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藏书票
THE REPUBLICAN ERA
(1912-1949)
IN BOOKPLATES

刘宇澄 编 马爽 译

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前言

藏书票诞生于十五世纪的德国，最初采用版画的形式，后来随着艺术形式的多样化，油画、水粉画等都登上了藏书票的票面。此次新星出版社甄选民国时期的珍贵罕见照片，以此为内容，精心制作了一百张照片藏书票，可谓创新之举。

若要了解中国的现在，必先了解它所走过的路。一九一一年至一九四九年，是中华民族历史长河中最为波澜起伏的一段：如何才能摆脱落后与贫穷？未来的路要往哪个方向走？各种势力你方唱罢我登场，风云人物层出不穷，又加上外强干涉甚至武装入侵，可以说这三十八年当中，中国大地几乎没有平静过一天。

《民国藏书票》浓缩了这一时期的中国历史。在“历史事件和人物”中，中国近代史上的著名人物悉数登场：孙中山、蒋介石、冯玉祥、张学良、李大钊、陈独秀；处在革命最艰苦时期但神色泰然自若的毛泽东、与国民党政府代表签署停战协议的周恩来，以及“打响武装抗日第一枪”的马占山、叱咤上海滩的杜月笙、中国奥运第一人刘长春、影后胡蝶，等等，以往基本以文字形式呈现的记载，变成了具体可感的形象。

重大历史事件也依次呈现：从中华民国成立到袁世凯复辟，从五四运动到中国共产党成立，从八年抗战国共两党同仇敌忾到中国共产党领导的无产阶级革命取得胜利。

但更多的，是中国人的整体形象与精神。抗日战争期间，日本飞机曾经耀武扬威地飞过中山陵，他们也许没有看到南京城外一幢空房子的墙上写着的标语“拿热血换取民族的自由独立”。“好男要当兵”，无数热血青年奔赴前线，保家卫国。从宋庆龄到普通的市民，纷纷慷慨解囊，孤儿上街义卖报纸。

在这场事关民族存亡的战争中，中国人民付出了巨大的代价。在本书中可以看到一支运输队全员牺牲、车辆倒在泥泞中的惨状。台儿庄大捷后缴获的日军坦克、中国机枪手射击日机的画面、八路军在长城下抗击日军的场景则鼓舞

着全国人民的士气。经过八年艰苦卓绝的斗争，中国人民取得了胜利。

之后的解放战争，中国共产党领导的军队取得了绝对优势。一张一九四九年初南京城外国民党伤兵的照片可以见微知著，他颈子上吊着受伤的手臂，倚坐在石阶上，神情茫然，这是大势已去的败军之师才有的表情。这一年元旦，毛泽东发表新年献词《将革命进行到底》。一九四九年十月一日，中华人民共和国成立了。

一方面是动荡的时局，另一方面则是更底端的潜流，即日常生活。这一时期给人印象最深的，恐怕就是华洋杂处：古老的气息仍存，街头卖二胡的小贩身着长袍，时髦之风却已东渐，小店里吃早餐的上海人虽然吃的是包子咸菜，穿着传统长袍，却顶着西式发型。还有些时髦人士早已走在了时代前列，哪怕与英美等国的时尚人物比，也毫不逊色。文化交流也颇为活跃，梅兰芳赴苏联和欧洲其他国家演出，载誉归来；卓别林看完京剧后与马连良握手。

把这些时代的画面做成藏书票，有实用价值，亦有收藏价值，更自有一番寓意：历史可看作一本所有人参与撰写的大书，最适宜的藏书票无疑是给历史增添了丰富含义的那些瞬间和人物。

Foreword

The history of bookplates begins in Germany in the 15th Century. What could be put on bookplates were engravings in the early but now have been diversified. Creating a new form for this art, New Star Press selected a hundred rare photographs taken in the Republican years of China and had them carefully made into bookplates.

Knowing about the past can help people to understand today. During 1911 to 1949, China was in ferment. The country was torn by warlords, with each warlord dominating a region. The international situation was alarming too. Not a day had passed without the chaos.

The Republican Era in Bookplates offers a condensed history of those years. The chapter titled "People and Events of Historic Interest" presents illustrious personages such as Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yuxiang, Zhang Xueliang, and Chen Duxiu. Mao Zedong photographed when the revolution stuck in a rut yet still looked composed. Zhou Enlai photographed signed a truce agreement with representatives of the Kuomintang Government. Ma Zhanshan who triggered off the first shot for national armed Anti-Japanese aggression, Du Yuesheng, Shanghai's legendary tycoon, Liu Changchun, the first Chinese Olympian, and Hu Die, the Queen of moviedom. The history became lifelike.

Events of historic interest are presented in chronological order. Yuan Shikai intended to restore the imperialism soon after the Republic of China was founded. The Chinese Communist Party was born not long after May the Fourth Movement. We relive the eight-year plight of the Anti-Japanese War during which the two Parties allied, before seeing the eventual victory of the proletarian revolution led by the Communist Party of China.

Records published in this book reflect, beyond mere historical facts, Chinese people's collective image and moral standard. On a day in the Anti-Japanese War, some Japanese aircrafts made a show of force by flying over Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum. A slogan, probably not in their view, was clearly perceivable on the wall of a deserted house on the outskirts of Nanjing. It reads, "Blood for the Nation's Freedom and Independence!" Innumerable young people who passionately loved their country went to the front, knowing "Good Boys Join Up", to protect the country. Every citizen, whether an official whose position was as high as that of Soong Ching-ling or merely a common people, offered what he could to the nation's coffers. Even orphans made their contribution by selling newspapers for charity.

Chinese people made great sacrifices so that the nation on the verge of extinction could be pulled back to security. We know how great the sacrifices would have been when we see in this book a photograph depicting a gruesome scene where an entire convoy of vehicles was bogged down, its freighters all fallen. The people at the time were greatly encouraged to witness Japanese tanks seized in the Battle of Tai'erzhuang and Japanese fighters fired at by an anti-aircraft gun, or to see the Eighth Route Army fighting against the Japanese troops at the foot of the Great Wall. It is the Chinese who eventually triumphed after eight years of strenuous struggle.

The Communist Party grew rapidly in both influence and power during the civil war. The defeat Kuomintang was facing is evident in the look on the face of a wounded soldier sitting on

a stone step, wearing a tourniquet – a look so forlorn that it could only be found in a defeated troop. On the New Year's Day of the following year, Mao gave a speech titled "Carry the Revolution Through to the End". The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1, 1949.

Tide of the political turmoil ebbs and flows, beneath which the undercurrent of civilian life was no less palpable. What strikes us as most remarkable during this period of time is perhaps the close knitting of things native and things foreign. Traditions persisted in daily life and were manifested in the *changshan* a fiddle peddler wore to sell his wares on the streets. New fashions from the West seeped through nonetheless. Some Shanghai citizens were photographed breakfasting on two-a-penny buns and pickles, their old-fashioned outfit topped off with a slicked-back hairstyle grand enough for a three-piece suit. Many at the time were closely following the latest trends, unrivaled by Western fashionistas. Equally vibrant were the cultural exchanges. Having toured the Soviet and a number of European countries, Mei Lanfang returned loaded with high critical acclaim. A handshake was photographed between Ma Lianliang and Charles Chaplin, the latter having just admired the stage performance by the former.

Those bygone days are now immortalized in the bookplates to grace a library or to be kept as mementoes carrying historical significance. History itself is not unlike a weighty tome authored by all it involves. The bookplate of choice should definitely be a portrait of those moments and figures that have lent the tome its meaning and contemporary relevance.



EX LIBRIS

一九一二年一月一日，孙中山（中，穿深色大衣者）等人在沪宁车站乘坐专列前往南京就职。

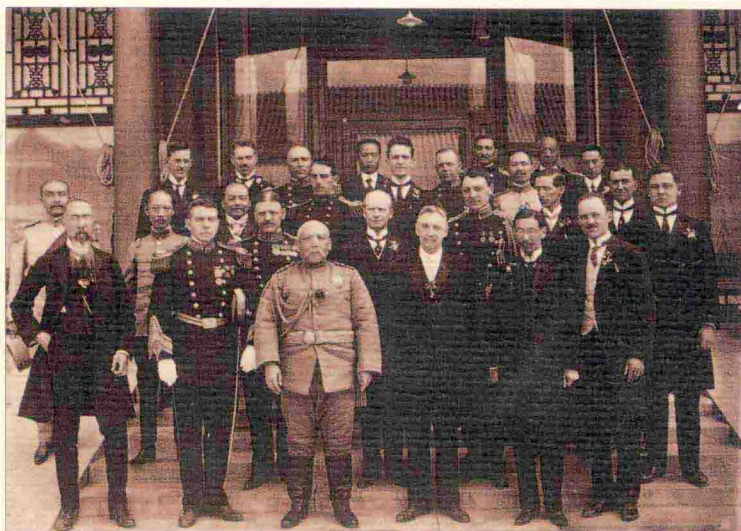
January 1, 1912. Sun Yat-sen (centre, in dark overcoat) was about to take office in Nanjing by a special train at Shanghai-Nanjing railway station .



EX LIBRIS

一九一二年。沪军第二十三师高级军官。因多在日本军校受训，故其制服和军事作风近似日本军队。

1912. Senior officers of the 23rd Division of the Shanghai Army who received their training in the Japanese military schools.



EX LIBRIS

一九一三年，美国政府承认中华民国，袁世凯与美国政府官员合影。

1913. Yuan Shikai was photographed with officials from the US after the Republic of China was recognized by the US Government.



EX LIBRIS

一九一八年十一月二十八日。时任中华民国大总统的徐世昌发表一战胜利演说。在近代国际政治史上，中国第一次跻身战胜国行列。

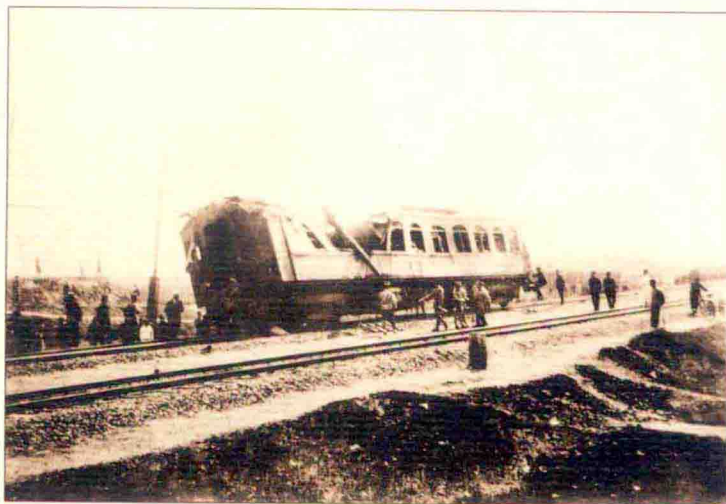
November 28, 1918. Xu Shichang (centre, in tall hat), President of the Republic of China, was giving a victory speech on the triumph of the First World War. This is the first time China emerging as one of the victorious in the history of modern international relations.



EX LIBRIS

一九二七年四月，国民政府建都南京，主要党政军人员合影，开启南京国民政府的时代。

April 1927. The Nanjing National Government came into power. Photographed here were the principal offices then in office.



EX LIBRIS

一九二八年六月四日，张作霖遇难现场。由于张作霖拒绝与日方合作，日军遂在其必经之路安置了炸弹。张作霖之子张学良因此更坚定了抗日的决心。

June 4, 1928. The Japanese planted a bomb on the way Zhang Zuolin was sure to pass, which stiffened his son Zhang Xueliang's resolve to resist against Japan.



EX LIBRIS

一九三零年八月，閻錫山、馮玉祥聯合汪精衛另立國民政府，與蔣介石所領導的南京政府對抗。北平在這期間出現了反蔣標語。

August 1930. Wang Jingwei united with Feng Yuxiang and Yan Xishan to form a new National Government to against Chiang Kai-shek. Anti-Chiang slogans started to appear in Beijing.



EX LIBRIS

一九三一年底，“一·二八事变”中被炸毁的城镇，地上被炸出的大窟窿成为经典影像。

1931.A ruined town after the January 28th Incident. The huge crater in the ground turned to be a classical image.



EX LIBRIS

一九三二年，“一·二八事变”中十九路军奋勇抗敌。

1932. The 19th Route Army fought fearlessly in the January 28th Incident.



EX LIBRIS

一九三三年三月，华北妇女界代表来到喜峰口前线慰问捍卫国土的二十九军官兵。四名妇女拿着战士的大刀合影。

March 1933. Representatives of the North China Women's Association came to Xifengkou Pass to visit the officers and soldiers of the 29th Route Army. Four of them were holding the soldiers' broadswords, posing for a photo.