



小龍郵票（光齒）

小龍郵票於 1885 年發行，全套 3 枚，是清代海關試辦郵政時期發行的第二套郵票，活版凸印，因圖案、文字、面值與大龍郵票相似，圖幅較大龍郵票略小，故稱小龍郵票。小龍郵票是中國郵政歷史上第一次採用防偽技術印刷的郵票，在印製時採用了特製的專用浮水印紙，浮水印圖案為太極圖。

小龍郵票初印時使用 12.5 度舊打孔機，齒孔毛糙，稱“毛齒小龍”；後改用 11.5 度新打孔機，齒孔光潔整齊，稱“光齒小龍”。

Small Dragon Stamps with Clean-cut Perforation

The Small Dragon stamps were issued in 1885 as a set of three, marking the second series released during the Qing Dynasty's Customs Postal Service trial period. Printed using letterpress typography, they feature designs, text, and denominations similar to the Large Dragon Stamps but in a slightly smaller format, hence their name. These were the first Chinese postage stamps to incorporate anti-counterfeit technology, utilising specially prepared watermark paper with a Tai Chi pattern.

The initial printings used a 12.5-gauge old perforating machine, producing rough perforations, and those stamps are thus known as “Small Dragon Stamps with Rough Perforation”. Subsequent printings used an 11.5-gauge new perforating machine, resulting in neat and smooth perforations, and those stamps are thus known as the “Small Dragon Stamps with Clean-cut Perforation”.



三次快信郵票

1905 年（光緒三十一年）秋，大清郵政開辦快信業務，初期僅在北京、天津等地試行，後來陸續擴展到各省、市、鎮。為了適應快信業務需要，大清郵政專門印刷發行了一套“大清郵政加緊信件”專用郵票，即快信郵票。

清代快信郵票是包括郵票、收據、郵局存根等在內的長條形四聯式的郵票、單據綜合體。自左至右，第一聯為發信郵局存根，第二聯為“收信憑單”，第三聯標明郵資壹角，是收信局存聯；第四聯為“發信收單”，是寄信人的執據。各聯均印有統一的編號。

清代快信郵票自 1905 年 11 月以來相繼發行七次，每次都有票幅和版式的變化。三次快信郵票於 1907 年 10 月 10 日發行，郵資 1 角，刷色為淡綠或黃綠色，圖案特徵為龍首上昂，四爪在身下，圖案處底紋留空白。

3rd Express Letter Stamp Issue

In the autumn of 1905 (the 31st year of the Guangxu reign), the Chinese Imperial Post introduced express mail operations. Initial trials were conducted in Beijing, Tianjin, and a few other locations before expanding to provinces, municipalities, and towns across the empire. To meet express mail needs, a special stamp set was printed and issued, known as the Express Letter Stamp.

The Chinese Imperial Post Express Letter Stamp consisted of a long strip of four connected parts, including postage stamps, receipts, and postal office stubs. From left to right, the first part served as the sending post office's stub; the second part was the "Receipt Voucher"; the third part indicated the postage fee of ten cents and was the receiving post office's copy; the fourth part was the "Sending Receipt", held by the sender as proof of mailing. All parts carried a unified serial number.

From November 1905 onward, seven successive issues were produced, with variations in sheet size and format. The third issue, released on October 10, 1907, carries a postage value of ten cents and is printed in pale green or yellow-green. The design features a dragon raising its head, with four claws beneath it, while the background is left blank.



四次快信郵票

四次快信郵票於 1909 年 2 月發行，郵資 1 角，刷色為淡綠或草綠色，圖案特徵為龍首向上，四爪在身下，底紋上下有綠色邊框，底紋下端第二行印有“FEBY1909”字樣。

4th Express Letter Stamp Issue

The Fourth Express Letter Stamps were issued in February 1909. The postage value is ten cents and the colour is printed in either pale green or grass green. The central motif features a dragon with its head facing upward and four claws under its body. The design features a green border on both the upper and lower portions of the background, and the second line at the bottom of the background is printed with “FEBY1909.”



五次快信郵票

五次快信郵票於 1911 年 1 月發行，郵資 1 角，刷色為綠色，圖案特徵為龍首向上，四爪在身下，底紋下端第二行印有“JAN.1911”字樣。

5th Issue Express Letter Stamps

The Fifth Express Letter Stamps were issued in January 1911. The postage value is ten cents, and the colour is green. The main design features a dragon's head facing upwards, with four claws beneath its body. The second line at the bottom of the background is printed with “JAN.1911.”



普5 天安門圖案普通郵票（第五版）

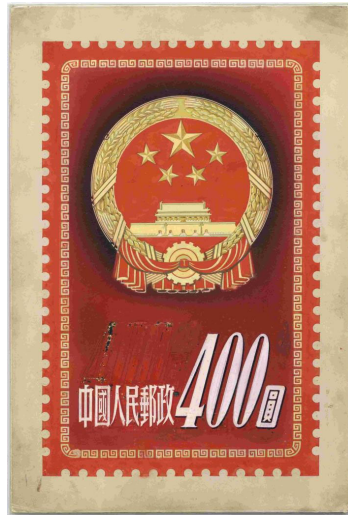
普5《天安門圖案普通郵票（第五版）》於1951年4月18日發行，全套6枚，設計者孫傳哲，雕刻者吳錦堂，由北京中國人民印刷廠採用膠雕套印工藝印製。

《天安門圖案普通郵票（第五版）》是新中國郵票中面值最高的一套，面值分別為人民幣舊幣1萬元、2萬元、3萬元、5萬元、10萬元和20萬元，多用於包裹和匯兌。因該套郵票面值高，留存在集郵者手中的數量很少，因而成為比較珍貴的郵票。

R. 5 Regular Stamps with Design of Tian'anmen (5th Print)

The R. 5 Regular Stamps with Design of Tian'anmen (5th Print) were launched on April 18, 1951. The complete set comprises six stamps, designed by Sun Chuazhe and engraved by Wu Jintang. The stamps were produced by the Beijing Chinese People's Printing Works using the offset and engraving combined printing technique.

This stamp issue has been the highest-denomination set among the stamps issued since the founding of the People's Republic of China, with face values in the old RMB of 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, 50,000, 100,000, and 200,000. These were mainly used for parcels and remittance transfers. Due to their high face values, very few remained with collectors, making the set relatively rare and quite valuable.



特 1《國徽》郵票原圖

特 1《國徽》郵票於 1951 年 10 月 1 日發行，全套 5 枚，設計者孫傳哲，雕刻者吳錦堂，由北京中國人民印刷廠採用膠雕套印工藝印製。

《國徽》郵票是中華人民共和國發行的第一套特種郵票，也是第一套以國徽為主圖的郵票。郵票刷色分別為藏藍色、赭石色、桔黃色、深綠色和紅色。郵票原圖以金、紅二色為主，國徽圖案莊嚴大方，內涵深刻，邊飾具有樸實、鮮明的民族風格。

S. 1 National Emblem (Original Stamp Design)

The S. 1 National Emblem stamps were released on October 1, 1951. The complete set comprises five stamps, designed by Sun Chuazhe and engraved by Wu Jintang, produced by the Beijing Chinese People's Printing Works using the offset and engraving combined printing technique.

The National Emblem stamps were the first set of special stamps issued by the People's Republic of China, as well as the first to feature the national emblem as the main design. The stamps are printed in the following colours: navy blue, ochre, orange-yellow, deep green, and red. The design of the original stamp primarily uses golden and red tones; it includes a dignified and elegant national emblem, conveying profound meaning, while the bordering motifs exhibit a simple yet distinctive national style.



紀 94 《梅蘭芳舞臺藝術》無齒郵票和小型張

紀 94 《梅蘭芳舞臺藝術》紀念郵票於 1962 年 8 月 8 日發行，全套有齒郵票 8 枚，另發行同圖無齒郵票 8 枚及小型張 1 枚。郵票設計者孫傳哲，小型張設計者吳建坤，由北京郵票廠採用影寫版工藝印製。郵票第 1 枚選用梅蘭芳正面半身生活照，其餘 7 枚選取梅蘭芳在其知名劇目“抗金兵”“遊園驚夢”“霸王別姬”“穆桂英掛帥”“天女散花”“生死恨”及“宇宙鋒”中的藝術造型。

《梅蘭芳舞臺藝術》郵票及小型張以其優美、精確的造型，淋漓盡致地展現了京劇藝術的魅力，是中華人民共和國郵票史上最具代表性的設計精品之一。

C. 94 Stage Art of Mei Lanfang (Imperforate Stamps and Souvenir Sheet)

The C. 94 Stage Art of Mei Lanfang commemorative stamps were issued on August 8, 1962. The set included eight perforated stamps, along with a matching set of eight imperforate stamps and one souvenir sheet. The designer of the stamps was Sun Chuanzhe, while the souvenir sheet was designed by Wu Jiankun. They were printed by the Beijing Stamp Printing House using the photogravure printing technique. The first stamp features a half-length portrait of Mei Lanfang. The remaining seven depict his iconic stage characters from the famous operas, such as “Resisting the Jin Army”, “The Peony Pavilion: A Dream in the Garden”, “Farewell My Concubine”, “Mu Guiying Takes Command”, “The Heavenly Maiden Scattering Flowers”, “The Tragedy of Life and Death” and “The Cosmos Sword”.

The Stage Art of Mei Lanfang stamps and souvenir sheet showcase elegant and precise designs. They vividly capture the charm of Peking Opera and rank among the most representative masterpieces in the history of the People’s Republic of China postage stamps.



T.46 《庚申年》郵票和原圖

T.46 《庚申年》郵票是我國第一套生肖郵票，於 1980 年 2 月 15 日發行。郵票設計師邵柏林不僅邀請黃永玉先生創作原畫，更親自完成了郵票的整體設計工作。著名畫家黃永玉以水墨畫創作的金猴翹首端坐、活潑俏皮、惹人喜愛。薑偉傑的雕刻，佈線靈動、力道深厚，對郵票原作給予了準確完美的把握和表現。該套郵票發行於春節前一天，選用大紅作底色，顯示出歡度新春佳節的喜慶氣氛。

《庚申年》的發行，揭開了中國發行生肖系列郵票的序幕，加之獨特的設計和精美的雕刻技術，吸引了無數集郵愛好者的目光。

T. 46 Geng-Shen Year (Year of the Monkey) (Stamps and Original Design)

The T. 46 Geng-Shen Year stamp was China's first zodiac-dedicated stamp, issued on February 15, 1980. Stamp designer Shao Bolin invited Mr. Huang Yongyu to create the original artwork, and he completed the overall design of the stamp by himself. The renowned artist Huang Yongyu's ink painting depicts a spirited and charming golden monkey, head held high. Engraver Jiang Weijie's work features fluid lines and bold strokes, faithfully capturing the original design with precision. Released the day before Chinese New Year, the stamps use festive red as the background to evoke the celebratory spirit of the Spring Festival.

The issuance of the Geng-Shen Year stamp marked the beginning of China's zodiac stamp series. Its distinctive design and exquisite engraving techniques have captivated countless philatelists ever since.



T.146 《庚午年》郵票和雕刻鋼板

T.146《庚午年》郵票於1990年1月5日發行，全套1枚，設計者鄒建軍，雕刻者呼振源，由北京郵票廠採用影雕套印工藝印製。

《庚午年》郵票是中國發行的第一套生肖馬郵票。設計者從民間藝術表現形式中汲取了許多靈感，參考了陝北一帶的民間小玩具，採用了中國傳統的民間剪紙和皮影畫的手法，綠底色上的黑色馬身、火紅的馬鬃、雪白的三蹄、飾紅荷花圖案的鞍韉、鮮紅的轡頭以及脖子上帶穗的鈴鐺等十分醒目，小馬駒揚起一隻前蹄，仿佛就要奔跑起來，動感十足，顯示出了活潑的生命力，整個畫面表現出辭舊迎新的喜慶氣氛。

郵票雕刻鋼板為影雕套印工藝中的雕刻主機板，1990年由北京郵票廠製作。鋼板（長9.2cm、寬7cm、高1cm）材質為專業印刷用金屬板材，表面採用手工雕刻小馬圖案，線條精準還原了原畫中馬匹的輪廓與細節。

T. 146 Geng-Wu Year (Year of the Horse) (Stamps and Engraving Plate)

The T. 146 Geng-Wu Year (Year of the Horse) stamp was issued on January 5, 1990. The complete set consists of one stamp, designed by Zou Jianjun and engraved by Hu Zhenyuan. It was printed by the Beijing Stamp Printing House using the photogravure and intaglio combined printing technique.

The Geng-Wu Year stamp represents the first set issued in the Year of the Horse out of the series of the zodiac stamps. The designer drew inspiration from folk art traditions, including the Shaanbei region's folk toys, and adopted techniques from traditional paper cutting and shadow puppetry. Against a green background, the black horse stands out with a bright red mane and snow-white hooves, a red lotus-patterned saddle, a vivid red bridle, and a rhythm necklace with a tassel, all elements creating a striking image. The foal lifts one forehoof as if about to gallop, conveying dynamic motion and vitality. The overall composition conveys a festive mood of bidding farewell to the old year and welcoming the new one.

The stamp engraving plate is the black engraving master plate in the photogravure and intaglio printing process, produced by the Beijing Stamp Printing House in 1990. The engraving plate (9.2 cm long, 7cm wide, 1 cm high) is made of professional printing metal,

and its surface features a hand-engraved pony design, with lines accurately reproducing the contours and details of the horse in the original artwork.



1999-18 《澳門回歸祖國》郵票和小型張

1999-18《澳門回歸祖國》郵票於1999年12月20日發行，全套2枚，小型張1枚，金箔小型張1枚，郵票設計者楊文清、張桂林，由北京郵票廠採用影寫版工藝印製。

1999年12月20日，中華人民共和國中央政府恢復對澳門行使主權，自此徹底結束了外國人在中國領土上管治的歷史。這是繼香港回歸祖國後中華民族的又一盛事。郵票第一圖以紅色為底襯，圖案選用《中華人民共和國政府和葡萄牙共和國政府關於澳門問題的聯合聲明》文本封面，左下角繪荷花；第二圖選用了印有中華人民共和國國徽的《中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法》文本封面，下方繪萬裡長城。小型張表現瞭解決澳門問題的方針政策“一國兩制”和為此作出歷史性貢獻的鄧小平同志半身像，四角各有一個五角星形齒孔。金箔小型張圖案相同，在底部的澳門舞醉龍部分邊飾圖燙印了金箔。

1999-18 Macao's Return to the Motherland (Stamps and Souvenir Sheets)

The 1999-18 Macao's Return to the Motherland stamps were issued on December 20, 1999. The complete set consists of two stamps, one souvenir sheet, and one gold-foil souvenir sheet, designed by Yang Wenqing and Zhang Guilin, and printed by the Beijing Stamp Printing House using the photogravure printing technique.

On December 20, 1999, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, officially ending the history of foreign rule on this Chinese territory. This event followed Hong Kong's return and represented another major milestone for the Chinese nation. The image of the first stamp

features, against a red background, the cover of the “Joint Declaration of the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macao”, with a lotus flower in the lower left corner. The second stamp uses the cover of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, with the Great Wall of China depicted below. The souvenir sheet illustrates the policy of “One Country, Two Systems” and Deng Xiaoping’s half-length portrait, with a five-pointed star perforation at each corner. The gold souvenir sheet repeats the same design but with gold-foil along the border of the Macao Drunken Dragon Dance motif at the bottom.



1999-20 《世紀交替 千年更始——20 世紀回顧》郵票 **(8-8) 港澳回歸**

1999-20《世紀交替 千年更始——20 世紀回顧》郵票於 1999 年 12 月 31 日發行，全套 8 枚，郵票設計者黃裡、郭承輝，由河南省郵電印刷廠採用膠版工藝印刷。

20 世紀的中國經歷了封建社會、殖民地與半殖民地社會、社會主義社會三個歷史階段，經歷了一次又一次血與火的洗禮。在這 100 年間，中國人民奮發圖存，英勇抗戰，在中國共產黨領導下建立了新中國，在建設社會主義和改革開放中取得了偉大成就，香港、澳門回歸祖國令世界矚目。作為迎接 21 世紀系列郵票的第一套，1999-20《世紀交替 千年更始——20 世紀回顧》以票中票的形式，生動再現了百年間中華民族奮發圖強的輝煌歷史。此票是 1999-20《世紀交替 千年更始——20 世紀回顧》郵票的第八枚，圖案右下角為鄧小平像，背景採用 1997-10M《香港回歸祖國（小型張）》圖案，揭示了香港和澳門回歸祖國在中國人民革命歷史中的意義和地位。

展出的 8 枚郵票分別呈現了 20 世紀中國的重大歷史時刻，其中《辛亥革命》（8-1）以孫中山先生標準像與“武昌起義（浮雕）”圖案，揭示辛亥革命的開創性意義；《開國大典》（8-5）以毛澤東同志標準像與董希文油畫，《開國大典》彰顯中華人民共和國成立的偉大歷史地位；《港澳回歸》（8-8）以鄧小平同志標準像與《香港回歸祖國》小型張為背景，香港、澳門先後回歸，本套郵票發行距澳門回歸僅隔 11 日，生動記錄了“一國兩制”構想的成功實踐。

1999-20 Change of Centuries: Entering a New Millennium – **Review of the 20th Century**

Issued on December 31, 1999, the Change of Centuries: Entering a New Millennium – Review of the 20th Century stamps comprise eight stamps designed by Huang Li and Guo Chenghui and printed by the Henan Posts and Telecommunications Printing Works using the offset lithography printing technique.

In the 20th century, China went through feudal, colonial/semi-colonial, and socialist eras, enduring repeated hardships and upheavals. During this century, the Chinese people strove to survive and fought valiantly in the war of resistance against aggression. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the People's Republic of China was established. Great achievements were then made in building socialism, pursuing reform and opening up, with the return of Hong Kong and Macao to the Motherland garnering worldwide attention. As the first issue in the series celebrating the 21st century, this set of stamps vividly depicts the glorious history of the Chinese nation's endeavours over the past century in a stamp-within-a-stamp format. The eighth stamp of this issue features Deng Xiaoping's portrait in the lower right corner, and the background is inspired by the design of the 1997-10M Hong Kong's Return to the Motherland (souvenir sheet), highlighting the significance and status of Hong Kong and Macao's return to the Motherland in the history of the Chinese people's revolution.

The eight exhibited stamps respectively present significant historical moments in China in the 20th century. Among them, "The Revolution of 1911" (8-1) features the standard portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the "Wuchang Uprising (Relief)" design, revealing the pioneering significance of the Revolution; "The Founding Ceremony" (8-5) features the standard portrait of Mao Zedong and Dong Xiwen's oil painting, highlighting the great historical status of the founding of the People's Republic of China; "The Return of Hong Kong and Macao" (8-8) features the standard portrait of Deng Xiaoping and the souvenir sheet "Hong Kong's Return to the Motherland" in the background. With Hong Kong and Macao returning successively, this stamp set was issued only 11 days after Macao's return, vividly recording the successful implementation of the "One Country, Two Systems" concept.