大清帝国国家邮政时期 (1897-1911) 始发戳系列 1897-1911 年山东省邮戳进程及演革





DA QING IMPERIAL POST PERIOD (1897-1911)

CANCELLATIONS OF ORIGIN

EVOLUTION OF CANCELLATIONS IN SHANTUNG

PROVINCE 1897-1911

026 -- 清 * 邮戳演革 1 --- DQIP-F1

大清帝國國家郵政時期 山東省及威海衛銷票戳演變摘要

EVOLUTION OF CANCELLATIONS IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE & WEIHAIWEI

DURING IMPERIAL CHINESE POST PERIOD 1897-1911

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拙作《地區郵集之一:山東及威海衛》在2005年9月出版後不久,英國的史賓克(SPINK) 拍賣公司於同年11月在香港舉行了一次公開拍賣會,本人有幸增添數件心儀已久的郵封,打算在 五個地區郵集的專著全部出版後,開始編寫英文注釋時作爲補充資料用。由於研究福州總局和福州 城内分局的日戳演變過程時,本人得到極大啓發:原來從收集、研究或者展示郵戳,並非止於最 早、最晚使用日期及藏品外觀品相,反而應該深入研究每一類戳記爲何出現,其沿用時段和日後遭 受棄用的原因才是,如此一來郵戳將會變成一種富有生命的郵品,在郵壇的地位總有一天超越郵 資和郵路這兩類研究。

大清國家郵政時期,山東省和威海衛所使用的戳記可謂多彩多姿,把本人迷了四份之一個世紀,每當心曠神怡時總會分析自己爲何如此着迷,仍百思不得其解,直至研究福建省戳記演變時才恍然大悟:原來這迷人的元素是結合璨爛而緊凑的規範化和演化而形成的十個浪潮。有了結論後接下來是如何與郵友共享這份喜悦,埋頭苦幹了一星期後已有初稿,刻意以表格形式來標示十個浪潮,加入有關戳記的插圖增加閱讀興趣,再經芮偉松、周林兩位顧問的參詳後便完成以下表格。

Two months after the release of my first book entitled "Regional Collection No.1-Shantung Province and Weihaiwei" in September 2005, international auction house SPINK held a public auction in Hong Kong featuring the Weihaiwei collection formed by Mr. Charles Goodwin and to my sheer delight, I was able to acquire a few long awaited items which I intend to include as supplemental information in my explanatory notes covering the five regional collections. Whilst studying the evolution of cancellations from Foochow head office and Foochow City sub-office, I was addicted to a new type of experience to study why a particular cancellation appeared at that particular point in time, what were its functions and duties, why and when was the use of this cancellation discontinued. In so doing, the cancellation becomes, as it were, a living being observing strictly the natural law of evolution. If the philatelic public tries to look at cancellations in this entirely different perspective, they will be mesmerized by their ultimate findings that all cancellations of the Imperial Chinese Post period are "alive and kicking" and that they appear and disappear along with others in distinct waves of evolution or standardization. Once they reach that conclusion, it is not difficult to foresee that the status of cancellations will in future excel the status of two other specialized study topics of "postage" and "postal route".

The diversity of cancellations from Shantung Province and Weihaiwei in Imperial Post period had enchanted me for quarter of a century, I tried to look at them impartially and study the essence of their charm but to no avail. The study of evolution path relating to Foochow head office and Foochow City sub-office has unwittingly induced me to repeat the same exercise for Shantung Province and Weihaiwei, an exercise which ultimately revealed the magical element in the form of ten tightly intertwined waves of standardization and evolution. The joy of such a finding is too great to contain and a week's diligent efforts on my part produced the first draft, purposely using tabular form to record the ten waves, with insertion of appropriate cancellations to facilitate reading and the final version, after alterations and amendments from consultants Messrs. S. Juai and Zhou Lin, is listed here below.

(1) 1897年2月 第一波 過渡時期

(全英文海關日戳及八卦戳)

(1) FEB 1897 First Wave (Transition) (Customs dater & Pa Kua cancellations)

一八九七年二月,海關試辦郵政後之烟臺改組成爲大清帝國國家郵政局時,可供使用的 銷票戳僅有烟臺海關日戳(圖1)及八卦戳(圖2),前者墨色爲黑及棕色,後者墨色爲棕色。一 八九七年中旬, 日本訂製的大圓戳到達後, 海關日戳開始停用但八卦戳繼續如常使用, 由於 八卦戳缺乏漢英文地名和日期的原故,因此銷票功能逐漸被英漢大圓戳取代。

(注:郵戳下之頁號指《地區郵集之一:山東及威海衛》書中頁號)





When Customs Chefoo was reorganized to form Imperial Post Office Chefoo in February 1897, the only available cancellations were the CUSTOMS CHEFOO dater (fig.1) and the Pa Kua cancellation (fig.2), the former in black and brown colours and the latter in brown colour. With the arrival of the Dollar daters in mid 1897, the use of the Customs daters ceased forthwith, but the Pa Kua was still used as usual, but its use gradually discontinued in 1898 owing to lack of name and date.

(Note:Page no. under postmark refer to page no. of the book "Regional Collection No.1-Shantung Province & Weihaiwei")

(2)1897年6月 第二波 規範化

(英漢大圓日戳)

(2) JUN 1897

Second Wave (Standardisation)

(Dollar daters)

大清郵政總局在一八九七年五月份開始將其在日本訂製的英漢大圓戳分派給各郵區的總局 應用。就山東省而言,衹有烟臺一地分配到兩枚英漢大圓戳,戳式分爲Ⅰ型(圖3)及Ⅱ型(圖4), 祇是英文 "FOO" 出現極微的不同位置和中文 "局"之極微字體差異來區分。據目前記録, 烟 臺大圓戳使用日期自1897年7月16日至1899年4月29日。墨色見黑、藍、棕三種。另外,烟 臺大圓戳之一月 JAN (圖 5) 及九月 SEP (圖 6) 的寫法正確而没有錯誤,但到了 1898 年閏三月 時,烟臺郵局既不用閏三月,又不用閏月而錯誤地重用三月(圖7),成爲各地大圓戳僅有之例。











圖3 P45

圖4 P47

圖5 P43

圖6 P46

圖7 P44

Dollar daters made from Japan had been handed down to various head offices in May 1897 and Chefoo was the only post office in Shantung Province authorized to use these Dollar daters which lasted from July 16 1897 to April 29 1899. Two different types existed, distinguishable by noting the relative position of English alphabets FOO against a vertical and another 45 degree grid lines and a slight discrepancy in the shape of the character 局 (fig.3&4). These Dollar daters were used in blue, black and brown colours, the abbreviations JAN and SEP were both correct(fig. 5&6) but the same "Third" month(三月) was used again erroneously for the "Intercalary Third" month of 1898 (fig.7).

(3)1898年11月 第三波 演化

(英漢陰文式圓形銷票戳)

(3) NOV 1898 Third Wave (Evolution) (Circular negative seal type bilingual cancellations)

大清郵政總局在1899年2月15日發出的第15號通告裏已顯示了威海衛和登州府這兩個四等郵局的存在。一直以來,大清郵政總局注意力都放在各郵區總局和一等郵局身上,根本無法兼顧較低等級的郵局而任由其自行運作。一件由登州寄至美國的西式封上,記録了登州郵局在1898年11月時演化出一枚英漢陰文式圓形戳(圖8),英文"POST OFFICE TENGCHOWFOO"排在兩圈上下之間而中文"登州府郵政局"排在内圈。威海衛郵局亦曾沿用同類型英漢陰文式圓形戳(圖9),但英文字樣爲"IMPERIAL POST OFFICE WEIHAIWEI",記録到的使用時間爲1899年3月。青州郵政局雖然開局較遲,但也凑熱鬧地採用了"IMPERIAL POST OFFICE CHINGCHOW 青州郵政局"英漢陰文式圓形戳(圖10),使用日期却遲了數年。

ST OFFICE 新州登 *局政郵 *





圖8 P148

圖9

圖10 P147

According to Postal Notification No. 15 dated February 15 1899, Imperial Post Office Weihaiwei was already in existence with Tengchowfoo, both 4th class post offices without any implicit authorization to make cancellation of their own. Tengchowfoo evolved a negative seal type circular cancellation with bilingual inscriptions "POST OFFICE TENGCHOWFOO 登州府郵政局"(fig.8) and was used on a 1898 cover to U.S.A. as issuing dater, the Japanese 10sen stamp being canceled by Shanghai I.J.P.O. dater of 25 NOV 98.

A similar negative seal type circular cancellation also evolved from Weihaiwei with bilingual inscriptions "IMPERIAL POST OFFICE WEIHAIWEI 威海衛郵政局"(fig.9) which canceled stamps on a March 1899 Sino-French combination cover to England and another cover to Shanghai around the same time (transit through Chefoo on March 17, 1899) in combination with Courier Post. Chingchow Post Office also adopted this circular negative seal type "IMPERIAL POST OFFICE CHINGCHOW 青州郵政局" bilingual cancellation (fig.10) but its recorded usage was after 1900.

(4)1899年4月

第四波 演化

(英漢橢圓形及雙圈型日戳)

(4) APR 1899 Fourth Wave (Evolution) (Oval or double circle bilingual daters)

威海衛租借地之大清郵政局順應外國居民之增加而需要一枚英漢日戳來銷票,自行在1899年4月演化出37×21毫米英漢雙綫橢圓形日戳(圖11),其後因爲膠質的日戳損耗甚快,故此在1899年11月至1900年6月之間又衍生了五款不同尺碼及框綫的橢圓形日戳來交替使用,並且均爲單綫型,計爲40×23(圖12)、42×22(圖13)、44×25(圖14)、42×23(圖15)及44×22(圖16)。



圖11 P264

圖14 P270



圖12 P268

圖15 P271



圖13 P269

圖16 P272

Weihaiwei Post Office soon found the negative seal type cancellation ineffective because of lack of date. As more and more foreign residents arrived in Weihaiwei, this 4th class Imperial Chinese Post Office evolved another 37×21 mm double frame type oval bilingual dater(fig.11), with earliest usage on April 22,1899. The rubber daters began to show wear and tear half a year later, and from November 1899 to June 1900 five different single frame new types appeared: 40×23 mm(fig.12), 42×22 mm(fig.13), 44×25 mm(fig.14), 42×23 mm(fig.15) and 44×22 mm(fig.16).

由於洋人的聚居,另一間支局在威海衛往劉公島的碼頭附近開業,其所沿用的英漢日戳爲雙圈式,"WEIHAIWEI 威海衛郵政局"放置在兩圈上下之中而英文月(3個字母)及日、年(僅用兩位數)置在內圈中央,在最初使用時,年份99誤植爲90(圖17)。山東省其他郵局中,衹有黄縣(HWANGHSIEN)一地曾在1901至1902年間也採用同類型日戳(圖18)。





圖17 P256

圖18 P142

A branch post office opened at the ferry point of Ma Tau in the walled city of Weihaiwei and it evolved a double circle bilingual type dater with inscriptions "WEIHAIWEI 威海衛郵政局" arranged between circles and the month/day/year arranged in two horizontal rows in the centre of the inner circle (fig.17). Hwanghsien was the only post office in Shantung Province to have produced similar type of dater (fig.18).

本人認爲山東省其他郵政支局也十分渴望採用英漢日戳。他們似乎静觀其變,等待大清郵政總局怎樣處置威海衛這個擅自製造英漢日戳的四等郵局。但經過數月的期待後,萊州(圖19)和膠州(圖37I)兩局却率先在1899年7月份採用英漢文橢圓形日戳,其他16處郵局相繼跟隨,支局分别爲昌樂(圖20)、濟南(圖21)、青州(圖22)、周村(圖23)、黄縣(圖24)、高密(圖25)、沂州(圖26)、萊陽(圖27)、寧海(圖28)、平度(圖29)、沙河(圖30)、泰安(圖31)、登州(圖32)、濟寧(圖33)、鄒平(圖34)和潍縣(圖35),使用日期最晚見青州1904年5月一例(圖36)。



Other post offices in Shantung Province did not dare to follow Weihaiwei in adopting a bilingual dater and they waited to see the reaction of the Postal Administration Head Office towards the unauthorized adoption of cancellations on Weihaiwei's part. Three months had elapsed and the Postal

Administration Head Office was still silent on this issue. Laichow(fig.19), and Kiaochow(fig.37I) produced their version of the oval bilingual daters in July 1899, soon followed by 16 other post offices of Changlo (fig.20), Chinan (fig.21), Chingchow (fig.22), Choutsun (fig.23), Hwanghsien (fig.24), Kaomi (fig.25), Ichow (fig.26), Laiyang (fig.27), Ninghai (fig.28), Pingtu (fig.29), Shaho (fig.30), Taian (fig.31), Tengchow (fig.32), Chining (fig.33), Tsouping (fig.34) and Weihsien (fig.35). The use of these oval bilingual daters lasted until May 1904 (Chingchow, fig.36) when they were replaced by the standardized lunar year daters. For Weihaiwei, the activities of the Boxer Movement had forced the post office to be relocated to Liu Kung Tau and the use of oval bilingual daters ceased around June 1900.

膠州郵政局爲國際交换局,郵務繁忙,局員衆多,衹依靠1899年6月份下發的漢英單 緩半切圓形日戳是不敷應用的,終於耐不住而衍生了16款不同尺碼、月/日/年或日/月/年 排列方式、六角或八角星飾來區分的橢圓形英漢日戳,方便與日俱增的支局或各郵務人員使用, 無形中以戳式的些微區别來厘定職責誰屬。總共16型以圖37展示。



Kiaochow Post Office evolved 16 different types of oval bilingual daters for use by its many postal staff and branch offices, bearing in mind that Kiaochow was an international exchange station, handling quite an amount of foreign mail to Europe via the German Post Office Kiautschou. These 16 types are collectively shown in fig.37.

(5)1899年6月 第五波 規範化 (漢英半切圓形日戳)

(5) JUN 1899 Fifth Wave (Standardization) (Circular bisected bilingual daters)

大清郵政總局在1899年4月份開始下發小型25毫米漢英單綫半切圓形日戳給全國各郵區總局及一等郵局,並同時要求各局退回大圓戳注銷。以山東省而言,僅有烟臺、膠州及濟南三局獲派此類日戳,使用時間自1899下半年直至民國年間。烟臺漢英單綫半切日戳分兩型。第一型約1899至1900年間,戳内六個英文字母排列不均:如CH_EF_OO(圖38),第二型到了1902年後,所有六個字母均匀排列戳内(圖39)。濟南也顯示了一些獨特的變化,英文名稱初爲

CHINAN (圖 40), 到了 1909 年時, CH 兩個字母被鏟去, 形成了不倫不類的 "…INAN" (圖 41), 這種情况持續至民國元年(1912 年)時才正式採用 TSINAN, 尤其 1912 年日戳内漢英文 字比較小(圖 42), 而 1913 年日戳内漢英文字較大 (圖 43)。膠州日戳則相當規範, 唯一特點是用 一位或兩位數字來顯示年份(圖44,45)。



The Postal Administration Head Office handed down a smaller 25mm circular bisected bilingual daters to various head and 1st class offices for use on international mail items as from April 1899, Chefoo, Chinan, Kiaochow were the only three offices in Shantung Province eligible to use such daters. The 1899 and 1900 examples of Chefoo bisected bilingual daters showed uneven spacing of English alphabets: CH_EF_OO (fig.38) but later example in 1902 showed even spacing of these alphabets (fig.39). The Chinan bisected bilingual dater was used at a later date, initially the spelling was CHINAN (fig.40) and the outer circle was very thin. Later examples showed wear and tear to the outer circle, and still later in 1909, a new type had been recorded with CH excised to read "---INAN" (fig.41). Finally in 1912, two different types TSINAN bisected bilingual daters emerged, one with smaller English and Chinese characters (fig.42), the other with larger characters (fig.43). The Kiaochow type was quite standardized, it used one or two numerals to indicate the year (fig. 44&45).

In view of its size, the bisected bilingual dater did not have much "room" to evolve simply because the insertion of indicative numerals or characters would make the dater look aukward. Kiaochow was happy with its diversified range of oval bilingual daters, Chinan evolved circular type non standard dater and cancellations but Chefoo stuck to the rule by using this bisected bilingual dater together with various nameplate cancellations described hereinafter.

(6) 1899年6月及10月

第六波 規範化

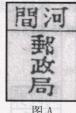
(矩形或圓形牌號戳)

(6) JUN/OCT 1899

Sixth Wave

(Circular/Rectangular (Standardization) Nameplate cancellations)

1899年6月26日大清郵政總局下發通令: 内地分局不會獲派戳記, 各局自行依圖示製 造矩形兩格式牌號戳,上格置局名,下格置"郵政局"字樣如圖 A。同年10月15日,郵 政通告 15 號授意郵局招攬鋪商代辦郵政並可自行製造矩形兩格式牌號戳如圖 B。





According to a letter from the Postmaster General dated June 26 1899, no daters had been distributed to inland sub-offices but they were to make wooden cancellations of the type shown in fig. A with post office name in the upper segment and Post Office(郵政局) below. A few months later on

October 15 1899 another circular from the Postmaster General instructed post offices to enroll the services of shop merchants as postal agencies and authorized the use of cancellation shown in fig. B.

山東各地郵局依例辦事者衆,一絲不變地採用A型者有德州、高密、王台、濟南、靈山衛、青州、台兒莊、柳疃、齊河、泰安府、周村、鄒平和潍縣,潍縣更採用"郵政官局"雙重標準字樣,亦有某些地方郵政局産生輕微變化者如登州(無外框)。此外,也有些郵政局採用圓形兩格或三格式戳記,文字內容與矩形牌號戳相同,計有濟南、周村(三格式)兩款,上述17款A型戳記一併以圖46列出。



Many post offices in Shantung Province complied with above instruction and produced standardized cancellations now listed as type A, including Tehchow, Kaomi, Wangtai, Chinan, Linshanwei, Chingchow, Taierchwang, Liutuan, Tsiho, Taianfu, Choutsun, Tsouping and Weihsien. Slight variations occurred in two types, namely Tengchow (frameless) and Weihsien "Official"(官局) Post Office. Chinan and Choutsun Post Offices preferred circular type but the inscriptions were the same. All these type A examples are collectively illustrated as fig. 46.

圖 46 A型

有些郵局選用較大字型列出局名,故此將A型兩格内的文字换了位置而讀成上格"郵政局"、下格局名,因爲從A型衍生而出,所以列爲A1型,採用此類矩形戳記的郵局計有:沙河、寧海、即墨、濟寧州、兖州府、劉公島、威海衛(有框及無框)、萊州和蒙陰縣等局,圓形戳記有兖州府和濟寧州,一并以圖47顯示。



圖 47 A1型



LIUKUNGTAU



WEIHAIWE P254



P254

EI

JAICHOW LAICHOW

LAICHOW P142



MONGYINHSIEN P63



YENCHOWFU P144



TSININGCHOW P145

圖 47 A1型

Some post offices changed the position of office name and 郵政局(Post Office) so that the office name can be more conspicuous and the ten rectangular types from Shaho, Ninghai, Chimo, Tsiningchow, Yenchowfu, Liu Kung Tau, Weihaiwei, Weihaiwe (frameless), Laichow, Mongyinhsien and two circular types from Yenchowfu and Tsiningchow collectively illustrated in fig. 47 are classified under type A1.

採用B型戳記的代辦所録得十款:登州壹、昌樂壹、烟台壹、即墨縣城陽壹、景芝壹、青州壹、淄川二、金鄉五、泰安五和冠縣十一,總括以圖 48 來記録。



圖 48 B型

Ten postal agencies adopted the type B cancellations: Tengchow/One, Chonglok/One, Chefoo/One, Chimo Hsien Yangcheng/One, Kingchih/One, Chingchow/One, Tzechuan/Two, Kinshang/Five, Taian/Five and Koonhsien/Eleven collectively illustated in fig. 48.

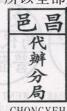
以下六枚戳記不用數字而用其他文字列明分局、支局或代辦所的身份:鴻順德代理郵政分局、維縣郵政分局(二)、昌邑代辦分局、臨朐代辦分局、圓形有龍口郵政分局和陰文臨朐經理分局,因爲是從B型衍生出來,所以全部列爲B1型,一併以圖49顯示。



HUNG SHUN TEH POSTAL BOX OFFICE AGENCY P164



WEIHSIEN POSTAL SUB-OFFICE NO. 2 P165



CHONGYEH BOX OFFICE AGENCY



LINCHU BOX OFFICE AGENCY P148



LUNGKOW POSTAL SUB-OFFICE

P150



LINCHU BOX OFFICE AGENCY P148

圖 49 B1 型

Six postal agencies used Chinese characters to denote sub-office or postal agency instead of using numbers: Hung Shun Teh Postal Box Office Agency, Weihsien Postal Sub-office No.2, Chongyeh

Box Office Agency, Linchu Box Office Agency, circular Lungkow Postal Sub-office and negative type circular Linchu Box Office Agency all illustated in fig. 49 are classified under type B1.

另有一種矩形戳式衹列名稱,但無其他文字或數字來區别分局、支局或代辦所,一併 列爲 C 型, 記録到款式有青州府(陰文)、趙村、流廷、紅石崖和靈山衛五款, 以總括以圖 50展示。



CHINGCHOWFU



LIUTING

HUNGSHIHYAI P168 P169



LINSHANWET

圖 50 C型

Another rectangular type cancellation with name of sub-office or postal agency only, without any other letters or numbers are classified as type C, five types from Chingchowfu (negative type), Chaotsun, Liuting, Hungshihyai and Linshanwei are collectively shown in fig. 50.

所可喜者此等牌號戳也自行演化,登州加入分局地址(圖51),另有六款加入光緒和宣統 年號, 計爲滕縣(圖 52)、沙鎮(圖 53)、黄河涯(圖 54)、界首(圖 55)、沂州(圖 56)及泰安(圖 57), 此 七款列爲D型。



TENGCHOW 圖 51 P162



TENGHSIEN 圖 52 P103



圖 53 P170





ICHOW

圖 56 P144



圖 57 P100

Additions of extra characters inside the cancellation to give more information occurred and this is evolution within standardization when Tengchow type included the address(fig.51), six other types from Tenghsien(fig.52), Shacheng(fig.53), Wanghoyai(fig.54), Kaishou(fig.55), Ichow(fig.56) and Taian (fig.57) all included space to fill in regal year calendars of Guan Xu(光緒) or Xuan Tong(盲統), month and date, these improved types are classified as type D.

圓形的牌號戳也不停地演化,滕縣加多了英文 TENGHSIEN POST(圖 58),其它源自狗皮集、 東村集和潮水集(圖 59、60、61)、文登營(圖 62)、昌邑夏店(圖 63)及平度門村(圖 64)的圓形三格 式牌號戳都比大清郵政總局通告内的款式優勝。



TENGHSIEN 圖 58 P146



KOUPICHAK 圖 59 P149



TUNGTSUNCHAK CHAOSHUICHAK 圖 60 P150



圖 61 P150



WENTENGYIN 圖 62 P150



HSIATIEN 圖 63 P151



PINGTII 圖 64 P152

Circular types from Tenghsien added English name of Tenghsien Post (fig.58), other three segment types from Koupichak, Tungtsunchak, Chaoshuichak(fig.59, 60, 61), Wentengvin(fig.62), Hsiatien (fig.63) and Pingtu Muntsun(fig.64) all showed improvement to the nameplate type specified in the postal notices.

威海衛沿用的漢英橢圓形日戳及碼頭沿用的漢英雙圈日戳在 1900 年 6 月突然失去踪迹,原來 "義和團運動" 席卷山東及直隸省,1900 年 5 月時山東居民與正在勘察租借地界的英國士兵發生衝突,爲了安全起見,威海衛郵局移址劉公島上並開始沿用矩形兩格 A1 型牌號戳,理由有二:其一是依 15 號通告與其他郵局一起採用牌號戳,其二是中文牌號戳在該時該地可避免仇外者的注意。劉公島的 A1 型牌號戳(圖 65)在 1900 年 7 月已發現使用(P255 是目前最早實寄封使用日期),到了 1901 年 2 月時威海衛郵局搬回舊城内也沿用矩形兩格式 A1 型牌號戳(圖 66),另有一款無外框牌號戳(圖 67)曾在 1902 年使用。







圖 65 P255

圖 66 P254

圖 67 P254

By the time Weihaiwei Post Office relocated to the island of Liu Kung Tau around June 1900, it wisely adopted type A1 nameplate cancellation (fig.65) because bilingual daters were more likely to attract anti-foreign hostilities. As a matter of fact, the Liu Kung Tau type was used first around July 1900, and when the influence of the Boxer Movement subsided, Weihaiwei Post Office moved back to the walled city and began to use nameplate type Weihaiwei cancellation (fig.66) in February 1901. The frameless Weihaiwei type was used at a still later date (fig.67) in 1902.

(7) 1901 年尾至 1902 年初 第七波 演化 (全漢文日月戳及圓形不規則日戳)

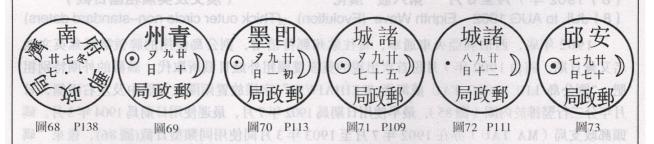
(7) LATE 1901 to EARLY 1902 Seventh Wave (Evolution) no

(Circular Chinese Language non standard, sun & moon daters)

二十世紀初,交通漸趨便利,郵政官局的營運效率亦促使民間郵件從民信局轉移至各地郵局,一般市民十分在意郵件發出及到達的時間,濟南郵局不知何故在光緒廿七年冬月(1901年12月)沿用了漢文不規則圓形日戳(圖 68);這個先例立即招來不少追隨者,真不知哪個郵局將局名放在上方,郵政局三字放在下方,中文年月日用兩橫行六位數字居中來顯示,兩邊再加上日形(左方)及月形(右方)後,大名鼎鼎的日月戳於焉誕生了。總共十四個郵局採用日月戳,當中也有不少變異,其中"日"形中的黑點變爲小圓圈或者外圈消失;"月"形可以似新月或半圓形,正中年月日的排列及閱讀方式更是多彩多姿。1903年時之"閏五月",在日月戳內顯示方式有兩種,用 又 (月)(圖 6 9 、7 0)或 又 五 (月)(圖 7 1)。

使用日月戳的十四個郵局分别爲安邱(圖73)、昌樂(圖74)、即墨(圖70)、青州(圖69)、 周村(圖75)、諸城(圖71)、莒州(圖76)、沂州(圖77)、沂水(圖78)、平度(圖79)、博山 (圖80)、鄒平(圖81)、兖州(圖82)及潍縣(圖83)。

齊河郵局曾在光緒廿六年五月(1900年6月)衍生了一款類似英漢大圓戳的不規則日戳(圖84),但這衹是個别例子,並無影響到其他郵局而産生演化波浪,故而順帶一提以增趣味。





Even though only Hwanghsien Post Office adopted similar type double circle bilingual dater (fig.18) evolved from Ma Tau Post Office, the need for a dater instead of a dateless cancellation was overwhelming at the turn of the century when the efficiency of the official postal system had won over many clients from Min Hsin Chu's and both the sender and the recipient of mail items paid keen attention to the dates of dispatch and receipt. Chinan Post Office evolved, in December 1901, a circular Chinese language type non standard dater with 濟南府郵政局(Chinan Post Office) arranged around the circumference and year/month/date in two horizontal rows in the centre (fig.68).

It is still yet unascertained as to which post office first invented the circular sun and moon dater, but the size and arrangement is quite similar to the non standard Chinan type described hereinabove with the inclusion of the sun figure at the left and moon figure at right, the post office name was placed at top and three characters 郵政局(Post Office) at bottom instead of being arranged around the circumference, year/month/date expressed in 6 characters in two horizontal rows at the centre.

An intercalary "Fifth" month occurred in 1903 and a simple Chinese character $\not \exists$ had been used, sometimes it was singly as $\not \exists$ at other times to combine with $\not \equiv$ to read $\not \exists \not \equiv$; examples from Chingchow (fig.69), Chimo (fig.70) and Chucheng (fig.71) had been recorded.

Fourteen post offices in Shangtung Province adopted this unique type sun and moon daters: Ankiu (fig.73), Changlo (fig.74), Chimo (fig.70), Chingchow (fig.69), Choutsun (fig.75), Chucheng (fig.71), Chuchow (fig.76), Ichow (fig.77), Ishui (fig.78), Pingtu (fig.79), Pokshan (fig.80), Tsouping (fig.81), Yenchow (fig.82) and Weihsien (fig.83) with usage period from January 1902 to April 1904.

Tsiho Post Office evolved a Dollar dater type non-standard dater (fig.84) in June 1900, but this was an isolated incident which did not trigger any wave of evolution and is hence included here for interests sake.

(8)1902年7月至8月 第八波 演化 (漢文及英漢粗圈日戳)

(8) JUL to AUG 1902 Eighth Wave (Evolution) (Thick outer circle non-standard daters)

1902年底,西伯利亞火車通車,寄往歐州郵件倍增,劉公島使用的牌號戳既無英文地名又無日期,將由1902年7月份首次出現的英漢雙圈粗外綫日戳所取代,該戳的外圈特别粗肥,"劉公島 LIU KUNG TAU 威海衛 WEIHAIWEI"字樣放置兩圈上下居中及左右兩側,日月年分三行竪排於內圈(圖85),最早使用日期爲1902年7月,最遲使用日期爲1904年3月。碼頭郵政支局(MA TAU)亦在1902年7月至1903年3月間使用同類型日戳(圖86),後來"碼

頭"改名爲"愛德華港"(PORT EDWARD), 戳内字樣也相應更改(圖 87), 而愛德華港日戳也從1903年4月沿用至1904年1月。隨着愛德華港的英國郵局在1904年4月1日開業, 劉公島及愛德華港之大清郵局因業務驟降隨即關閉。

上述劉公島、碼頭及愛德華港寄出海外的郵件,絕大多數交烟臺俄國客郵循中東及西伯利 亞鐵路至歐洲各地。當時烟臺的郵務局長十分在意按規收取威海衛到烟臺的一分內陸郵資,故 此在1902年底時,劉公島日戳採用紅色油墨來蓋銷郵封上的一分郵資,估計後來因爲紅色日 戳可能令郵件被當作欠資郵件處理,因此改用紫色、藍色或黑色油墨,更使這類日戳多彩多姿。







圖85 P275

圖86 P281

圖87 P283

In late 1902, the Siberian Railway became operative and the amount of mail items to Europe via this railway surged when the Liu Kung Tau nameplate type cancellation became inefficient because it lacked English name and date. A new double circle type bilingual dater with thick outer circle evolved from Liu Kung Tau (fig.85) and Ma Tau (fig.86) in July 1902, the former used until March 1904 and the latter used until March 1903 when the name "Ma Tau" was formally changed to "Port Edward" and similar type dater from Port Edward (fig.87) was used from April 1903 to January 1904. This type of daters had been used in colours of vermilion, blue, purple and black. The vermilion ink was purposely used to cancel the 1c inland postage from Liu Kung Tau/Ma Tau/Port Edward to Chefoo, probably requested by the Postmaster at Chefoo.

With the opening of the British Post Office in Port Edward on April 1 1904, the Chinese Post Offices in Port Edward and Liu Kung Tau closed because sharp decline in business.

大清時期,威海衛郵政日戳一直是山東省日戳的靈泉,一點一滴都不容浪費。在劉公島日戳出現後不久的一個月間,山東省的寧海郵局衍生了一款漢文單圈三格式粗綫日戳,上格年月日分三行竪式排列,中格爲橫向"大清郵政分局",下格竪排爲山東寧海。 這種日戳極似日式日戳,但山東省受德國影響多於日本,故此從日本日戳獲取靈感的可能性不大,就時間觀念(即距英漢粗圈日戳相隔一個月)來看,再次參考威海衛日戳的可能性極大,但戳内文字和排列也着實改變了不少!山東省總共有18個郵局行用此類日戳,分别是黄縣、萊州、萊陽、臨青、蒙陰、寧海、博山、沙河、石島、泰安、登州、滕縣、曹州、齊河、濟寧、東昌、文登及武定,到了1903年閏五月時,日戳內月份正確地顯示了閏五月。圖88總括記録了18局日戳及一些閏月例子。



This thick outer circle type daters from Liu Kung Tau / Ma Tau had given inspiration to other post offices in Shantung Province, the latter improvised some adaptations and evolved their own thick circle three segment type Chinese language daters used by the following 18 post offices: Hwanghsien, Laichow, Laiyang, Lintsing, Mongyin, Ninghai, Pokshan, Shaho, Shihtao, Taian, Tengchow, Tenghsien, Tsaochow, Tsiho, Tsining, Tungchang, Wenteng and Wuting with usage period from August 1902 to May 1904, collectively shown as (fig.88). Unarguably, this type resembled the Japanese daters but since Shantung was more under German than Japanese influence, the inspiration must have come from Weihaiwei again, the earliest usage was coincidentally one month later than the thick ring bilingual type from Liu Kung Tau. An Intercalary Fifth month occurred in 1903 and many examples indicated that the proper wording of Intercalary Fifth Month (閏五月) was included in this type of daters.

(9) 1904年3月 第九波 規範化 (漢文單圈及雙圈實綫三格式干支日戳) (9) MAR 1904 Ninth Wave (Single/Double circle three (Standardization) segment lunar year daters)

1903年11月26日,郵政總辦通札第93號規定,國内日戳取用陰曆干支紀年,從1904年開始使用,最初的戳式外圈單綫或雙綫,圈内兩條橫綫將戳分爲三格,上格省名,中格爲干支紀年的年月日,下格地名。内地衆多郵局紛紛向郵政總局要求訂購日本製造商生産的這款干支日戳,但山東省一些級别較低之小郵局却自行製造了膠質日戳並於甲辰二月(1904.3)開始使用,據目前記録這款單圈型日戳最早見山東長山甲辰年二月八日(圖89),另雙圈型最早見山東周村也是甲辰二月八日(圖90)。山東省這類干支日戳一直沿用至壬子(1912)年,單圈的壬子戳見濟寧(圖91)和兖州(圖92),雙圈壬子戳未有記録。

威海衛郵局曾於甲辰年採用雙圈干支戳,據説在寄往日本的郵資片上蓋銷符志和半分票,該時正值日俄戰争,所以郵件數目驟降。到了乙巳(1905)年及丙午(1906)年時,威海衛郵局干支雙圈日戳曾在實寄封及明信片上用作到步戳(圖93,94)。



Postal Notification No. 93 issued by the Postmaster General on November 26 1903 decreed the use of circular three segmented daters with name of province at top, name of post office at bottom, lunar year/month/date at middle in three vertical rows. Some post offices ordered this type of lunar year daters from Japanese makers and these began to arrive around end March, 1904.

Many post offices in Shangtung Province did not bother to order their daters from Japan, they made their own lunar year daters, when Changshan and Choutsun began to use both the single ring (fig.89) and double ring (fig.90) types simultaneously on the 8th day, 2nd month of the year Chia Chen (甲辰二月八日,1904.3.24).

Russo Japanese War broke out on Chinese soil in early 1904 when the operation of the Central Eastern Railway was interrupted and amount of mail items dropped drastically, which explained why the Chia Chen (甲辰,1904) lunar year dater from Weihaiwei is so scarce. Several items in the collection recorded Yi Si (乙巳,1905) (fig.93) and Bing Wu (丙午,1906) (fig.94) daters on covers or post cards.

With the appearance of the circular central box type lunar year daters, higher ranking post

offices which handle international mail items prefered the bilingual circular central box type lunar year daters, but lower ranking post offices still used single and double ring type lunar year daters until Ren Zi (壬子,1912) as illustrated by single ring types from Tsining (fig.91) and Yenchow (fig.92).

丙午年閏月(1906年5月)開始,江蘇省鎮江郵局已開始採用腰框形全漢文干支戳,過了不久,直隸省的塘沽郵局在丙午年九月演化了"塘沽/TANGKU"腰框形漢英干支戳,後來郵政總局將漢英戳規範爲一等郵局以上使用的標準日戳,其他次等郵局如有需要可以採用英漢式。

山東省最早見漢文腰框形日戳爲烟臺丙午五月初一(圖95); 漢英腰框形日戳衹有烟臺、濟南和膠州三局使用(圖96、97、98); 其他各局使用英漢文腰框形者較多。三種腰框型干支戳沿用至辛亥(1911)年止,衹有青州、周村和博山郵局出現了令人可喜的1912年"壬子"日戳(圖99、100、101),而博山於1913年採用了干支和民國紀年並用的癸丑二年日戳(圖102)。

威海衛郵局何時使用漢文腰框形干支日戳仍未有定案,因爲在實寄封及明信片上衹記録到英漢式己酉年(1909年)(圖103)和庚戌年(1910年)(圖104)日戳,或許很大機會漢文腰框形日戳未曾使用過也不定。

濟南郵局在庚戌(1910)年時採用了較大型 28 毫米全漢文三格式干支日戳 (圖 105), 甚爲特别, 順此一提。



The Postal Administration Head Office handed down in 1906, a larger circular type lunar year dater with central box containing the lunar year/month/date. Initially, Chinese language types were first used, with name of province at top and post office name at bottom. At that point in time, the great expansion was taking place and Tangku Post Office in Chili Province evolved a bilingual type with 塘 at top segment and TANGKU at bottom segment. As far as Shantung Province is concerned, the earliest usage of Chinese language circular central box type lunar year dater originated from Chefoo on 1st day of 5th month in the year Bing Wu (丙午五月初一,1906.6.22) (fig.95). Chefoo (fig.96), Tsinan (fig.97) and Kiaochow (fig.98) were the three post offices in Shantung Province to have adopted the bilingual Chinese/English circular central box type lunar year dater whilst other lower ranking post offices followed another evolutionary wave and adopted the bilingual English/Chinese dater.

Unlike Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai which had utilized "room" within the larger circular central box type dater to insert characters to denote sub-office, collecting beats, hours etc., the circular central box type lunar year daters from Shantung Province was pretty much standard and without

variation or evolution until 1913 when Chingchow (fig.99), Choutsun (fig.100) and Pokshan (fig.101) post offices still adopted lunar year of Ren Zi (壬子, lunar year for1912). In the ensuing year however, Pokshan evolved the rare dual year type dater with year notations of Gui Chou (癸丑, lunar year for 1913) alongside 二年(second year of the Republic)(fig.102).

It is still uncertain whether Weihaiwei had begun to use the Chinese language circular central box type lunar year dater as from 1906 or the Chinese/English type from 1907. The circular central box English/Chinese type lunar year dater from Weihaiwei had been recorded from Ji You (己酉,1909) (fig. 103), Gan Xu (庚戌) (fig.104) to Xin Hai (辛亥,1911) and these are very scarce indeed.

The large three segment type Chinese language lunar dater from Chinan (fig.105) is included here as a subject of interest.

在干支日戳廣泛使用的 1904 至 1911 年間,碰上了三次閏月,即丙午閏四月、己酉閏二月和辛亥閏六月。一般來說,月份用閏月便可,但有些郵局却十分仔細,他們沿用閏四、閏二或閏六,更有甚者多加中西曆法並用,組成兩竪行"閏月二月"或"閏月六月"。本人記録到山東省閏月干支日戳如下:東昌丙午年閏月(圖 106),濟南丙午年閏月(圖 107),即墨己酉年閏二(圖 108)及濟寧辛亥年閏月(圖 109)。



During the period when the lunar year daters had been used from 1904 to 1911 inclusive, intercalary month occurred on three occasions, being intercalary 4th month of Bing Wu (丙午, 1906), intercalary 2nd month of Ji You (己酉,1909) and intercalary 6th month of Xin Hai (辛亥,1911). Normally, the word "intercalary"(閏)replaced the month numeral but in some cases, the Chinese character "month" was taken out as well and replaced by "Intercalary Fourth"(閏四), "Intercalary Second"(閏二) or "Intercalary Sixth"(閏六) while other types used two columns to denote the month such as "Intercalary Month/Second Month" (閏月二月,1909) and "Intercalary Month/Sixth Month"(閏月六月,1911). Four examples are listed here being intercalary month of Bing Wu (丙午,1906) from Tungchang (fig. 106), Chinan (fig.107), "Intercalary Second" of Ji You (己酉,1909) from Chimo (fig.108) and intercalary month of Xin Hai (辛亥,1911) from Tsining (fig.109).

中華民國在1912年元旦成立後,通令各地郵局以民國紀年代替干支紀年,漢英圓形半切日戳仍可繼續使用,牌號戳及不規則日戳逐漸被正規日戳所取替,大清帝國郵政日戳之演化舞臺也隨即落幕。

Zhong Hua Min Kuo (中華民國) was founded on January 1 1912 and the lunar year notation in regular daters was decreed to be changed to 元年(first year of the Republic). Circular bisected bilingual daters could still be used as international dater and to some extent, the nameplate cancellation would also be tolerated at the initial stages of the Republic.

Appendix: Classification of cancellations from Weihaiwei/Ma Tau/Liu Kung Tau

這個位於英國租借地内的威海衛大清四等郵局,筆者以她的日戳出現先後,可順序排列分爲七大類,比較起這二十年來由耳熟能詳的英國集郵名家柏齊特 PETER I. PADGET 所區分的十一類更爲適當,理由如下:(1)柏氏第 I 型爲日本客郵時期軍郵日戳,而非威海衛大清分

局使用的英漢陰文圓形戳,應該更正。(2)柏氏將英漢橢圓形日戳列爲V、W、W三種型號,但筆者認爲橢圓形日戳使用日期較早,現提議列爲II型,至于不同的尺碼規格或框綫花飾以II a、II b、II c、II d、II e、II f 來區分。(3)矩形雙格牌號戳在遷址劉公島後才面世,故此應排列在碼頭郵局III型英漢雙圈日戳後成爲W a 型,把加入遷回原址後沿用的矩形雙格威海衛列爲W b 型和無框的列爲W c 型。(4)柏氏將英漢粗外圈日戳列爲WI、IX、X型,本人提議列入V型再分爲劉公島 V a、碼頭 V b、碼頭(愛德華港)V c。(5)柏氏漏列全漢文雙圈干支日戳,本人提議加入爲W型,至於英漢腰框形干支戳也順序排列成爲WI型。上述七大類戳記亦以表格方式顯示如下。

The cancellations used by the fourth class Chinese Post Office Weihaiwei situated within British leased territory during the Imperial Chinese Post Office period can best be classified into seven categories according to their chronological sequence, in an effort to replace the previous classification into eleven types by Peter I. Padget for the following reasons: (a) Padget listed Japanese Post Office Army dater as type I and since this did not originate from the Imperial Chinese Post Office, it ought to be replaced by the negative seal type used by Imperial Chinese Post Office in Weihaiwei, (b) the oval bilingual daters were listed as types V, VI and VII, but since these had been used earlier than the other types, I suggest to include them under type II, with sub-types IIa, IIb, IIc, IId, IIe and IIf to differentiate size, double or single outer frames, (c) rectangular two segment Liu Kung Tau Post Office nameplate type cancellation appeared after the double circle bilingual type III dater from Ma Tau Post Office and is hence classified as type IV a, similar type for Weihaiwei as type IV b and the frameless Weihaiwei as type JV c, (d) the thick outer circle bilingual types from Liu Kung Tau, Ma Tau and Port Edward were previously classified under types VIII, IX and X but they belong to the same wave of evolution and are classified as types Va, Vb, Vc correspondingly, (e) the double circle all Chinese language/three segment type lunar year dater was missing from Padget's classification, I suggest to include it as type VI and the circular central box type bilingual lunar year dater as type VII. To facilitate checking, I have prepared another table listing the seven broad categories with all their sub-types in tabular form with simple description and insertion of appropriate cancellations.

型號	戳型簡述 Description of cancellation	使用日期	郵政局
Type		Usage period	Post Office
di di	圆形陰文英漢戳,英文 "IMPERIAL POST OFFICE WEIHAIWEI" 置雙圈上下之間,中文 "威海衛郵政局" 置内圈。 Circular negative seal type with inscription "IMPERIAL POST OFFICE WEIHAIWEI" arranged between circles and Chinese "威海衛郵政局" in inner circle.	1899年3月	威海衛
usTan		March 1899	Weihaiwei
aisvei Life aisvei	37 × 21 毫米雙綫橢圓形英漢日戳, "WEIHAIWEI" 在上,"威海衛郵政局" 在下,英文月日年居中。 Double frame 37 × 21mm bilingual oval dater inscriptions "WEIHAIWEI 威海衛郵政 局", month,date,year in the centre.	1899年4-10月 Apr-Oct 1899	威海衛 Weihaiwei

型號 Type	戳型簡述 Description of cancellation	使用日期 Usage period	郵政局 Post Office
热性 阴的 IX、	IIb *NOV 7 1899 * Single frame,40 × 23 毫米 Single frame,40 × 23mm	1899年11月 Nov 1899	威海衛 Weihaiwei
東原 II	IIc * APR. 12 1900 * ditto, 42 × 22 毫米 ditto, 42 × 22mm	1900年4-10月 Apr -Oct 1900	威海衛 Weihaiwei
ieven ifica- Post ice, it	IId *APR. 28 1900 * 同上, 44 × 25 毫米 ditto, 44 × 25 毫米	1900年4月 Apr 1900	威海衛 Weihaiwei
(注1)	IIe * JUN. 1900 * 同上, 42 × 23 毫米 ditto, 42 × 23mm	and the second second	威海衛 Weihaiwei
(Note1)	IIf * JUN. 1900 * 同上, 44 × 22 毫米, 字體同上 ditto, 44 × 22mm	1900年6月 Jun 1900	威海衛 Weihaiwei
these cat to librate cat to c	28 毫米雙圈英漢日戳, "WEIHAIWEI 威海衛郵政局" 置雙圈上下之間, 月 日年分兩行置内圈。 28mm double circle bilingual dater with "WEIHAIWEI 威海衛郵政局" arranged between circles and month (3 alphabets) date and year in 2 horizontal lines in centre circle.	1899年3月至 1904年6月 Mar 1899 Jun 1904	碼頭 Ma Tau
引行 aiwei	Tau", "IAHIAW ADITIO TEOR LALAM		劉公島 Liu Kung Tau
IV	局政郵 同上,下格"威海衛"。 ditto "Post Office / Weihaiwei".	1901年2-7月 Feb -Jul 1901	威海衛 Weihaiwei
年前 aiwei	局政郵 同上,無框綫。 ditto but frameless.	1702 4 5 7	威海衛 Weihaiwei

型别 Typ	and the same of th	使用日期 Usage period	郵政局 Post Office
E Lav	27 毫米雙圈(粗綫外圈)型英漢日戳,"劉公島 LIU KUNG TAU 威海衛 WEIHAIWEI" 置雙圈上下、左右兩側之間,日月年竪排分三行置于内圈。 27 mm bilingual dater with thick outer circle, inscriptions "劉公島 LIU KUNG TAU 威海衛 WEIHAIWEI" arranged between circles, date/month/year vertically in 3 rows inside centre circle.	1902年7月至 1904年3月 Jul 1902 to Mar 1904	劉公島 Liu Kung Tau
V	同上, 戳内文字爲 "碼頭 MA TAU 威海 衛 WEIHAIWEI"。 ditto, inscriptions "碼頭 MA TAU 威海衛 WEIHAIWEI" instead.	1902年7月 至1903年3月 Jul 1902 to Mar 1903	碼頭 Ma Tau
S	Vc 同上,戳内文字爲"碼頭PORT EDWARD 威海衛 WEIHAIWEI"。ditto, inscriptions"碼頭 PORT EDWARD 威海衛 WEIHAIWEI" instead.	1903年4月至 1904年1月 Apr 1903 to Jan 1904	碼頭(改名 愛德華港) (注 ²⁾ Port Edward (Note. 2)
VI	雙圈三格式漢文干支日戳:山東/年月日/威海衛。 Double circle Chinese language three segment type lunar year dater inscriptions "Shantung / ymd / Weihaiwei".	1904年至1907年 (注 3) 1904 to 1907 (Note.3)	威海衛 Weihaiwei
VII	腰框形英漢干支日戳: "WEIHAIWEI/年月/日威海衛"。 月/日威海衛"。 Circular central box type lunar year dater inscriptions "WEIHAIWEI/ymd/威海衛".	1907年至1911年 (注 4) 1907 To 1911 (Note. 4)	威海衛 Weihaiwei

注1 第Ⅱ及第Ⅲ型同步出現,由于威海 衛郵局較碼頭郵局早開局,橢圓形日戳被列爲 Ⅲ型。

注 2 隨着愛德華港的英國客郵局在 1904 年 4 月開辦,劉公島及碼頭之大清郵局因業務 漸漸衰退而關閉。

注3 有資深集郵家展示了一件甲辰年威 海衛寄日本之郵資片,除此之外,威海衛干支 日戳目前次早使用日期爲乙巳年二月。

注4 現時未能確定威海衛曾否使用漢文 腰框形干支日戳,亦無法確定英漢型干支日 戳最早使用日期(1907?),存世郵品以1909己 酉年較多。

Note 1 Both types II and III evolved at around the same time, since Weihaiwei post office opened for business earlier, the oval bilingual type is listed as Type II. The use of these type II dater ceased around June 1900 when the

effects of Boxer Movement had forced Weihaiwei Post Office to relocate to the island of Liu Kung Tau.

Note 2 Sharp decline in business had caused the Imperial Chinese Post Offices in Liu Kung Tau and Port Edward to close for business after the British Post Office in Port Edward opened on April 1, 1904.

Note 3 There has been reported usage of double circle lunar year dater in 1904 on postal stationery card to Japan, apart from this, the earliest item dated 2nd month of $\mathbb{Z} \square (1905)$.

Note 4 It is still uncertain whether Weihaiwei had ever adopted the circular central box type Chinese language lunar year dater and it is equally uncertain as to the earliest usage of the English/ Chinese type even though examples of 己酉(1909) usage are readily available.

威海卫日戳

早在明代洪武三十一年(公元1398年),为防止倭寇的侵扰,设威海卫。而500年后,威海卫却终于被日本人攻陷,并被强占三年,但转瞬间又沦为英国租借地,长达32年。根据1898年7月1日在北京签订的《中英议租威海卫专约》的规定,"在威海卫城内驻扎之中国官员,仍可在城内各司其事",所以大清邮政得以在威海卫正常开办,并且戳式繁多。本集从日本占领、英国租借开始,重点研究大清邮政威海卫邮局的戳式变化。

POSTAL HISTORY OF WEIHAIWEI

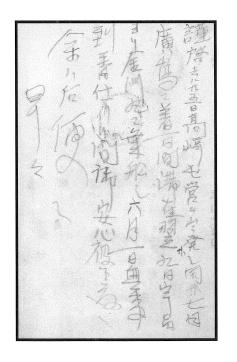
As early as the 31st year of Hong Wu's (Hung Wu's) reign of the Ming Dynasty (1398), fortifications had been carried out in Weihaiwei to ward off invasion of Japanese pirates, but 500 years later, Weihaiwei could not evade the ill fate of being captured by the Japanese who maintained possession for three years, the sovereignty being reverted to China symbolically in 1898 and was almost simultaneously leased to Great Britain, a lease which actually lasted 32 years. According to the provisions contained in the Sino British Lease of Weihaiwei Treaty signed on July 1, 1898 the Chinese officials stationed within Weihaiwei could still go about their business without undue interference and the existence of a fourth class Chinese post office in Weihaiwei was almost a miracle, because mail items to other parts of the world could be handled by the British, French or Russian post offices, the role of the Chinese post office in Weihaiwei was perhaps to handle mail matters to destinations within China, and to deliver overseas mail items to the Russian post office in Chefoo for a meager reward of one cent inland postage.

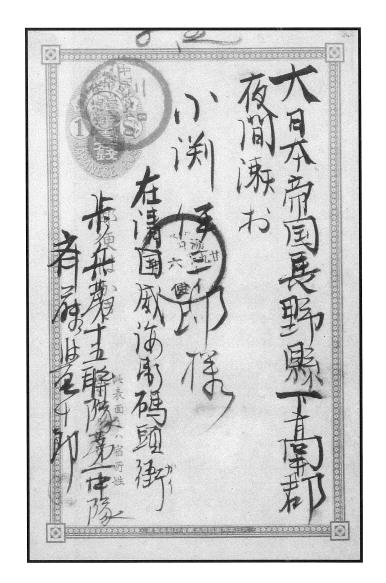
History is reconstructed here beginning with an 1896 Japanese item which recorded the earliest Japanese type circular datestamp in red used in Weihaiwei, followed in the ensuing year by a similar type in brown. The rare Field Post Office No. 9 cover from the Chinese Expeditionary Forces heralded the commencement of British leasehold whilst a diverse range of fabulous datestamps and handstamps from the Chinese post offices in Weihaiwei, Liu Kung Tao and Ma Tau (later renamed Port Edward) appeared chronologically, each telling a story of its own, building an overall picture that the Chinese post office in Weihaiwei was like a neglected child from the orphanage who faced with much hardship and yet thrived marvelously well and with flying colours!

日本占领时期军邮

1895年中日甲午战争,以北洋海军的覆没而结束,北洋海军的基地威海卫被日军占领,长达三年。1898年5月23日,中国向日本付清甲午战争赔款,日军才撤出威海卫。在此期间,日本在威海卫设立了邮便局。英国著名邮学家PETER I. PADGET将日本"威海卫第一邮便局"日戳列为大清邮政威海卫邮戳中的第一型,有些不恰当,因为邮戳并非源自中国邮局。帕氏拍卖目录记载此戳最早使用日期为1896年7月22日,本集最早则为1896年6月2日。







威海卫 (明治廿九年六月二日/1896.6.2) —日本长野



日本占领时期军邮

本人与帕氏收藏的日占威海卫邮戳在1896年均采用红色油墨,而 1897年均采用棕色油墨。



棕色

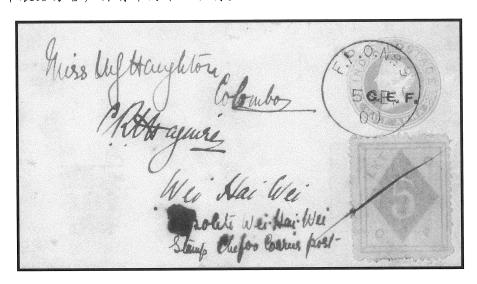


威海卫 (明治三十年四月十四日/1897.4.14) 一日本长野 (明治三十年四月二十三日/1897.4.23)

英国第9野战军邮局

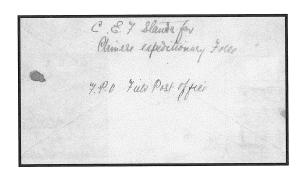
当日军于1898年5月23日撤出威海卫后,英国旋于5月24日派兵强行占领了威海卫,并于同年7月1日强迫清政府签订了《中英议租威海卫专约》。英国在威海卫之野战军邮局目前发现有记录的包括第9、第13、第17三局。其中最早为第9野战军邮局位于刘公岛,1900年8月4日开局,同年10月9日迁往杨村,历时仅两个月,故此第9野战军邮局从威海卫寄出之实寄封极为罕见。

下封为驻扎刘公岛的英国军人使用印度远征军半安那邮资封从刘公岛寄往哥伦布的信函,并加贴刘公岛COURIER POST 5分邮票一枚,用以支付刘公岛至威海卫之邮资(溢贴),仅以钢笔划销。此封被上一任藏家默默收藏逾60年才得以在大型拍卖会中展露芳容,并有幸为本人拍得。



刘公岛英国第9野战军邮局(1900.9.5)——哥伦布





大清邮政日戳

大清邮政局在威海卫的开局日期至今仍无定论,只是在一八九九年二月十五日邮政通告第17号中显示威海卫这个第四级邮局已经存在。下面将根据威海卫邮局所用之不同戳型予以归类。

1. 碑形戳

柏氏目录第2056 项记载了无框的"邮政局/威海卫"碑形戳在1902年5月寄英国的邮资片上销票。以下的2分旧票亦销同类型碑形戳,但"邮政局"及"威海卫"之间有一条清晰的直线。



局政郵 |**成**近海衛

到了1909年下半年,宣统纪念票面世后,这款碑形戳又销在二分及三分票上, 字体有些不同。究竟这款碑形戳是否有3至4种?

局政郵

「反文)

「方子」

「有子」



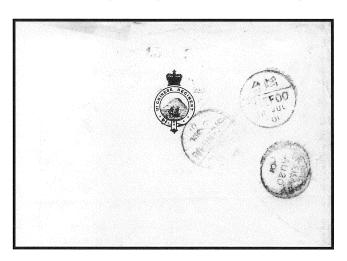
1. 碑形戳

Michael Goldsmith 及 Charles W. Goodwyn 合著之《THE CROWN COLONY OF WEIHAIWEI – 24 May 1898 to 1 October 1930(皇家殖民地威海卫—1898年5月24日至1930年10月1日)》一书内(以下简称"史著")只记载到一件1901年的挂号封销本款碑形戳(注)。本件在1901年7月寄英国,证实了本款碑形戳至少沿用了半年时间(1901年2月至7月)。



威海卫—烟台(1901.7.11)—上海(1901.7.15)—上海法国客邮局(1901.7.15)—英国韦瑟比(1901.8.20)





注: 所记载之实寄挂号封为帕氏拍卖目录 2037 项

2. 双圈英汉戳

此种双圈英汉戳只见到在山东的威海卫和黄县使用。威海卫辖下的刘公岛和码头使用的日戳也是这种双圈英汉戳,只是戳边较宽。而在1900年使用的此种双圈英汉戳年份字钉全部排成"90",也是一大特色。



威海卫(1900.7.24)—上海(1900.7.30)—上海法国客邮局(1900.7.30)—苏格兰





第一版邮资明信片 联邮国明信片邮资4分 加贴法国客邮邮票10生丁

2. 双圈英汉戳

英国军人在威海卫通过大清邮政寄递挂号邮件,居然可以免费寄递,从一个侧面反映出英国军人在租借地上的种种特权。





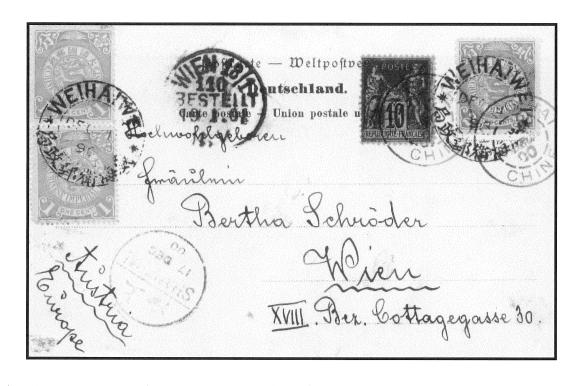
威海卫 (1900.11.11) —天津 (1900.11.18) —北京英国第1野战军邮局 (1900.11.22)



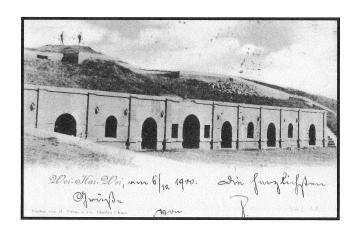


2.双圈英汉戳

威海卫风光明信片实寄使用的非常少见。



威海卫 (1900.12.11) —上海 (1900.12.17) —上海法国客邮局 (1900.12.30) —奥地利维也纳 (1901.1.19)

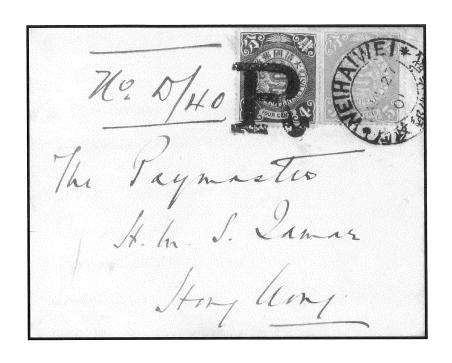




联邮国明信片邮资4分 加贴法国客邮邮票10生丁

2. 双圈英汉戳

所幸的是,虽然英国军人在威海卫中国邮局可以免费寄递邮件,但是一般的 外国人仍需照章缴付邮资,不至于让中国的邮权完全遭到漠视。

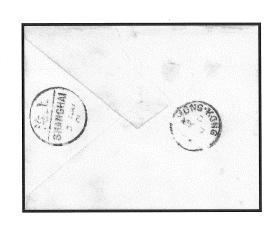


威海卫(1901.4.27) —上海(1901.5.3) —香港(1901.5.7)

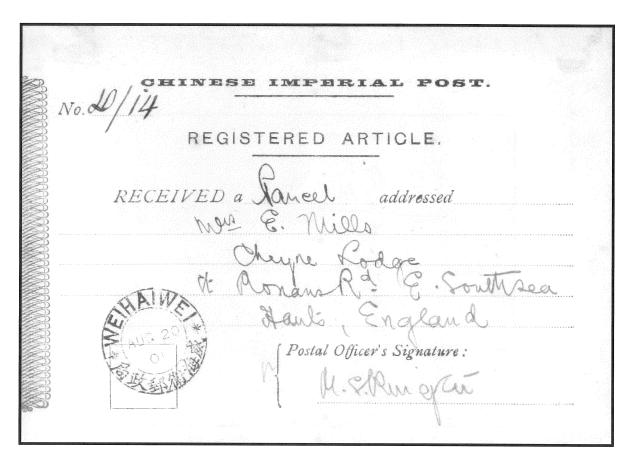


香港、澳门、青岛、威 海卫等处信函邮资 四分 挂号 五分

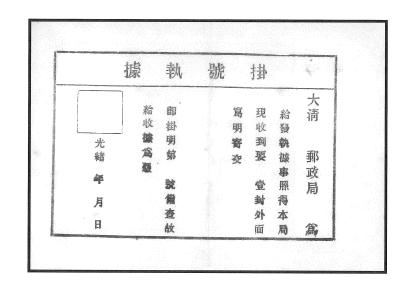
九分



2.双圈英汉戳



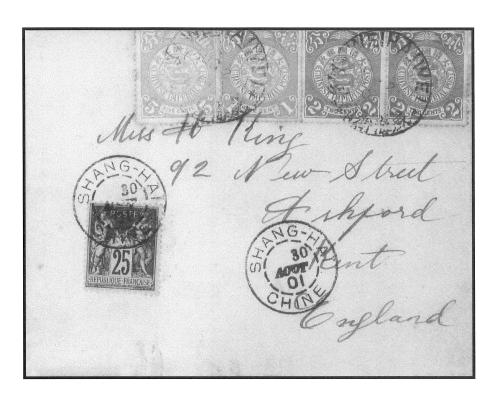
威海卫邮政局挂号执据(1901.8.20)





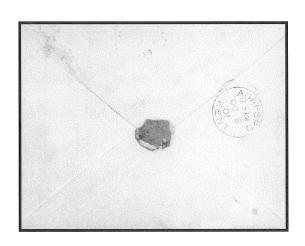
2. 双圈英汉戳

联邮国信函邮资十分 加贴法国容邮邮票 25 生丁



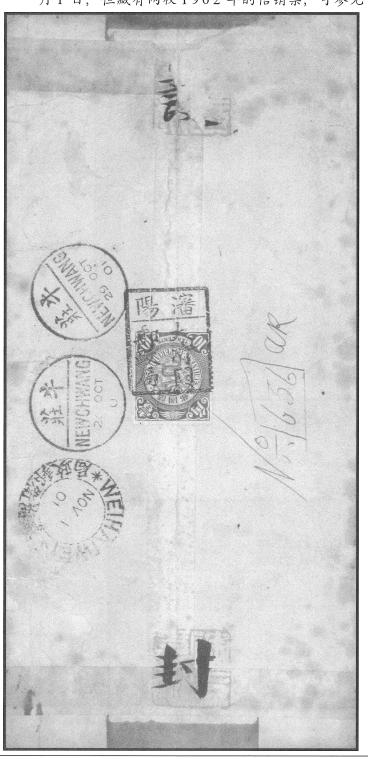
威海卫 (1901.8.24) —上海法国客邮局 (1901.8.30) —英国阿什福德 (1901.10.6)



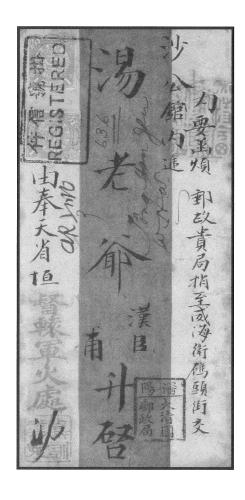


2. 双圈英汉戳

威海卫双圈英汉戳用于落地。史著记载本型日戳 (第4型)最迟使用日期为1904年6月7日,但无实物佐证,谨此存疑。帕氏拍卖目录内有7件同类型实寄封,最迟为1901年11月6日 (第2052项拍品)。而本人的实寄封最晚虽然只是1901年11月1日,但藏有两枚1902年的信销票,可参见下一页。



信函岸资 二分 挂号 五分 回执 五分 十二分



沈阳—牛庄(1901.10.29)—威海卫(1901.11.1)

2. 双圈汉英戳

剪片和旧票对研究邮戳的使用时间非常有帮助,特别是一些高面值旧票更是难能可贵的。

1900 年 (年份却排列为90)















飞雁图高 面 值邮票, 銷 双屬 双英戰 非常罕见。



1901 年









1902 年 目前所见最晚的使用记录





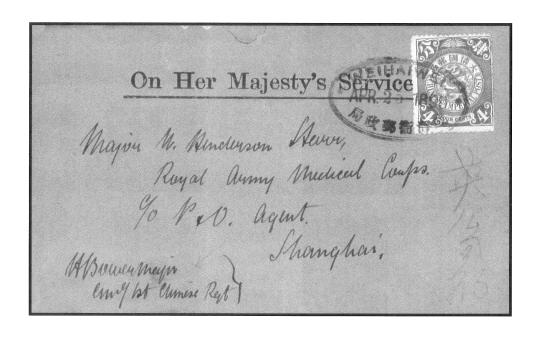




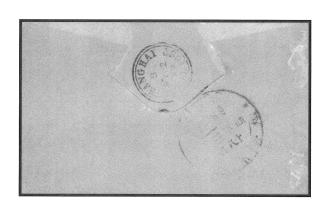
3. 英汉椭圆日戳 (])

 37×21

英汉椭圆日戳最早使用于山东,而山东又最早使用于威海卫,为1899年4月22日,下封使用时间为1899年4月25日,是目前第二早的使用记录,同时也是在英国公文封上的最早使用记录。威海卫的英汉椭圆日戳变化之多,仅次于胶州,本集收录了六种不同的规格。



威海卫(1899.4.25)—烟台(光绪廿五年三月廿八日/1899.4.30)—上海(1899.5.2)



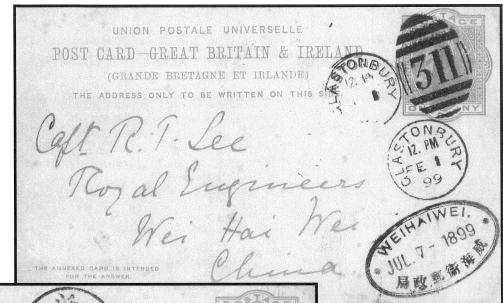
信函岸资四分



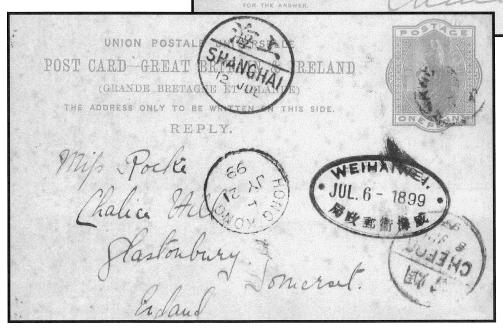
3. 英汉椭圆日戳 ([)

 37×21

这是一枚从英国寄入的双明信片,于1899年3月间寄达威海卫,并且在当年7 月又从威海卫寄回英国, 需要说明的是, 当本片寄达威海卫邮局时, 威海卫邮局并 未销落地日戳。十九世纪末从中国寄出之双邮资片非常珍罕,同样的道理,从外国 寄入中国之双邮资片也同样非常罕见。



去片 >



✓ 回片

去片: 英国 GLASTONBURY (1899.2.1) — SINGAPORE TO HONG KONG (新加坡到香港轮船戳)

(1899.2.27) —上海英国客邮局 (1899.3.3) —烟台—威海卫

回片: 威海卫 (1899.7.6) —威海卫 (1899.7.7) —烟台 (1899.7.8) —上海 (1899.7.12)

─上海英国客邮─香港(1899.7.21) ─英国

3. 英汉椭圆日戳 ([)

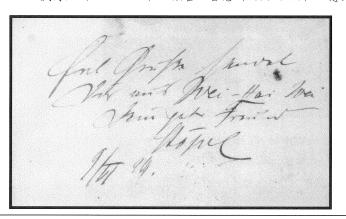
37×21

1897年大清国家邮政开办时,因未加入万国邮联,寄往国外邮件,尚须贴足符合国际邮资的外国邮票。1897年12月14日邮政通礼第4号规定,自1898年1月1日起,加贴外国邮票之工作,改由各原寄邮局购备香港及日本邮票各自加贴。由于中国邮局不能盖销外国邮票,为避免中途外国邮票脱落,各地邮局乃各自先后刻制I.P.O.小横戳,盖于邮票与信封骑缝处。I.P.O.即"Imperial Post Office"之简写。

此件明信片由威海卫邮局加贴香港邮票,但却由烟台邮局盖销"I.P.O."小横戳。史著记载威海卫之国际邮件在烟台加盖"I.P.O."小横戳之日期为1899年4月26日,9月2日及8日,10月2日及1900年2月15日。帕氏拍卖目录第2016项邮品显示封上的"I.P.O."小横戳在到达烟台(1899年4月29日)加盖的。柏氏并说明此类"I.P.O."小横戳于1899年9月1日英国刘公岛邮局开业时停用。



威海卫 (1899.6.11) —烟台—香港 (1899.6.20) —意大利兰道 (1899.7.22)



第一版邮资明信片

联邮国明信片邮资四分 加贴香港邮票4分

3. 英汉椭圆日戳 (Ⅰ)

 37×21

此片也是由威海卫邮局加贴日本邮票,但到了烟台后,烟台邮局漏销其中一枚日本邮票,后来由上海邮局补销。所以此片同时出现了烟台和上海的"I.P.O."小横戳。BENNY CHEUNG及SAM CHIU两位集邮家在"中国邮史会"2001年冬季会刊内记载到烟台"I.P.O."小横戳销日本邮票存世只一件,是1899年威海卫寄美国的封套。

第一版邮资明信片

联邮国明信片邮资四分

加贴日本客邮邮票3钱



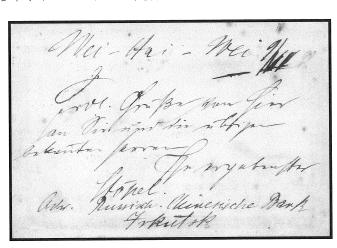
威海卫 (1899.6.11) —烟台 (1899.6.13) —上海 (1899.6.18) —上海日本客邮局 (1899.6.18) —日本横滨 (1899.6.22)

I. P. 0.

烟台 (18×5.5) mm

I. P. 0.

上海 (14.5×6) mm



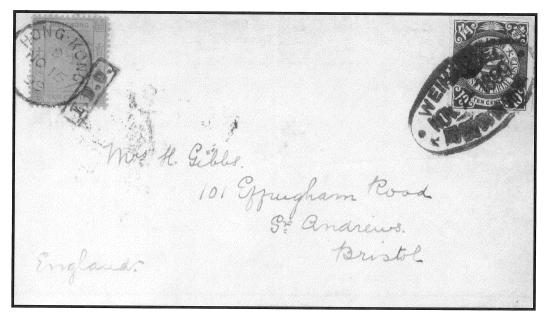
3. 英汉椭圆日戳 (Ⅱ)

40×23

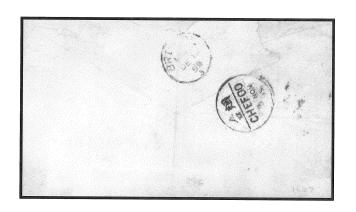
由于并不是每一封加贴外国邮票的信件上都盖销"I.P.O."小横戳,所以此类信封并不多见。邮王周今觉氏曾谓"凡客邮信封上盖有 I.P.O.之小长方戳者,不问其所贴邮票之贵贱如何,其信封皆属珍品"。

史著记载本款(第6型)日戳最早使用日期为1899年9月26日,最迟使用日期为1900年5月12日。帕氏拍卖目录含两件同类邮品,日期分别为1899年11月2日及1900年5月12日。

此件烟台"I.P.O."小横戳的使用日期为1899年11月8日,迟于帕氏拍卖目录所述"1899年9月1日英国刘公岛邮局开业时停用"。



威海卫 (1899.11.7) —烟台 (1899.11.8) —香港 (1899.11.15) —英国布里斯托尔 (1899.12.18)



联邮国信函邮资十分 加贴香港邮票10分

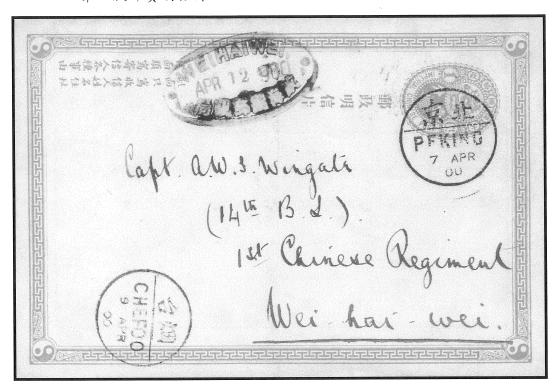
3. 英汉椭圆日戳(Ⅲ)

 42×22

本明信片收件人A.W.S.WINGATE就是第257页免费军人信件的收件人相同。

第一版邮资明信片

明信片岸资 (单片) 邮资一分



北京 (1900.4.7) —烟台 (1900.4.9) —威海卫 (1900.4.12)

Peking, 7/4/00

Jhave given the harness to Fairfax to take down when he goes. I hope it will be all right I got a cart in & trued it on! I it seemed all in order.

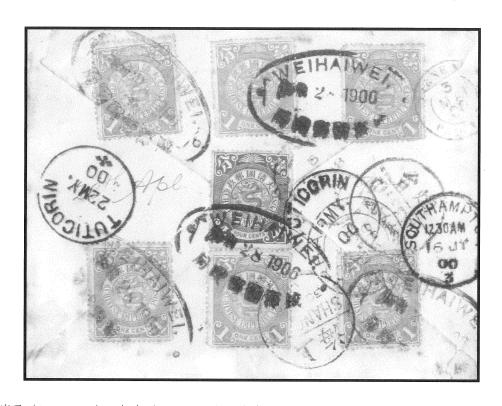
Yours of 30th ult. Larle make enquiries & write again.

373 in haste

3. 英汉椭圆日戳(Ⅳ)

 44×25

此款椭圆形日戳尺码特大,44×25公分,为史著及帕氏拍卖目录未记载者。



威海卫(1900.4.28)—烟台(1900.4.29)—上海(1900.4.30)—上海法国客邮局(1900.5.2)——停泊在华法国轮船 LIGNE N PAQ FR.(1900.5.3)——印度杜蒂戈林(1900.5.19/22)——英国南安普敦(1900.7.16)

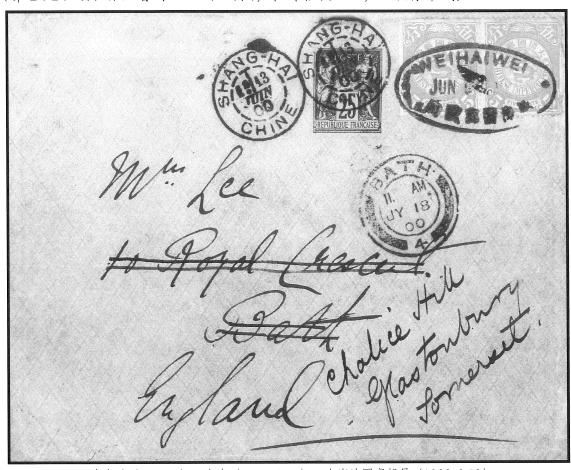


联邮国信函邮资十分 加贴法国客邮邮票 25 生丁

3. 英汉椭圆日戳 (V)

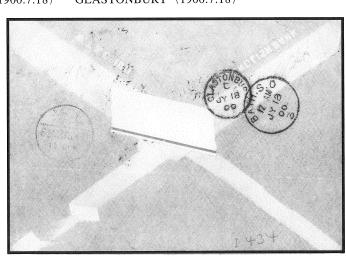
 42×23

史著记载第7型(42.5×23.5公分)椭圆形日戳为单线外框,只有1900年6月一例。此件凑巧亦为1900年6月,是否史著所指的一件?帕氏拍卖目录另有一件(第2025项)亦只看到JUN(六月),但外框较幼细,比较像单线。



威海卫 (1900.6) —上海 (1900.6.11) —上海法国客邮局 (1900.6.13) —英国巴斯 (1900.7.18) —GLASTONBURY (1900.7.18)

联邮国信函邮资十分 加贴法国客邮邮票25生丁



3. 英汉椭圆日戳 (Ⅵ)

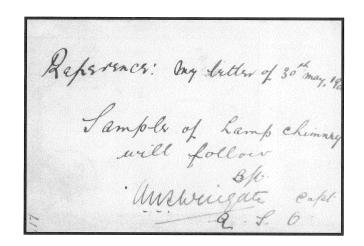
 44×22

史著及柏目均无记载此型(44×22公分)椭圆形日戳。奇怪的是: 1900年6 月份的椭圆形日戳都只看到JUN(六月)而看不到年份和日期。

第一版邮资明信片 明信片岸资 (单片) 邮资一分



威海卫(1900.6)—烟台(1900.6.7)—上海(1900.6.11)



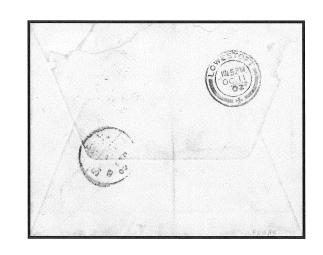
4.刘公岛日戳 黑色油墨



威海卫刘公岛(1902.9.1)—上海(1902.9.3)—上海法国客邮局(1902.9.3) —英国洛斯托夫特瓷(1902.10.11)



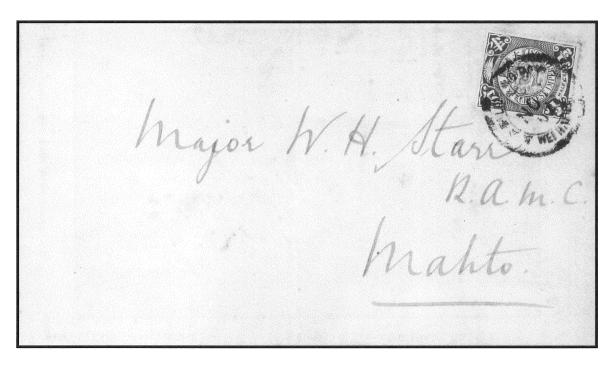
联邮各国信函邮资十分 (两枚半分票脱落)



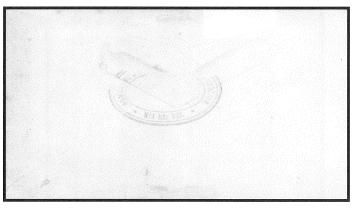
4.刘公岛日戳 黑色油墨

刘公岛是威海卫属下的一个岛屿, 曾是北洋海军的基地, 被一并租借给英国。 从刘公岛寄信至威海卫码头, 按就地投递, 邮资半分。此件为唯一记录到本埠(刘 公岛寄码头)半分邮资实寄封, 亦为帕氏拍卖目录第2061 项拍品。

下封是香港汇丰银行驻刘公岛的办事机构寄往码头的信件,显示香港汇丰银行早在1902年就在威海卫开展业务。



刘公岛(1902.11.1) —码头



封背盖销香港汇丰银行驻威海卫办事处图章



就地投送信函邮资半分

4.刘公岛日戳

红色油墨

光绪廿八年三月初一日起(1902年4月8日)邮资调整后,中国境内第二资(各局互寄)由半分增至一分。刘公岛邮局从这个时期开始,销戳的油墨从单一使用黑色改成了多种墨色。

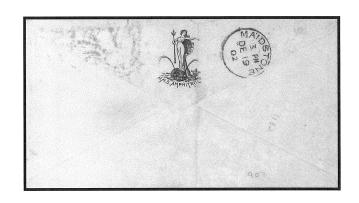
史著记载第8型的戳色有红、紫、蓝、黑,但无红色邮戳的图片,帕氏拍卖目录第8型实寄封共2件,亦缺红色日戳。



威海卫刘公岛(1902.11.19)—烟台(1902.11.21) —烟台俄国客邮局(1902.11.21)—英国梅德斯通(1902.12.19)

国内段只收刘公岛至烟台信函邮资一分, 另加贴俄国客邮邮票 10 戈克支付国际段邮资。

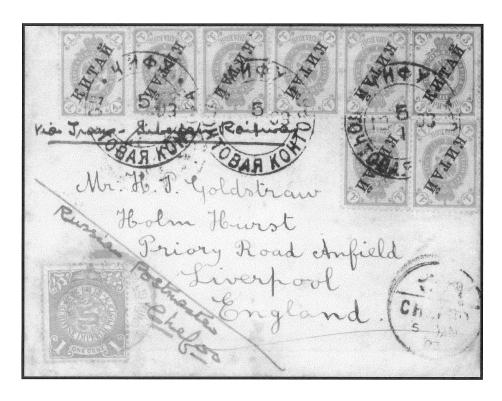




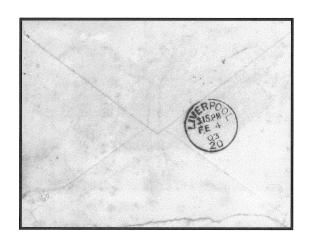
4.刘公岛日戳

红色油墨

当时威海卫邮局寄至外国的邮件经俄国客邮局寄递,邮件需贴足国内邮资及照邮联规定寄国外所需之客邮局邮票。



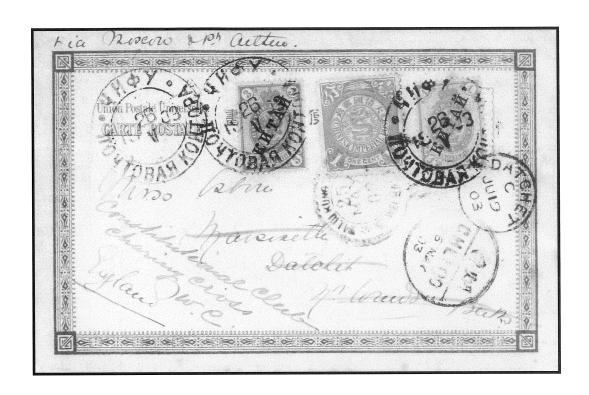
威海卫刘公岛(1903)—烟台(1903.1.5)—烟台俄国客邮局(1903.1.5)—英国利物浦(1903.2.4)



国内段只收刘公岛至烟台信函邮资一分,另加贴俄国容邮邮票10戈克支付国际段邮资。



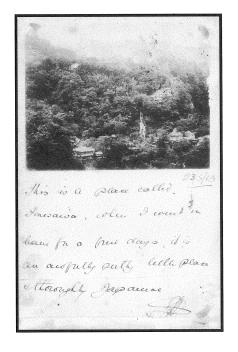
4.刘公岛日戳 蓝色油墨



威海卫刘公岛(1903.5.25)—烟台(1903.5.26) —烟台俄国客邮局(1903.5.26) —英国 DATCHET(1903.6.19)

> 国内段只收刘公岛至烟台明信 片邮资一分, 另加贴俄国容邮邮票4戈克支付国际段邮资。



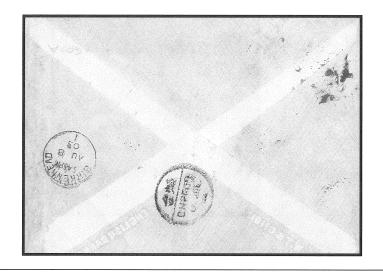


4.刘公岛日戳蓝色油墨

此件超重封贴双倍邮资(2分加20戈克)为史著及帕氏拍卖目录所未记载者。



刘公岛(1903.7.15)—烟台(1903.7.17)—烟台俄国客邮局(1903.7.17) —英国伯肯黑德(1903.8.8)

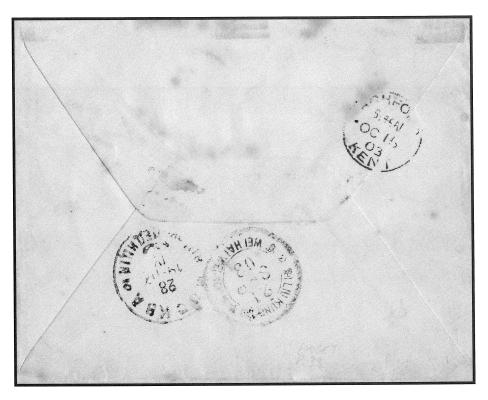




刘公岛至烟台信函邮资一分 续重一分 俄罗斯邮局国际信函邮资 10 戈克 续重 10 戈克

4.刘公岛日戳 紫色油墨

下封由刘公岛寄出时,连刘公岛至烟台的一分邮资都未支付,仅盖销刘公岛日戳,到达烟台俄国客邮局时,才补贴俄国客邮邮票10 戈克。



刘公岛(1903.9.21)—烟台俄国客邮局(1903.9.22) —俄罗斯莫斯科 MUCKBA (1903.9.28)—英国肯特(1903.10.15)



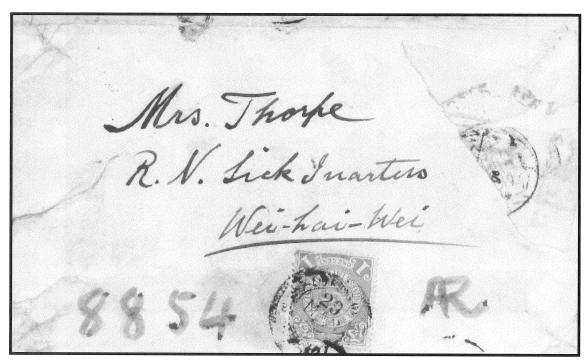


4.刘公岛日戳

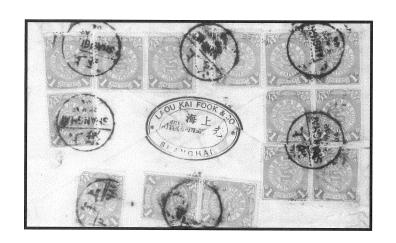
(最晚使用记录)

并且,从国内寄入刘公岛的已贴足邮资之信件,在寄抵刘公岛后,亦需加贴1分邮票。下封的邮资十分奇特:第五区的四分平信邮资不包括由烟台至威海卫的一分邮资!

下封为销威海卫刘公岛1904年3月29日邮戳之实寄封,亦是目前所见刘公岛日戳之最晚使用记录。史著第8型最迟使用日期为1904年3月2日。



上海(1904.3.25) - 威海卫刘公岛(1904.3.29)



香港、澳门、青岛、威海卫等 处信函邮资 四分 挂号 五分 回执 五分

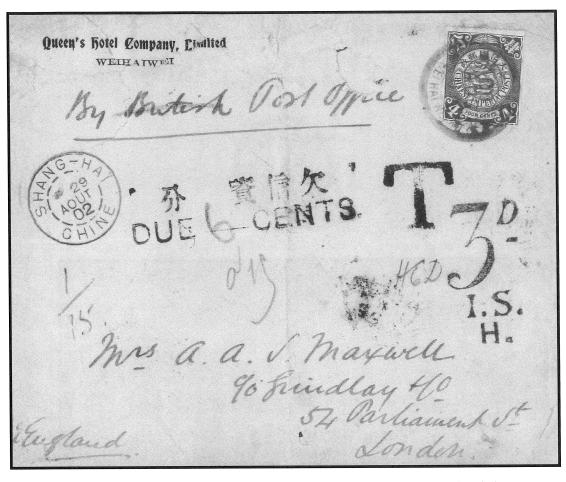
至刘公岛加贴烟台至威海卫邮资一分



紫色油墨

5.码头日戳

下封为寄英国信函,但仅贴4分邮票,欠资6分,威海卫邮局销票后,加盖"欠信资 分"戳记。这是目前所见从威海卫码头寄出的唯一一件欠资封。且威海卫码头日戳使用紫色销票,也为目前所仅见。

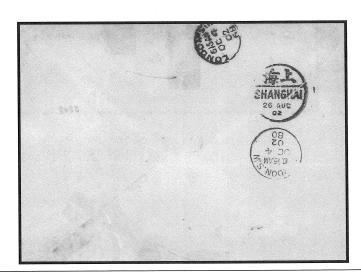


威海卫码头 (1902.8.20) —上海 (1902.8.26) —上海法国客邮局 (1902.8.29) —英国伦敦 (1902.10.4)

联邮各国信函邮资十分 (只贴四分, 欠资六分)



紫色油墨



5.码头日戳

黑色油墨

与第4型刘公岛日戳一样,码头日戳亦曾使用过紫色油墨和黑色油墨,前页实寄封使用紫色油墨,本页实寄封使用黑色油墨。

各局互寄信函邮资一分





威海卫码头(1903.2.14)—烟台(1903.2.16)

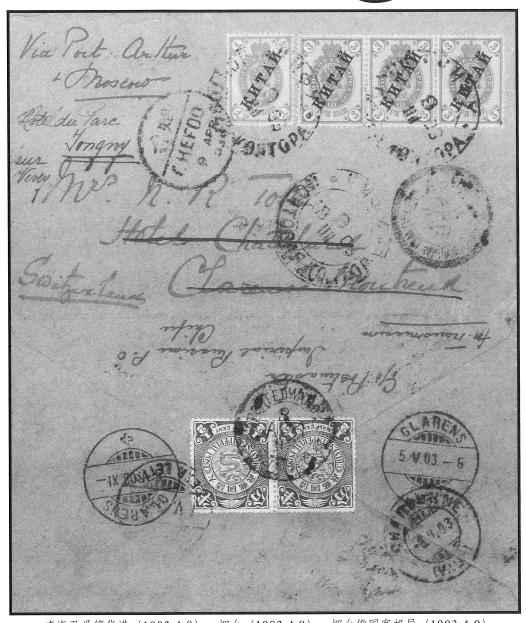
6.爱德华港日戳

(最早使用记载)

英王爱德华登基后,威海卫码头改名为爱德华港以示庆贺。史著记载第10型最早使用日期为1903年4月8日,帕氏拍卖目录含两件,日期为1903年4月24日及1904年1月7日。

国内段只收爱德华港至烟台信 丞邮资一分,另加贴俄国容邮 邮票10 戈克支付国际段邮资。

黑色油墨



威海卫爱德华港(1903.4.8)—烟台(1903.4.9)—烟台俄国客邮局(1903.4.9)—瑞士格莱尔斯(1903.5.5)—CHAROONNE(1903.5.6)

6.爱德华港日戳



威海卫爱德华港(1903.5.14)—烟台(1903.5.16)—烟台俄国客邮局(1903.5.16)—他罗斯莫斯科(1903.5.25)—瑞士 CHAROONNE(1903.6.8)



国内段只收爱德华港至烟台信 丞邮资一分,另加贴俄国客邮邮票10 戈克支付国际段邮资。



黑色油墨

7.干支日戳

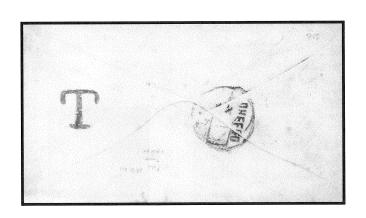
史著只记载到第11型的唯一例子是1909年10月22日,帕氏拍卖目录缺此类干支戳邮封。其实,干支日戳早在1904年已使用,威海卫在何时开始使用仍待查证,在本集第287页中一分直连上的时间为己酉年四月三十日,比本件邮封早了十四个月。销威海卫干支戳的实寄封贴上欠资票目前所知仅此一件。

此封寄发时,国内平信邮资调整至三分,但寄件人仅贴两分邮票一枚,寄抵烟台邮局后,烟台邮局照章向收件人补收欠费二分,并补贴二分欠资邮票一枚。



威海卫 (庚戌年七月初八/1910.8.12) —烟台 (庚戌年七月初十/1910.8.14)





英汉椭圆日戳 [型旧票与剪片



1899年5月22日较早期 之使用记录







码头日戳旧票与剪片







红色



红色



蓝色



红色

刘公岛日戳旧票与剪片



红色



红色

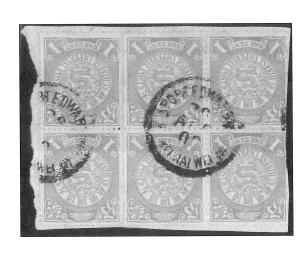


蓝色 销五角高分票

爱德华港日戳剪片



黑色



黑色

干支日戳旧票

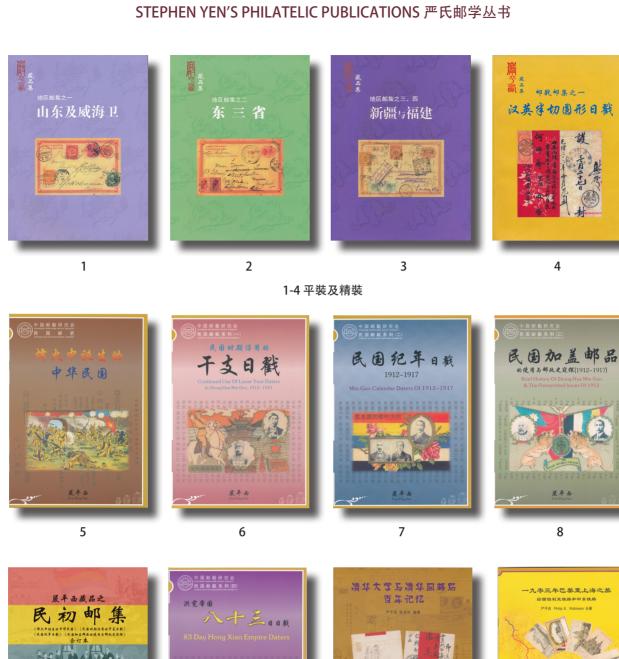


己酉年四月三十日 /1909.6.17 较早使用记录











5-8合订本

