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新中國早期 首日封版式版別研究



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新中國早期
首日封版式版別研究

馮清海／著



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著名郵學家、中國郵票博物館原館長孫少穎題詞

序 邮史价值的蕴涵

尽管在各类邮展中，特别是在 FIP（国际集邮联合会）邮展规则框架内的各类邮展中，“首日封”这个概念和实体，其价值往往聚焦在首日所盖销的日戳以及纪念邮戳上。多年来，这个有着邮政功能的戳记，以邮票发行首日为铭记的载体，是集邮收藏的目标和研究的课题。实际上，邮票发行“首日”的这一记载，已经在积累具有邮史意义的直观的资料。其中，非人为的、自然流通的、实寄的过程与留存，又成为该套邮票发行之始在通信领域的原始记录，此谓之自然流通的“首日实寄封”，则更具有邮史价值。

于是，在“首日封”这个大概概念中，除了邮戳，除了自然实寄封，还剩下一个概念，那就是似乎“不入流”的“官方首日封”。曾几何时，在国内呼声很高的早期全份官封成为全国邮展上的佳绩，而在国际上却名落孙山。原因就在于这是官方发行的、人为化的首日封。邮展，特别是由 FIP 一些规则框定的邮展，对于官方首日封，则“评价不高”。但我认为，收藏和探究官方首日封这个事实上存在的邮品，实际上也是功莫大焉之举。

不能忽视的事实正是，官方发行的邮票首日封，在中国在世界早已有之，并延续至今不辍。这让我们思考的，并不是“存在就是合理”这

个概念，而是这个事实本身还有深层次的内涵，特别是为什么即使是权威性的“规则”也无法淘汰这个似乎违规的存在？

正在这些看来困惑的思绪中徘徊时，收到冯清海先生的书稿《新中国早期首日封版式版别研究》。清海先生致力于新中国早期（1957—1966）官方发行首日封的集藏与研究，不仅集有全部发行品，在出版物上作过展示，而且还执笔撰写了这部研究性的专著。

请注意，这个“版别研究”，不是邮票的版别研究，不是首日邮戳的“版别研究”，而是官方印刷首日封之信封的版别研究。这在集邮学术研究领域，还是一个独特的视角。本质上看，这是对于与邮政流通功能相关联的一种邮政印刷品的研究。

《新中国早期首日封版式版别研究》一书，从新中国早期首日封的基本版式和特征，新中国早期首日封的版别和特征，以及新中国早期首日封珍稀的特殊版三个方面，进行了翔实分析和深入探究。作者以“版式”与“版别”的概念，对于这一时期官方首日封的外在形态和细部状态，作了有区别的精细剖析。而对于一般版式与版别不同的“特殊版”首日封，则更从“珍稀”的角度展示出了尚未广为人知的一些新发现，并作了有根据的诠释。这些属于本书内容构成的信息，所体现出来的价值是什么？这是我在读过此书之后所思忖的一个命题。

对于官方首日封的整体研究，特别是对于首日邮戳的研究，固然有认知邮史的价值；而对于本书所提出的首日封这个印刷物质的“版式版别研究”，我认为同样具有邮史的认识价值。

首先，这部书从邮政历史亦即邮史角度和集邮文化角度，对于首日封这个既受到人们青睐也在运用中战战兢兢的邮品，有了一个准确完整的认识。作者冯清海先生在书中给出精到论述：“首日封是伴随着集邮活动而衍生出来的一种集邮品，它是以邮票为载体，并对其内涵进行拓展和延伸的收藏品。首日封通过对邮票使用的再创作，表现出更加丰富、充实的内容，使邮票的内涵得到了进一步的拓展，为收藏者提供了更加完整的内容和信息。”因此，从宏观上看，即使版别研究离开了更有邮政意义的邮戳邮票等信息，也同样在邮政载体的印刷实体上，具有认知邮史的价值。

其次，这部书对于首日封的外在规制，进行了深入研究。这个外在形态，如西式信封和中式信封这个看似区别不大的形态，实际上体现了一个时期或一个时代通信标准化的实施。书中对最早出现的如1957年以后发行的10枚首日封所采用西式信封形式，进行了展示与分析。这种以三角型封口的规制印刷的首日封，是对于舶来品在中国使用的一个延续。自此之后，中式信封以侧面或底部直线封口，这个规制一直沿用了下来。对于这个外在形制的研究，显示出了新中国早期通信中的一个微小细节，亦作为对邮政工具的历史发展与沿革，官方首日封的发行和集藏以及研究，留下了一个有价值的有待于更深开掘的线索。

再次，这部书对于新中国早期首日封在印刷实体上出现的文字和图案，作了深入研究。在这一发行时段，其正面背面有多少不同的版别，精细到析解出：说明文字以及出品单位标注

在文字样式上的不同；排版置放位置上的不同；首日封正面图案颜色的一些不同等。如书中对中国集邮公司1957年11月至1958年5月间发行的10套首日封，从落款上看，按字体简繁和大小等不同情况，细分出了简体、繁体、小号字、长距以及未印等多种版别。这些早期首日封上的图案特别是文字的种种不同版别，可以让人们看到那个历史时期在文字使用上的衍化，以及在印刷技术上的变化。同时，也和邮票的版别研究一样，在邮票邮品这个不大的空间中，体味到了集藏中所不可缺少的探微索隐的乐趣。

最后，对新中国早期首日封中的“特殊封”，书中专有一章作了研究，这些封因有着不同于一般封的特殊性，作者从错版、未发行和超大型三个方面进行展示与研究。错版与未发行虽较之邮票为逊，但在首日封这一疆界，却也可谓之为“珍罕”或“珍稀”。如1964年10月20日，中国集邮公司为配合“中华人民共和国成立十五周年”邮票的发行，精心制作了邮票首日封和小全张首日封各1枚。但设计简洁、印制精美的小全张首日封却“因故未发行”。这枚首日封撤销发行后，取而代之的是一枚无图案、也无任何说明文字的空白首日封。作者认为，这记载了一段待解的秘密。

作为官方首日封，除了贴于其上既定的邮票，除了盖销上具有邮政功能的邮戳，除了正面颇富艺术创意的与主题相关的图案，其重要的功能就是通过文字留下关于邮票发行的种种信息，如发行日期、枚数面值、主题阐释、设计印刷等。多年积累的首日封，不啻为一部邮票发行历史的实物见证。如果说，近些年出现的“新邮预报”是以印刷品的邮图和文字留下邮票发行的史料，那么，首日封则更是以真正邮品形式，留下的一份带有邮史价值的文献性资料。因为其上的邮戳以及邮票就是一个相对珍贵的“邮”的见证，而封上图案和文字说明则是有效的“文”的记载。两者合一，则使首日封，特别是官方首日封成为记录邮政史的一个特殊的载体。

说到探讨新中国早期首日封版式版别的价值，作者冯清海先生正是以这一受到集邮者青睐的邮品，作了一个关于邮票发行形态的特殊的记录，从中体现出了对于邮史的更具体更形象更深入的认知。

是为序。



2017年3月

Preface The Implication of Postal History Value

In various stamp exhibitions, especially in those framed by the FIP rules, the value of FDCs is often focused on the datemarks and cachets stamped on the first day of issue of the stamps. For years, these postmarks carrying postal functions and inscriptions of the first issuing days of the stamps are targets of philatelic collections and topics of philatelic researches. In fact, the record of the “first day” of the issue is the first accumulation of the visual materials possessing postal history value, in which the non-artificial, natural circulating, and postally using processes and remains become the original record in postal area at the beginning of the issue. These naturally circulating “first day posted covers” possess more values of postal history.

Therefore, among the family of FDCs except postmarks and naturally used ones, a part is the out-of-the-tide official FDCs. Only a short while ago, the early entire sets of these official ones with strong appeal at home got excellent results at the national stamp exhibitions, but failed at the international ones, the reasons of which are that these FDCs are the official and artificial issues. Though stamp exhibitions, especially those ruled by the FIP regulations, don't think highly of these official FDCs, I believe that the collections and

researches of these philatelic items in reality are a great move.

The unignorable fact is that the official FDCs can be traced back at home and abroad long ago, and they continue up to now, which let us to think not only the concept of “existence is reasonable” , but also the fact that has its own deep connotation, and especially that why the authoritative rules can not eliminate the seemly out-of-the-line items?

At the baffle, received was the manuscript titled The Plating and Setting Researches on Early FDCs of New China by Mr. Feng Qinghai. Mr. Feng devoted himself to the collection and research of the early FDCs issued officially from 1957 to 1966, and he not only collected all these items and exhibited them in publications, but also wrote this research monograph on these items.

Please pay attention to that this “plating research” is not the research on stamps and first day postmarks, but on envelopes for officially printed FDCs, which is a unique perspective in the field of philatelic academic research. In essence, this is a research on the postal printed matter related to postal circulating functions.

The Plating and Setting Researches on Early FDCs of New China gives deep analyses and explorations to the three aspects of the early FDCs of New China, including the basic settings and platings and their features, as well as the rare platings. Based on the plating and setting concepts, the author gives detailed analyses on forms and states of the official FDCs of the period. For those FDCs in particular settings and platings, the author reveals some new findings rarely known by the people and gives well-founded explanations from the angle of rarities. What the value embodied in the information given by the book is my consideration after reading.

The ensemble researches on the official FDCs, especially those on the first day postmarks, have no doubt the cognitive value of postal history, and in my view, the plating and setting researches on the FDCs of the printed items in the book possess the same cognitive value of the postal history.

First, from the angles of postal history and philatelic culture, the book gives an entire and accurate cognition to FDCs, the philatelic items favored by and used with doubts by the collectors. The author gives his incisive comments in the book that “The FDC is a philatelic item derived from philatelic activities, and it is a collecting target bearing stamps and extending the stamps’ connotations. Through re-creation of stamp usage, the FDC shows more substantial content, expands more implications of stamps, and provides more complete information to collectors.” Therefore, from the macroscopic view, though the plating research departs from the information with more postal significance, such as postmarks and stamps, it has also the cognitive value of postal history on printed matter of postal information carriers.

Second, the book probes deeply into the regulations for external forms of the FDCs. The little different external forms, such as the western style (horizontal) envelopes and the Chinese style (vertical) envelopes, indicate the communication standards of the period. The book exhibits and analyzes the 10 western style FDCs issued after 1957. These FDCs with a triangle mouth are a continuation of exotic usage in China. Henceforth, the Chinese style envelopes bear side and bottom flaps, the regulation of which remains today. The research on external forms of these FDCs brings out a detailed practice of communications in the early days of New China and shows a historical development of postal tools. The issuances, collections, and researches of the official FDCs leave a valuable clue to be dug deeply.

Third, the book gives an intensive study on the texts and designs carried by the early FDCs of New China, which includes how many platings on the front and back sides and the detailed differences in the styles and locations of the captions and inscriptions as well as those of design colors. For an example, focused on the inscriptions, the 10 sets of FDCs issued by China Philatelic Corporation from Nov. 1957 to May 1958 fall into a number of platings according to the original complex form and simplified form of Chinese characters, such as simplified, complex, and small characters, big intervals between the characters, and no inscriptions. The differences of designs and types on the early FDCs of different platings reveal the evolution of type usage and printing technology in the period. As that on stamp platings, the research on FDC platings embodies also the interests of exploring details in a little field of stamps and philatelic items.

Fourth, the book uses one chapter to probe into special FDCs as they have particular features. The author exhibits and studies these FDCs in 3 aspects, including plating errors, unissued ones, and super large sized ones. Though pale beside those of stamps, the plating errors and unissued ones deserve also to be called rarities in the FDC family. For an example, to coordinate the issue of “15th Anniversary of Founding of the PRC” stamps, the China Philatelic Corporation produced a stamp FDC and a souvenir sheet FDC on Oct. 20, 1964. But for some reasons, unissued was the concisely designed and exquisitely printed souvenir sheet FDC. After the withdrawal, instead was a blank FDC without design and inscription. The author believes that there should be a secret to be revealed.

Except the stamps fixed on, the postmarks with postal functions stamped on, and the theme related designs with artistic creations on the front side, the important function of the official FDC is to leave various information on stamp issuance, such as issuing date, theme explanation, and designing and printing data. The FDCs collected for many years are no less than the physical witness of a stamp-issuing history. If the “new issue bulletin” of recent years leaves the stamp issuing historical

materials in the form of printed patterns and texts, the FDCs leave certainly the documentary materials with postal history value in the form of true philatelic items. The postmarks and stamps on the FDCs are relatively rare postal witness, while the designs and texts are the effective literary records, the combination of the two make the FDCs, especially the official FDCs, to become a special carrier of the postal history.

As for the value to look into the settings and platings of the early FDCs of New China, Mr. Feng Qinghai, the author, gives a special record of stamp issuing patterns on the base of FDCs favored by collectors, which reflects his concrete, vivid, and deep cognitions to postal history.

This is the preface.

By Li Jinzhu

March 2017

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