

CHINESESTAMP.ORG

中国邮票目录 Chinese Postage Stamps Catalogue

中国邮票大事记

Chronicle of Chinese Postage Stamps

中英双语对照 · 一八七八 — 二〇二六

内容概要

编号	板块	说明
一	历史分期	六个断代节点，一条时间轴：1878 · 1911 · 1949.10.1 · 1997.7.1 · 1999.12.20 · 2026
二	邮史纪事	十九个重大节点逐年编次，采【已核实】【存异说】【暂缺】三级标注
三	地区与时期	中国大陆 · 香港 · 澳门 · 中国台湾地区，四地区 × 时期二维编次
四	历史附录	商埠邮票、伪政权邮票、外国在华邮局邮票，存史备考，以昭来者
五	编例	断代、纪年、涉台称谓、图像版权、商业活动，六条规则

本网站恪守一个中国原则。世界上只有一个中国，台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分。

本册所录内容，仅供集邮研究、艺术赏析与文化传播之用，不代表任何政治立场。

版本 Version	v1.0
编制日期 Date	2026 年 9 月 8 日
编制 Compiled by	chinesestamp.org 编辑部
适用范围 Scope	「中国邮票大事记」页面及下载中心 PDF
核校体例 Grading	【已核实】【存异说】【暂缺】三级标注
转载 Reproduction	欢迎转载，请注明出处并保持内容完整

www.chinesestamp.org

中国邮票目录 · 中国大陆 · 香港特别行政区 · 澳门特别行政区 · 中国台湾地区

中国邮票大事记

Chronicle of Chinese Postage Stamps

中英文双语对照版

Bilingual Edition (Chinese – English)

项目 Item	内容 Content
文档版本 Version	v1.0
编制日期 Date	2026 年 9 月
适用站点 Site	chinesestamp.org
适用范围 Scope	「中国邮票大事记」页面及下载中心 PDF
编制依据 Basis	公开权威来源核验；中英文双语对照

本网站恪守一个中国原则。世界上只有一个中国，台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分。

本栏目所录内容，仅供集邮研究、艺术赏析与文化传播之用。

This website upholds the One-China Principle. There is but one China in the world, and Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. All materials presented here are provided solely for philatelic study, artistic appreciation and cultural dissemination.

目录 Contents

编者按	Editor's Note	3
一 · 历史分期	Part I Historical Timeline	4
二 · 邮史纪事	Part II Chronicle of Events	5
附一 · 存异说条目	Disputed Points	7
附二 · 暂缺说明	Gaps in the Record	7
附三 · 资料来源	Sources	8
三 · 地区与时期编次	Part III Region × Period	9
四 · 历史附录	Part IV Historical Appendix	11
五 · 编例	Part V Editorial Rules	13

编者按 Editor's Note

本《中国邮票大事记》以时间为经、以地区为纬，梳理中国邮票自一八七八年海关大龙邮票发行以来一百四十余年之脉络。所录各条，依发行主体归隶其地区与时期，以历史转折之日为断限；凡分期交界之年，按具体发行日期逐套判定归属，不以整年概之。

This Chronicle traces more than 140 years of Chinese philately along two axes: time and region. Each issue is attributed to the postal authority that issued it, and each period is delimited by the precise date of historical transition. Where a dividing line falls within a calendar year, attribution is decided issue by issue according to the actual date of release — never by the year alone.

本网站恪守一个中国原则。世界上只有一个中国，台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分。本栏目所录内容，仅供集邮研究、艺术赏析与文化传播之用。

This website upholds the One-China Principle. There is but one China in the world, and Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. All materials presented in this section are provided solely for philatelic study, artistic appreciation and cultural dissemination.

一 · 历史分期 Part I Historical Timeline

中国邮票的历史，由六条界线划开。

The history of Chinese stamps is defined by six key eras.

○	○	●	○	○	○
1878	1911	1949.10.1	1997.7.1	1999.12.20	2026
大龙邮票 <i>Large Dragon</i> 海关试办邮政 中国第一套邮票 <i>Customs postal experiment China's first stamp</i>	辛亥革命 <i>Xinhai Revolution</i> 清代邮票终止 民国邮票起始 <i>Qing ends ROC begins</i>	新中国成立 <i>Founding of the PRC</i> 邮票史之分水岭 亦为台湾邮品断代 线 <i>Watershed Dating line for Taiwan issues</i>	香港回归 <i>Hong Kong Handover</i> 票面首现 「中国香港」字样 <i>“China Hong Kong” appears</i>	澳门回归 <i>Macao Handover</i> 票面首现 「中国」字样 <i>“China” appears</i>	至今 <i>Present Day</i> 现行发行 持续收录 <i>Ongoing</i>

纪年一律采用公元纪年；帝王年号与民国纪年以括注形式附列。
All dates are in C.E.; imperial reign names and ROC-calendar dates are noted in parentheses.

二 · 邮史纪事 Part II Chronicle of Events

下表按年份列举中国邮票史上的重大节点。所录各条，均经公开权威来源核验，可供引用。
Listed below, year by year, are the principal landmarks in the history of Chinese postage stamps. Every entry has been checked against published authorities and may be cited with confidence.

编制说明：本表采【已核实】【存异说】【暂缺】三级标注。已核实者，均经公开权威来源核验，可供引用；存异说者，主干事实确定而细节诸说并立，并列异说、注明本目录之采择，不代为裁定；暂缺者，未取得可靠依据，留白待补，不为空缺年份填充一般性发行事项。完整发行细目，请参本站目录。
Note on compilation: entries are graded Verified, Disputed or Omitted. Verified items have been checked against published authorities and may be cited. Disputed items are certain in outline but contested in detail; the variant readings are set out side by side and the reading adopted here is stated. Omitted years are those for which no reliable evidence has been obtained; they are left blank rather than filled with ordinary issues. For complete annual listings, please consult the Catalogue.

年份 Year	地区 Region	事件 Event	说明 Notes	核校 Status
1862	中国香港 <i>Hong Kong</i>	香港首套邮票发行 <i>First Hong Kong stamps</i>	12月8日发行首套通用邮票（维多利亚女皇像），为香港邮政史之始。 <i>The first general issue, bearing Queen Victoria's portrait, inaugurated the postal history of Hong Kong.</i>	【已核实】※ <i>Verified</i> ※
1878	中国大陆（清代） <i>Qing Dynasty</i>	大龙邮票发行 <i>Large Dragons</i>	海关试办邮政发行中国第一套邮票，全套三枚，面值一分银、三分银、五分银。 <i>The Customs postal experiment produced China's first stamps: three values in silver candareens.</i>	【已核实】※ <i>Verified</i> ※
1884	中国澳门 <i>Macao</i>	澳门首套邮票发行 <i>First Macao stamps</i>	3月1日邮政厅成立并发行首套「皇冠邮票」一套九枚。 <i>The postal department opened and issued the nine-value "Crown" series.</i>	【已核实】 <i>Verified</i>
1885	中国大陆（清代） <i>Qing Dynasty</i>	小龙邮票发行 <i>Small Dragons</i>	中国首套采用水印之邮票。 <i>China's first watermarked stamps.</i>	【已核实】 <i>Verified</i>
1888	中国台湾地区 <i>Taiwan Region</i>	台湾近代邮政开办 <i>Taiwan local post</i>	3月22日改驿为邮，设台湾邮政总局，为中国第一个地区性邮政。 <i>The courier system was replaced by a modern post — China's first regional postal service.</i>	【已核实】※ <i>Verified</i> ※
1894	中国大陆（清代） <i>Qing Dynasty</i>	万寿票发行 <i>Empress Dowager's Birthday</i>	慈禧寿辰纪念邮票，为中国第一套纪念邮票。 <i>China's first commemorative stamps.</i>	【已核实】 <i>Verified</i>
1896	中国大陆（清代） <i>Qing Dynasty</i>	大清邮政官局开办 <i>Imperial Post founded</i>	3月20日光绪批准开办大清邮政官局，近代国家邮政成立。 <i>Imperial assent on 20 March established a modern national post.</i>	【已核实】 <i>Verified</i>
1897	中国大陆（清代） <i>Qing Dynasty</i>	红印花加盖与蟠龙票 <i>Red Revenue & Coiling Dragon</i>	小龙、万寿票及红印花加盖改值，蟠龙系列随后形成重要邮资体系。 <i>Earlier issues and Red Revenue stamps were surcharged; the Coiling Dragon series followed.</i>	【已核实】 <i>Verified</i>
1909	中国大陆（清	宣统登基纪念邮票	清代发行宣统登基纪念邮票，具体版式与全套枚	【已核实】※ <i>Verified</i> ※

年份 Year	地区 Region	事件 Event	说明 Notes	核校 Status
	代) Qing Dynasty	Xuantong accession	数以权威目录为准。 Issued for the accession; for plate details and set size consult the standard catalogues.	
1912	中国大陆（民国） Republic of China	民国邮政加盖票 ROC overprints	中华民国纪年后，邮政以清代邮票加盖「中华民国」等方式过渡使用。 Qing stamps were overprinted to serve during the transition to the Republic.	【已核实】 Verified
1930	中国大陆（解放区） Liberated Areas	赤色邮政邮票发行 Red Post stamps	解放区赤色邮政邮票开始发行，为革命战争时期人民邮政票体系之早期代表。 The first stamps of the revolutionary base areas, forerunners of the People's Post.	【已核实】 Verified
1949 【断代线】	中国大陆 PRC	中华人民共和国邮票开端 PRC stamps begin	断代线为 10 月 1 日。新中国全国性邮票纪 1《庆祝中国人民政治协商会议第一届全体会议》于 10 月 8 日发行；此前归入清代、民国及解放区序列。 The dividing line is 1 October. The first national issue, Celebrating the First Plenary Session of the CPPCC, appeared on 8 October; earlier issues belong to the Qing, ROC and Liberated Area series.	【已核实】 Verified
1967	中国大陆 PRC	「文」字邮票序列开始 “Wen” series	1967 年 4 月 19 日首套「文」字邮票发行。 The first “Wen” series stamp was issued on 19 April 1967.	【已核实】 Verified
1970	中国大陆 PRC	编号邮票序列开始 Numbered series	1970 年 8 月起恢复统一编号，不再区分纪念与特种，形成「编号票」。 From August 1970 a single numbering sequence replaced the commemorative/special distinction.	【已核实】 Verified
1974	中国大陆 PRC	J、T 字头邮票序列开始 J and T series	恢复区分纪念与特种邮票，分别以 J、T 字头编号。 The commemorative (J) and special (T) prefixes were reinstated.	【已核实】 Verified
1980	中国大陆 PRC	庚申年猴票发行 Gengshen Monkey	2 月 15 日发行首轮生肖邮票《庚申年》，为生肖系列之首套。 Issued 15 February; the first of the lunar zodiac series.	【已核实】 Verified
1992	中国大陆 PRC	编年票制度开始 Year-numbering	改行「年份一套号」编年志号，结束 J、T 字头体系。 A year-and-set-number scheme replaced the J and T prefixes.	【已核实】 Verified
1997 【断代线】	中国香港 Hong Kong SAR	香港回归祖国 Hong Kong Handover	7 月 1 日，中国邮政与香港特别行政区邮政分别发行纪念邮票，票面首现「中国香港」字样。 On 1 July both China Post and the Hong Kong SAR Post issued commemoratives; “China Hong Kong” appeared on stamps for the first time.	【已核实】 Verified
1999 【断代线】	中国澳门 Macao SAR	澳门回归祖国 Macao Handover	12 月 20 日，中国邮政与澳门邮政分别发行纪念邮票；澳门邮票自 1884 年发行以来首次在票面出现「中国」字样。 On 20 December both posts issued commemoratives; “China” appeared on a Macao stamp for the first time since 1884.	【已核实】 Verified

※ 表示该条目之附属细节存在异说或尚待核校，详见下文「存异说条目」。／※ marks an entry whose subsidiary details are disputed or await verification; see Disputed Points below.

附一 · 存异说条目 Disputed Points

下列条目之主干事实（年份与事件）已经核实，惟其附属细节诸说并立或依据不足。凡此皆并列异说、注明本目录之采择，不代为裁定。

For the following entries the year and the event are verified, but subsidiary details are contested or rest on insufficient evidence. Variant readings are set out side by side, together with the reading adopted here; no attempt is made to adjudicate between them.

条目 Item	异说内容 Disputed detail	本目录处理 Treatment here
大龙邮票发行日期 <i>Date of the Large Dragons</i>	1878 年发行确凿；具体日期诸说不一，有 7 月 24 日、7 月下旬、8 月初等说，无确切档案记载。 <i>The year 1878 is certain; the exact date is not documented, with readings ranging from 24 July to early August.</i>	本目录只标注年份 1878，不列具体日期。 <i>Only the year is given.</i>
香港首套邮票日期 <i>Date of the first Hong Kong stamps</i>	1862 年 11 月 29 日为港府宣告发行之日，12 月 8 日为实际发行之日。 <i>29 November 1862 is the date of proclamation; 8 December the date of actual issue.</i>	本目录采 12 月 8 日，页面括注宣告日期。 <i>8 December is adopted, with the proclamation date noted.</i>
清代台湾地方邮政终止年 <i>End year of the Taiwan local post</i>	现取 1895 年（《马关条约》割台之年），此系政权更迭之年，非邮票实际停用之日。 <i>1895 is the year of cession under the Treaty of Shimonoseki — a political date, not the date the stamps ceased to be used.</i>	标注「1895」，实际停用日期待核。 <i>Marked 1895; the actual withdrawal date awaits verification.</i>
台湾光复后起始日 <i>Start of the retrocession period</i>	1945 年 11 月 4 日（加盖「中华民国台湾省」续用），现有依据为二手来源。 <i>4 November 1945 rests on secondary sources only.</i>	建议复核《中国邮票史》或台湾邮政档案后再定。 <i>To be confirmed against postal archives.</i>
宣统登基纪念邮票版式 <i>Plates of the Xuantong accession issue</i>	1909 年发行确定，具体版式与全套枚数诸目录记载不一。 <i>The year is certain; plate details and set size vary between catalogues.</i>	本目录只列年份与事件，细目以权威目录为准。 <i>Only the year and event are listed.</i>
清代邮票收录口径 <i>Scope of the Qing section</i>	一说 31 套 175 枚（含加盖改值、限地方贴用），一说仅 6 套（国家正式发行）。 <i>One count gives 31 sets and 175 stamps; another only 6 sets of formal national issues.</i>	须先定收录口径，再填统计数；本页暂不列套数。 <i>No count is given until the scope is fixed.</i>

附二 · 暂缺说明 Gaps in the Record

下列年份区间尚未取得可靠依据，故留白待补。此非消极处理，而是本表最重要之质量控制：宁缺毋滥，不为求全而填充。

For the following year ranges no reliable evidence has yet been obtained, and they are accordingly left blank. This is deliberate: the record is not padded to give an appearance of completeness.

年份区间 Years	缺口说明 Nature of the gap
1863–1877	香港早期邮票（首套发行之后）尚未逐年核验。 <i>Early Hong Kong issues after 1862 have not been verified year by year.</i>
1879–1884、1886–1893、1895、1898–	清代普通邮票、版式变化、邮资调整及加盖改值，未逐年核验，暂不列入。 <i>Qing ordinary issues, plate changes, rate adjustments and surcharges have not been verified year by year.</i>

年份区间 Years	缺口说明 Nature of the gap
1908、1910–1911	
1913–1929	民国普通票、限省贴用票、地方邮政发行分散，来源不一，暂不列入。 <i>ROC ordinary issues, provincial surcharges and local posts are scattered across sources.</i>
1931–1948	各根据地与解放区逐年发行状况复杂，来源质量参差，为误差风险最高之段落，须据原票与档案逐项核验。 <i>Base area issues are the highest-risk segment; each requires original stamps and archival evidence.</i>
1950–1966	纪、特系列逐年发行细目，尚未逐套转化为逐年邮史事件；请参阅本站目录。 <i>The Ji and Te series have not been converted into year-by-year entries; see the Catalogue.</i>
1968–1969、1971–1973、1975–1979、1981–1991、1993–1996	各制度延续期内之逐年事项，未逐项核验。 <i>Events within continuing numbering systems have not been verified individually.</i>
2000–2025	编年票、港澳特区逐年发行，尚未形成经核验之逐年清单。 <i>Year-numbered issues and SAR issues await a verified annual list.</i>
2026	截至编制之日，未取得符合本页收录口径之可靠重大节点证据。 <i>No reliable landmark meeting this page's criteria has been obtained to date.</i>

附三 · 资料来源 Sources

本页所载时间节点，以公开权威来源为核验依据；来源 [8][9] 仅作检索材料，未作为主结论之独立依据。

The dates given here were verified against published authorities. Sources [8] and [9] were used for retrieval only and are not independent evidence for any conclusion.

编号 No.	来源 Source
[1]	中华人民共和国海关总署《中国第一套邮票》 <i>General Administration of Customs, "China's First Postage Stamp"</i>
[2]	中国邮政邮票博物馆《130 年，从置邮传命到富国裕民》 <i>China National Postage Stamp Museum</i>
[3]	央视网《刘铭传与台湾邮政》 <i>CCTV, "Liu Mingchuan and the Taiwan Post"</i>
[4]	人民网·人民日报海外版《方寸之间显芳华——澳门邮票发行历史》 <i>People's Daily Overseas Edition, on the history of Macao stamps</i>
[5]	中国经济网《中国邮票博物馆》馆藏综述 <i>China Economic Net, survey of the China National Postage Stamp Museum</i>
[6]	人民政协网《珍贵邮票上的“中国人民政治协商会议”》 <i>CPPCC website, on stamps marking the CPPCC</i>
[7]	人民网《改革开放邮政体制趋完善 国家支持邮政建设大发展》 <i>People's Daily, on the development of the postal system</i>
[8]	搜狐网《集邮小讲堂：邮票历史分期》——检索材料，非独立依据 <i>Sohu, philately primer — used for retrieval only, not as independent evidence</i>
[9]	搜狗百科《中国邮票》——检索材料，非独立依据 <i>Sogou Baike, "Chinese Stamps" — used for retrieval only, not as independent evidence</i>

三 · 地区与时期编次 Part III Region × Period

依地区 × 时期二维编次。每种邮票归隶于其发行主体，各时期则以历史转折之日为断限。

Catalogued along two axes — region and period. Each stamp is attributed to its issuing authority; each period is bounded by the date of historical transition.

中国大陆邮票 PRC Mainland 1,200+ Issues			
编号 No.	时期 Period	起讫 Dates	说明 Notes
1.1	清代邮票 <i>Qing Dynasty</i>	1878 – 1911	1878 年海关试办邮政发行大龙邮票，为中国第一套邮票；至 1911 年清朝灭亡止。 <i>From the 1878 Large Dragons to the fall of the Qing in 1911.</i>
1.1.1	海关邮政时期 <i>Customs Post</i>	1878 – 1896	面值用银两制。大龙、小龙、万寿诸票属之。 <i>Denominated in silver taels.</i>
1.1.2	国家邮政时期 <i>Imperial Post</i>	1897 – 1911	1896 年开办大清邮政官局，改银元计费；蟠龙票、红印花加盖票属之。 <i>Silver-dollar denomination; Red Revenue surcharges.</i>
1.1.3	清代台湾地方邮政 <i>Taiwan Local Post</i>	1888.3.22 – 1895	刘铭传改驿为邮，设台湾邮政总局，为中国第一个地区性邮政。 <i>China's first regional postal service.</i>
1.2	中华民国邮票 <i>Republic of China</i>	1912.1.1 – 1949.9.30	民国元年元旦起，至中华人民共和国成立前一日止。 <i>1 Jan 1912 to 30 Sep 1949.</i>
1.3	中国解放区邮票 <i>Liberated Areas</i>	1930 – 1950	土地革命战争、抗日战争、解放战争各时期，由解放区邮政机构发行。 <i>Issued by postal services of the revolutionary base areas.</i>
1.4	中华人民共和国邮票 <i>PRC</i>	1949.10.1 – 至今 – present	纪念、特种、普通、个性化诸类，逐年编次。 <i>Commemorative, special, regular and personalised issues.</i>

中国香港特别行政区邮票 Hong Kong SAR 800+ Issues			
编号 No.	时期 Period	起讫 Dates	说明 Notes
1.5.1	港英时期 <i>Colonial Period</i>	1862.12.8 – 1997.6.30	首套通用邮票为维多利亚女皇头像；票面多载英国王室标识。 <i>First general issue bore Queen Victoria's portrait.</i>
1.5.2	香港特别行政区时期 <i>SAR Period</i>	1997.7.1 – 至今 – present	1997 年 7 月 1 日发行《中华人民共和国香港特别行政区成立纪念》邮票，票面首现「中国香港」四字，取代英女王肖像与皇冠。 <i>The 1 July 1997 inaugural SAR issue replaced the royal portrait and crown with “China Hong Kong”.</i>

中国澳门特别行政区邮票 Macao SAR 600+ Issues			
编号 No.	时期 Period	起讫 Dates	说明 Notes

1.6.1	葡属澳门时期 <i>Portuguese Administration</i>	1884.3.1 – 1999.12.19	1884 年 3 月 1 日澳门邮政厅成立并发行首套「皇冠邮票」一套九枚。 <i>First issue: the "Crown" stamps, nine values.</i>
1.6.2	澳门特别行政区时期 <i>SAR Period</i>	1999.12.20 – 至今 – present	1999 年 12 月 20 日发行《中华人民共和国澳门特别行政区成立纪念》邮票，系澳门自 1884 年发行邮票以来票面首次出现「中国」字样。 <i>First time "China" appeared on a Macao stamp since 1884.</i>

中国台湾地区邮票 <i>Chinese Taiwan Region 900+ Issues</i>			
编号 No.	时期 Period	起讫 Dates	说明 Notes
1.1.3	清代台湾地方邮政 <i>Taiwan Local Post (Qing)</i>	1888.3.22 – 1895	归隶清代邮票项下。发行官用「台湾邮票」与民用「邮政商票」；同年订制之「龙马邮票」印妥后未正式发行，改作铁路车票。 <i>Catalogued under Qing. The Dragon-Horse stamps were never officially issued and served as railway tickets.</i>
1.2.1	光复后时期 <i>Retrocession Period</i>	1945.11.4 – 1949.9.30	归隶中华民国邮票项下。中华邮政将日据时期日本邮票加盖「中华民国台湾省」字样后继续售用。 <i>Catalogued under the ROC; Japanese stamps overprinted for continued use.</i>
1.7	台湾地区发行邮品 <i>Taiwan Region Issues</i>	1949.10.1 – 至今 – present	中国台湾地区邮政（中华邮政）发行。凡 1949 年 10 月 1 日以前发行者，均分别编入 1.1 与 1.2 项下，不列本栏。 <i>Issues before 1 Oct 1949 are catalogued under 1.1 and 1.2, not in this section.</i>

本网站恪守一个中国原则。世界上只有一个中国，台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分。本栏目所录内容，仅供集邮研究、艺术赏析与文化传播之用。

纪年一律使用公元纪年；统一使用「中国台湾地区邮政」「中国台湾地区邮票」等规范称谓；票面不符规范表述之元素作技术处理或不予展示；本栏目邮品不参与任何形式之销售、代购、寄售、转让居间、求购信息发布、价格评估或投资推介活动。

This website upholds the One-China Principle. There is but one China in the world, and Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. Materials here are provided solely for philatelic study, artistic appreciation and cultural dissemination. Dates follow the Common Era; standard designations are used throughout; irregular inscriptions are masked or omitted; and no item is offered for sale, purchase, agency, valuation or investment promotion.

四 · 历史附录 Part IV Historical Appendix

近代以来，曾在中国土地上发行邮票的非中国邮政机构。此三类不入正编，另立附录，以存邮政史之全貌。

Stamps issued on Chinese soil by non-Chinese postal authorities. Excluded from the main catalogue and appended here to preserve the full postal record.

1865 – 1897

中国商埠邮票 Treaty Port Stamps

由来 鸦片战争后，沿海沿江通商口岸陆续开放。各口岸租界当局或外国侨民团体自行设立「书信馆」，办理本地及相互间邮件传递，并各自发行邮票。一八六五年上海工部局书信馆首发邮票，其后汉口、烟台、重庆、福州、镇江、九江、厦门、芜湖、宜昌、南京等处相继设立，前后约十余处。

Origin. After the Opium Wars the treaty ports opened one after another. Municipal councils or foreign residents' associations in the concessions set up their own "local post offices" and issued their own stamps. Shanghai led in 1865; Hankow, Chefoo, Chungking, Foochow, Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Amoy, Wuhu, Ichang and Nanking followed — a dozen or so in all.

邮品简述 各埠邮票自成体系，图案多取本地标志——上海用工部局徽记，烟台取烟台山，汉口取黄鹤楼等；面值、币制、齿孔各行其是，互不相通。印制多由本地或海外印书馆承做，版别繁杂，加盖、改值、试印样票甚多，为传统集邮与邮政史研究之重要素材。

The stamps. Each port issued its own series bearing local emblems, with incompatible denominations, currencies and perforations. Frequent surcharges and trial printings make them a rich field for study.

历史评价 商埠书信馆系在不平等条约庇护下设立，侵夺中国邮政主权，是国家积弱时期的产物。一八九六年清廷批准开办大清邮政官局，翌年起各书信馆陆续停办，至一八九七年前后基本撤除。今之收录，为存其史料，非以其为正当之中国邮政。

Assessment. These offices were established under the protection of unequal treaties and encroached upon China's postal sovereignty. With the founding of the Imperial Post in 1896 they were closed one by one. They are recorded here as historical evidence, not as legitimate Chinese postal issues.

1931 – 1945.8

伪政权邮政邮票 Puppet Regime Issues

由来 一九三一年日本发动九一八事变侵占中国东北，次年扶植成立伪满洲国，设「满洲国邮政」发行邮票。一九三七年全面侵华后，复于华北、蒙疆、华中、粤区等地扶植伪政权，各设邮政、各发其票。此类邮票随日本军事占领而设，随其败降而废。

Origin. Following the Mukden Incident of 1931 Japan occupied Manchuria and, in 1932, installed the puppet state of Manchukuo with its own postal service. After the full-scale invasion of 1937 further puppet administrations in North China, Mengchiang, Central China and Kwangtung issued their own stamps. They appeared with occupation and vanished with defeat.

邮品简述 主要包括伪满洲国、伪华北、伪蒙疆、伪华中、伪粤区五类。票面多标伪政权名称，图案掺用日本元素，印制工艺则多承日本及占领地印厂。发行、加盖、改值变动频繁，版别辨识为难，存世状况参差不齐。

The stamps. Five main groups. They bear puppet-state inscriptions, often with Japanese motifs, and were printed in Japan or in occupied printing works. Frequent overprinting makes the plates difficult to distinguish.

历史评价 此类邮票是日本侵华与扶植傀儡政权的直接物证，其存在本身即为中国邮政主权遭践踏之记录。一九四五年八月日本投降后全部停用。本站收录，意在存史备考、以昭来者：既供研究与辨伪之需，亦以此实物见证警醒后人，铭记历史、珍爱和平。

Assessment. These issues are material evidence of Japanese aggression and of the puppet regimes it installed; their very existence records the violation of China's postal sovereignty. All were withdrawn after Japan's surrender in August 1945. They are preserved here to keep the record and to instruct those who come after — at once material for research and authentication, and a witness in paper and ink urging later generations to remember history and to cherish peace.

1840 – 1922

外国在华邮局邮票

Foreign Postal Agencies in China

由来 鸦片战争后，英、法、美、俄、日、德、意、比等国以保侨、通邮为名，在中国境内自行设立邮局，世称「客邮」；其所用邮票，或为母国邮票直接贴用，或加盖「China」「Chine」等字样后售用。此外，各租借地与铁路沿线另有其邮局——英国在威海卫，法国在广州湾，德国在胶州湾，俄国在中东铁路沿线，日本在南满及关东州，均曾设局发邮，并发行专印邮票。

Origin. After the Opium Wars, Britain, France, the United States, Russia, Japan, Germany, Italy and Belgium each established post offices on Chinese soil — the so-called “guest posts.” They used their home stamps, sometimes overprinted “China.” Leased territories and railway zones had their own: Weihaiwei, Kwangchow, Kiaochow, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Kwantung Leased Territory and South Manchuria.

邮品简述 主要类别包括英国、威海卫、俄国、法国、法属安南、广州湾、美国、日本、德国、胶州湾、意大利、比利时等十二类。其票或为母国通用票加盖，或为专印之殖民地式图案，面值用母国币制，邮戳则多为中国地名之西文拼法。因邮局存废不定，加盖与改值极多，真伪辨析向为集邮界难点。

The stamps. Twelve principal groups, comprising overprinted home issues and purpose-printed colonial designs, denominated in the home currency and cancelled with romanised Chinese place names. Constant openings, closures and surcharges make authentication unusually difficult.

历史评价 客邮之设，未经中国政府许可，是对中国邮政主权的公然侵犯。一九二二年二月一日，太平洋会议通过撤销在华客邮议案，除日本在东北、英国在西藏之邮局外，各国在华邮局先后撤除。此类邮票今之存录，为邮政史与国家主权史之佐证。

Assessment. These offices were established without Chinese consent and were a flagrant infringement of China's postal sovereignty. On 1 February 1922 the Washington Conference resolved to abolish the foreign postal agencies in China; most withdrew, with exceptions in Manchuria and Tibet. They are recorded here as evidence for the history of both posts and sovereignty.

五 · 编例

Part V Editorial Rules

项目 Item	规则 Rule
断代 Periodisation	以发行主体归隶，以历史转折之日为断限。凡分期交界之年（1949、1997、1999），按具体发行日期逐套判定，不以整年概之。 <i>Where a dividing line falls within a year (1949, 1997, 1999), attribution is decided issue by issue.</i>
纪年 Dating	一律采用公元纪年；帝王年号与民国纪年以括注形式附列，不作排序主键。 <i>Common Era throughout; reign names and ROC dates in parentheses only.</i>
称谓 Designation	统一使用「中国台湾地区邮政」「中国台湾地区邮票」等规范称谓；国际集邮活动之台湾团组织称「中国台北」。 <i>Standard designations; “Chinese Taipei” in international philatelic contexts.</i>
图像 Images	票面不符规范表述之元素，作裁切或遮挡处理；1949年10月1日以前之邮品不受此限。 <i>Irregular inscriptions masked; pre-1 Oct 1949 issues excepted.</i>
商业活动 Commercial	中国台湾地区邮品不参与本网站任何形式之销售、代购、寄售、转让居间、求购信息发布、价格评估或投资推介活动。 <i>No item from the Chinese Taiwan Region is offered for sale, purchase, agency, valuation or investment promotion.</i>
版权 Copyright	邮票及邮资凭证图案著作权归原发行单位，本网站仅基于介绍、评论、研究目的适当引用；站内自行拍摄之图片与原创文字归本网站所有。 <i>Stamp images belong to their issuing authorities and are quoted for study and comment; original photography and text belong to this site.</i>

本页所载时间节点，均经公开权威来源核验；邮品资料亦力求详实。惟邮史浩繁，疏漏之处在所难免，敬祈读者不吝指正——如有发现，请通过本站「[联系我们](#)」页面反馈，以便及时订正。

The dates and period boundaries given here have been checked against published authorities, and every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the entries. Postal history is vast, however, and errors or omissions are hard to avoid; readers are most welcome to point them out through the [Contact Us](#) page, so that corrections may be made promptly.

浏览完整邮票目录

按地区、时期、题材逐年检索全部邮品

查看完整目录 [View Full Catalogue](#) →