



Miniature of History 缩影的历史

——上海市历史博物馆藏近代珍邮
Stamp Collection of Shanghai History Museum

上海市历史博物馆 编著



Miniature of History
缩微的历史

——上海市历史博物馆藏近代珍邮
Stamp Collection of Shanghai History Museum

上海市历史博物馆 编著



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

内容提要

本书收录上海市历史博物馆收藏的晚清至民国时期老邮票，按“清代邮票”、“中华民国邮票”和“中国商埠邮票”分类汇编，通过方寸画面，向读者展示近代中国社会风俗和文化，通过对邮票的文字说明，让读者了解一些过去的历史，更是用直观的方式展示了近代中国邮政发展史。

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

缩微的历史：上海市历史博物馆藏近代珍邮 / 上海历史博物馆编著. — 上海：上海交通大学出版社，2015
ISBN 978-7-313-12739-6

I. ①缩… II. ①上… III. ①邮票—中国—清后期～民国—图集 IV. ①G894.1

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2015)第046927号

缩微的历史

——上海市历史博物馆藏近代珍邮

编 著：上海市历史博物馆	地 址：上海市番禺路951号
出版发行：上海交通大学出版社	电 话：021-64071208
邮政编码：200030	
出 版 人：韩建民	
印 制：上海景条印刷有限公司	经 销：全国新华书店
开 本：889mm×1194mm 1/16	印 张：15.25
字 数：372千字	
版 次：2015年3月 第1版	印 次：2015年3月 第1次印刷
书 号：ISBN 978-7-313-12739-6/G	
定 价：118.00元	

版权所有 侵权必究

告读者：如发现本书有印装质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系

联系电话：021-59815625×8028

本书编撰人员

主 编	张 岚		
副 主 编	吴志伟		
编 委	黄 勇	裘争平	顾音海
撰 稿	邵文菁		
特约审稿	邵 林		
英文翻译	仇慧瑄		
文物摄影	张 毅		
藏品管理	封荣根	唐永余	

序 一

中华文明是世界四大古代文明中唯一流传有序的存在。在这文明的绵延中，邮递是其中一个代表性的传承。无论在古代或是当代，信息的传递都是一个社会繁荣和强大的必要保证。中国是世界上最早建立传递信息组织的国家之一，其历史可以追溯到秦汉以前，有专门传递的机构，如驿站；有专门送邮的工具，如车马；有专门邮封的信物，如封泥。这些信息传递的遗存，给当今文化研究提供了无限的空间。

中国，这样一个古代邮驿制度发达的国家，也是造纸术和印刷术的诞生地，但凝聚了造纸和印刷技术的邮票的发轫却与之擦肩而过。英国于1840年5月6日发行了世界上第一枚邮票，中国到1878年才发行大龙邮票，并且泱泱中国，邮政竟然皆由外国人一手操办，在邮票的制作和发行上透出浓重的殖民气息。一部近代中国邮票的历史，似乎也触痛了人们不愿提及的陈年旧伤。对于中国早期邮票的收集和研究，与其说是对珍邮的艺术赏析，不如说是对历史的梳理回顾，邮票背后书写着中国近代史上的一段屈辱。

人类社会已经步入一个信息化的时代，人们的通信方法在日新月异的网络技术支撑下，无论速度和容量都已经不可与过去同日而语。纸质书信时代已渐行渐远，

但手书的信札仍然顽强地传递着悠悠古风和绵绵情思。同时，通邮凭证和票据收藏也成为一种文化雅好。中国的集邮大军号称千万，集邮已成为大众养性怡情的一个重要手段。精美漂亮的邮品层出不穷，缤彩纷陈，纸张制作精美，印制技术复杂，雕刻版、平版、凸版和凹版等各种技艺，在方寸之间尽情发挥，防伪技术凸显当今最新科技。邮票种类从普通邮票、纪念邮票、特种邮票，以及满足特殊需要的航空、快信、欠资、挂号、军用、附捐、包裹等邮票，延伸到贺年等个性化邮票。除了用作通信资费凭证，多样化的邮票更是传承了世界文明，记录了造纸术和印刷术的科技发展。但是随着年代的渐渐远去，这些邮票背后的故事已越来越模糊，其阐发的信息更加弥足珍贵，值得探寻。

近代中国邮政滥觞于上海。上海市历史博物馆作为收藏本土人文历史遗存的重镇，将馆藏清代和民国邮票整理出版，这是我们的责任。在编写此图集时，我们更注重钩沉其背后的历史，通过一枚枚小小的邮票来解读近代中国邮政的发展，管窥近代中国所经历的坎坷，激发我们珍惜当下的情感。同时抛砖引玉，以冀更多的人在欣赏和品味之际，关注这段历史，挖掘人文的厚重。

張風

上海市历史博物馆馆长

Preface I

Among the four great ancient civilizations, Chinese civilization is the only one which shows a clear vein of inheritance and it is impossible to talk about cultural inheritance without mentioning the evolvement of postal delivery history. Since the ancient times, the efficiency of message transmission has always been, to a certain degree, the guarantee of the social prosperity. China is one of the earliest countries to establish organizations specialized in message transmission with its postal delivery history commencing before Qin Dynasty when there were already specialized institution—post houses, delivery equipment—post carriages, and sealing gadget—lute. These historical traces provide infinite room for our current researches.

Being a country with a long history of post delivery and the birthplace of papermaking and printing, China, however, is not the first country to issue stamps. On May 6th 1840, the world's very first stamp got issued by Britain and China's first set of stamps—Large Dragon stamps had not been released until 1878. Going through the evolvement of stamps reminds Chinese people of the wounds and pains from the history, since for a long period of time, the production and issuing of stamps were under full control of foreign countries, which was the result of the colonial social nature. Thus the collection and research of early Chinese stamps is not only for the appreciation of postal arts but also for

the retrospection of history.

With the society having stepped into the information age which brings advanced network technologies, there has been a giant leap in the means of communication. Though one does not have to rely on paper letters to communicate nowadays, they are still in their irreplaceable position for the transmission of thoughts and emotions in the traditional way. Also, the collection of stamps and postal certificates has become a prevailing refined hobby which appeals to thousands and millions of Chinese people. Numerous exquisite stamps are added into the collection for the elaborate craftsmanship and complex printing techniques such as engraving, lithography, relief printing, intaglio printing, etc. More and more advanced techniques are getting applied to stamps, such as anti-forgery technology. Stamps can be divided into different categories: definitive ones, commemorative ones, special ones, and those for special use, such as airmail stamps, express letter stamps, postage-due stamps, registered mail stamps, military stamps, charity stamps and parcel post stamps, not to forget New Year card stamps and personalized ones. Being more than a postage certificate, stamps reflect the development of the world's civilization and record the evolvement of papermaking and printing techniques. In retrospect, the stamps from Ching Dynasty and the Republic of China seem to be overshadowed in their variety



and delicacy, but the remote ancient times and the fading stories behind those stamps add incomparable value to the research and exploration.

Shanghai is the city that has witnessed the outset of the modern Chinese postal history, and as the presenter of Shanghai local history, it is the liability of Shanghai History Museum to document our stamp collection from Ching Dynasty and the Republic of China. With the focus on the historical background related to the stamps, this gallery enables readers to have a deeper understanding of the evolvement of Chinese post and the vicissitudes that modern China went through. It will be our honor if this gallery can stimulate the appreciation of stamps in readers and more importantly, inspire more concern for this phase of history.



Director of Shanghai History Museum

序 二

生活在现代化社会里的俊男靓女们，只要对手机和互联网的须臾不可离身有所感悟，就能想象一百年前邮票和邮筒的重要性。邮政在全世界辉煌了一百多年，为人类科技、经济、文化发展立下了丰功伟绩。在这一百多年内，人间发生了翻天覆地的变化；在这一百多年内，中国邮政留下了成千上万个品种的邮票。

邮票是新式邮政的重要标志，它是国家发行的有价票证，发行期过后不可重印；它又是印刷精致的工艺品，具有欣赏和收藏的价值。因为邮票题材丰富，反映不同历史时期的价值观，所以从中可以看出社会、政治、历史发展的轨迹，可以体会天文、地理、生物、人文的方方面面，因此它又被誉为“微型的百科全书”。许多邮品已成为价格不菲的珍品，引发人们对其收集、整理和研究的兴趣。

新式邮政和邮票源自西方，而上海则是中国新式邮政最早实践的地方。上海工部局在1863年首创书信馆，建立本埠与通商口岸间的通信网络，1865年发行的上海大龙邮票成为最早专用于中国的专印邮票。

1878年起，中国海关试办邮政，公开收寄华洋信件，中国第一套邮票——海关大龙邮票就在上海印制。1896年光绪皇帝批准建立国家邮政，1897年第一家大清邮政官局在上海成立。辛亥革命后，政体鼎革，中华民国临时大总统孙中山亲自

主持设计纪念邮票和普通邮票，委托上海商务印书馆印制试模样票，中华人民共和国成立后发行的第一套邮票也在上海商务印书馆印制，上海与中国邮票的历史紧密相连。从另一角度说，中国最早的集邮团体、最早的华人集邮团体都是在上海诞生的，所以，上海与中国集邮的历史也紧密相连。

上海市历史博物馆收藏有不少中国邮票的珍品，经过整理，辑印成书，是一件很有意义的事。它让我们了解到，馆藏有哪些邮票，其中有多少珍品。



《上海集邮》副主编

中华全国集邮联合会会士、学术委员

国家级邮展评审员

Preface II

Stamps and mailboxes are to the time a hundred years ago what cellphones and Internet are to the present. For the past a hundred years, modern post contributed a lot to the development of technology, economy and culture all across the world, and for China, this period of history gave birth to stamps in thousands and millions of varieties.

The stamp is the key symbol of modern post, and it is a kind of negotiable securities issued by the nation which cannot be reprinted once beyond the issuing period; on the other hand, as an exquisitely printed artifact, the stamp also boasts great value in appreciation and collection. The contents on stamps cover such a wide range that they reveal traces of social, political and historical development and present facts of astronomy, geography, biology and humanity, which is why stamps are acclaimed as "miniature encyclopedia". There is a prevailing interest in the collection, research and preservation of stamps, some of which have turned into priceless treasures.

Modern post and stamps originated from the West, and due to the historical background and favorable location, Shanghai was the first city that practiced modern post in China. In 1863, Shanghai Municipal Council established local post offices for the correspondence with the treaty ports, and in 1865, China's first set of stamps—Large Dragon stamps got issued.



In 1878, the Customs Posts period commenced, which marked the official start of the correspondence between China and overseas, and it was in Shanghai that China's first set of stamps was issued; A year after Guangxu Emperor's approval of establishing Chinese Imperial Post, it was in Shanghai that the first Chinese Imperial Post Office was founded; After the Revolution of 1911, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the then president of the Republic of China, led in the design of commemorative stamps and definitive stamps and it was Shanghai Commercial Press that was authorized for the issuing of the specimen; It was also Shanghai Commercial Press that issued the first set of stamps of the People's Republic of China. Shanghai is closely connected with not only the history of Chinese stamps but also that of Chinese stamp collection, for the first philatelic club in China, the first philatelic group for Chinese, and also the first philatelic group with universal reputation all took their first step from Shanghai.

Due to various favorable privileges, Shanghai History Museum has held a collection of some treasured Chinese stamps and it is very meaningful to make a gallery of this collection. By reading this gallery, one can know about the existing stamp collection of Shanghai History Museum and understand what remains to be added to enrich the collection.



Initiator of Shanghai Stamp Collectors' Association

Associate Editor of *Shanghai Philately*

Member of All-China Philatelic Federation

Reviewer of National Philatelic Exhibitions

目 录

一、清代邮票	1
1. 海关邮政时期 (1878—1896)	2
1.1 大龙邮票	3
1.2 小龙邮票	5
1.3 慈禧寿辰纪念邮票	11
2. 国家邮政时期 (1897—1911)	22
2.1 小龙加盖改值邮票	23
2.2 慈禧寿辰改值邮票	27
2.3 红印花加盖暂作邮票	50
2.4 蟠龙邮票	54
2.5 欠资邮票	63
2.6 快信邮票	64
二、中华民国邮票	66
1. 南京临时政府时期 (1912)	67
1.1 “临时中立”和“中华民国 临时中立”加盖邮票	68
1.2 “中华民国”加盖邮票	70
2. 北洋政府时期 (1912—1928)	91
2.1 伦敦版帆船、农获、牌坊邮票	92
2.2 北京版帆船、农获、牌坊邮票	94
2.3 民国快信邮票	96
3. 国民政府时期 (1928—1949)	97
3.1 香港版孙中山像邮票	98



3.2 纽约版孙中山像邮票	100
3.3 加盖“暂作”邮票	101
3.4 南平百城版孙中山像邮票	102
3.5 国币邮票	103
3.6 金圆邮票	105
3.7 “限省贴用”邮票	106
3.8 “西北科学考查团纪念”邮票	108
3.9 “美国开国百五十年纪念”邮票	110
3.10 “蒋主席就职纪念”邮票	111
3.11 “台湾光复”纪念邮票	112
3.12 “中华民国邮政总局成立五十周年纪念”邮票	113
3.13 航空邮票	114

三、中国商埠邮票

1. 上海工部书信馆邮票	117
1.1 上海大龙邮票	118
1.2 上海小龙邮票	120
1.3 上海双龙邮票	126
1.4 上海工部局徽邮票	130
1.5 欠资邮票	132
1.6 上海开埠50周年纪念邮票	135
2. 其他地区商埠邮票	137
2.1 烟台商埠邮票	138
2.2 汉口商埠邮票	141
2.3 重庆商埠邮票	145
2.4 福州商埠邮票	147
2.5 镇江商埠邮票	149
2.6 九江商埠邮票	152
2.7 厦门商埠邮票	156
2.8 芜湖商埠邮票	161

2.9 宜昌商埠邮票	170
2.10 南京商埠邮票	171
2.11 威海卫专差邮票	174
附录一 邮票名词解释	176
附录二 邮票目录	181
后记	220

Contents

1. Ching Dynasty Stamps	1
1. Customs Posts Period (1878–1896)	2
1.1 Large Dragon Stamps	3
1.2 Small Dragon Stamps	5
1.3 Empress Dowager Cixi's Birthday Commemorative Stamps	11
2. Chinese Imperial Posts Period (1897–1911)	22
2.1 Small Dragon Surcharged Stamps	23
2.2 Empress Dowager Cixi's Birthday Commemorative Surcharged Stamps	27
2.3 Red Revenue Stamps Surcharged for Postal Use	50
2.4 Coiling Dragon Stamps	54
2.5 Postage–due Stamps	63
2.6 Express Letter Stamps	64
2. The Republic of China Stamps	66
1. Nanking Provisional Government Period (1912)	67
1.1 Stamps Overprinted "Provisional Neutrality" and "Republic of China Provisional Neutrality"	68
1.2 Stamps Overprinted "Republic of China"	70
2. Beiyang Government Period (1912–1928)	91
2.1 London Print Junk, Reaper and Archway Stamps	92
2.2 Peking Print Junk, Reaper and Archway Stamps	94

