THE POSTAGE
STAMP CATALOGUE OF
THE CHINESE
PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY
WAR PERIOD

STAMP CATALOGUE



# 中国人民革命

中国集曲出版社

时

期



# 中国人民革命战争时期 邮票目录

中国人民革命战争时期邮票目录编委会编

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# 前言

1927年8月1日,在中国共产党领导下,举行了闻名中外的南昌起义。同年九月,毛泽东同志发动秋收起义,率领工农武装走上井冈山,建立了第一个革命根据地,中国新民主主义革命从此进入了第二次国内革命战争时期。

自第一个革命根据地建立到新中国成立的二十多年中,随着革命根据地和解放区的不断发展壮大,建立了人民政权和邮政通信事业。人民邮政是整个革命事业的一个重要组成部分。

在第二次国内革命战争初期,部分边区建立了"赤色邮政",1930年前后发行了"赤色邮票",这是我国人民邮政发行邮票的开始。1931年,在中央革命根据地成立了中华苏维埃共和国,1932年成立了中央邮政总局,下设省邮务管理局、县邮局以及县以下的邮站等邮政机构,此后的抗日战争时期和第三次国内革命战争时期,是人民邮政大发展时期。为了通信需要,各解放区都建立了人民邮政,许多地区还发行了邮票。在漫长的革命战争年代,人民邮政发行如此大量的邮票,这在世界邮政史上是罕见的。解放区邮票是在中国人民革命战争的特定历史条件下产生的,从一个侧面忠实地记载了中国革命发展的历程。它不但是中国邮票中的瑰宝,也是我国珍贵的革命文物。在编辑《中国人民革命战争时期邮票目录》过程中,我们深切缅怀为革命事业献身的邮政前辈。他们为人民邮电事业的创建和发展,立下了不朽的功绩。

中国解放区邮票,是在战争环境中印制和发行的,许多邮票的档案散失,因此增添了查证的困难。本目录收入了解放区150个邮票发行单位发行的2239枚邮票,(包括包裹印纸,汇兑印纸,邮资明信片,邮资信封,邮简);对于一些有待进一步考证的邮票,暂不收入。由于近几年来陆续发现了一些过去尚未发现的解

放区邮票,因此上述数字还不能说是最后确数。

《中国人民革命战争时期邮票目录》的问世,填补了我国邮政 史料上的一个空白。我们希望,它对我国革命史的研究有所帮助, 并成为解放区邮票收集者和研究者必备的工具书,也有助于广大 集邮爱好者通过对我国解放区邮票的收集和研究,受到革命传统 教育,从而为社会主义精神文明建设作出贡献。

由于这是我们第一次比较系统地编辑出版《中国人民革命战争时期邮票目录》,经验缺乏,同时由于资料不完备,本目录从内容到形式,难免存在这样那样的缺点。我们希望广大集邮者和邮学研究者提出宝贵意见和提供有关资料,以便今后再版时补充修改。

在本书编写过程中,曾得到许多单位和集邮家的热情支持,特此表示感谢。

## Foreword

On August 1st, 1927, the world-known Nanchang Uprising was held in Nanchang under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. In September of the same year, Mao Zedong launched the Autumn Harvest Uprising, led an armed forces of workers and peasants up to Jinggang Mountains and set up the first revolutionary base there, signifying that the New-Democratic Revolution had entered upon the phase of the Second Revolutionary Civil War.

From the time the first revolutionary base came into being to the founding of New China in 1949, 20-odd years passed, during which the people's political power and postal service

were established with the expansion of the revolutionary bases and the liberated areas. The people's post played an important role in the revolutionary cause.

In the early days of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, the "Red Post" was built in some border areas. Around 1930, the "Red Stamp" was issued, marking the beginning of the stamp issuance by the people's post. In 1931, the Chinese Soviet Republic was founded in the central revolutionary base and in 1932, the Central D.G. of Posts was set up, embodying provincial head offices, county post offices, and town postal stations. During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the Third Revolutionary Civil War, the people's post expanded greatly. To meet the needs of communications, all the liberated areas built up postal services, many of which issued stamps. It can be said that such a large amount of stamps of liberated areas issued under the specific war conditions are rarely seen in the history of the world post. They truely recorded from one aspect the development of the Chinese revolution. They are not only China's philatelic gems and revolutionary relics, but also pearls of the world philately. When compiling the Postage Stamp Catalogue of Chinese People's Revolutionary War Period, we editors cherished deeply the memory of our postal seniors who devoted themselves to the revolutionary cause and made great contributions to the development of the people's post.

The stamps of China's liberated areas need investigation and verification, for they were printed and issued under the tough war conditions and many of their material and archives were lost. In this catalogue, we have collected 2, 239 stamps including parcel post stamps, money order stamps, postcards, prestamped envelopes and stamped letter sheets issued by 150 postal establishments of liberated areas. The stamps that need to be looked into were not included in the catalogue while many stamps newly discovered in recent years are not specified either. So the number of the stamps included in this catalogue is not the accurate number of the liberated area stamps.

The publication of the *Postage Stamp Catalogue of Chinese People's Revolutionary War Period* has added precious material to the history of China's post. We hope that the catalogue will be helpful to the research on the history of the Chinese revolution and serves as a reference book for those who collect or study the stamps of liberated areas. Besides, we hope the catalogue will also help stamp—collecting lovers in their collection and research of the stamps of liberated areas, by which they will be educated in the cause of revolution and encouraged to do their best in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Because of lack of experience and material, much leaves to be desired in the contents of the *Postage Stamp Catalogue of Chinese People's Revolutionary War Period*, which was the first one of its kind ever published in China. We hope that stamp collectors and philatelic researchers will make suggestions and comments and furnish us with material concerned, so that revisions and additions can be made in the following editions.

We are grateful to the philatelists and staff members in many units who made valuable suggestions and provided material in compiling this catalogue.

# 说明

- 1.本目录包括第二次国内革命战争时期、抗日战争和第三次国内革命战争时期(以及新中国建国初期),由各地区人民政府所属邮政机构印制的,或在旧政权(或敌伪)邮票上加字改值的邮票以及其它邮资凭证(下同)。
- 2.本目录前二部分的分区系以新中国建国初期的行政大区和省界为依据,参考其它地理、历史以及邮政区域等因素编排,但不可能与各个历史时期的区划完全符合。如"华北区"的个别邮票,其发行、使用地点可能与历史上的"华北敌后解放区"、"华北行政区"不尽一致。大区以下的个别省、区邮票也有类似情况,使用时请加注意。
- 3.分区代号和附录代号采用汉语拼音字母表示,即 SQ(苏区,第二次国内革命战争时期的革命根据地称苏维埃区域)、XB(西北)、HB(华北)、HD(华东)、DB(东北)、ZN(中南)、XN(西南)、BZ(包裹印纸)、HZ(汇兑印纸)、YP(邮资明信片)、YF(邮资信封)和 YJ(邮资邮简)。
- 4.对每一次(或套、组)邮票的简介,原则上包括名称、发行日期、发行单位、印版(或加盖版式及被加盖的原票名称)、纸质、图幅、全张(或加盖全张)枚数、齿孔、设计者、印刷者(及制版者)、货币单位、停售及停用日期等栏目,但由于资料不足,只有少数邮票能列全这些项目。
- 5.本目录中的邮票名称,除纪念邮票以票上所印文字拟名外,凡普通邮票及加盖邮票等参照集邮界惯用的命名方式以及已有的俗称列入,这些名称可能有的与当时邮局文件不尽相同。必要时另加使用方式与图样说明。
  - 6. 邮票的图幅、全张(及加盖全张)枚数以及横直齿度不同的

表示方式均为"横×直",即以乘式表示,横向的数据列前,直向的数据列后。特殊的排列方式另以图解表示。

- 7. 对每一种(枚)邮票的记录方式, 计有邮票编号、面值及刷色(或加盖色及原票刷色), 或加上必要的其它注解。
- 8. 由于受到历史条件的限制,同种解放区邮票的版式、刷色(及加盖色)、齿孔、加盖戳式和字体等常有比较复杂的差别,对这些差别,本目录只列其较为明显且为集邮界所习惯区分的品种,必要时另附区别的放大示意图。对一般的差异本目录不予细分。
- 9.本目录的附图均为原色,图下的编号即为该邮票在目录中的编号。邮票图的横、直向长度均为原长的 2/3,小全张以及信封、明信片、邮简均为原长的 1/2。
  - 10. 目录使用举例(第 98 页, HD225)

### 五角星图邮票

Five-Pointed Star Issue



HD225

1942 年 淮南交通总站 平版 报纸 图幅 18 × 18 毫米 全版 10(5 × 2)直列同向或对倒印两次 全张 20 无齿孔 淮南币 米纳设计并赚 刻 淮南报社印制 HD225 20 分 浅绿 400.00 400.00

五角星图邮票一邮票名称

HD225 一编号,与正文编号相同 私邮一使用方式

1942年一发行日期(只知年份,月日未详)

淮南交通总站一发行单位

平版一印版

### 报纸一纸质

图幅 18 × 18 毫米一单枚邮票的图幅, 横、直各为 18 毫米全版 10 枚(5 × 2)一全版枚数。直列同向或对倒印两次, 成为全张。

全张 20 枚一全张枚数(附带说明已知印刷情况)

无齿孔一齿孔

淮南币一货币名称

米纳设计并雕刻一设计者和雕刻者

淮南报社印制一印刷者(停用及停售日期未详,故缺)

HD225 一编号,与附图编号相同

20 分一邮票面值

浅绿一刷色

400.00 400.00 一参考标价,以人民币元为单位,左栏数字为新票价,右栏数字为旧票价。

### Information for Collectors

- 1. This catalogue covers the stamps, overprints of the old regimes (or puppet regimes), and other postage vouchers released by the postal administration under the jurisdiction of the people's government of the different areas during the Anti-Japanese War and the second and third revolutionary civil wars as well as the early days of the People's Republic of China.
- 2. The areas in the first two parts of the catalogue are classified according to the boundaries of the administrative regions and provinces in the early days of New China, while taking into account the geographical, historical, and postal divisions. For example, a few stamps of the "North China Area" might be issued and used in places other than "North China Liberated Area Behind the Enemy Line" or "North China Administrative Area" in the history. This is also true of the stamps of certain provinces and areas.
- 3. The Chinese phonetic alphabets are used as index, i. e. SQ (Soviet Areas, the revolutionary bases during the Second Revolutionary Civil War were called Soviet Areas), XB (Northwest), HB (North China), HD (East China), DB (Northeast), ZN (Central South), XN (Southwest), BZ (Parcel Stamps), HZ (Money Order Stamps), YP (Stamped Postcards), YF (Stamped Envelopes), and YJ (Stamped Letter Sheets).
- 4. The information on each issue (or set) was intended to cover the issuing date, issuing department, printing (or overprinting format and title of the original stamps), paper, size of design, composition of a complete sheet or an overprinted sheet, perforation, designer, printing house or plate—maker, currency, withdrawn or invalidated date, and others. But only a few issues could be accompanied with all these information for

lack of data.

- 5. The titles for the commemorative issues were given in line with the legends imprinted on the stamps, while those for ordinary and overprinted issues were given in the light of philatelic nomenclature or their original names. Some of the given titles differ from those in the postal documents of that time, and when necessary, the usage and illustrations are appended.
- 6. The size of design, sheet composition or overprinted sheet composition, and perforation (in case it is different horizontally and vertically) are presented in a multiplication form, in which the first number is the one counted horizontally and the second vertically. Illustrations are given in particular cases.
- 7. Each stamp listed in this catalogue is accompanied by an index number, denomination, and colour (or these of overprints and original stamp). Annotation is added when needed.
- 8. Because of the limitation of historical condition, the stamps of the same denomination may differ in settings, shades or overprinted colours, perforation, and chops and types used in overprinting. Of these, this catalogue gives only main varieties that are categorized habitually in philatelic circles. Illustrations for the important varieties are given if necessary.
- 9. The stamps reproduced in this catalogue are two thirds of their actual size and printed in the same colours as their originals, while the souvenir sheets, covers, postcards, and letter sheets are half their actual size. The index number under each illustration are in line with those in the text.
  - 10. Example for use of the catalogue (Page 98 ,HD225)

Five-pointed star design: title of the set



Reproduced stamps (with the same colour as its original, two thirds of its actual size)

HD225: index number, same as that in the text.

Private post: mode of use

1942: Issuing date (the year is ascertained, while the month and day are unknown)

Huainan Communication Center: issuer

Litho.: printing process

Newspaper: paper

18 × 18mm. size of the individual design, 18 mm.

horizontally and 18 mm. vertically

Sheet Composition:  $20(5 \times 2 \times 2)$ : One plate  $10(5 \times 2)$ , vertically printed twice in the same direction or in tete-beche

Imperf.: perforation

Huainan currency:name of currency

Mi Na: designer and engraver

Huainan Bao Press: printer

The date invalidated and the date withdrawn from sale are missing as they are unknown

HD225: index number, same as the one under the stamp reproduced

20 fen: denomination

Light green: colour of the stamp

400.00 400.00: catalogue prices (in RMB ¥), the left one is for mint stamp and the right for used or cancelled stamp.



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