

中國郵票博物館藏品集

清代卷

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作人經

文物出版社

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清 代 卷

編 著 中國郵票博物館
出 版 文 物 出 版 社

北京五四大街29號

制版印刷 人 民 印 刷 廠
發 行 新華書店北京發行所

1988年7月第1版第1次印刷

I S B N 7 - 5010 - 0175 - 8 / G • 12

定 價：98元

前 言

中國有文字記載的通信活動，可以追溯到三千多年前的殷商時代。

中國郵驛通信，肇始於西周，秦代已臻完備，至漢、唐、宋、元處於興盛時期。二千餘載，物換星移，迨至民初，終由郵政的發展而全部裁撤。這一古老的通信組織形式完成了它的歷史使命。

郵票，隨着近代郵政的出現而誕生，而且始終與郵政通信相聯係。郵票誕生百餘年來，已由單純作為納費標誌的郵資憑證，發展成為影響社會各階層的小型藝術品和收藏物。方寸之地，包容大千世界。郵票反映了一個國家政治、經濟、科技、文化發展的狀況，是五彩繽紛的大自然的縮影，是國際、人際友好交往的橋梁，是怡情益智、傳播精神文明的藝術園地，因而受到人民羣衆的廣泛喜好，同時成為集郵家、郵史學家收藏、欣賞、研究的無盡寶藏。一言以蔽之，小小郵票包羅了整個宇宙空間的已知景觀，記錄了人類發展長河中的輝煌業績。

作為典藏古今中外郵票文獻資料的一個專門博物館，有責任把它珍藏的郵票及有關文物資料，通過陳列、展覽和出版物，公諸於世，介紹給熱愛郵票、關心郵史的人們。這就是我們編輯、出版這部藏品集的初衷。

館藏中國郵票部分，從 1878 年海關試辦郵政發行我國第一套郵票——大龍郵票起，至今已歷一百一十年。這期間，歷屆政權發行的郵票以及敵偽當局的郵票資料，本館均有比較完整的收藏。百餘年來，中國屢遭帝國主義侵略，軍閥割據，內憂外患，戰爭頻仍，能保存下這些歷史資料實屬不易。

1949年新中國建國之後，革命戰爭時期各解放區的郵票資料已集中保管。建國後發行的郵票及其原圖、原版等歷史資料，更有系統、完整的檔案。其間，國內不少著名集郵家，如馬任全、居洽羣、王紀澤、周煦良、姜治方、史濟宏，港澳愛國人士孫驥方等，都把自己多年精心搜

集的許多郵票珍品及集郵書刊捐獻給國家。近幾年一些外國友好人士，也向本館捐贈珍貴的郵票資料。

中國郵票博物館的藏品，可以說是百川匯海、蔚為大觀。我們在此品類繁盛的苑地裏，含英咀華，去蕪存精，鑑選、編纂這部類書。

本圖集採用的郵票資料都係本館所珍藏。出版的目的，是為廣大集郵學界以及海內外關心中國郵票歷史情況的人士，為中國郵票發行史的研究工作，提供一部系統、全面的形象資料。

本書按編年體例，根據時間順序及性質，計劃分四卷出版。即清代（1878～1911）、民國（1912～1949）、解放區（1927～1950）、新中國。至於商埠票、外國在華郵局及敵偽政權發行的郵票資料等，均附於相關時代卷次之後，以使讀者對一個時期出現的各種郵票，有一個全面的概念。這也反映了中國近代史上紛亂、憂患的實際情況。

每卷編排，都以該時期國家發行的正式郵票為主體，輔之以相關的郵票原圖、樣票、舊票、方連、大張、實寄封、片、郵戳，以及簡易的郵史資料。國家正式郵票全部收入，其它資料則選用代表性的精品。排單、火票雖不屬於近代郵政範疇，選刊數件，亦可看到當時新舊交錯的史實。這樣，既可起到郵票目錄、圖鑑的作用，又可看到郵票的設計、印製及發行、使用過程中的郵史文物。特別是大量實寄封，可供集郵學界披沙揀金、探源溯流的參考。

為使讀者真實地見到郵票及封、片、資料的原色、原貌，本書全部採用彩色印製。說明文字則力求簡明準確，資料翔實。

本圖集在編纂過程中，得到國內集郵界的關心與支持。除我國集郵家吳鳳崗、楊啓明直接參加了編輯工作外，並經我國集郵界耆宿馬任全、張包子俊先生，以及劉廣實、趙人龍先生等詳加審定。戴孝忠先生對英文稿進行了校審。郵電部郵票發行局領導從編輯方針到內容、文字，進行了多次研究、審核。在此，謹向為本圖集編輯、出版作出貢獻的諸位專家、學者及領導、同志們表示誠摯的謝意。

中國郵票博物館

Foreword

The use of language as a means of communication in China originated in the Yin and Shang Dynasties dating as far back as over 3000 years.

The system of China's courier service began in the western Zhou Dynasty, perfected in the Qin Dynasty and peaked in the succeeding dynasties from the Han, Tang down to Yuan extending for more than 2000 years. However, with the passage of time the courier service gradually deteriorated and by late Qing Dynasty, it gave way at last to the modern postal service inaugurated in 1896 after having fulfilled its historic mission.

Stamp made its debut with the advent of modern postal service and they have been linked together ever since. Since its birth over 100 years ago the stamp has developed from a mere token of postage into a miniature work of art and an object of collection enthralling extensive strata of society.

Mini as a stamp is, it is a celestial kaleidoscope. Nay, it is a miniature encyclopedia of a nation's development in politics, economy, technology and culture. Moreover, it is a bridge of international and personal contact, the pleasant garden for recreation and enlightenment and a spreader of spiritual civilization. Hence, stamp is not only popular with the people but also an object of collection and appreciation and research by the philatelists and students of postal history. In a word, a small stamp is an epitome of what was discovered in the space and universe and a chronicle of man's achievements in the long process of history.

As a custodian of the Chinese and foreign historical material of stamps, our museum is duty bound to show them through exhibitions and publications to the stamp lovers and students of postal history, and for this purpose, we published the rare collection of Chinese stamps with related data.

The Chinese stamps in the custody of our museum begin with the Large Dragon issued in 1878 - 100 years ago - by the Customs trial-run postal service. The museum has in its custody a fairly complete collection of the stamps and related data issued by the successive regimes and bogus regime. Over the past 100 years and more, old China was torn by imperialists' invasion, separatist warlord regimes, internal trouble and incessant civil war. To have kept intact the above mentioned stamps and related data under the trying circumstances is really a tough job.

Following the founding of new China in 1949 the data on the stamps gathered by various liberated areas during the revolutionary war period was placed under centralized custody while all the stamps of the post-liberation days together with related designs, proofs and data were systematically kept on file. Meanwhile, quite a few renown philatelists at home and in Hongkong and Macao like Ma Renquan, Ju Qiaqun, Wang Jize, Zhou Xuliang, Jiang Zhifang, Shi Jihong and Sun Lufang contributed their rare collections to the state, which are kept in our museum. Some overseas friends also sent us valuable data on stamps.

The collections kept by our museum are, as Chinese saying goes, like hundred rivers converging on sea, presenting a splendid sight. We dip into the conglomeration of stamps and related data, discarding the gross and selecting the essential. In this way the rare collection of Chinese stamps was compiled.

The first volume like subsequent ones is a systematic and comprehensive collection of Chinese stamps. It is presented to the researchers of the history of Chinese stamps. The collection, arranged chronologically, is to be published in four volumes -the Qing Dynasty (1878-1911), Republic of China (1912-1949), the liberated areas (1930-1949) and the People's Republic of China, while the treaty ports stamps and the stamps issued by the alien post offices

in China and the enemy-backed bogus regime are appended to related volume to help our readers have a clear picture of the world powers-dominated and war-ridden old China as reflected on diversified stamp issues in recent period of history.

Each volume has state issue as its body supplemented by related designs, proofs, used stamps, blocks, sheets, entires, post cards, postmarks and brief data. It contains complete issues of the state accompanied with selected data typical of the time. A few nonpostal items like log forms, express warrants are included in the collection to show the transition of courier system to modern postal service. Thus, it serves not only as a catalogue and a pictorial handbook of stamps but also as a fountain of information on stamp design, printing and issuance. Bulk reproductions of entires deserve special mention for they reflect wanderings of uncertain life in turbulent times thereby providing the philatelists with wealth of information for social research.

All the stamps, covers, post cards and related verified materials are reproduced in their original color with apt explanation.

In the course of compilation we had warm support of the philatelists who were interested in our work. Apart from our veteran philatelists, Wu Fenggang and Yang Qiming who took active part in compilation, quite a few others of renown like Ma Renquan, Zhangbao Zijun, Liu Guangshi, Zhao Renlong offered us their help in editing. Comrade Dai Xiaozhong helped us with translation and editing. All of them have our hearty thanks for what they did.

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A Chronological Table Concerning the History of Chinese Postage Stamp.

一、清代海關試辦郵政發行的郵票

第二次鴉片戰爭後，清政府於1858年（清咸豐八年）被迫簽訂《天津條約》。條約規定，英、法等各國使臣有在中國境內自由來往和收發文件、書信的權利，清政府負責保護其安全。後因各國使館自設郵差不便，改由清政府“總理各國事務衙門”代收代寄。1865年（清同治四年）。總稅務司署自上海移設北京，總理衙門遂於1866年（清同治五年）將此項郵務委派給總稅務司英國人赫德（Robert Hart）辦理。自1866年12月起，分別在北京、天津、上海、鎮江海關設立郵務辦事處。這是海關兼辦郵遞時期，尚未發行郵票。

1876年（清光緒二年），赫德借中英就馬嘉理事件〔注〕談判之機，協迫清政府准其開辦國家郵政，北洋大臣李鴻章同意先試辦海關郵政。1878年（清光緒四年）。赫德授權天津稅務司德國人德瑾琳（G•Detring），在北京、天津、烟台、牛莊、上海五處海關試辦郵政。同年，開始發行郵票。

1880年（清光緒六年），德瑾琳公布成立“海關撥駟達局”（“撥駟達”系英語Post譯音，意即郵政）。至1896年（清光緒二十二年），總理衙門奏准設立國家郵政，全國二十四處設有海關的地方，基本都開辦了海關郵局。

海關試辦郵政時期（1878—1896年）先後發行三套郵票，即大龍郵票、小龍郵票、慈禧壽辰紀念郵票。

〔注〕馬嘉理事件：1875年（清光緒元年），英駐華使館翻譯馬嘉理（Margary）帶領英國“探路隊”從緬甸侵入雲南，被當地羣衆擊斃。英借端訛詐，提出廣泛的侵略要求。1876年（清光緒二年），清政府被迫與英國簽訂《烟台條約》。

Part 1

The Stamps Issued During the Period of the Customs Trial-run Postal Service of the Qing Dynasty

After the Second Opium War the Qing government was forced to sign in 1858 the Tianjin Treaty whereby the diplomatic officials of Britain, France and other countries were entitled to free travel and postal service within the Chinese territory, for the fulfillment of which the Qing government was held responsible. As the foreign embassies later found it quite inconvenient to operate their own courier service, the foreign office of the Qing government was asked to run the postal service on their behalf. After the Imperial Customs moved from Shanghai to Beijing in 1865, Robert Hart, a British national, the then inspector-general of the Customs was commissioned in the following year by the foreign office of the Qing government to handle the courier service. From December, 1866 offices were set up for this purpose under the Customs in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Zhenjiang. During this period diplomatic courier service was run concurrently by the Customs which, however, did not issue any stamps.

Capitalizing on the incident of Margary, Robert Hart tried to coerce in 1876 the Qing government into opening national postal service. However, his attempt was frustrated and instead, he was persuaded by Li Hongzhang, a high-ranking official of the Qing government to trial-run postal service under the Customs. Consequently, on March 9, 1878 Robert Hart authorized G. Detring, a German national, the then Customs Commissioner of Tianjin to operate postal service under the Customs in Beijing, Tianjin, Yantai, Niuzhuang and Shanghai. Stamps were issued since that year. The five Customs Houses trial-ran the postal service with Tianjin as the center.

On January 11, 1880 G. Detring announced, at the instruction of Robert Hart, the establishment of the "Customs Post Office". It was not until 1896 was the recommendation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the inauguration of the national post service approved. Accordingly, post offices were opened in 24 cities where there were customs houses.

During the period of the Customs trial-run postal service three sets of stamps were issued, viz; Large Dragons, Small Dragons and Dowager Jubilee.

海關大龍郵票

1878年（清光緒四年）春，德瑾琳負責試辦海關郵政。他於6月15日函告上海總稅務司署造冊處速印面值3分銀和5分銀的郵票各十萬枚。造冊處將印好的3分銀和5分銀郵票於7月運到天津。德瑾琳要求造冊處再印製1分銀郵票十萬枚，於9月運到天津。

海關第一次發行的郵票，圖樣為江山雲龍，通稱大龍郵票。用無水印紙、以單個陽紋銅模拼成活版印製。

初期所印大龍郵票，紙質薄而呈半透明狀，圖幅間距為2.5毫米，通稱“大龍薄紙”。後因郵票需求日增，陸續加印。1882年所印者圖幅間距為4.5毫米，是為“大龍濶邊”。1883年（清光緒九年）起，所用紙張較厚，其中先印者，齒孔光潔，通稱“大龍厚紙光齒”；後印者齒孔毛糙，通稱“大龍厚紙毛齒”。

Customs Large Dragon Issue

In the spring of 1878, G. Detring, a German national and the Customs Commissioner of Tianjin, was empowered to trial-run the Customs postal service. On June 15, 1878, he advised Shanghai Customs Statistical Department to print the Large Dragons in the values of 3 and 5 candarins, 100,000 stamps each. Once off the print, stamps were shipped to Tianjin in July that year. Not long after, G. Detring ordered that additional 100,000 stamps of 1 candarin Large Dragons be printed, which arrived in Tianjin in September.

The design of the first Customs Issue, commonly known as “Large Dragon Issue”, was that of a dragon over the kingdom printed on unwatermarked paper. The stamps were printed from the plate which was made up of copper dies engraved piece by piece.

The Large Dragons were first printed on thin and semi-transparent paper with 2.5mm. interval between the stamps. These stamps were popularly known as “Large Dragon on Thin Paper”. As the demand for stamps increased daily, additional prints were, therefore, made. The stamps printed in 1882 had 4.5mm. interval and so they were called “Large Dragon with Wide Margin”. From 1883 onward, the stamps were printed on thick paper. At first, the stamps had clean-cut perforations, which were commonly known as “Large Dragon on Thick Paper with Clean-cut Perforation.” Later, as the perforations become rough, the stamps were, therefore, generally referred to as “Large Dragon on Thick Paper with Rough Perforation”.



1—1 海關第一次發行的郵票未採用的樣票，三枚。

3 Essays of the First Customs Issue.

1—2 大龍郵票 3 分銀試模樣票，無齒，橫雙連。

1878年（清光緒四年）

1878 proof of 3 candarins Large Dragon, a horizontal pair, imperforated.





1—3 大龍郵票，3分銀試版樣票，全張25枚。

1878年（清光緒四年）

1878 proof of 3 candarins Large Dragon on Thin Paper, a full sheet of 25 stamps.

1—4 大龍郵票，薄紙，三枚全。圖幅22.5×25.5毫米，齒孔12.5度。

1878年（清光緒四年）

1878 Large Dragon on Thin Paper, a complete set of 3 stamps, size: 22.5 × 25.5 mm., perforation: 12.5.



1—5 大龍郵票，薄紙，舊票，三枚全。

1878年（清光緒四年）

1878 Large Dragon on Thin Paper, a complete set of 3 used stamps.





1—6 大龍郵票，薄紙，三個四方連全。

1878年（清光緒四年）

1878 Large Dragon on Thin Paper, 3 blocks of 4.



1—7 大龍郵票，潤邊，三枚全。

1882年（清光緒八年）

1882 Large Dragon with Wide Margin,
a complete set of 3 stamps.



1—8 大龍郵票，潤邊，舊票，三枚全。 1882年（清光緒八年）

1882 Large Dragon with Wide Margin, a complete set of 3 used stamps.