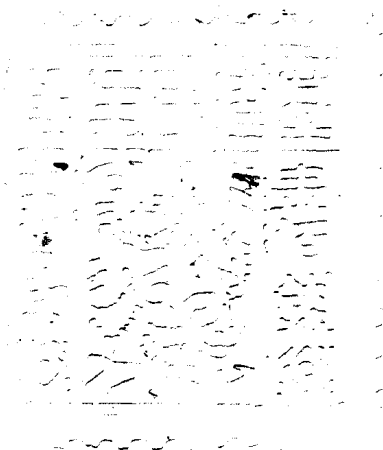


REPUBLIC OF TAIWAN
POSTAL HISTORY AND POSTAGE STAMPS

MING-LIANG LEE

台灣民主國郵史及郵票

李明亮



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The Sino-Japanese war began on July 25, 1894. The Ching Dynasty of China was defeated and forced to cede the territory of Taiwan under the terms of the peace settlement. The Shimonoseki Treaty was signed on April 17, 1895, and ratified on May 8. Article II and Article V of the treaty specified the cession of Taiwan to Japan. After several regimes, including Dutch, Spanish and Manchurian, Taiwan was forcibly separated from China. And for the next fifty years, Taiwan remained under the Japanese rule without self-determination.

一八九四年七月二十五日甲午戰爭爆發，積弱不振的滿清政府迭遭敗績，被迫割地謀和。翌年四月十七日與日本簽訂馬關條約，同年五月八日換約，其中第二款及第五款明訂台灣割予日本。台灣在歷經荷、西、滿清等政權之後，被迫脫離中國，其後五十年再次陷入非住民自主的政權統治之下。

Knowing that their homeland would soon be governed by foreigners, the Taiwanese issued the "Pronouncement to the Taiwanese People" and "Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Taiwan" demonstrating their will to defend their homeland and seek self-rule. On May 25, 1895, Tang Chin-song was elected president, and The Republic of Taiwan was established, the Republic Year of "Yung Chin." An oil-painted flag, 8 feet high by 10 feet long, with "a yellow tiger on the blue background," became the national flag. Less than ten days after the war began, Keelung fell, followed quickly by Taipei. On June 6, Tang Chin-song fled to the mainland on the German ship *S.S. Arthur*. On June 26 in Tainan Liu Yung-fu took control.

眼見經年開墾的家園即將落入異族統治，心有不甘的台灣人先後發布〈台民布告〉和〈台灣民主國自主宣言〉，表明保鄉衛土獨立自主。一八九五年五月二十五日，眾舉台灣巡撫唐景崧為大總統，建立「台灣民主國」，年號「永清」，並以油彩繪製高八尺長一丈之「藍地黃虎旗」為國旗（即獨虎旗）。台、日開戰未及十日，基隆淪陷，台北失守，六月六日唐景崧乘德船「亞士輪」離台內渡；六月二十六日起，劉永福續於台南視事。

This is the ill-fated original national flag. When the Japanese took over Taipei, it was stored in the Governor's office. Three years later, a fire in the presidential office almost ruined the flag, damaging the right lower corner. On April 18, 1915, the new Taiwan Museum in Taipei was completed. The flag, together with the related documents, has remained there ever since. (Courtesy of Taiwan Museum, Taipei)

此圖即為歷經戰亂的「藍地黃虎旗」原件。日軍進駐台北城後，以獨虎旗為戰利品，交由台灣總督府學務股保管；三年後，總督府失火，險遭焚燬，導致獨虎旗右下角缺落。一九一五年四月十八日，台灣總督府博物館（今台北市台灣省立博物館）新廈落成，「藍地黃虎旗」及相關文物即交由該館典藏至今。（圖片來源：台北市台灣省立博物館）

THE MANTO SCHOOLS QUESTION. The Manto schools have been a subject of much discussion in the House of Commons. The question is whether the schools should be maintained or whether they should be closed. The House has decided to maintain the schools for the present.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES. HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 25. 10.15 AM. LORDS IN SESSION. LORDS: LORDS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS. LORDS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 25. 10.15 AM. COMMONS IN SESSION. COMMONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. COMMONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CRISIS IN NORWAY. The crisis in Norway has been a subject of much discussion in the House of Commons. The question is whether the British Government should intervene in Norway. The House has decided to intervene in Norway.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. The currency question has been a subject of much discussion in the House of Commons. The question is whether the British Government should intervene in the currency market. The House has decided to intervene in the currency market.

THE AMERICAN CUP. The American Cup has been a subject of much discussion in the House of Commons. The question is whether the British Government should intervene in the American Cup. The House has decided to intervene in the American Cup.

THE QUESTION. The question has been a subject of much discussion in the House of Commons. The question is whether the British Government should intervene in the question. The House has decided to intervene in the question.

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The news of Taiwan's independence was dispatched from Hong Kong's "Our Correspondence" on May 25, 1895, and carried in *The Times* of London, Monday, May 27 (see appendix I).

The Republic of Taiwan lasted for only 150 days, during which time the government was in constant financial stress. All efforts were made to raise funds, including the issuing of bonds and notes known as "Kuan-Yin-Piao" which promised high returns. Finally on August 10, 1895, Wu Chu-chin, the chief fund-raiser for Liu Yung-fu, visited a British customs officer in Anping, C.A. McCallum, to ask for assistance. McCallum suggested that Liu issue stamp papers. Liu took his advice and according to Wu's war diary, "within days, more than five thousand silver dollars were raised."

台灣民主國只維持短短一百五十天，其間一直苦於經濟困窘，曾經爲了籌款而發行官銀票和債券，以高利吸引人們購買。最後，幫忙劉永福籌餉的吳質卿，在一八九五年八月十日訪當時在安平海關任職的英人麥嘉林，希望他幫忙籌款，麥嘉林提議發行「士担吊」（即郵票），劉永福旋即著手進行，據吳質卿記載，這些郵票「數日間，即賣洋五千餘元」。

Harvard College Library
Feb. 2, 1917
Gift of
Edward B. Drow,
Cambridge.



CHINA.
IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

IV.—SERVICE SERIES: No. 1.

SERVICE LIST.

TWENTY-FIRST ISSUE.

(Corrected to 1st July 1895.)

PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE:

BY ORDER OF

The Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE
INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.
MDCCCXCV.

Chinese Maritime Customs kept fairly accurate employees' lists, copies of which from the years 1895, 1901, 1902 and 1912 are kept in the Postal Museum in Taipei. The originals are in the Harvard Yenching Library in Boston. On the lists, McCallum's name was consistently spelled "McAllum," and his Chinese name "阿郎" in 1895, was changed to "麥嘉林" in 1901.

中國海關有完整的服務人員名錄（題名錄）。台北郵政博物館有海關服務人員名錄的影印本（一八九五年、一九〇一年、一九〇二年以及一九一二年），原本存於美國波士頓哈佛大學燕京圖書館。麥嘉林的名字一直被寫成 "C.A. McAllum"，其中文名字在一八九五年爲「阿郎」，但在一九〇一年則爲「麥嘉林」。

NAME.	Nationality.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Appointment to present Rank.	Station.
Third Class Tidewaiters—Cont.				
R. Sarran	French	11. 1890, Feb.	1890, October.	Chinkiang.
D. Clark	British	" " Mar.	" " "	Chefoo.
L. J. Xavier	Portuguese	1888, Aug.	" " "	Kowloon.
S. A. Krnal	British	1889, Dec.	" " "	Foochow.
F. McLavy	" " " " "	1890, Feb.	" " "	Swatow.
C. J. Watson	" " " " "	" April	" " "	Ningpo.
L. G. Groves	" " " " "	" Feb.	" Nov.	Swatow.
J. McLahon	" " " " "	" " "	" " "	Chinkiang.
C. A. McAllum	" " " " "	" Oct.	1891, January.	Tientsin.
J. A. Drewes	" " " " "	1890, Nov.	" March.	Kowloon.
A. Thompson	American	11. 1890, Oct.	" May.	Layou.
T. H. M. Selincdor	German	1889, May	" " "	Hankow.
N. C. Sorensen	Danish	1890, April	" " "	" "
H. C. Muller	Norwegian	1891, "	" June.	Shanghai.
T. Stephenson	American	1890, Nov.	" " "	Kowloon.
A. Morrison	British	" " "	" July.	Canton.
A. Young	" " " " "	1891, Mar.	" August.	Amy.
J. Landen	" " " " "	1890, Sept.	" Sept.	Chinkiang.
F. S. Jobst	German	" Oct.	" " "	Ichang.
H. D. Summers	British	1891, Jan.	" " "	Chinkiang.
P. Goldman	Austrian	1890, Oct.	" October.	Ningpo.

國	陸 來	到 期	符	名 姓
三 等 鈴 字 手 組				
江 蘇	年 六 十 三 光	年 六 十 三 光	法 英	爾 爾 爾
東 北	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
龍 九	" " "	" 四 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
閩 南	" " "	" 五 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
南 寧	" " "	" 六 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
浙 江	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
江 蘇	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
南 寧	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
龍 九	" 七 十 "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
北 漢	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
漢 江	" " "	" 五 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
" "	" " "	" 六 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 七 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
龍 九	" " "	" 六 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
閩 南	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
門 厦	" " "	" 七 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
江 蘇	" " "	" 六 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
昌 宜	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
江 蘇	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
浙 江	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德

NAME.	Nationality.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Appointment to present Rank.	Station.
THIRD ASSISTANTS: B.				
A. Dertlet	French	1877, March.	1890, April.	Shanghai.
A. G. H. Carruthers	British	1880, June.	1897, January.	" "
C. Thorne	" " " " "	" " "	" " "	Tientsin.
E. Gilchrist	American	1890, October.	" February.	Newchwang.
E. K. Hull	Norwegian	1887, May.	" May.	Canton.
L. H. de St. Croix	British	1891, October.	" June.	Shanghai.
E. S. Sutton	" " " " "	1892, March.	" " "	Canton.
H. F. V. Oldham	" " " " "	" Dec.	1895, January.	" (C.U.L.)
A. M. J. Porter	" " " " "	" " "	" May.	" "
C. T. Munter	Danish	1888, April.	" October.	Wuhu.
W. Kirk	British	1890, Dec.	1899, January.	Ichang.
C. A. McAllum	" " " " "	1891, January.	" Feb.	Foochow (Swatow).
F. W. Carey	" " " " "	1892, June.	" Dec.	Souran.
C. W. de Kaigny	" " " " "	1887, April.	" " "	Shanghai.
R. C. Guernier	French	1896, "	" " "	Tientsin.
R. F. Wrench	British	" July.	" " "	Shanghai.
N. A. Konovloff	Russian	1897, January.	1900, August.	Peking.
H. T. Jaestlan	French	1896, Nov.	" " "	" (S.U.L.)
U. F. Wintour	(u) British	1898, May.	" " "	Kowloon.
A. Scagliotti	Italian	1882, "	1901, April.	" (S.U.L.)
W. K. Roberts	American	1895, April.	" " "	Hankow.
P. C. Hansson	Norwegian	1891, Nov.	" " "	Yechow.

* And Medical Officer.
 * In charge, Swatow.
 * Assistant-in-Charge.

* Not arrived.
 * Acting Private Secretary and Accountant, L.U.
 * Lib.

國	陸 來	到 期	符	名 姓
三 等 幫 辦 後 進				
海 江	年 二 十 二 光	年 三 光	法 英	第 巴
" "	" " "	" 五 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
津 山	" 三 十 二 "	" 六 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 四 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 七 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 八 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" 四 十 二 "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 四 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 五 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 六 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" 五 十 二 "	" 八 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 三 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 二 十 二 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" 六 十 二 "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" " "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 四 十 二 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" 七 十 二 "	" 八 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 五 十 "	英 德	德 德 德
海 江	" " "	" 十 二 "	英 德	德 德 德

員 領 查 花 案 司 事 理 理 員 司 務 稅 理 代 員 司 務 稅 理 代 員 司 務 稅 理 代

McCallum had been a low level customs officer, a third Tidewater (a cargo inspector). Since nearly all others had left, the low-ranking officer McCallum was forced to stay, and soon became acting commissioner. Because of his suggestion to issue stamps, he became the policy-maker for the postal service. Later, he was one of the few confidants of Liu, which was unusual, since in those days many Chinese did not trust the foreigners. McCallum recalled the chaos when Taipei fell a few months earlier. He gathered the soldiers in the British Consulate, disarmed them and handed them over to the Japanese Army, thus averting a potential disaster. Due to his efforts, thousands of lives were saved. The contribution of McCallum to the Republic is beyond doubt, yet a person as important to the history of Taiwan as McCallum has been almost completely forgotten (see Chapter 4).

麥嘉林原來是一個安平海關的低階職員（三等鈴字手——貨物稽查員），由於其他人紛紛走避戰亂，卑微的麥嘉林只好被迫留守海關，成為代理主管。由於提議發行郵票，麥嘉林也成為台灣民主國的郵政主導者，後來更是劉永福少數幾個親信之一，他與劉永福的關係在中國人傳統的排外觀念下尤其值得注意。此外，麥嘉林對台北城陷落時的慘況記憶猶新，為了避免日軍進入安平造成血腥傷亡，他將劉永福的軍隊集中在英國領事館，解除武裝後交予日方。由於他的認知與努力，數千人得以免受殺身之禍。麥嘉林無疑對台灣民主國作過相當的貢獻，而在台灣史上如此重要的人物卻幾乎完全被遺忘了（參閱第四章）。



The Anping Postal Service was located in the Anping Customs House. This building has since been destroyed. The picture shows the residence of the commissioner of Customs in Anping, now Tainan Yun-Han Folk Art Museum. McCallum might have lived here. See also p.140. (Courtesy of Creation Culture Co., Taipei, *In Memory of Taiwan*, p.170, 1993)

安平郵局設於安平海關，今不復存在：圖為當時的稅務司公館，亦位於安平，今為「台南市立永漢民藝館」。麥嘉林可能曾經居住此地。參閱本書一四〇頁。（圖片來源：《臺灣懷舊》，一七〇頁，一九九三年，創意力文化事業有限公司）







Per McCallum's suggestion in mid August, Liu Yung-fu issued the Black Flag Issue stamps. Since the main purpose was not for regular postal service, many believed that the stamps were issued to satisfy the philatelic fanatics. It was even rumored that a foreign syndicate manipulated the whole matter under the auspices of a foreign postal commissioner. There were indeed many reasons for printing the stamps, but to assert that the issue was solely for mail check for security is not convincing. Instead, the original idea was to raise government revenues while at the same time providing postal services. This indeed cannot be ignored, as McCallum himself documented the exact number of letters which used Die I Black Flag stamps.

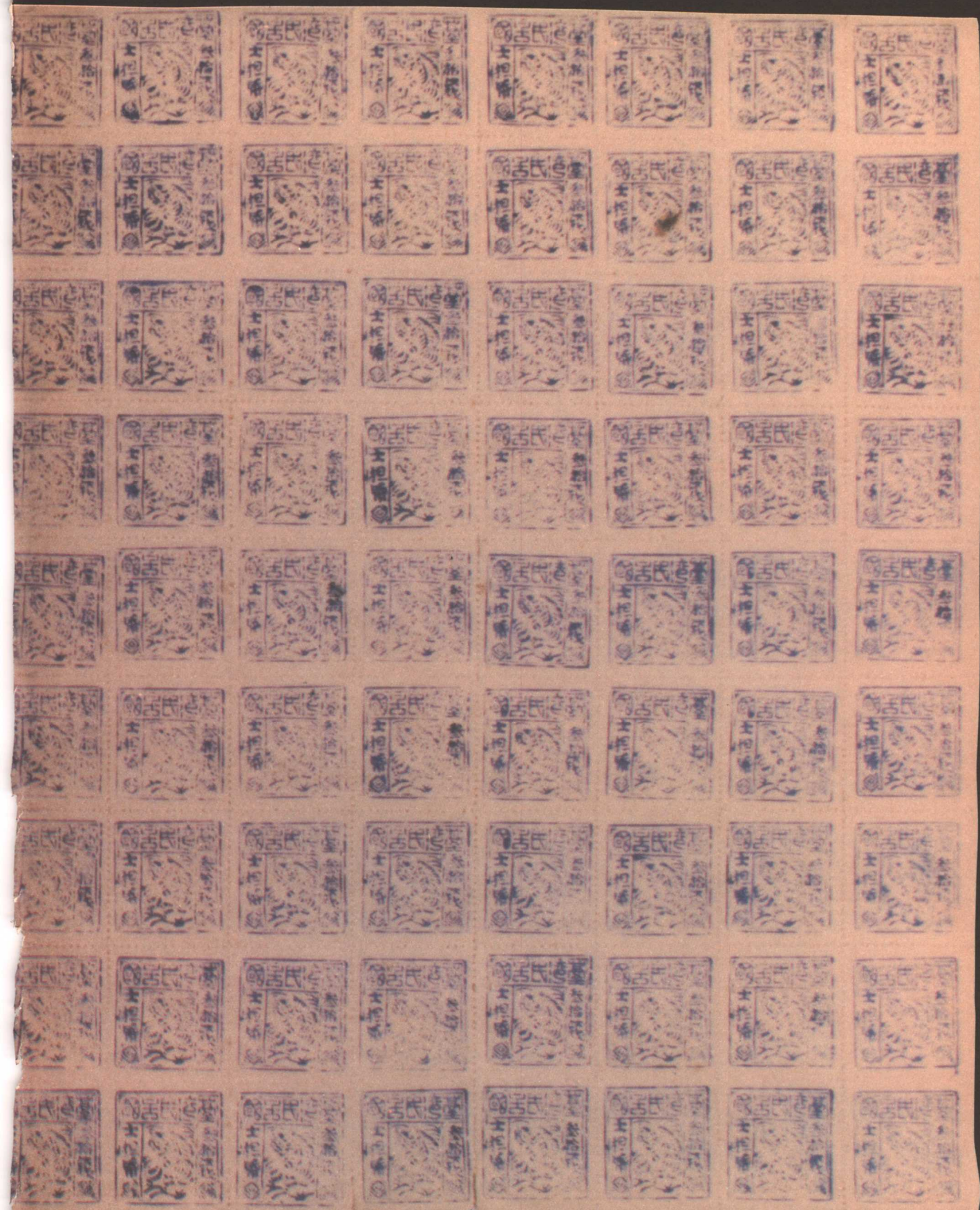
麥嘉林建議發行郵票後，劉永福即積極展開相關事宜，並於八月中旬開始發行。許多人質疑「獨虎票」的目的並非純為郵政服務，指稱其意在滿足瘋狂的集郵迷，甚至傳言有外國財團藉由外國人主導的郵政，大量蒐購郵票進行炒作。「獨虎票」發行的用意其實是多方面的，雖然我們在百年後的今天難以理解當年發行郵票的巧思，但把「獨虎票」的出現強解作為了安全檢查是不恰當的。相反地，它的原始動機應該是為了籌募餉銀，增加國庫收入；同時，「獨虎票」用於郵政服務的事實亦不容忽視，因為麥嘉林記下了使用第I版「獨虎票」的信件的確切數字。

The first issue was of Die I stamps, before which an "essay" was known to have been made. However, virtually no information was available on this "essay." A tiger sits in the center of the Die I stamp, his tail thrusts upward against a clear background. The tiger has two whirls on his body, a chrysanthemum-like mark on the forehead, and two disproportionately large ears. Die I stamps were very poorly made, and the die was melted down soon afterwards. This is a rare sheet of Die I /30 green stamps, almost completely faded, leaving only the postmarks (small circle cancellation, September 12, 1895). (Courtesy of Dr. Chen-Cheng Tien-zwei)

留存於世的試用版「獨虎票」及其相關資料甚少，第I版才是台灣民主國發行的第一套郵票。其特徵是虎像採坐姿，尾巴如一「N」字，向上拋出，背景空白，虎身有二個大漩渦，虎額上有一菊花狀記號，二隻耳朵大得不成比例。由於第I版版模製造粗劣，因此版模使用不久便遭熔毀。此第I版三十錢綠色全張嚴重褪色，郵票本身不易觀察，但郵戳清晰可見（小圓郵戳，一八九五年九月十二日）頗不尋常。（圖片來源：陳鄭添瑞醫師）



Die I stamps were not properly made. Although a new die was made and a different kind of paper was used, the quality of the stamps was still poor. Since a better die had already arrived from Canton, only a limited number of Die II stamps were printed, and were soon replaced by Die III stamps. Since the few Die II stamps that were printed were used only briefly, they escaped the attention of many philatelists and even that of McCallum himself. In discussing Die II stamps, it is, therefore, necessary to be cautious, because in the literature on the second issue, especially the early literature, the stamps used are often the Die III issues. On the Die II stamps, the tiger's tail is coarser and curved in an arcuate form. There is also a bend on the left side of the tiger's frame, and a barely discernable Chinese character "王" (King) on the forehead of the tiger. This is a very rarely seen sheet of Die II / 30 blue stamps. (Courtesy of Dr. Chang Min-sheng)



由於第Ⅰ版印得不好，因此重鑄新版，換用不同紙張，但成效依然不彰。由於更好的版模已從廣東運達，因此第Ⅱ版僅印製少許即為第Ⅲ版取代。第Ⅱ版印量少，使用期間短，因此連創辦人麥嘉林以及許多集郵家都沒有注意到這一版，所以在考證相關資料時，必須非常小心，因為文獻上，尤其是早期文獻，所謂的「第二版」指的通常是現在的第Ⅲ版。第Ⅱ版的特徵是虎尾很粗，成弧狀，左邊的虎框稍有彎曲，虎額上有一不易辨認的「王」字。圖為罕見的第Ⅱ版三十錢藍色全張。（圖片來源：張敏生醫師）