

人间仙居

东方神

灯

中国邮票



STAMP OF CHINA

仙居

人间仙居·东方神灯



中国仙居

仙居县位于浙江省东南部，古为瓯越国属地。东晋永和三年（公元347年），立县，始名乐安。隋、唐间几经废置，五代后唐于成五年（公元930年），改名永安。北宋景德4年（公元1007年），宋真宗以其“洞天名山屏蔽周卫，而多神仙之宅”，下诏更名为仙居，意为“仙人居住的地方”。

XIANJU COUNTY OF CHINA

Xianju County lies in southeastern Zhejiang Province and was within the territory of Ouyue Country in ancient times. In the 3rd year of Yonghe period of the Eastern Jin Dynasty (347AD), the county was formally established and was given the name of "Le'an". During the Sui and the Tang Dynasties (from 581AD to 907AD), the county was annulled and re-established for several times. In the 5th year of Yucheng period of the Later Tang Dynasty of the Five Dynasties (930AD), the county's name was changed to "Yong'an". In the 4th year of Jingde period of the Northern Song Dynasty (1007AD), the Zhenzong Emperor issued an imperial edict to change the county's name to "Xianju", meaning the place where celestial beings live, because the county was surrounded by famous mountains where celestial beings of the Taoism chose as residences.



人文仙居

仙居历史悠久，人文璀璨。境内的下汤遗址发掘表明，早在7000多年前的新石化时期，已有人类在此休养生息。历史上，仙居名人辈出，出生于此的晚唐诗人项斯，被同时的大诗人杨敬之誉为“平生不解藏人善，到处逢人说项斯”。此句后来形成“逢人说项”的典故，曾被毛泽东引用。以宋代食用菌专家陈仁玉写下了世界上第一部《菌谱》；元代大画家，被时人誉为诗、书、画“三绝”并有“竹圣”之称的柯九思及著名教育家、诗人翁森等均为仙居先贤。

CIVILIZATION OF XIANJU COUNTY

Xianju County has a long history and a resplendent civilization. According to the excavation of the Xiatang Site in the county, as early as the Neolithic Age of 7,000 years ago, human beings were found in this region. In history, there were many celebrities born in Xianju County. Xiang Si, a poet of the late Tang Dynasty (618AD-907AD), was born in Xianju. Yang Jingzhi, a famous poet of the same period as Xiang Si, once praised him in his poem, the meaning of which could be translated as "I do not know how to ignore other's merits for all my life. Therefore, I praise Xiang Si in front of everybody". This very verse became the literary quotation of a Chinese idiom "Feng Ren Shuo Xiang", which means praise somebody in front of everybody, and later was quoted by Chairman Mao. Among others, the scholars of the past in Xianju include Chen Renyu of the Song Dynasty (960 AD-1279AD) was also born in the county, who wrote the 1st Mushroom Book in the world. Ke Jiusi, a famous painter of the Yuan Dynasty (1271AD-1368AD) who was praised by his contemporaries as the "master of bamboo paintings" with consummate skills in poem, calligraphy and painting, and Wong Sen, a poet and educationist.





北京邮票厂

民间灯彩

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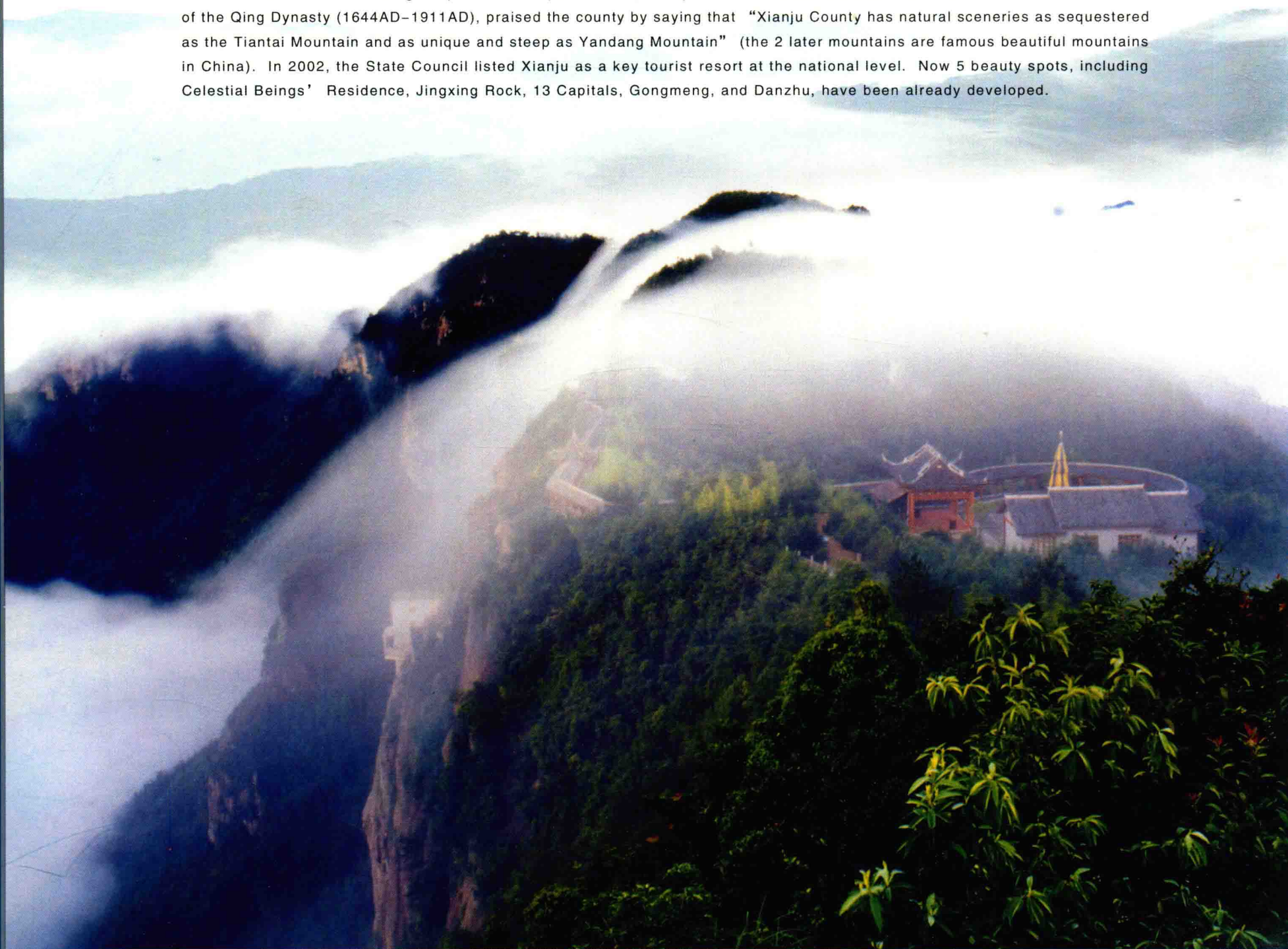
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山水仙居

仙居山川秀丽，风物宜人，自古便有“人间仙居”的美誉。境内奇峰异石、流湍飞瀑、谷幽清溪、竹翠林秀，集“奇、险、清、幽”于一体，汇“峰、瀑、溪、流”于一地，清翰林院编修，文学家潘耒有“天台深幽、雁荡奇崛，仙居兼而有之”的评价。2002年仙居被国务院命名为国家级重点风景名胜区。目前已建成神仙居、景星岩、十三都、公孟、淡竹五大景区。

LANDSCAPE OF XIANJU

Xianju has beautiful landscapes and amazing sceneries, and has been praised as a “residence of celestial beings in the world” since ancient times. In the county, there are fantastic hills, torrential falls, sequestered valleys, clean brooklets, verdant bamboos, and beautiful forests, featuring uniqueness, steepness and serenity. Pan Lei, Bianxiu (editorial official) of the Imperial Academy of the Qing Dynasty (1644AD-1911AD), praised the county by saying that “Xianju County has natural sceneries as sequestered as the Tiantai Mountain and as unique and steep as Yandang Mountain” (the 2 later mountains are famous beautiful mountains in China). In 2002, the State Council listed Xianju as a key tourist resort at the national level. Now 5 beauty spots, including Celestial Beings’ Residence, Jingxing Rock, 13 Capitals, Gongmeng, and Danzhu, have been already developed.





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农历丙戌年是狗年，狗是人类最早驯养的家畜。历史书记载，有些民族的先民曾将狗作为吉祥的图腾。当社会进入畜牧和小农生产时期，狗守户报警，帮助放牧，更是人类忠实的朋友。

北京邮票厂



丙戌年

中国自古以天干地支组合的六十甲子纪年，又以十二生肖对应十二地支作为各个年份的生肖。民间将每个人出生年份的生肖称为他的属相。十二生肖象征着吉祥与幸福。

民间仙居

皤滩古镇位于仙居县城西约 25 千米处。早在公元 998 年前，这里就因水路便利成为永安溪沿岸一个繁华的集镇。经过了千年的风云，千年的沉淀和积累，皤滩仍保存三华里长，鹅卵石铺砌的“龙”型古街。街旁唐、宋、明、清、民国时遗留下来的民宅古居，气势宏伟、布局精美的“三透九门堂”，朱熹送子就学过的桐江书院，那深厚的历史文化底蕴，能让你体会到千年文化的内涵。

历史上，皤滩是仙居针刺无骨花灯的主要衍生地之一。

FOLK ARTS OF XIANJU

The ancient Potan Town is located 25 kilometers west to the county seat of Xianju. As early as 998AD, Potan Town was a flourishing market town along the Yong'an Brook due to the convenient water transportation. After changes and the history of over a thousand years, the ancient town still keeps its 1.5 kilometer-long and dragon-shape old street paved with cobblestones. On both sides of the street, civil residential buildings of the Tang (618AD-907AD), Song (960AD-1279AD), Ming (1368AD-1644 AD) and Qing (1644AD-1911AD) Dynasties and the Republic of China (1911-1949) are still kept. Among others, there is the Tongjiang Academy, in which Zhuxi, a famous ancient scholar, sent his son to study. The building has the famous "San Tou Jiu Men Hall" which means that the construction has the layout of 3 courtyards, each is divided into 3 small yards. The ancient buildings are with fabulous details of the past, which can make people feel the implications of cultures of over one thousand years ago.

In history, Potan was one of the main origins of the needle-piercing frameless festival lantern of Xianju.



民间灯彩

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浙江
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STAMP OF CHINA

风雅仙居

悠久的民俗活动，形成富有地方特色的仙居民间艺术。卷地龙、长板龙、跳跳马、叠罗汉，以及各类民歌小调久传不衰。近年挖掘、整修、创新的长板龙灯、“退弹虾”、长旗灯、水口山卷地龙、五狮狮球，多次获得大奖殊荣。

STYLISH XIANJU

With folk custom activities of a long history, Xianju County has folk arts with strong local features. Two kinds of dragon dances, the horse dance, the human pyramid, and various folk songs and ballads have been carried over for generations and are still full of vitality. During the recent years, after discovery, development and innovation, various folk dances, such as the dragon dance on stools, the shrimp dance, the flag dance, the dragon dance of the Shuikoushan, and the lion dance, have received awards and prizes in various competitions.



民间灯彩

针刺无骨花灯

花灯招展國泰民安

浙江仙居



浙江仙居

069234Y

中国邮票



STAMP OF CHINA

东方神灯

仙居针刺无骨花灯以全身没有骨架，由绣花针刺成各种花纹图案的纸片粘贴而闻名，此灯造型别致，工艺独特，制作精美，小巧玲珑，古朴典雅。一九九六年在“中国民间艺术博览会”上获得金奖，被专家称为“中华第一灯”，“华夏一绝”，为仙居赢得了“花灯之乡”的美誉。

ORIENTAL DIVINE LANTERNS

The needle-piercing frameless festival lantern of Xianju is known for its frameless structure and scraps stuck to the lantern that is with patterns pierced by needles. The designs of the lanterns are special, while the techniques are unique. With exquisite craftsmanship and small and delicate appearances, the lanterns have an ancient and decent style. In 1996, the lantern received the gold prize in the China Folk Arts Expo, and was praised as the "No.1 Lantern of China", and a "unique craft of China", and helped the county win the honor of the "hometown of festival lanterns".





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物华仙居

仙居，境内群山绵延，溪流密布，土壤肥沃，气候温和，生产条件优越，是全国经济林建设先进县。近年，全县大力发展特色生态效益农业，涌现出一大批知名绿色农副产品。其中“仙”牌、“仙绿”牌杨梅和蜜梨、“仙黄”牌三黄鸡、“天顶”牌仙居碧绿有机茶等农产品在中国国际农业博览会上获中国名牌产品称号。

RESOURCES OF XIANJU

With continuous mountains, a great number of brooks, the fertile soil, the warm climate, the advantageous production conditions, Xianju County ranks itself among the advanced counties of economic forests building in China. As the entire county makes great efforts in developing ecologically-efficient agriculture with special features, a great number of well-known green agricultural products and byproducts came into being, of which agricultural products, such as the waxberry and sweet pear with the trademark “Xian” and “Xianlue”, the Sanhuang chicken with the trademark of “Xianhuang”, and the Green Organic Tea of Xianju with the trademark of “Tianding”, have received the title of famous Chinese products in the China International Agricultural Exposition.



华夏一绝

仙居针刺无骨花灯起源于唐朝，在唐朝时被选送皇宫作为宫灯，故又名“唐灯”，也有人称之为“神灯”。针刺无骨花灯的针法极其讲究，可分为直线针刺法、弧线针刺法、背景针券法及意念针刺法四种。针刺无骨花灯的式样繁多，主要有单体小灯和组合杠灯两大类。

A UNIQUE SKILL OF CHINA

The needle-piercing frameless festival lantern of Xianju came into being in the Tang Dynasty and was chosen as the lantern used in the imperial palace. Therefore, this lantern was also named "Tang Lantern". It was also called the "Divine Lantern". The needle piercing of the lantern is dainty and can be classified into 4 techniques, which are the direct, curving, background and spiritual techniques. There are a great number of types of the needle-piercing frameless festival lantern of Xianju, which could be classified into 2 major groups, singular small lanterns and combined stick lanterns.



中國郵票



STAMP OF CHINA