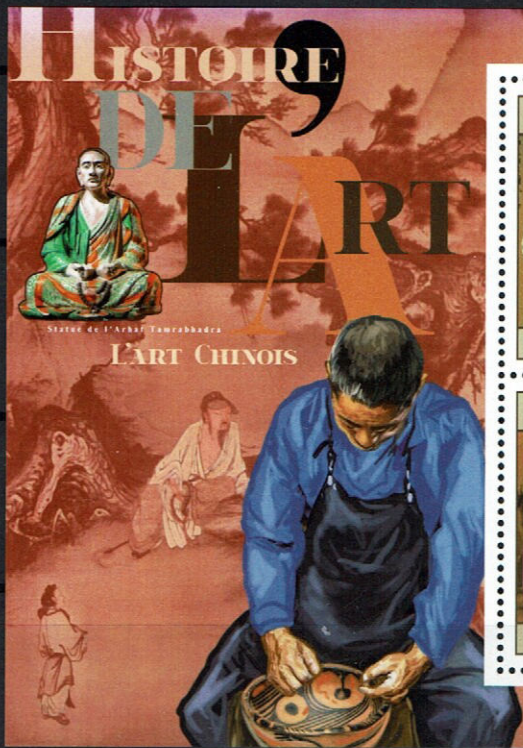
Terracotta Warrior
GUYANA

\$150

Qin Shi Huang
GUYANA

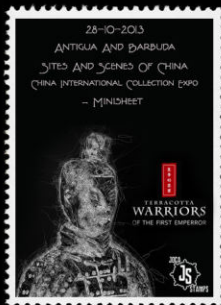
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秦始皇
QIN SHI HUANG
THE FIRST EMPEROR
OF CHINA
GUYANA









Sites and Scenes of China

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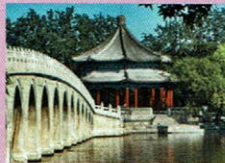
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Terracotta Warriors



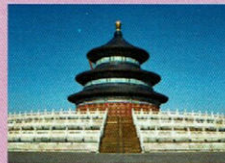
Antigua & Barbuda \$3.25

Seventeen-Arch Bridge
 at the Summer Palace



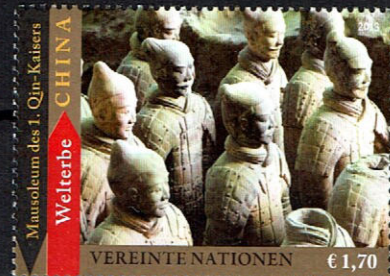
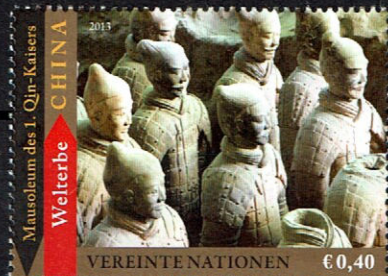
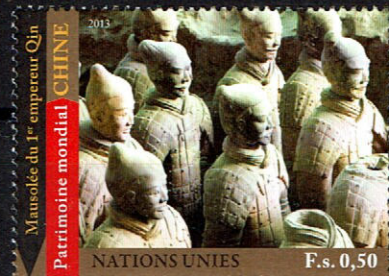
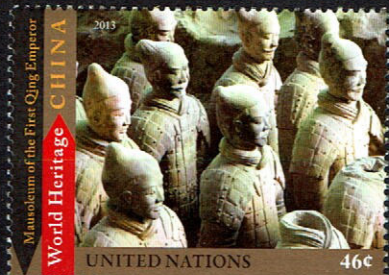
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Temple of Heaven



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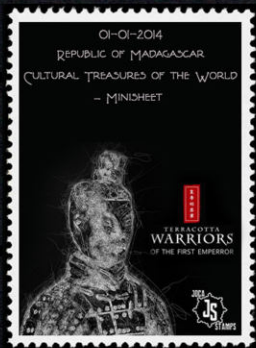
Os "Guardas e Cavalos de Terracota" (Levadicos de Qin Shi Huang)

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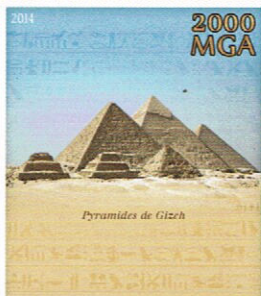


"Bodhisatva
Avalokitesvara
(Guanyin Pósa)",
Gloria Yuan,
1282

Wang Hui
1632-1717
"Templo entre as
Montanhas"



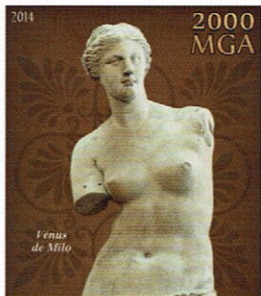
TRESORS CULTURELS DU MONDE



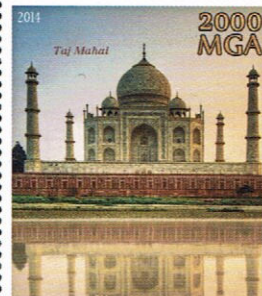
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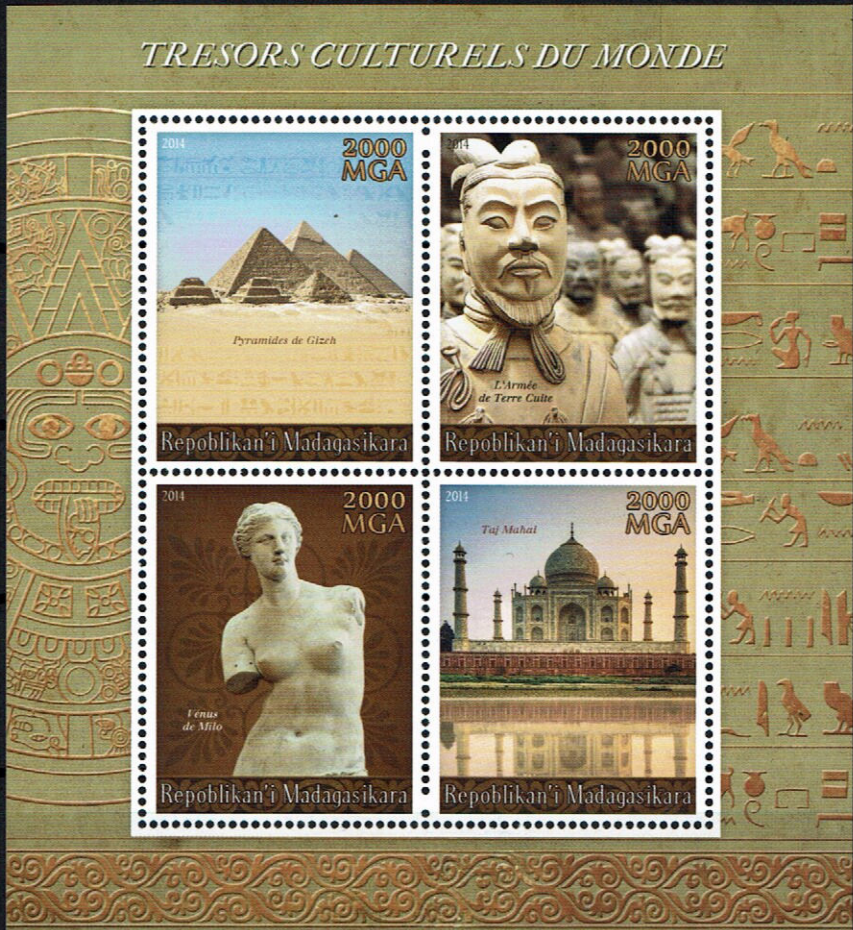
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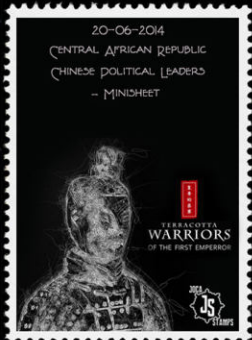


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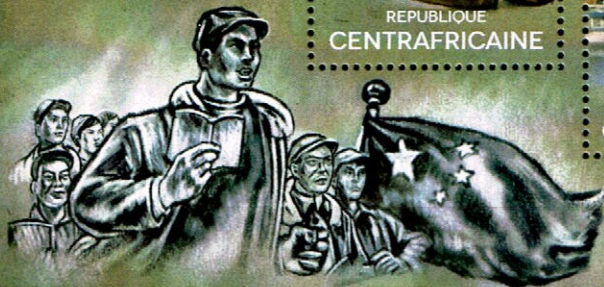


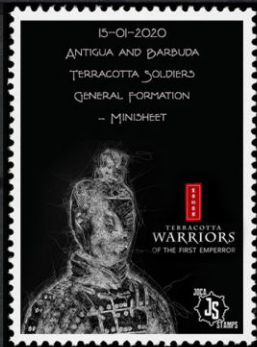
Repoblikan'i Madagasikara

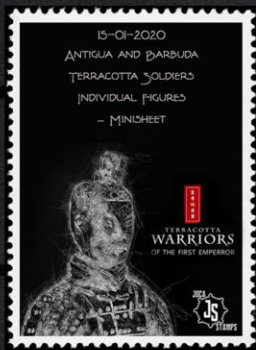




LES DIRIGEANTS CHINOIS







Terracotta Soldiers



The Vaults containing the terracotta figures of Qin soldiers and horses are situated at 1.5 kilometers east of the tomb of Qin Shi Huang or the First emperor of the Qin (for his life) in Lintong County, Shaanxi Province. Their excavation in 1974 caused an immediate stir and has since been hailed as another "wonder of the world," the most magnificent archaeological discovery in the twentieth century.



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皇帝的禁軍

TERRACOTTA WARRIORS

ALMOST EVERYBODY HAS HAD SOME FUN WITH LEGO TOYS AND AT SOME TIME OR ANOTHER LET THEIR IMAGINATION LOOSE BY CREATING THEIR OWN BUILD. I HAVE SEVERAL OF MY OWN CREATIONS (MOC 'S) WHERE I HAVE ATTEMPTED TO RECREATE THE TERRACOTTA WARRIORS DIGS ON SEVERAL SCALES USING DIFFERENT MINI-FIGURES. ALL DETAIL IS STYLED AS FROM A LEGO PERSPECTIVE, BECOMING MORE DETAILED AS THE SCALE INCREASES.

1:1
TERRACOTTA
WARRIOR



1:42
MINI
FIGURE



1:81
MICRO
FIGURE



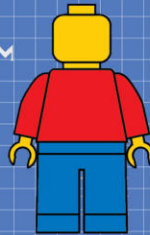
1:132
NANO
FIGURE



170 CM



4 CM



2,08 CM



1,28 CM



1:132
NANO
FIGURE

1:81
MICRO
FIGURE

1:42
MINI
FIGURE

1:1
TERRACOTTA
WARRIOR

PROJECT: TERRACOTTA MOC
CLIENT: JOCASTAMPS



2018 VISIT TO THE BUDDHA EDDEN PARK IN BOMBARRAL, PORTUGAL WITH AN ELECTRIC BLUE REPLICA TERRACOTTA ARMY.