中华民国纪念邮票

马家骏 编著



山西出版传媒集团

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THE COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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前言

1911 年爆发的辛亥革命,推翻了清朝的统治。1912 年 1 月 1 日中华民国建立,中华民国邮政(简称中华邮政)也随之诞生。自 1912 年始,至 1949 年 10 月 1 日中华人民共和国成立之时止,历时 38 年,其间中华邮政共发行纪念邮票 29 套、特种邮票 3 套、附捐邮票 3 套。

中华民国时期发行的邮票,是我国邮票的组成部分之一。这些邮票从侧面 反映了20世纪上半世纪中华民国的历史,从孙中山领导的辛亥革命成功到袁 世凯篡政称帝,从北洋军阀混战到国民政府统一,从抗日战争到国民党政府政 治、经济崩溃。

中华民国初期,由于军阀割据,内战频繁,且各省政治经济发展极不平衡, 币制又不统一,为了确保邮政收入,中华邮政从 1915 年起开始发行"限地方贴 用"邮票。截至 1949 年 9 月底,中华邮政发行过针对新疆、云南、吉黑、台湾、 东北等 5 个省和地区的"限地方贴用"纪念邮票和特种邮票。

中华邮政邮票反映了当时国家的经济状况。邮票面值的币制原是"银圆"。 1935年11月实行"法币"后,邮票面值又改以法币表示。1941年开始受战争的影响,物价飞涨,货币贬值,邮资不断调整,新面值邮票常常来不及印制,便大量发行加盖改值邮票。抗战胜利后,通货膨胀愈演愈烈。到了1948年7月,邮票面值竟高达法币500万元。同年8月19日,不得不改用"金圆券"。当时法币300万元才能折合金圆券1元,但是,不到半年,邮票面值即从金圆1/2分一跃而至金圆50万元。至此,国家经济崩溃。邮票面值实在无法维持,便改用"单位"邮票,或名义为"银圆"的基数邮票。 笔者在组编《中华邮政纪特邮票》邮集时,对邮票的资料信息进行了研究,每一套邮票写了一篇文章,对以下各主要方面作了介绍和探讨。

- 1.邮票的发行日期,发行时的历史背景,发行过程,与该套邮票有关的人物和内容的介绍;
 - 2.每套邮票的枚数,每种邮票的图案、面值、刷色、发行数量和用途;
- 3.邮票的图幅尺寸,发行全张的排列,版别比较,变体及暗记,版式及相关邮戳;
 - 4.试模样张,试色样张及在美国印刷的样张与邮票尺寸有差异的研究;
 - 5.应用实寄封,特别是"限省贴用票"的实寄封。

文章在《集邮报》从 2008 年 7 月到 2009 年 12 月连载发表后,受到读者欢迎,也提出了一些宝贵意见,加上近几年收集得到的新资料,对原文作了修改,并附上彩色插图,汇编成册。

在编写过程中,得到了许多集邮家的支持和帮助,特别是刘广实、杨耀增、 马佑璋、刘佳维、狄超英、李明、李鸿远、余耀强、陆游、芮伟松、谢孜学、肖英、王 宝恭等先生的热情支持和帮助,谨在此表示诚挚的谢意。

笔者邮识浅薄,错误与疏漏在所难免,望读者予以批评指正。

Preface

After the success of the 1911 Revolution in 1911,the Republic of China (1912~1949) was established on Jan.1,1912,while the Republic of China Postal Service (the Chinese Postal Service in short) came into being then after. During the 38 years from 1912 to the eve of establishment of the People's Republic of China on Oct.1,1949, the Chinese Postal Service issued commemorative stamps of 29 sets, special stamps of 3 sets, Semi–Postal stamps of 3 sets.

Stamps issued during the period of the Republic of China are one essential part of the stamps in China, which indirectly reflected the history of the Republic of China in the early half of the 20th century, covering those major events including the success of the Revolution of 1911 (the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution led by Dr.Sun Yat—sen which overthrew the Qing Dynasty), Yuan Shikai's taking over and ascending the throne, the tangled fights among the Northern Warlords, the unification of the National Government, the Anti—Japanese War and the political and economic collapse of the KMT (Kuomintang) government.

During the period of the Republic of China (1912–1949), the separatist warlords set up their own regimes and staged civil wars frequently meanwhile, the were political and economic development unbalanced, with the non –unified monetary systems among various provinces. In such chaos, the Chinese Postal Service issued provinciall restricted stamps from 1915 to ensure its postal income. By Sept 1949,5 provinces had

issued their stamps for the commemorative stamps and special stamps.

The postage stamps of the Chinese Postal Service mirrored the then economic situation of the country. The face values of the early stamps were in Silver yuan, and they were changed to Fabi after the legal tender was in circulation of Nov,1935. From 1941, the price jumped, and the money devalueted with the impact of the war, while the postage had to be readjusted constantly. The new stamps could not follow suit on press, and overprinted and surcharged stamps had to be issued in large quantities. After the victory over the Anti-Japanese War, the currency inflation became increasingly fierce, and the face value of a stamp even reached as high as 5 million yuan in the legal tender by Jul 1948.On Aug19 of the same year, the stamp face value had to be changed to Gold yuan, and at that time 3 million Fabi yuan could only be converted into 1 Gold yuan. But six months later, the face value of a stamp jumped form 0.5 fen of Gold yuan to 0.5 million Gold yuan. By the time, the economy of the country broke down completely, and the face value system of stamps could not continue whatever, so that unit postage and basic postage stamps in the name of Silver yuan had to be put into use.

While compiling the collection of the 《Commemortive and Special Stamps of China》,we carefully studied the information of these stamps and wrote respectively some relevant articles about each set of stamps, trying to approach the following aspects:

- 1. The issue date of stamps, the historical background while issuing the stamps and the introduction of persons and contents concerned;
- 2. The number of each set of stamps, the design and face value, color washing, the amount of distribution and use of each type of stamps;
- 3. The size of the stamps, arrangement of a sheet, contraste of different plates, varieties and secret marks, settings and relevant postmarks;

4.Trial plate proofs, trial color proofs and the study of differences in size between those proofs and stamps printed in U.S;

5.Entire covers,esp.those applied within "provincially restricted stamps".

Those articles were serialized on "Philately News" from July,2008 to December,2009 and became popular among readers, who also offered some pieces of valuable advice. Then, together with the new data collected in recent years, the boon were finally compiled with color illustration.

Here,we'd like to express our sincere gratitude to those who once offered us wonderful guidance during the process of compiling. Our special thanks should go to Liu Gangshi, Yang Yanzeng, Ma Youzhang, Liu Jiawei, Di Chaoying Li Ming, Li Hongyuan, Lu You, Rui Weisong, Xie Zixue, Xiao Ying, Wang Baogong, etc.

There might be some limitations in this collection. And any comments and suggestions will be welcome. Much obliged.

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纪念邮票

一、光复、共和纪念邮票

武昌起义,辛亥革命成功,推翻清政府,成立了中华民国,但邮政实权仍掌握在北京邮政总局总办法国人帛黎之手。帛黎将清蟠龙邮票加盖"临时中

立"、"临时中立 中华民国"等 先后发行,藐视我国主权,伤害 我国国体。

1912年1月1日,孙中山 先生在就任中华民国南京临时 政府临时大总统后,对于筹印 正式邮票极为重视,在记事簿 中,专页记载设计发行新邮票



图1-1

所用图案等(附图 1-1)。这页笔记正面上部横写的四行内容为:法文"Republique Chinoise"(中华民国)、"中华民国元年"、"特别用总统像、光复纪念"、"平常用飞船"等文字,均为孙中山手书。并贴有胶州绿色二分票(德国在青岛"租借地"发行)、俄国红色三分票、比利时绿色二分票各一枚,供参考用。该页背面有交通部邮政司司长陈廷骥、邮政司科长唐文启等人的签名。

陈廷骥于 1912 年 3 月 10 日与上海商务印书馆签订合同,定印凹版中华民国光复纪念邮票全套五种共 1200 万枚,以孙中山先生侧面像为主图(附图1-2)。同时印出了以飞机作主图的普通邮票试印样票(附图1-3)。



图1-2



图1-3

1912年3月10日,袁世凯在北京就职第二任临时大总统,并于3月30日任命了新内阁各部总长,陈廷骥被排挤去职,中国的邮政大权依然由外籍总办掌握。帛黎废弃了南京临时政府定印的"光复纪念"邮票,筹印"地图共和纪念"邮票(附图1-4),计划全套13枚,由北京财政



图1-4

部印刷局印制。该票中绘中华民国全图,上为"中华民国共和纪念",下为英文 "Chinese Republic Memorial Stamp",图中斜列"大中华民国"及英文"The Republic of China",两旁分印"邮"、"票"两字,四角为数值。该邮票图样上呈后,交通部官员认为"谬误之处不胜枚举":①"中华民国共和纪念"和"大中华民国"排列方向相反;②"中华民国"与"大中华民国"名称歧异;③中华民国英译名外交部定为:"the Republic of China",此票上之"Chinese Republic"不合规定。交通部次长向外交部查明英文译名后,于1912年6月4日第30号文批示:该纪念邮票"自无发行之理"。将已印好待打孔的邮票全部焚毁,仅留少量样张,加盖"作废(Cancelled)"小椭圆章(有少数未盖"作废"章)。

袁世凯继任大总统后,企图以其肖像作为共和纪念邮票图案,但是由于南方的革命势力依然强大,孙中山的威望和丰功伟业不容忽视,最后折衷的结果是以孙中山像和袁世凯像为主图的"光复"和"共和"两套纪念邮票同时开印,并在同一天发行。

"中华民国光复纪念"邮票中心图像为孙中山像(附图 1-5),两旁为稻穗,上部文字为"中华民国光复纪念",底部英文为"IN COMMEMORATION OF THE REVOLUTION"(革命纪念)。"中华民国共和纪念"邮票中心图像为袁世凯像(附图 1-6),两旁为麦穗,上部文字为"中华民国共和纪念",底部英文为"IN COMMEMORATION OF THE REPUBLIC"(共和纪念)。

此票由北京财政部印刷局印制,设计、镌刻者为美国人罗兰素·海趣 (Lorenzo J.Hatch)和威廉·格兰特(William A.Grant)。两组票之厂铭均为英文 大写字体"CHINESE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING",全张 50 枚 者位于第 2-4 号票之上方及第 47-49 号票之下方 (附图 1-7);100 枚者分别 位于第 2-4 号票及第 7-9 号票之上方和第 92-94 号票及第 97-99 号票之下



图1-6

方,厂铭颜色与邮票相同(附图 1-8、1-9、1-10)。

两套邮票的面值、刷色、枚数(各为12枚)、齿度(14度)、图幅(22×29.5 毫米)、全张枚数(横五纵十计50枚及纵横各十计100枚2种)及印制数量均



图1-7



图1-8





相同(附表 1-1)。

两套合计共印 780 万 枚,面值总计为121万元。

两套邮票于民国元年 (1912年)12月15日同日发 行。由上海供应处分发各局发 售,售至民国二年4月30日, 未经售尽之票,缴交各邮区管 理局,再售至民国二年7月 31 日止。过此日限,须将邮票 一律退回供应处销毁。该两项 纪念票之停止使用日期为民

表 1-1 光复、共和纪念邮票面值、刷色等资料

序号	面值	刷色	印刷数量	用途
1	1分	桔黄	300,000 枚	本埠平信
2	2分	黄绿	300,000 枚	国际印刷品
3	3分	蓝绿	2,000,000 枚	外埠平信
4	5分	攻紫	300,000 枚	本埠挂号
5	8分	棕	250,000 枚	外埠挂号
6	1 角	蓝	300,000 枚	国际平信
7	1角6分	橄紫	100,000 枚	蒙古、新疆挂号
8	2 角	紫红	150,000 枚	国际挂号
9	5 角	深绿	50,000 枚	大宗包裹
10	1元	深红	50,000 枚	大宗包裹
11	2元	黄棕	50,000 枚	大宗包裹
12	5元	灰	50,000 枚	大宗包裹