

干 3 日 程

Continued Use Of Lunar Year Daters In Zhong Hua Min Guo, 1912–1921



34 -- 民*干支纪年 --- ZHMG-B



民国邮戳系列(一)

ZHONG HUA MIN GUO POSTMARK SERIES (1)

Continued Use Of Lunar Year Daters In Zhong Hua Min Guo, 1912–1921



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民国时期沿用的干支日戳



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千子单圈实线三格式日戳

福建省(闽)

河南省(豫) 湖南省(湘) 江西省(赣) 广西省(桂)













广东省(粤)







東廣

九正壬















主 日月子

世正壬

日月子











陕西省 (陕) 西陜 九壬 日月 子 陰華

千子双圈实线三格式日戳

福建省(闽) 湖南省(湘) 湖北省(鄂) 广东省(粤) 云南省(滇) 安徽省(皖)













千子全汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)

直隶省 (冀)

甘肃省(甘)

江浙 縣城新 江浙 正 月

江浙 月 橋師沈

隸直 初音 二月

隸直 六月 陽朝

肅甘 初十五子 渭通

福建省(闽)

江西省 (赣)

江苏省(苏)



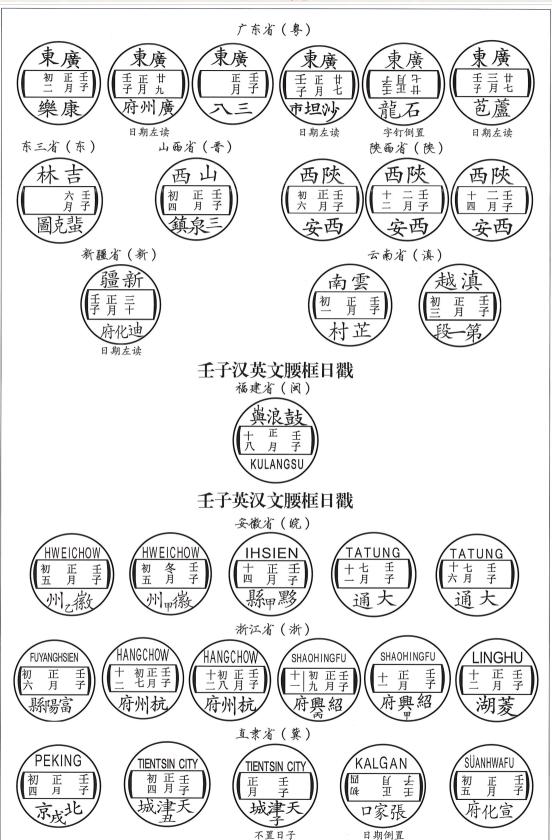
建福 正月 睪光

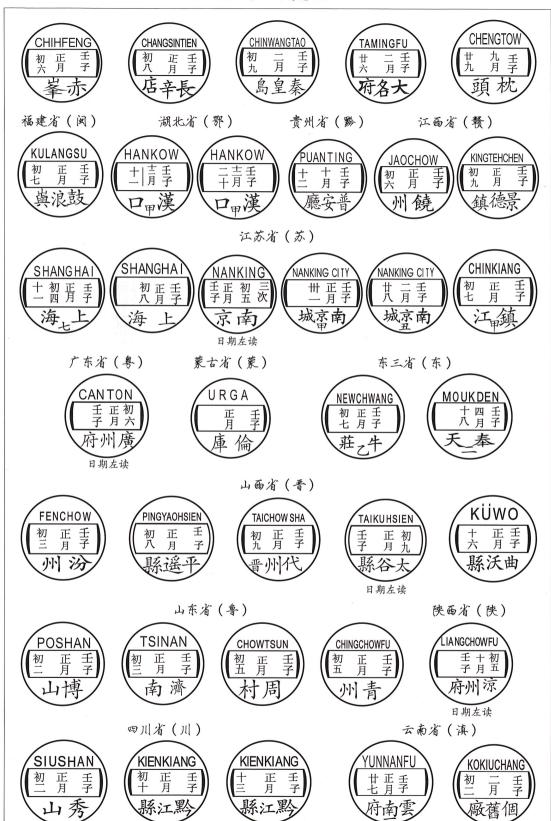
西江

蘇江 初七 正月 頭碼東

蘇江 三月壬子 十四四

蘇江





— 壬子单圈实线三格式日戳 -

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 湖南/长沙

国内信函邮资3分



年份居中

湖南长沙(四月壬子廿日) 一湖南某州(元年四月廿八) 一四川香山(元年五月初八) 一黔江县(元年五月十四)



年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 广东/江门



国际信函邮资10分

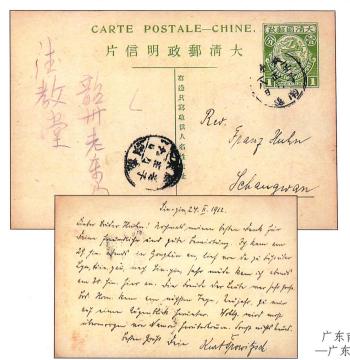


广东江门(壬子正月廿七日/1912.3.15) —东莞县(_ 正月廿七/1912.3.15) —广州(16 MAR 12) —广州日本客邮局(16.3.12) —New York, U.S.A.



壬子单圈实线三格式日戳

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 广东/南堰、韶关



国内明信片邮资1分





广东南堰(壬子正月八日/1912.2.25) 一广东韶关(壬子正月九日/1912.2.26)

争份"壬子"、月日中国历制 广东/深圳

国际明信片邮资4分





广东深圳(壬子二月十一/1912.3.29) —上海(3 APR 12)—上海(3 APR '14') via Siberia—Leipzig, Germany Som F. Liegler avorffn: Bosel Mission Hongkong Lhina



— 壬子 平 图 实 线 三 格 式 日 戦 -

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 山西/平阳



国内信函邮资3分



山西平阳(壬子正月十三日/1912.3.1) —某局(壬子正月十五/1912.3.3) —曲沃县(壬子正月十六/1912.3.4) —翼城关

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 山东/济宁

国内信函邮资3分



内信呈崇有城西河大街、社会

山东济宁(壬子正月五日/1912.2.22) —山东省城



- 壬子单圈、双圈实线三格式日戳

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 山东/兖州

国际信函邮资10分



John Solveriad Marine Granter Justin States Theology While for Justin Strenger Breizer Justin Strenger Breizer Justin Strenger Breizer Justin Strenger Breizer

山东兖州(壬子七月三日) 一上海(6 JUL '11')—上海(6 JUL 12) —Germany

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 安徽/王村



国内信函3分挂号5分8分(溢贴2分)



安徽王村(壬子冬月五日)—徽州甲(壬子冬月初五) —大通('不置年份'冬月十三'二次') —镇江(__16)—泰州(元年十一月十七) —东台县(元年十一月十八)—江苏安丰(元年冬月十九)



— 壬子双圈实线三格式日戳 —

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 湖南/宝庆

国际明信片邮资4分





湖南武冈(元年八月廿五) —湖南宝庆(壬子八月廿八日) —汉口(5 SEP '1') —奉天(8 SEP 12)—Germany

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 湖北/咸丰县



国内信函邮资3分



四川黔江县(壬子正月十三/1912.3.1) 一湖北咸丰县(壬子三月三日) 一施南府('不置年份'三月初六) 一宜昌(_三月十日) —湖南长沙



壬子全汉文腰框日戳

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 浙江/新城县



国内信函邮资3分



浙江新城县(壬子正月初六/1912.2.23)

- 一富阳县(壬子正月初六/1912.2.23)
- —杭州府(壬子正月初七/1912.2.24)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 浙江/柯桥

国内信函邮资3分



浙江柯桥(壬子正月十三/1912.3.1) —杭州府(元年三月初二)





—— 壬子全汉文腰框日戳 —

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 直隶/兴济



国内信函邮资3分



直隶兴济(壬子正月初二/1912.2.19) —天津(_正月初二/1912.2.19)

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 直隶/朝阳

日本明信片邮资1.5分



直隶赤峰(壬子正月初六/1912.2.23)

一直隶朝阳(壬子二月廿六)

—青州府(元年二月廿八) —牛庄(元年二月廿九)

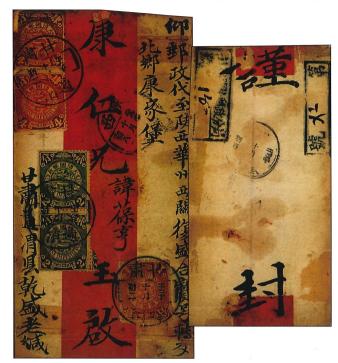
一牛庄日本客邮局(29.2.12)

—日本京都(大正43.3.6)





年份"壬子"、月日公元制 甘肃/通渭



 国内信函
 3分

 挂号
 5分

 回执
 5分

 13分



甘肃通渭(壬子十月初二) —某局(元年十月初四) —陕西某局(元年十月初八)

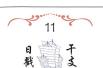
年份"壬子"、月日公元制 江西/三都

国内信函邮资3分



江西三都(壬子三月十三) —-牯岭





— 壬子全汉文腰框日戳 —

丰份"壬子"、月日中国历制 江苏/东码头



 国内信函
 3分

 挂号
 5分

 8分



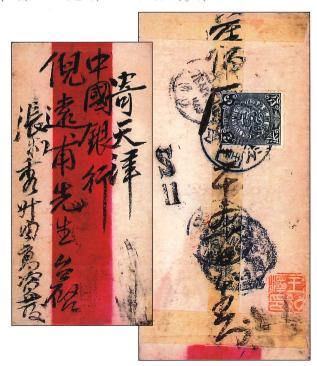
江苏东码头(壬子正月初七/1912.2.24) —镇江甲(壬子正月初七/1912.2.24) —天津(_ MAR 12) —天津城卯(元年三月)

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 江苏/高资

国内信函邮资3分



—江苏高资(壬子三月十四) —上海(_ _ 12) —天津(19 MAR 12)



手份"壬子"、月日公元制 江苏/苏州



国内明信片邮资1分



一江苏上海甲(__三十) 一江苏苏州(壬子七月三十)

手份"壬子"、月日中国历制 广东/康乐

国际印刷品邮资2分

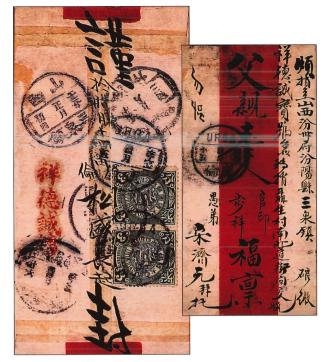
坐 康



广东康乐(壬子正月初二/1912.2.19) —上海(26 FEB 12)—上海日本客邮局(28.2.12)—New York, U.S.A.



年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 山西/三泉镇



蒙古及新疆寄各省 信函邮资6分



蒙古库仑(辛亥腊月十五/1912.2.2) —张家口(辛亥腊月廿六/1912.2.13) 一汾州(壬子正月初三/1912.2.20) —三泉镇(壬子正月初四/1912.2.21)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 陕西/西安



elles. Er

德国进口信函



Germany --- 北京德国客邮局 (12.1.12) -北京(12 JAN 12)

一陕西西安府(辛亥腊月十五/1912.2.2) —陕西延安府(辛亥腊月廿九/1912.2.16)

—西安(壬子正月初六/1912.2.23)

——陕西三原(_ 正月初八/1912.2.25) ——汉口(_ MAR _)——大清邮政退信室(10 APL 12)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 陕西/西安

国内信函邮资3分



浙江绍兴府甲(壬子正月十一/1912.2.28) 一陕西西安(壬子二月十二/1912.3.30)



年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 陕西/西安

国内明信片邮资1分



直隶北京*(元年三月廿一) --陕西西安(壬子二月十四/1912.4.1)

壬子全汉文、汉英文腰框日戳 -

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 云南/芷村

国际信函 10分 挂号 10分 回执 10分



CHIHTSUN MENER BOOM.

When Bureau

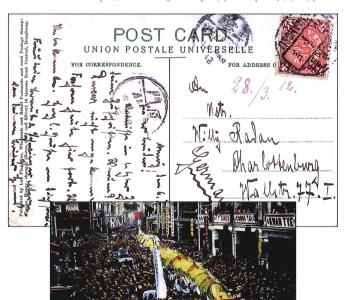
Duction Generale des

Navaux Publics

Danoi.

云南芷村(壬子正月初一/1912.2.18) —河口—印度支那Lao-Kay(19 FEVR 12) —印度支那Hanoi(20 FEVR 12)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 福建/鼓浪屿



国际明信片邮资4分

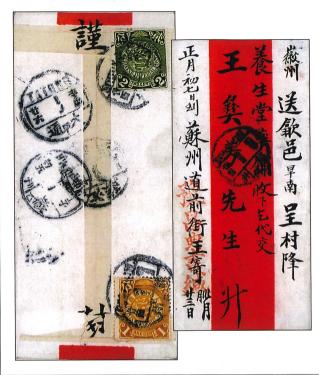


福建鼓浪屿(壬子正月十八/1912.3.6) -厦门(6 MAR 12)—上海(11 MAR 12) —Germany



— 壬子英汉文腰框日戳 -

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 安徽/徽州



国内信函邮资3分



江苏苏州甲(__ 廿四) --大通甲(辛亥腊月廿六/1912.2.13) --徽州乙(壬子正月初五/1912.2.22)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 安徽/黟县

国内信函邮资3分



江西贵溪(辛亥腊月廿七/1912.2.14) —江西安仁(辛亥腊月廿八/1912.2.15) —饶州(壬子正月初六/1912.2.23) —景德镇(壬子正月初九/1912.2.26) —黟县甲(壬子正月十四/1912.3.2)



年份"壬子"、月日公元制



国内信函 3分

5分 8分

安徽/大通

挂号

TATUNG 十七 壬 一月 子 通大

四川某局(元年六月十二) 一黔江县(元年六月十四) 一大通(壬子七月十一) 一屯溪西(元年七月十七) 一安徽上溪口(元年七月十九)

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 安徽/大通

国内信函3分挂号5分8分



湖北汉口甲(元年七月) —湖北咸丰县(元年七月十一)

- 一某局(元年七月十四)
- 一大通(壬子七月十六)
- 一汉口四(元年七月廿四)
- 一屯溪乙(元年七月卅日)
- 一上溪口(元年八月初二)



年份"壬子"、月日公元制 安徽/徽州



 国内信函
 3分

 挂号
 5分

 8分

(溢贴2分)

HWEICHOW 初 冬 壬 五 月 子

安徽王村(壬子冬月五日) 一徽州甲(壬子冬月初五) 一大通('不置年份'冬月十三'二次') 一镇江(__16) 一泰州(元年十一月十七) 一东台县(元年十一月十八) 江苏安丰(元年冬月十九)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 浙江/富阳县、杭州府



国内信函邮资3分

FUYANGHSIEN 初 正 壬 六 月 子 縣陽富

HANGCHOW + 初正至 二 七月子

浙江新城县(壬子正月初六/1912.2.23)

- 一富阳县(壬子正月初六/1912.2.23)
- —杭州府(壬子正月初七/1912.2.24)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 浙江/杭州府

国内信函邮资3分



上海邮政信箱二十二 —上海(壬子正月初八/1912.2.25) —杭州府(壬子正月初八/1912.2.25)



年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 浙江/绍兴府

国内信函 3分 挂号 5分 8分 (掉一分票1枚)





浙江绍兴府內(壬子正月初九/1912.2.26) —上海乙('不置年份'二月廿七) —南京城五(壬子二月廿八)—南京城子(元年二月廿八)

- 壬子英汉文腰框日戳

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 浙江/绍兴府



国内信函邮资3分



浙江绍兴府甲(壬子正月十一/1912.2.28) 一陕西西安(壬子二月十二/1912.3.30)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 浙江/菱湖

国内信函邮资3分



浙江菱湖(壬子正月十二/1912.2.29) —上海(2 MAR '6')





一壬子英汉文腰框日戳 -

车份"壬子"、月日公元制 直隶/泰皇岛

(中国历法辛亥年间却采用干支"壬子"代替公元制1912年之实例)



国际信函 6分 挂号 10分 回执 10分 26分



民国元年沿用干支日戳制度的少数分局中,年份最早使用中国历法"壬子",而月、日却为公元制的日戳,应属秦皇岛无异。惟上列公元制二月九日日戳一例,因年份采用干支"壬子",便产生了有趣的组合,因为1912年2月9日刚好是腊月二十二日,还是辛亥年呢。

直隶秦皇岛(壬子二月初九)

—奉天 (13 FEB 12)

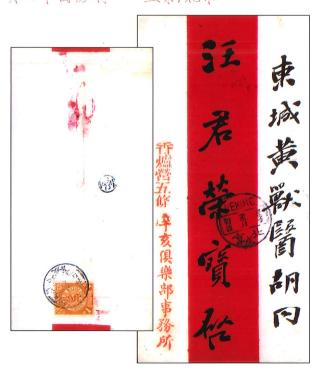
—New York (3 20 1912) —Mass., U.S.A. (MAR 21 12)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 直隶/北京

本埠信函邮资1分



本埠 直隶北京&(壬子正月初四/1912.2.21)





— 壬子英汉文腰框日戳

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 直隶/张家口

蒙古寄各省信函 邮资6分×3=18分

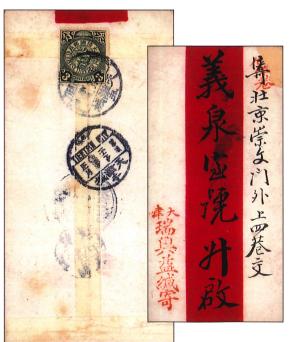
KALGAN 五月 低

日期倒置



蒙古库仑(辛亥腊月廿二/1912.2.9) —直隶张家口(壬子正月初四/1912.2.21)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 直隶/天津城



国内信函邮资3分

TIENTSIN CITY 初 正 壬 子



直隶天津城丑(壬子正月初四/1912.2.21) 一天津城子(壬子正月'不置日子')—北京

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 直隶/赤峰

日本明信片邮资1.5分



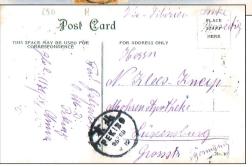


直隶赤峰(壬子正月初六/1912.2.23)

- 一直隶朝阳(壬子二月廿六)
- 一青州府(元年二月廿八)
- 一牛庄 (元年二月廿九)
- 一牛庄日本客邮局(29.2.12)
- —日本京都(大正43.3.6)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 直隶/长辛店





国际明信片邮资4分



直隶长辛店(壬子正月初八/1912.2.25) —北京(26 FEB 12) —Germany



— 壬子英汉文腰框日戳

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 直隶/大名府

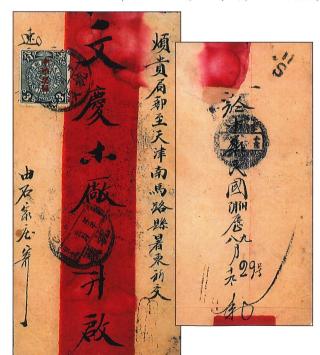
国内信函邮资3分



直隶大名府(壬子二月廿六) —河南某局(_二月廿七) —北京甲(元年二月廿八) 一汉口辛('不置年份'三月十二) 一大通(元年三月十四) 一徽州雨(_三月廿一) 安徽郑坑店('不置年份'三月廿二) ─繳州府甲(_四月 _)



年份"壬子"、月日公元制 直隶/枕头



国内信函邮资3分



直隶枕头(壬子九月廿九) 一天津城(__三十)

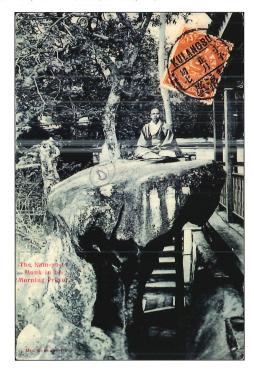


—— 壬子英汉文腰框日戳 —

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 福建/鼓浪屿

盖销明信片





福建鼓浪屿(壬子正月初七/1912.2.24)

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 湖北/汉口

国内信函 挂号 3分 5分

8分

(掉三分票2枚)



武昌府二(元年十二月二十) 一汉口甲(壬子十二月二十) 一北京丁(_ 十二月廿二) 一北京五(_ 十二月廿二)



年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 江西/饶州、景德镇

国内信函邮资3分



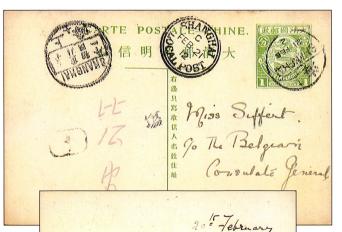
KINGTEHCHEN

江西贵溪(辛亥腊月廿七/1912.2.14) —江西安仁(辛亥腊月廿八/1912.2.15) —饶州(壬子正月初六/1912.2.23) —景德镇(壬子正月初九/1912.2.26)



年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 江苏/上海

102. B. W. Road



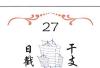
for the Washington Ball.

国内明信片邮资1分



I am sorry to have to postpone the Wedgesday Jymnastic Class To Monday, Lebruary 26 vecause the gymnasium is being used

江苏上海(21 FEB '2') ―上海七(壬子正月初四/1912.2.21) —上海工部书信馆 (FEB 2112)



年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 江苏/镇江



国内信函 3分 挂号 5分

CHINKIANG 正月

江苏东码头(壬子正月初七/1912.2.24) —镇江甲(壬子正月初七/1912.2.24) —天津(MAR 12)—天津城卯(元年三月)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 江苏/上海

国内信函邮资3分



上海邮政信箱二十二 一上海(壬子正月初八/1912.2.25) —杭州府(壬子正月初八/1912.2.25)



- 壬子英汉文腰框日戳·

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 江苏/南京城



国内信函 3分 挂号 5分 8分

(掉一分票1枚)

NANKING CITY

浙江绍兴府西(壬子正月初九/1912.2.26) 一上海乙('不置年份'二月廿七) 南京城丑(壬子二月廿八)—南京城子(元年二月廿八)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 东三省/牛庄

国内信函邮资3分



南府

东三省牛庄乙(壬子正月初七/1912.2.24) —天津(26 FEB 12)—济南(元年二月)

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 东三省/奉天



国内明信片邮资1分



东三省奉天二(壬子四月十八) —天津(元年四月十九) —天津城未(_四月十九)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 山西/汾州

蒙古及新疆寄各省 信函邮资6分



蒙古库仑(辛亥腊月十五/1912.2.2) —张家口(辛亥腊月廿六/1912.2.13) —汾州(壬子正月初三/1912.2.20) —三泉镇(壬子正月初四/1912.2.21)





— 壬子英汉文腰框日戳 -

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 山西/平遥县、太谷县



国内信函邮资3分

PINGYAOHSIEN 正 初 月



日期左读

山西平遥县(壬子正月初八/1912.2.25) —太谷县(壬子正月初九/1912.2.26)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 山西/代州晋

国内信函 3分 超重 3分 挂号 5分 11分

TAICHOW SHA 正月

山西宁远('不置年份'二月廿四) 一代州晋(壬子正月初九/1912.2.26) 一大同府('不置年份'二月廿六) 一忻州府('不置年份'二月廿八)



年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 山西/曲沃县



国内信函邮资3分



山西平阳(壬子正月十三日/1912.3.1) —某局(壬子正月十五/1912.3.3) —曲沃县(壬子正月十六/1912.3.4) —翼城关

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 山东/黄州、周村

国内明信片邮资1分

CHINGCHOWFU 初 正 壬 州 青

CHOWTSUN 製工 胥 季 村 周

山东青州(壬子正月初五/1912.2.22) —周村(壬子正月初五/1912.2.22)





年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 山东/博山



国内明信片邮资1分



山东博山(壬子正月初二/1912.2.19) —济南(壬子正月初三/1912.2.20) —北京甲('不置年份'二月廿二)

年份"壬子"、月日公元制 陕西/凉州府

 国内信函
 3分

 挂号
 5分

 8分



日期左读

陕西凉州府(壬子十月初五) —兰州(元年十月初八) —运城晋(元年十月十八) —绛州(元年十月十九) —山西苏村镇(元年十月廿二)



年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 四川/秀山、黔江县



国内信函邮资3分





湖南长沙(辛亥腊月六日/1912.1.24) 常德乙('不置年份' 腊月十七/1912.2.4) - 辰州 (辛亥腊月廿一/1912.2.8) 一秀山(壬子正月初二/1912.2.19) —黔江县(壬子正月初十/1912.2.27)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 四川/黔江县

国内信函邮资3分





四川黔江县(壬子正月十三/1912.3.1) 一湖北咸丰县(壬子三月三日) 一施南府('不置年份'三月初六)一宜昌(_三月十日)—湖南长沙

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 云南/云南府





国际信函 10分 <u>挂号 10分</u> 20分



云南云南府(壬子正月廿七/1912.3.15) —印度支那Haiphong(19 MARS)

年份"壬子"、月日中国历制 云南/个旧厂

国际明信片邮资4分 (误贴信函邮资10分)



Confirmation Color Standard Color St

云南个旧厂(壬子二月初二/1912.3.20) —河口(22 MAR 12)—Allemagne, France

本书实寄封所贴邮票及作者所藏信销票之各种戳型"壬子"日戳实物一览表

壬子单圈实线三格式日戳

福建省 (闽) 河南省 (豫) 湖南省 (湘) 江西省 (赣) 广西省 (桂)





英内





长沙, 年份居中



新淦



广东省(粤)



都斛



南堰





茶洞





江门



江门



深圳



四九



灵山



三多墟



横沥

山东省(鲁)





济宁



济宁



兖州



平阳



华阴

壬子双圈实线三格式日戳

安徽省(皖)



王村

福建省(闽) 湖南省(湘)



福州乙



宝庆

湖北省 (鄂)



咸丰县

广东省(粤)



琼州

云南省 (滇)



壬子全汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)



新城县



柯桥



沈师桥

直隶省(冀)



兴济



朝阳

甘肃省(甘)



通渭



三都

福建省 (闽)



马尾



光泽



江苏省(苏)



东码头



高资



苏州

广东省(粤)



康乐



广州府 日期左读



卢芭 日期左读



沙坦市 日期左读



三八



石龙 字钉倒置

东三省(东)



蜚克图

山西省(晋)



三泉镇

陕西省 (陕)



西京



西安



西安

新疆省(新)



迪化府 日期左读

云南省 (滇)



芷村



滇越第一段

壬子汉英文腰框日戳

福建省 (闽)



壬子英汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖)





黟县甲



大通



大通



徽州甲

浙江省(浙)



富阳县



杭州府



杭州府



绍兴府丙



绍兴府甲



菱湖

直隶省(冀)



北京成



天津城丑



张家口 日期倒置



赤峰



长辛店



秦皇岛



宣化府



天津城子 不置日子



大名府



枕头

江西省(赣)

福建省(闽)



鼓浪屿

湖北省 (界)



汉口甲



汉口甲

贵州省(黔)



普安厅



饶州



景德镇

江苏省(苏)



上海七



南京



上海



镇江甲



南京城丑



南京城甲



广东省(粤)



广州府 日期左读

蒙古省 (蒙)



库伦

东三省(东)



奉天二



牛庄乙

山西省(晋)



汾州



平遥县



代州晋



太谷县 日期左读



曲沃县

山东省(鲁)



博山



济南



周村



青州

陕西省 (陕)



凉州府 日期左读



秀山



四川省(川)

黔江县



黔江县

云南省 (滇)



云南府一



个旧厂

癸丑单圈实线三格式日戳

直隶省(冀)



上格地名 下格局名

湖南省 (湘)



地名左读

江西省 (赣)



陕西省 (陕)



广东省(粤)



















癸丑双圈实线三格式日戳

江西省(赣)





癸丑全汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖)



直隶省 (冀)

六月 癸丑 甘肃省(甘)



云南省 (滇)



癸丑英汉文腰框日戳

直隶省(冀)



湖北省 (鄂)



江苏省(苏)









四川省(川)

东三省(东)











癸丑英汉藏文大圆日戳

西藏省 (藏)



手份"癸丑"

直隶/顺德



国内信函邮资3分



上格地名 下格局名

直隶顺德(癸丑五月十八日)—天津城(五月十九日)

手份"癸丑" 陕西/纺镇



回执邮资5分



陕西坊镇(癸丑七月六日) 一同州府(二年七月初七) 一陕西西安府丙(二年七月初十) 一同州府(二年七月十二) 一陕西坊镇(癸丑七月十五)



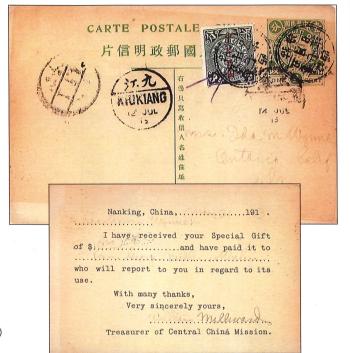
癸丑双圈实线三格式日戳

手份"癸丑" 江西/牯岭





江西牯岭(癸丑七月十一日) 一九江 (12 JUL 13)一上海 (14 JUL 13) —上海日本客邮局(14.7.13) —Calif., U.S.A.



争份"癸丑"

江西/牡岭

国际信函 10分 续重6分×4 24分 34分





江西牯岭(癸丑八月五日) —九江 (6 AUG 13) —上海 (8 AUG 13) —上海日本客邮局(8.8.13)—Mass., U.S.A. 年份"癸丑" 安徽/蚌埠



国内信函邮资3分



安徽蚌埠第柒号信箱 一安徽蚌埠(癸丑四月廿九)—北京

手份"癸丑" 直隶/保定府

北京東珠市口大街平樂園

国内信函邮资3分



直隶保定府(癸丑四月九日) 一北京(二年四月初九)





手份"癸丑"

湖北/汉口





湖北老河口(_ 九月初八) —汉口甲(癸丑九月十二) --上海



年份"癸丑" 江苏/上海

not delivered

国际信函邮资10分



上海七(癸丑十一月十八) 一上海甲(_ 十一月十八) —上海(19 NOV 13)

—法国客邮局(20 11 13)

—Singapore (1 DEC 1913) —Hong Kong (10 DEC 13)

—上海英国客邮局(DEC 15 13)

—上海工部间(DEC 16 13)

—上海工部间(JAN 20 14) 一上海(三年正月二十)





手份"癸丑"

东三省/哈尔滨

月

国内信函邮资3分



东三省哈尔滨甲(癸丑腊月十二) —北京甲(二年十二月十五)

手份"癸丑"

四川/梁山县



国内信函邮资3分

北京

際天门

和

Tes

光市中二條

#3 10



四川梁山县(癸丑八月廿二) 一万县(二年八月廿三) 一上海(4 SEP '14')





M. W. Brellinger.

国内明信片邮资1分



日期左读

四川重庆五-成都乙(癸丑九月廿八)

年份"癸丑" 西藏/察木多





西藏察木多(癸丑六月十五) 一成都甲(二年七月二十)



本书实寄封所贴邮票及作者所藏信销票之各种戳型"癸丑"日戳实物一览表

癸丑单圈实线三格式日戳

直隶省(冀)



顺德/东关 上格地名下格局名

湖南省(湘)



渣江, 地名左读

江西省 (赣)



许湾

陕西省 (陕)



坊镇

广东省(粤)



佛山





高明



高明



高明



陆屋







癸丑双圈实线三格式日戳

江西省(赣)



牯岭



牯岭



牯岭

癸丑全汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖)



直隶省(冀)



驼里



甘肃省(甘) 云南省(滇)



滇越第_段



癸丑英汉文腰框日戳

直隶省(冀)



保定府



上海七



上海丑



江苏省(苏)

上海七

四川省(川)



上海七

东三省(东)



哈尔滨一, 日期左读



哈尔滨甲



哈尔滨一

湖北省 (鄂)



汉口甲



梁山县



成都乙, 日期左读

癸丑英汉藏文大圆日戳

西藏省 (藏)



察木多



甲寅单圈实线三格式日戳

直隶省(冀)

江西省 (赣)

江苏省(苏) 陕西省(陕)













甲寅双圈实线三格式日戳

云南省(滇)



甲寅全汉文腰框日戳

直隶省(冀)

北河

廿 六 甲四 月 寅

口家張



甘肃省(甘)

江西省(赣)



山西省(晋)



甲寅汉英文腰框日戳

福建省(闽)



甲寅英汉文腰框日戳

直隶省(冀)

湖北省(鄂) 江西省(赣) 四川省(川) 云南省(滇)

PEKING 世五 甲 五月 寅 京乙北 PEKING サ 五 甲 六 月 寅 SUICHOW HUP 十二甲 一月寅 州 隋

NANCHANG サルド 中 月 東 SHUNKING 型 育 買 府慶順 SHIHP ING CHOW 初六甲八月寅 州屏石

乙卯单圈实线三格式日戳

广东省(粤)





江西省 (赣)





山西省(晋)



丙辰单圈实线三格式日戳 丁巳单圈实线三格式日戳

江西省 (赣)



江西省(赣)



辛酉单圈实线三格式日戳

江西省 (赣)



存疑待证日戳两款

丙辰单圈实线三格式日戳 丙辰英汉文腰框日戳

江西省 (赣)



山东省(鲁)



车份"甲寅"

直隶/西北乡



国内信函邮资3分



直隶西北乡(甲寅四月廿一日) 一直隶北京正(三年四月廿一)

年份"甲寅" 陕西/某局

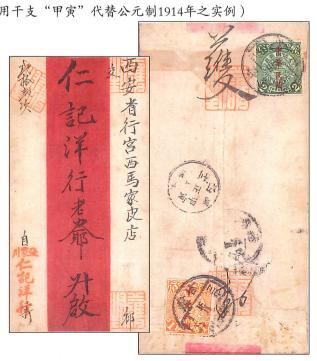
(中国历法癸丑年间却采用干支"甲寅"代替公元制1914年之实例)

国内信函邮资3分



这枚陕西某局使用的日戳, 月日为公 元制,但公元1914年1月12日为农历 十二月十七日 , 仍属癸丑年。相信当时只考虑以"甲寅"代替1914年而疏 忽了中国历制仍属癸丑。

甘肃张家川(三年"1914"正月初六) 一陕西西安某局(甲寅正月十二)





- 甲寅全汉文、英汉文腰框日戳。

手份"甲寅"

山西/三泉镇南

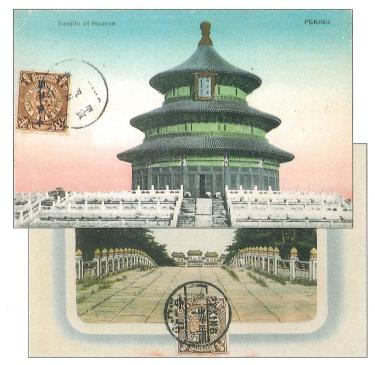


国内信函邮资3分



甘肃兰州府丙(三年六月初四) —兰州(三年六月九日) —山西三泉镇南(甲寅六月十一)

年份"甲寅" 直隶/北京



盖销明信片



北京乙(甲寅五月廿五)



北京乙(甲寅五月廿六)



年份"甲寅" 江西/南昌府

国内信函邮资3分



南昌府甲(甲寅七月廿八) 一大通(1 AUG 14) --徽州甲(三年八月初五) 一安徽王村(三年八月初六)



丰份"甲寅" 四川/顺庆府

国内信函邮资3分



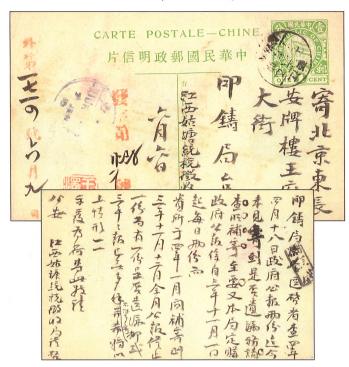
四川南部县(三年六月初三) --顺庆府(甲寅六月初五) 一万县(三年六月初八) 上海7(18 JUN 14)





手份"乙卯"

江西/大姑塘



国内明信片邮资1分



江西大姑塘(乙卯六月七日) 一九江(7 JUN 15) 一北京

手份"乙卯"

山西/汾州

国内信函邮资3分



山西三泉镇(四年六月廿七) —山西汾州(乙卯六月廿七) —太原府甲(四年六月廿八) —汉口(30 JUN 15) 长沙(四年七月二日)





本书实寄封所贴邮票及作者所藏信销票之各种戳型 "甲寅、乙卯、丙辰、辛酉"日戳实物一览表

甲寅单圈实线三格式日戳

直隶省(冀)



江苏省(苏)





江西省(赣)





南康府

陕西省 (陕)





甲寅双圈实线三格式日戳

云南省 (滇)

睢宁



北城

甲寅全汉文腰框日戳

直隶省(冀)



张家口(二)

甘肃省(甘)







永宁县

山西省 (晋)



三泉镇南

甲寅汉英文腰框日戳



厦门

甲寅英汉文腰框日戳

直隶省(冀)





北京乙











顺庆府

江西省 (赣)



南昌府甲

乙卯单圈实线三格式日戳

江西省(赣)





广东省(粤)



陆屋



陆屋





丙辰单圈实线三格式日戳 丁巳单圈实线三格式日戳 辛酉单圈实线三格式日戳

江西省 (赣)



新淦

江西省 (赣)





大姑塘

存疑待证日戳两款

丙辰单圈实线三格式日戳 丙辰英汉文腰框日戳

江西省(赣)



山东省(鲁)



壬子元年全汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖)



浙江省(浙)



江苏省(苏)

广东省(粤)



HWEICHOW)

州海

十三元壬 四月年子









壬子元年英汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖)

LUCHOW 十九元壬七月年子 州 瀘 湖北省 (鄂)

HANKOW 世 古 元 至子 口 漢 江苏省(苏)



陕西省 (陕)



四川省(川)

HANKOW

廿五 元 壬 月 年 子

JUNGCHANG 壬元十十 子年月四 日期左读 云南省 (滇)



元年壬子全汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)



直隶省 (冀)

元年壬子英汉文腰框日戳

云南省 (滇)



SHIHPINGCHOW + 七 至 元 九 月子 年 州 屏石

壬子二年英汉文腰框日戳

山东省(鲁)





癸丑二年全汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖)

| 接安 | 世二月年日 | 街長湖蕪 黎安 初七二年 村 大陽三 直隶省(冀)

隸直 世青三等五 州*易* 江苏省(苏)

熊江 世三月 里系江靖 新疆省(新)

疆新 初七二癸丑 片月年 田 府化迪

癸丑二年英汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖) 浙江省(浙)

东三省(东)

TUNKI 初七二癸 六月年丑 YUYAOFU 世六二癸 八月年丑 縣姚餘

SUNKIATAI 初正二癸 四月年丑 台家孫 NEWCHWANG 五二 癸 月年 丑

SINMINFU 二 癸 月 年 丑 府 民新 MOUKDEN 二癸 年丑 陽瀋

山东省(鲁)

POSHAN 廿五二癸 三月年丑 陕西省 (陕)

SHIHP INGCHOW 十二二癸

十二二癸四月年丑

云南省 (滇)

SHIHPINGCHOW 世二三癸 州屏石

四川省(川)

TZECHOW 十三二 癸丑 州資 CHENGTU 五二癸 月年丑 都_成 CHENGTU 癸二五廿 丑年月一 都成 日期左读

CHENGTU 世六二 癸 六月年 丑 都庭

二年癸丑全汉文腰框日戳

安徽省 (皖)

二年癸丑英汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)

LINANFU 世五癸二 四月丑年 府安臨 LINANFU 初八癸二 七月丑年 府安臨 陕西省 (陕)

甲寅三年全汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)

东三省(东)











甲寅三年英汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)



直隶省(冀)



四川省(川)



三年甲寅全汉文腰框日戳

四川省(川)



三年甲寅英汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖)



乙卯四年英汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)



LINANFU 十六 四 乙 八月 年 卯 府安 臨



- 壬子元年全汉文腰框日戳-

双年份"壬子元年" 安徽/池河

国内信函邮资3分



法 尽 京 漢 自之虚 南 路 縣 统 池 收 支處 河 鎮 BE di 缄 排

安徽池河(壬子元年三月廿九) --汉口

双年份"壬子元年" 江苏/高资



国内信函邮资3分



—江苏高资(壬子元年三月三十) —镇江(壬子元年三月三十) -直隶北京('不置年份'四月初五) 一天津(元年四月) 一天津城(___)



壬子元年全汉文腰框日戳-

双手份"壬子元年"

江苏/东码头



国内信函邮资3分



江苏东码头(壬子元年七月二十日) —镇江(元年七月) —江苏南京(元年七月) —天津(_JUL_) —天津城(___)

双手份"壬子元丰" 江苏/高资

国内明信片邮资1分



江苏高资(壬子元年九月初八) —镇江(8 SEP 12) —天津(11 SEP 12)—天津城





壬子元年英汉文腰框日戳

双年份"壬子元年" 安徽/徽州



国内信函邮资3分



苏州十九 --苏州甲(元年三月初五) 一大通(_ 三月初七) 一徽州乙(壬子元年三月十四)

双手份"壬子元年"

湖北/汉口

日本明信片1.5分 (溢贴一分)



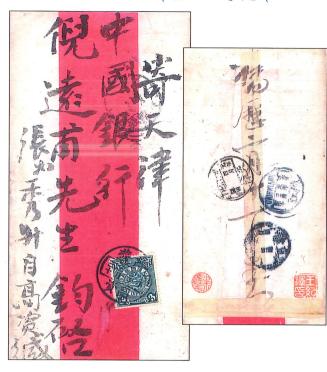
湖北汉口子(壬子元年五月廿三) —湖北汉口(30 MAY '9') 一上海(5 JUN 12) 上海日本客邮局(5.6.12) —Kobe, Japan (7.6.12)





壬子元年英汉文、元年壬子英汉文腰框日戳.

双手份"壬子元年" 江苏/镇江



国内信函邮资3分



一江苏高资(壬子元年三月三十) 一镇江(壬子元年三月三十) -直隶北京('不置年份'四月初五) 一天津(元年四月) 一天津城(___)

双年份"元年壬子" 云南/石屏州



国内信函 3分 挂号 5分 回执 5分 13分 (掉五分票1枚)

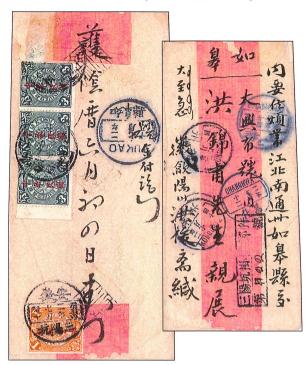


"壬子元年"四字左读

云南他郎 (元年七月十五日) 一石屏州(元年壬子七月十九) 一阿迷州(_ 七月廿一) ─河口(22 JUL 12) 一上海巴(元年八月初二)

癸丑二年全汉文腰框日戳-

双手份"癸丑二年" 安徽/三阳坑



国内信函 3分 挂号 5分 回执 5分 13分 (掉三分票1枚)

七月

安徽三阳坑(癸丑二年七月初十) 一昌化(二年七月十二) —杭州西(二年七月十四) —上海己(_七月十四) —如皋县(二年七月十八)

双年份"癸丑二年" 安徽/芜湖长街

国内信函邮资3分



芜湖二十七 一安徽芜湖长街(癸丑二年七月廿二) 一北囤林子(二年八月初五) -海伦府(二年八月初六)





癸丑二年全汉文腰框日戳-

双手份"癸丑二年"

直隶/易州

国内信函邮资3分





直隶天津城五(二年五月十九) 一直隶易州(癸丑二年五月廿一)

双手份"癸丑二年" 新疆/迪化府



疆新 初七二癸十月年丑 府化迪

新疆迪化府(癸丑二年七月初十) 一吐鲁番(二年七月十三)



- 癸丑二年英汉文腰框日戳

双年份"癸丑二年" 安徽/屯溪



国内信函邮资3分 (少贴一分)



浙江余姚县(癸丑二年六月廿八) 一绍兴府(二年六月月廿九) —桐庐(二年六月三十) 一徽州(二年七月初五) 一屯溪(癸丑二年七月初六) 一安徽际村街(二年七月初八)

双手份"癸丑二年"

浙江/余姚县

国内信函邮资3分 (少贴一分)



浙江余姚县(癸丑二年六月廿八) 一绍兴府(二年六月月廿九) 一桐庐 (二年六月三十) 一徽州(二年七月初五) 一屯溪(癸丑二年七月初六) 一安徽际村街(二年七月初八)



癸丑二年英汉文腰框目戳-

双手份"癸丑二年" 东三省/孙家台

(中国历法壬子年间却采用干支"癸丑"代替公元制1913年之实例)

日本明信片邮资1.5分



这枚日戳采用双年份, 但公 元1913年1月4日为农历十一月 二十七日 , 中国历制仍是壬子 年,两者的组合便产生了矛盾。

CARTE POSTALE-CHINE 信明政郵國民華中

东三省西丰县(二年"1913"正月初三) -孙家台(癸丑二年正月初四)-日本神户市

双手份"癸丑二年"

山东/山博



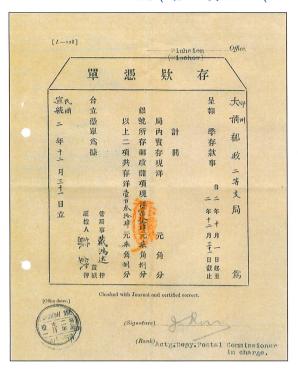
国际明信片邮资4分



山东博山(癸丑二年五月廿三) 一济南(23 MAY 13) —奉天 (26 MAY 13) —Germany

癸丑二年英汉文、二年癸丑英汉文腰框日戳

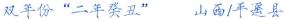
双手份"癸丑二年"



陕西/邠州

存款凭单 PINCHOW SHE 二癸年丑 士月

陕西邠州 (癸丑二年十二月卅一)





"癸丑二年"四字左读

直隶北京五十信箱 -北京+=(_ 七月廿八) -榆次县甲(二年七月三十) —平遥县(二年癸丑七月卅一) —山西张兰("元"改"二"年八月一日)





甲寅三年英汉文、三年甲寅全汉文腰框日戳-

双份年"甲寅三年"

四川/中江县



国际明信片邮资4分



四川绵竹县(三年九月廿四) 一中江县(甲寅三年九月)

一万县(3 OCT 14)

一汉口(9 OCT '7')

—上海(12 OCT 14)

-Surrey, England

双份年"三年甲寅" 四川/石泉县

国际信函邮资10分



"甲寅三年"四字左读

四川石泉县(三年甲寅十月十四) 一中江县(民国三年十月十七) -万县(三年十月廿三) —上海 (3 NOV 14) -Surrey, England





- 三年甲寅英汉文腰框日戳 -

双份年"三年甲寅"

安徽/徽州

国内信函邮资3分



"甲寅三年"四字左读

一江苏木渎(三年二月初六) 一苏州(6 FEB 14) 一大通(9 FEB 14) 一徽州(三年甲寅二月十二) 一安徽呈村降邮政代办



1912年至1921年春节、元旦、除夕农历与新历对照简表			
农 历	新历	新历	农历
任 至 至 至 至 至 至 至 至 五 五 五 五 五 五 五 五 五 五 五 五 五	1912年2月18日 1913年2月5日 1913年2月6日 1914年1月25日 1914年1月26日 1915年2月13日 1915年2月14日 1916年2月3日 1916年2月4日 1917年1月22日 1917年1月23日 1918年2月10日 1918年2月11日 1919年1月31日 1919年2月1日 1920年2月1日 1920年2月19日 1920年2月19日 1921年2月7日 1921年2月8日 1922年1月27日	1912年1月1日 1912年12月31日 1913年1月1日 1913年12月31日 1914年1月1日 1914年12月31日 1915年1月1日 1915年12月31日 1916年1月1日 1916年12月31日 1917年1月1日 1917年1月1日 1918年1月1日 1918年1月1日 1919年1月1日 1919年1月1日 1919年1月1日 1920年1月1日 1920年1月1日 1921年1月1日	辛壬壬癸癸甲甲乙乙丙丙丁丁戊戊己己庚庚辛亥子子丑丑寅寅卯卯辰辰巳巳午午未未申申一月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月

本书实寄封所贴邮票及作者所藏信销票之各种戳型双年份日戳实物一览表

壬子元年全汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)

安徽省(皖)





广东省(粤)



开建 日期左读

江苏省(苏)



上海





湖北省 (鄂)



东码头

壬子元年英汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖)

陕西省 (陕)

邠州



徽州乙



泸州



汉口子



汉口

江苏省(苏)



镇江

四川省(川)



荣昌 日期左读

云南省(滇)



老雅滩

元年壬子全汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)



洛舍镇



永宁城 日期左读

元年壬子英汉文腰框日戳

云南省 (滇)



石屏州



石屏州

壬子二年英汉文腰框日戳

山东省(鲁)



博山

癸丑二年全汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖)



三阳坑

直隶省(冀)

江苏省(苏)

新疆省(新)







-4 -- 2

癸丑二年英汉文腰框日戳

安徽省 (皖)



屯溪

浙江省(浙)



余姚县

山东省(鲁)



博山

东三省(东)



孙家台



牛庄乙



新民府



沈阳

四川省(川)



资州



成都二十



成都乙 日期左读

云南省 (滇)



成都庚

陕西省 (陕)



邠州



石屏州



石屏州

二年癸丑全汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖



五城

二年癸丑英汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)



临安府



临安府

陕西省 (陕)



平遥县

甲寅三年全汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)



王江泾



五乡碶 东三省 (东)



五乡碶



东清第一段四



东清第一段四

甲寅三年英汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)



临安府

直隶省(冀)



宣化原

四川省(川)



中江县

三年甲寅全汉文腰框日戳

四川省(川)



石泉县

三年甲寅英汉文腰框日戳

安徽省(皖)



徽州

乙卯四年英汉文腰框日戳

浙江省(浙)



临安府



临安府

Yen Ping Sei, Stephen

(I) PREAMBLE

Since time immemorial Chinese people had adopted lunar year calendar which is shorter than solar calendar by a few days each year and this difference is adjusted by the insertion of an additional intercalary month every two to three years. Even after the introduction and development of western culture in China, lunar calendar was still preferred because it gives important guidance as when to sow seeds and reap harvest both were vital to an agricultural country like China. Each lunar year is represented by a celestial stem at top and a horary character below, both of them symbolizes the five elements of wood, fire, earth, metal and water in their yin and yang states and the 10 celestial stems and 12 horary characters evolve into 60 different combinations each denoting a particular year, and when the list is exhausted, it starts afresh on a revolving basis.

When Mr. Robert Hart founded the Imperial Chinese Post which began to operate in February 1897, he ordered Dollar Chops from Japan, and in an effort to please the Emperor, regal year was used in this dater. Later on he realized that the Chinese people habitually used lunar year daters and he knew very well that the chief competitor of Chinese Imperial Post, the Min Xin Ju used lunar year daters to record time of receipt and delivery which had widely been accepted by general populace. With the vast expansion of Chinese Imperial Post from 1900 onwards when sub-office extended even to rural districts, the time has come to adopt a standard lunar year dater on domestic mail to compete with Min Xin Ju and to win over people's trust when small 23mm diameter three segment type Domestic Daters were ordered from Japan, to be used by various post offices in March 1904.

Initially there was this classification, substantiated by prolonged observation only that double circle lunar year daters were used from higher ranking post offices and single circle types used from lower ranking post offices or even postal agencies. As time progressed and sub-offices began to extend far and wide, the 23mm dater did not have room for evolution when larger 28mm central box type dater began to be adopted around March 1906, soon followed by bilingual type with Chinese at top and English below in October of same year with another bilingual type with English at top and Chinese below around the end of same year.

The central box type daters were more spacious to allow evolution, and most of which happened in the lowest segment when numerals had been inserted to denote sub-offices, celestial stems to classify various business aspects of postal service, horary characters or single Chinese character to denote sub-offices. At top segment, there were two forms of evolution, one was the inclusion of provincial abbreviation and this was necessary to differentiate two or more post offices from different provinces having identical Romanized pronunciations, the second was the arrangement of long names in two rows or have them arranged around the circumference. In the middle segment intended for year month and date, an additional column was added at left to denote hour, which later developed into characters to denote collection and dispatch beats and single English alphabets had sometimes been included for purposes still not yet known.

Lunar Year daters had been used for almost eight years and on October 10, 1911 Wuchang Revolution broke out, followed by concerted efforts within China to overthrow the corrupt and inept Qing Government. On January 1 1912 revolutionary forces united under the leadership of

Dr. Sun Yat Sen who proclaimed the founding of Zhong Hua Min Guo (The Republic) and on February 14 the Qing Emperor (still a boy at that time) announced abdication to throne. Dr. Sun ordered that the year in all official documents to be changed to Min Guo reckoning, i.e. Yuan Nian (元年) for 1912 and Er Nian (二年) for 1913 and so forth with month and date in common era reckoning. At this point in time, the days for lunar daters are numbered but it still took almost 4 years to eradicate a dater which had been used for over 8 years. Commencing from 1915 lunar year daters had virtually disappeared and the few examples after 1915, if genuine, are precious philatelic gems.

An unexpected evolution took place in early days of Zhong Hua Min Guo when a few post offices used both lunar year and year in Min Guo reckoning in their daters, giving rise to this rare breed of dual year daters. Another interesting and yet invisible evolution was the adoption of month and day in common era reckoning even though retaining lunar year in the dater. The purpose of this book is to study the continued use of lunar year daters during 1912-1921 and to record their evolutions if any during this extended period of use.

(II) LUNAR YEAR DATERS OF 1912-1921

(A) REN ZI 壬子 Daters Of 1912

A sketch of all available Ren Zi daters in my collection are condensed and appear in pages 1-3, followed by covers and cards in pages 4-41 inclusive, illustrating 108 examples with slight duplication, followed by covers, postal stationery cards and picture postcards etc. in the following order.

(1) Single Circle Three Segment Chinese Language Type

Five available covers and two postal stationery card on pages 4-7 exhibited this type lunar year dater from Hunan, Kwantung, Shantung and Shansi Provinces, the Changsha and Yenchow daters adopted month and day in common era reckoning whilst the rest still used lunar month and day. These are supplemented by 16 more examples on pieces or loose stamps covering Fukien, Honan, Kiangsi, Kwangsi and Shensi Provinces as well, illustrated in pages 36. Kwantung Province came out on top with usages from 11 different sub-offices whilst less than 3 examples are available from other provinces. The Changsha dater from Hunan Province had the added attraction when Ren Zi was placed in the middle between month (right) and day (left). Also examples from Kwangsi and Shensi Provinces are particularly scarce.







(2) Double Circle Three Segment Chinese Language Type

Only three exampls are available on 2 covers and a postal stationery card on pages 7-8, respectively from Anhwei, Hunan and Hupeh Provinces, all of them adopted common era reckoning for month and day. The registered Anhwei cover to Kiangsu recorded eight clear cancelations on cover back, indicating detailed routing from Wangtsun (王村) to Anfeng (安丰) of Kiangsu Province. Three more examples on loose stamps recorded usages from Fukien, Kwantung and Yunnan Provinces on page 37 and the one from Foochow with inclusion of celestial stem Yi (乙) at lowest segment and another type from Tengyueh of Yunnan Province are







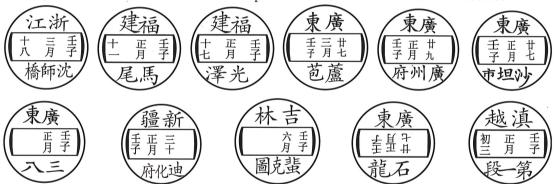


quite scarce.

(3) Central Box Chinese Language Type

Fifteen available examples on 12 covers and 3 postal stationery cards are illustrated in pages 9-16, only five of which adopted month and date in common era reckoning, i.e. Tungwei (p.11), Sandu (p.11), Kaotze (p.12) and Soochow (p.13). Year slug Ren Zi were all placed in its proper position at right on all 15 items. Of particular interest are (a) an acknowledgement of receipt red band cover from Tungwei of Kansu Province to Shensi p.11, (b) printed matter cover from Honglok of Kwantung Province to U.S.A. in page 13, (c) a much redirected incoming cover from Germany via Siberia and Peking in p.14, redirected to Sian but subsequently undelivered and ended in Return Letter Office and (d) an acknowledgement of receipt cover from Chihtsun of Yunnan Province to Hanoi p.16 when Chinese language dater was supplemented by all English registration handstamp.

The additional 11 postmarks in pages 37-38 revealed that Ren Zi (a) had been used from Mamoi and Kwangtseh of Fukien Province, (b) year slug placed at left on four example both from Kwantung Province and from Tihwa of Sinkiang Province (c) was used also from Kirin Province, (d) year/month/date inverted in an example from Sheklung of Kwantung Province and (e) even used on Yunnan-Vietnam First Section train post office and Chihtsun in Yunnan Province.



(4) Central Box Bilingual Chinese-English Language Type

Only one example from 鼓浪屿/Kulangsu (Fukien Province) is available, it canceled Chinese Imperial Post 4c stamp on a post card to Germany via Amoy and Shanghai in p.16.



(5) Central Box Bilingual English-Chinese Language Type

Majority of Ren Zi daters recorded to date belonged to this type, with profuse examples on covers, postal stationery cards or post cards, illustrated on pages 17-35 based on which, the following interesting classifications can be worked out:

(a) Celestial stem appeared on eight items as follows: 甲 (Ihsien p.17, Hweichow p.19, Shaohingfu p.21, Hankow p.26, and Chinkiang p.28), 乙 (Hweichow p.17 and Newchwang p.29),



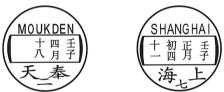
丙 (Shaohingfu p.20).



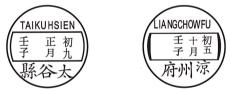
(b) Horary characters to indicate branch office were also recorded on four examples: 子 (Tientsin City p.23), 丑 (Tientsin City p.23 and Nanking City p.29), 戌(Peking p.22).



(c) Chinese numerals to indicate branch offices appeared on two items: 二 (Moukden p.30), 七 (Shanghai p.27).



(d) Year placed at left: Taikuhsien p.31, Liangchowfu p.33.



(e) English or Chinese name included "Fu and/or府": 杭州府 p.19 & 20, Shaohingfu 绍兴府 p.20-21, Tamingfu 大名府 p.25, Chingchowfu 青州 p.32, Liangchowfu 凉州府 p.33, Yunnanfu 云南府p.35.



(f) English or Chinese name included "Hsien and/or县": Ihsien黟县 p.17, Fuyanghsien富阳县 p.19, Pingyaohsie平遥县 p.31, Taikuhsien太谷县 p.31, Kuwo曲沃县 p.32 and Kienkiang 黔江县 p.34.



(g) Cross the year items (posted in Xin Hai辛亥, arrived in Ren Zi壬子): Tatung/Hweichow p.17, Kweiki/Ihsien p.17, Urga/Fenchow p.30, Changsha/Kienkiang p.34.



(h) Provincial abbreviation included: Taichow SHA 代州晋 p.31.



- (i) Registered items: Szechwan p.18, Hankow (Hupeh) p.18, Wangtsun (Anhwei) p.19, Shaohingfu (Kiangsu) p.20, Chinwangtao (Chihli) p.22, Wuchang (Hupeh) p.26, Tungmatau (Kiangsu) p.28, Shaohingfu (Kiangsu) p.29, Ningyuan (Shansi) p.31, Liangchowfu (Kansu) p.33, Yunnanfu (Yunnan) p.35.
- (j) Two or more Ren Zi daters on same item: 饶州/景德镇/黟县 p.17、王村/徽州 p.19、 新城县/富阳县/杭州府 p.19、上海/杭州府 p.20、绍兴府/南京城 p.20、绍兴府/西安 p.21、天津城里/天津城子 p.23、赤峰/朝阳 p.24、东码头/镇江 p.28、上海/杭州府 p.28、绍兴府/南京城 p.29、汾州/三泉镇 p.30、平遥县/太谷县 p.31、平阳/某局/曲沃县 p.32、青州/周村 p.32、博山/济南 p.33、秀山/黔江县 p.34、黔江县/咸丰县 p.34.
- (k) Year/month/date inverted in central panel: Kalgan p.23. It the same had been inserted properly, Ren Zi would appear on the left hand side.





(1) Premature change of lunar year slug

Quite a number of examples can be found here but the Chinwangtao dater Ren Zi Second Month Ninth Day on cover in page 22 attracts particular attention. If the actual date was February 9 1912, then the correct representation should be Xin Hai Twelveth Month Twenty Second Day. Alternatively if the actual day was the ninth day in second lunar month of year Ren Zi, it would be April 9, 1912 which is in apparent contradiction with other daters on the cover. This is a case of premature change over of month and date in common era reckoning whilst the yuan nian slug was still not yet available and the lunar year slug Ren Zi was used instead, resulting in this anomaly.



Come to think of it, this reminds me of a bitter experience twenty five years ago when I came across a cover canceled Ren Zi Er Nian (壬子二年) dater and without full reference to the lunar year calendar, I rejected it as a fabrication but come to regret the incredible encounter which I have squandered because of insufficient knowledge base. Ren Zi Er Nian dater could be the correct "dual year" dater for 36 days from January 1 1913 (壬子腊月廿四) to February 5 (壬子腊月三十) when the lunar year was still Ren Zi but it was Er Nian or second year of the Republic commencing from January 1 1913!

Many other items reflect interesting features other than postmarks, (a) the lower cover in page 20 was addressed to Dr. Sun Yat Sen by a civilian in Shaohingfu; (b) the lower cover in page 22 was addressed locally in Peking to a recipient living in a narrow cul-de-sac known as Veterinary Huang Hutung (黄兽医胡同), (c) Ren Zi daters had been recorded on the third issue postal stationery card illustrated in page 24, (d) the postal stationery card in page 24 was addressed to Japan when 1.5 cents postage was applicable, (e) the cross year cover in page 30 originated from Urga in Mongolia which also carried Min Xin Ju marking, evidencing that certain section of the journey could have been delivered by Min Xin Ju, (f) the upper cover in page 31 was dropped into letter box of Pingyaohsien when a square type handstamp that the same was taken out from letter box, (g) the upper registered cover in page 35 originated from Yunnanfu and addressed to a newspaper in Haiphong.

With the addition of examples from loose stamps, this type of Ren Zi daters can now be sampled according to their provinces: Anhwei (5), Chekiang (6), Chihli (9), Fukien (1), Hupeh (2), Kweichow (1), Kiangsi (2), Kiangsu (6), Kwantung (1), Mongolia (1), Northeast Provinces (2), Shansi (4), Shantung (4), Shensi (1), Szechwan (3) and Yunnan (2) on pages 37-39 inclusive. Of special interest is the Puanfu (普安府) example from Kweichow, the Nanking City example with year placed at left and with additional collecting beat Third Beat (三次) at right, and the Urga example reminded me of yet another unforgettable memory: an excellent example on a nice looking red band cover eluded me twice in the past 30 years, it appeared twice at auctions but on both occasions some other serious distractions occupied my mind and come to think of it, perhaps this loner did not wish to join my collection where so many members of its kindred are present?

(B) GUI CHOU 癸丑 Daters Of 1913

Of the twelve examples listed in pages 44-49, two originated from Kuling of Kiangsi Province, nevertheless, its usage on postal stationery card (p.45) is still very scarce so is the overweight cover to U.S.A. in page 45 when 34 cents postage had been paid, indicating 5 weight units (80-100g) with calculation as follows: international letter rate (20g) 10c, additional 20g units @



 $6c \times 4=34c$. The most attractive item is the registered cover from Chabdo to Chengtu in page 49, with stamps canceled by "dollar chop" type trilingual lunar year dater, a unique type of lunar year dater not commonly seen, not even in world renowned collections with Tibet as theme subject.

Gui Chou daters had been recorded in five different types: (a) thick single circle three segment type from Shuntak of Chihli Province (p.44), (b) single circle three segment type from Fangchen of Shensi Province (p.44), (c) double circle three segment type from Kuling (p.45), (d) central box Chinese language type from Pangfow of Anhwei Province in page 46, (e) central box bilingual English-Chinese language type from Paotingfu (p.46) and Hankow (p.47), Shanghai (p.47), Harbin (p.48), Liangshan (p.48) and Chengtu (p.49), the last named Chengtu type with year slug placed at left, and (f) irregular "dollar chop" type from Chabdo of Tibet Province in page 49, this dater is essentially a three segment Chinese type lunar year dater within an outer double circle containing English and Tibetan inscriptions arranged at top and bottom respectively.



Supplemental information from pieces and loose stamps arranged according to types appearing in pages 50-51 exhibited a wide range of interesting items, (a) eleven single circle examples are added, nine from Kwantung province, one example each from Hunan and Kiangsi, (b) there is no addition to the double circle types, (c) 3 examples of Chinese language, of particular interest is the Kansu dater on junk 1/2c stamp and another used on the Yunnan-Vietnam train post office, and (d) 5 duplicate examples of central box English/ Chinese language types from Shanghai and Harbin (including one with year place at left).



(C) JIA YIN 甲寅 Daters Of 1914

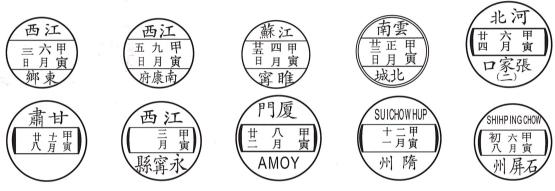
As the years progressed, more and more post offices, sub-offices and branch offices adopted regular dater with year in Min Guo reckoning, and with my 30 years' effort I can only assemble six covers or cards with Jia Yin dater shown in pages 54-56: one single circle three segment types from Chihli Province and another from Shensi Province, a central box Chinese language type from Sanchuanchen of Shansi Province, with an additional Chinese character 南 (south) at lowest segment, perhaps to indicate its southern branch office, three central box English-Chinese



language types from Peking, Nanchang and Shunking. A beautiful looking Jia Yin red band cover from Tihwa appeared in auction catalogues of the Republic of China, but the prohibitive reserve price turned me off.



Ten added examples from pieces and loose stamps in pages 58-59 save the day adding useful information: (a) 4 examples of single circle three segment types, 3 from Kiangsi province, one each from Kiangsu and Shensi Provinces the latter with non matching lunar year Jia Yin and month/day in common era reckoning, (b) a double circle three segment type from Yunnan Province, (c) three Chinese language types from Kalgan of Chihli Province, Kansu province and Yungninghsien of Kiangsi Province, (d) an Amoy example is in the rare central box Chinese-English language type, and (e) two central box English/Chinese language type from Shihpingchow and Suichow of Hupeh Province, the latter with added provincial abbreviation HUP at top segment.



(D) YI MAO 乙卯 Daters Of 1915

For all practical purposes, 1915 is the high threshold beyond which lunar year daters found it difficult to cross. Fenchow of Shansi Province is known for its Yi Mao dater just as Kuling for its Gui Chou dater and the single circle three segment type Fenchow dater appears as receiving dater on a cover in page 57. The Flag type 1 cent postal stationery card in page 57, is the item which I treasure the most in this collection, it originated from Taikutong in Kiangsi Province addressed to Peking. Three more examples are recorded on loose stamps, from Kwantung (2) and Kiangsi (1) Provinces. One observation is quite obvious all Yi Mao daters in this book are single circle three segment types from lower class sub-offices.



(E) BING CHEN丙辰(1916), DING SI丁巳(1917) & XIN YOU辛酉 (1921) Daters

Two genuine examples of Bing Chen daters from Kiangsi and another dubious example from Tsinan of Shantung Provinces are included here for readers' reference in page 59. Personally I haven't come across any example on cover or card, even though early philatelic literature recorded their presence and went on to explain that these had been used from post offices who



refused to adopt Yuan Nian dater of the Hung Hsien Empire. There are several covers in my Hung Hsien collection when the senders annotated year of dispatch as Bing Chen instead of Hung Hsien Yuan Nian. Perhaps this gave inspiration to fabricators to create Bing Chen daters to meet the demand from postmark hunters?

The Ding Si dater on junk 5c wins some respect even though I still doubt its authenticity. Of the twelve months available, the seventh month (July) appeared on the dater and this matched perfectly with the story that Marshal Chang Shun restored Emperor Pu Yi to throne in Peking for a period of 12 days from July 1 to July 12 1917 when lunar year dater had been re-used with year Ding Si for 1917 but month and day in common era reckoning.

Xin You dater on junk 3c stamp had a story to tell. During my 30 years' philatelic life, I had selected postmarks from 150,000 Chinese Imperial Post Waterlow Dragons and almost an equal amount of Junk and Reaper stamps. This stamp was included in a large lot with 6,000 Waterlow dragons and 40,000 junk stamps and it was picked out on the last day of selection because I prefer to work with 1c, 4c, 5c and 8c stamps all of which with bright colours so that postmarks are easily recognizable. Even though I was extremely tired at that time, I could easily disregard one of the 40,000 attached to the bottom of another 3c stamp, but diligence turned into patience when I detached this stamp carefully and noticed the character 西. With another good look, the misplaced 辛was spotted at top and in combination, the year 辛酉 was ascertained when I exclaimed loudly from sheer joy, scaring the whole family to see what befell me. What an incredible finale to my lunar year collection, earned in the hard but sweet way?











(III) DUAL YEAR DATERS OF 1912-1915

(A) REN ZI YUAN NIAN壬子元年 & YUAN NIAN REN ZI元年壬子 Daters Of 1912

Since there was only specific instruction to note the year in Min Guo reckoning on all public documents, there was no official ban on lunar year daters when some individual postmasters of various post offices still preferred to include the lunar year in regular dater alongside year in Min Guo reckoning, resulting in this rare breed of dual year daters. Eight examples on covers/cards had been illustrated on pages 63-66, four of which are Chinese language type and another four English/Chinese type. Of particular mention is the Shihpingchow dater which placed Yuan Nian before Ren Zi, this is the rarer type and there is no comparable example from other Chinese language type on piece or loose stamps.

Chinese language central box type dual year dater of 1912









English/Chinese central box type dual year dater of 1912











Twelve other examples on pieces and loose stamps provided supplemental information and revealed that post offices from many other provinces also adopted this type dual year daters. Five items are worthy of special introduction: (1) Ren Zi Er Nian dater of Pokshan. This is the rarest type of dual year dater when on January 1 1913, Min Guo crossed the threshold of Yuan Nian into Er Nian but the lunar year Ren Zi lasted until February 6, 1913 and so for a period of 36 days from January 1 to February 5, the correct dual year dater becomes Ren Zi Er Nian as shown in an example from Pokshan of Shantung Province. Theoretically, this could occur in later years so as to produce Gui Chou San Nian or Jia Yin Si Nian but such daters had not been recorded so far. (2) The Pinchow dater included abbreviation of province at top segment when SHE was included to indicate Shensi Province. (3) Dual dater used by Shanghai Ningpo Railway Post Office is also a rare type when six Chinese character were arranged in a special way in top segment and (4) both dual year notations had been placed at left in an example from Kwantung Province. And (5) Yuan Nian place before Ren Zi in an example from Chekiang Province.



(B) GUI CHOU ER NIAN癸丑二年 & ER NIAN GUI CHOU 二年癸丑 Daters Of 1913

Dual year daters continued to thrive in 1913 and 10 examples had been recorded on 7 covers 2 postal stationery cards and 1 postal record in pages 67-71, and with the exception of Pokshan and Pinchow, the other 8 post offices did not have an earlier record of dual year daters in 1912. Again Chinese language and English/ Chinese language type daters are evenly matched in numbers with four items worthy of special notice: (1) Sunkiatai type again illustrated incorrect dual year Gui Chou Er Nien with month/day in common era reckoning, the correct representation should have been Ren Zi Er Nien, (2) Pinchow dater continued to include SHE in upper segment, (3) Tihwa dual year type comes as a complete surprise, because it had been known that Yuan Nian and Ren Zi types had been used in 1912, why did Tihwa Post Office adopt the dual year dater in 1913? (4) Pingyaohsien dater is the rarer type with Er Nian placed before Gui Chou in the middle segment.





Thirteen additional examples appear on pieces and loose stamps, only 2 Chinese language types and 11 English/Chinese type and, many items included celestial stem or Chinese numerals at lowest segment to indicate business nature or sub-offices and two examples both from Linanfu are the rarer Er Nian Gui Chou type.



(C) JIA YIN SAN NIAN甲寅三年 & SAN NIAN JIA YIN三年甲寅 Daters of 1914

After two years of acclimatization, year in Min Guo reckoning began to be accepted by general public and dual year daters became obsolete and were only adopted by a handful of post offices, only three examples on cover or postal stationery cards had been recorded here, classified into three different types: (1) Chinese language type San Nian Jia Yin dater from Shihchuanhsien of Szechwan Province p.72, (2) English/Chinese language type Jia Yin San Nian dater from Chungkianghsien p.72 and (3) English/Chinese language type San Nian Jia Yin type from Hweichow p.73.

Seven additions appear on pieces and loose stamps in pages 76-77, including three Chinese language types from Chekiang Province and two Dong Qing First Section daters used on traveling post offices of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Northeast provinces and 3 English/Chinese type, 2 from Linganfu and the other from Suanhwa.



(D) YI MAO SI NIAN 乙卯四年 Daters of 1915 ·

Only Linanfu dual year daters of 1915 had been recorded on piece, one used in March and the other in June, both in page 77.







(IV) EPILOGUE

The dual year dater items are true gems among my collections, painstakingly assembled with over thirty years constant vigilant effort resulting in 21 covers/cards, supplemented by pieces and loose stamps which can be grouped into a mere one frame exhibit. I cannot think of another one frame exhibit which requires comparable efforts. There are two examples in this book where lunar year slug had prematurely been changed before the year which it represented actually began. Two other dual year dater examples give us a lesson to correct our deep rooted misconception of lunar year: Ren Zi is not exactly equivalent to 1912 (Yuan Nian) nor Gui Chou for 1913 (Er Nian).

p.22 秦皇岛壬子二月初九dater should be amended to read辛亥腊月廿二or元年二月初九



p.54 陕西甲寅正月十二 dater should be amended to read癸丑腊月十七 or三年正月十二



p.70 孙家台癸丑二年正月初四 dater should be amended to read 壬子二年正月初四 because on Jan. 4 1913 the lunar year was still Ren Zi.



p.75 illustrates the correct 博山壬子二年正月初五dater when Min Guo Er Nien started on Jan. 1 1913 but lunar year Ren Zi lasted until Feb. 5, 1913.



As I have mentioned in my earlier books or philatelic literature, lunar year daters were my first love, I am delighted to have studied this dater in detail for over thirty years and the time for sharing has now come; readers please be on the look out for my future book on "Lunar Year Daters Used In Chinese Imperial Post Period" when the origin, expansion and evolution of this magnificent dater were studied in great detail with profuse illustrative examples.

Some of you may perhaps wonder about the purpose of this explanatory article in English since only those who can read Chinese might take interest in lunar year daters, well, you are in



for a big surprise: please read the attached article by my friend Mr. Jozef Wagemakers from the Netherlands and you'll understand that philatelists all over the world have shown keen interest and are simultaneously conducting in depth study in this subject and on this happy note I conclude the book with my own opinion of lunar year daters: "A thing of beauty, a joy forever".

Hong Kong, March, 2010

LATE USE OF YI MAO AND BING CHEN LUNAR DATERS

Jozef Wagemakers

Yi Mao daters are well known on the single circle three segment type cancel but on other type of cancels Yi Mao is rare. Paishuichen (白水镇), a small agency near Kwangchang in Jiangxi

province did use a Central Box Chinese Language type cancel with Yi Mao in the latter part of 1915. Examples from the 10th, 11th and 12th month are known.

Obviously there was no rush to start using the Hong Xian dater and for the early part of January 1916 the cancel was used with Bing Chen for year.









This lasted until the 21st, on this same day the Hong Xian dater was introduced. For the next 2 months this year slug stayed to be replaced in early April not by a return to Bing Chen but by the normal 5th year slug.

In another part of Jiangxi province, the small town of Sinkan (新淦), a third class office,

started to use Bing Chen daters right after the Hong Xian period. Daters are known between 4 4 and 20 10 Bing Chen. In late October 1916 Sinkan replaced this cancel with a Central Box Bilingual English-Chinese Language type, this time with the normal 5th

year slug. This last type is known from 24 10 1916. For some seven months Sinkan did use the Bing Chen dater, a very late use of the lunar year type.

















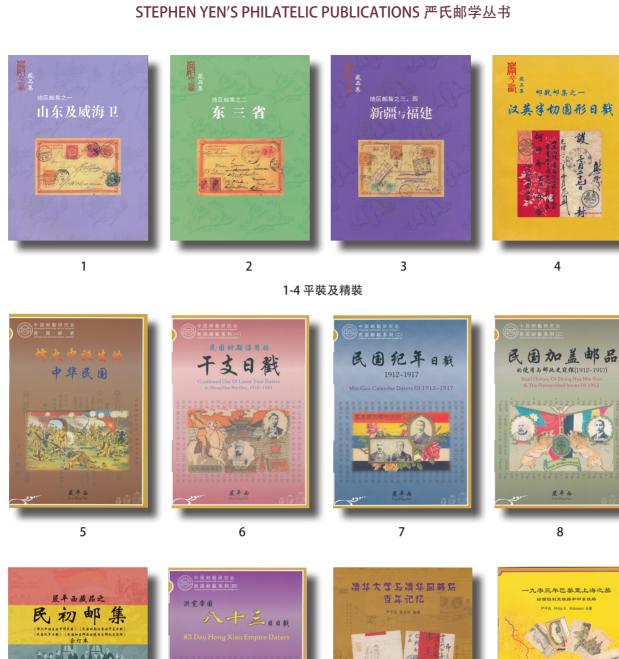
迟用的乙卯和丙辰干支日戳

单圈三格式的乙卯干支日戳对邮友来说已是耳熟能详,但是其他类型的乙卯日戳甚为罕见。江西省广昌附近名为白水镇的邮政代办所在1915下半年时曾采用腰框型全汉文乙卯干支日戳,上列是十月、冬月和腊月使用实例。

到了1916年一月份,时值洪宪元年,白水镇并无急於转换洪宪帝国日戳而继续采用丙辰干支日戳至正月廿一日,翌日(廿二日)开始,戳内年份以(洪宪)元年替代了丙辰用至四月初,在洪宪帝国结束後并无沿用丙辰干支日戳而改用正规的(民国)五年日戳。

在江西省的另一端,一个名为新淦的三等邮局在洪宪帝国结束後开始采用单圈三格式 丙辰干支日戳,自4月4日用至10月20日,并在10月下旬改用腰箱型英汉文日戳并以(民国) 五年代替丙辰,最早使用日期是10月24日,想不到新淦三等邮局使用丙辰日戳的时间,历七个月之久。 (中译: 严平西)







5-8合订本

