

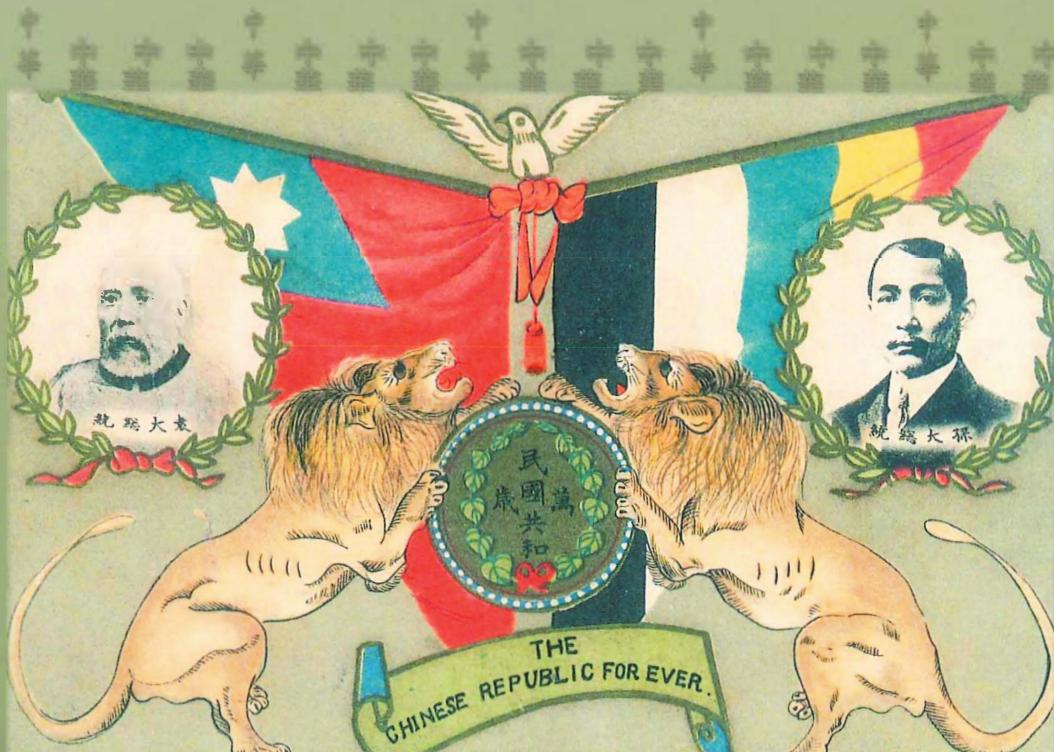


中国邮戳研究会
CHINESE POSTMARK STUDY SOCIETY
民国邮戳系列(三)
ZHONG HUA MIN GUO POSTMARK SERIES (3)

民国加盖邮品

的使用与邮政史窥探(1912-1917)

Brief History Of Zhong Hua Min Guo
& The Overprinted Issues Of 1912



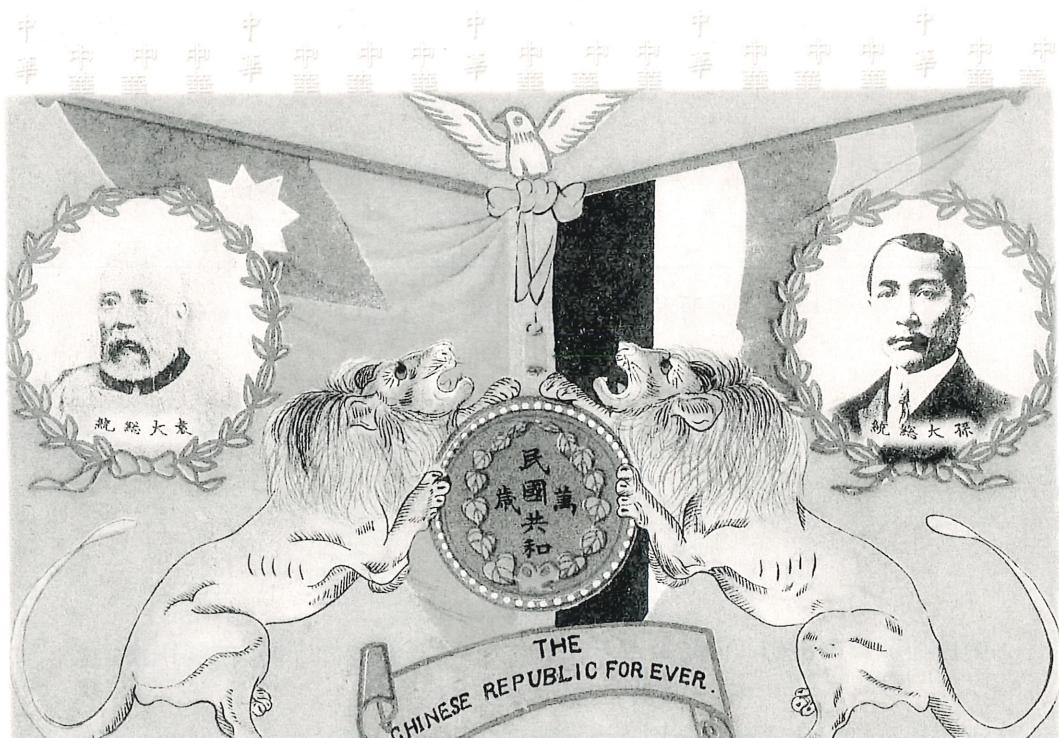
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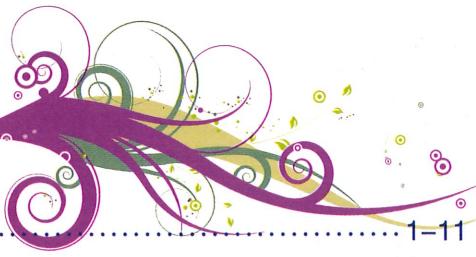
严平西
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武昌起义前夕寄出的邮政信笺

第V版式实寄使用仅见3枚

本件为目前所知各版大清邮政信笺之最迟使用实例。

国内信函邮资3分

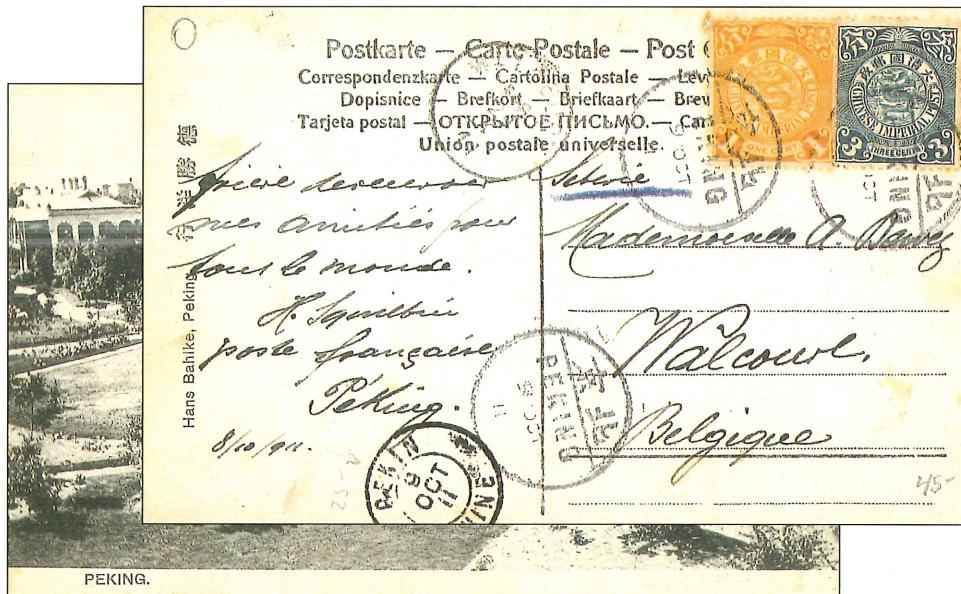


陕西西安（辛亥八月十八/1911.10.9）—直隶北京（辛亥八月廿三/1911.10.14）

中华民国的诞生

武昌起义前夕从北京寄出的图画明信片

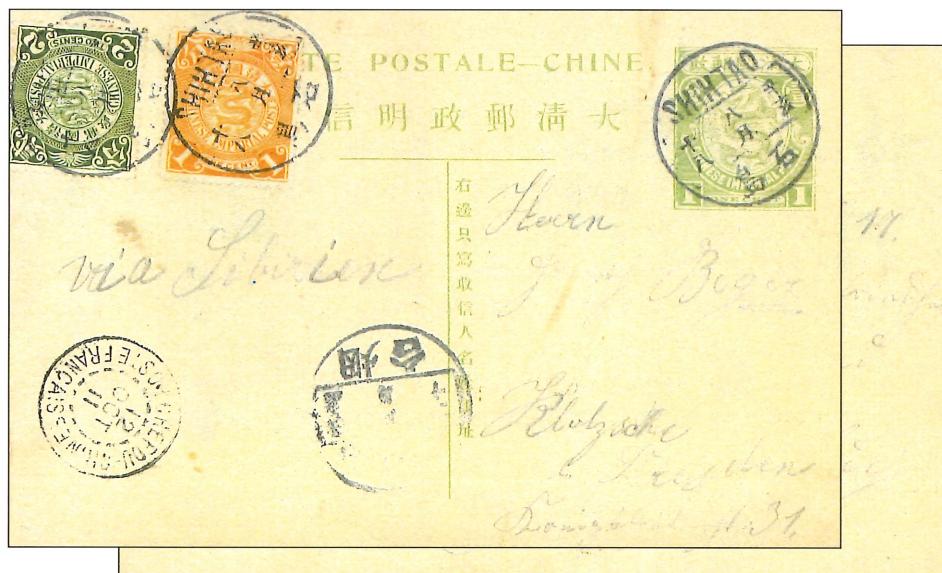
国际明信片邮资4分



直隶北京 (9 OCT 1911) — 北京法国客邮局 (9 OCT 11) — Walcourt, Belgique (29 X 11)

武昌起义前夕从山东石岛寄出的邮资明信片

国际明信片邮资4分



山东石岛 (辛亥八月十八/1911.10.9) — 烟台 (辛亥八月二十/1911.10.11)
— 烟台法国客邮局 (12 OCT 11) — via Siberia — Germany

美国海伦娜号航海日志记载之武昌起义事件



Weekly Rough Log

U. S. S. HELENA
M. N. Grable, Editor.

Hankow, China.

October 10, 1911. Underway steaming down the river to Shanghai, with intentions of stopping at all ports enroute. Passed the old Chinese forts at 8:15 a.m. Came to anchor at 2:45 p.m., in Kiukiang. Later we received a telegraph message from the American Consul that 400 Chinese troops had mutinied and burned their barracks at Wuchang, a small town just across from Hankow, also that a rebellion was anticipated and for us to stand by to return at once.

Oct. 11. Received a second wireless telegram that more troops had mutinied, also that trouble was at hand and for us to make all haste to Hankow. Got underway from Kiukiang at 8:20 a.m. Passed H. M. S. Woodcock in the forenoon. Sighted the lights of Hankow at 11:00 p.m.

Oct. 12. Came to anchor in Hankow at 1:00 a.m. at our old anchorage. Many fires were to be seen burning in Wuchang. At 9:00 a.m. our Captain and the American Consul left the ship for Wuchang, to try and get in the walled city, and to bring out the missionaries that were in there. Three Chinese Cruisers with decks cleared for action were maneuvering below and abreast of our present anchorage. Early in the afternoon the Chinese fleet steamed up the river and laid to off Wuchang, and at 3:00 p.m. they fired upon the rebel forts above that city receiving a hearty reply as the rebels fired on them driving them back down stream, one of the small Cruisers being hit by a three inch shell, which penetrated her hull on the port quarter. After they came abreast of our anchorage again, they began firing but ceased when the Japanese Admiral from the Japanese Cruiser Tushima went on board the Chinese flagship and told them they were endangering our safety. At 4:00 p.m. we steamed up to Wuchang to get our Captain who had just returned from the walled city with a large number of missionaries, he came aboard and we dropped back to our old anchorage. During the day we belted 9000 rounds of ammunition and mounted two colts automatic guns. Late in the afternoon a large fire started in the upper end of Hankow and raged on nearly all night. In the evening all foreign ships sent equipped landing forces ashore to patrol their respective Concessions, we sending a large party from the Helena.

5

又驶往武昌方向，原来他们准备向武昌城开火，下午三点向城内开炮射击；而武昌方面的军队也立即还以颜色，并命中一艘战舰，于是这些战舰又纷纷退回汉口江边，和我们并列江上，重新整装准备再打一场；此时日本海军船Tushima号舰长登上清舰制止他们再攻击，因为如此互相射击将会危害到海上非交战双方之其他船舰安全。

平静下来以后，下午四时，我们将船快速驶近武昌，接回了船长和一群传教士，然后驶回原来停泊之处。同时为了防预可能发生的危险，我们迅速将船武装起来，装配九千发弹药及两挺自动机枪。

不久，夜幕低垂，离我们咫尺之遥的汉口市也燃烧起来，大火几乎烧了一整夜，因此，整晚所有停泊在江上的外国船只都武装戒备起来，不断往来巡视岸上的租界，我们当然也不例外。

一九一一年武昌首义日前后，美国海伦娜号轮船正航行于长江，十月十三日该号船员葛柏里先生寄出航海日志回美国，明信片背面简要的叙述了十月十日至十二日之武昌、汉口附近的所见所闻，可作历史之佐证。其大要内容如下：

一九一一年十月十日

我们的船上午驶进上海，八时十五分经过一处古老的中国炮台堡垒，下午二时四十五分驶进九江停泊；不久（注：应是夜间）我们接到美国领事馆打来电报告知，在汉口对岸的武昌城内有一批约400余人的中国军队在暴动（注：即武昌革命军起义），并烧毁兵营，而这种军变是可以预期的，领事馆要我们将船立刻开往汉口，共谋对策。

十月十一日

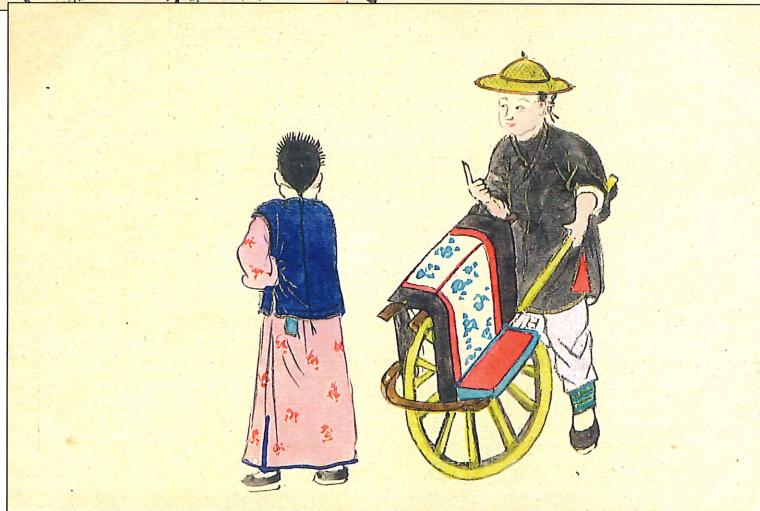
一大早我们又接到领事馆急电，告知武昌有更多的军人叛变，可能对我们造成威胁，要我们赶快到汉口应变，于是我们在上午八时二十分紧急开往汉口，在晚上十一时看到汉口城内的灯光闪耀。

十月十二日

凌晨一时，我们将船驶近汉口江边停泊，从船上遥望武昌城，只见一片熊熊火光燃烧着。

上午九时，船长离船和前来会合的领事一起设法进入武昌城，去接应那些陷在城内的传教士。此时有三艘清廷战舰驶近我船，渐渐他们

宣统逊位宣告当天寄出的清四次邮资片



“Today the ‘Republic Of China’ has been proclaimed, the abdication of the Throne was published this morning.”

“今天，‘中华民国’宣告成立，（大清帝国的）逊位通告在今晨亦已发布。”

上海俄国客邮局（俄历12月12日/公元1912年2月14日）—俄国

◆退位诏书上的日期是宣统三年十二月廿五(1912.2.12)，但正式公布日期为1912年2月14日。

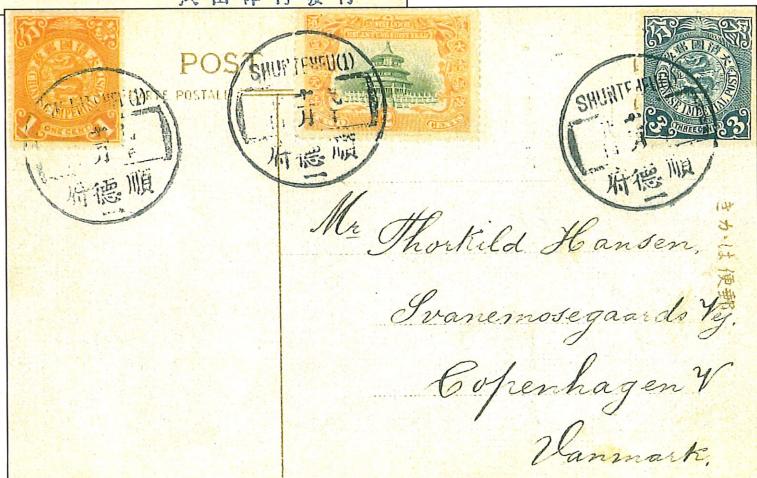
中华民国的诞生

记载宣统逊位诏书之实寄图画明信片



国际明信片邮资4分
(溢贴2分)

直隶顺德府—
(元年十一月廿四/1912.11.24)
—Copenhagen, Denmark

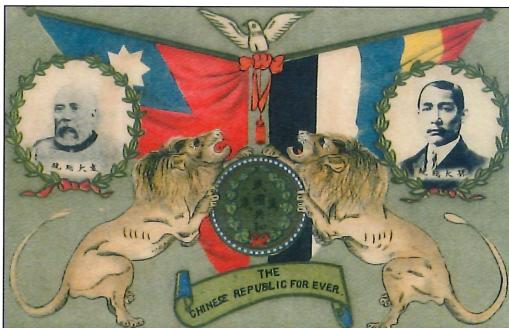


中华民国的诞生

描绘中华民国成立之彩色图画明信片



武汉起义纪念



民主共和国万岁



祝大中华民国成立



祝大中华民国成立



祝大中华民国成立

中华民国国旗与第一任总统袁世凯彩色图画明信片



国际明信片邮资4分

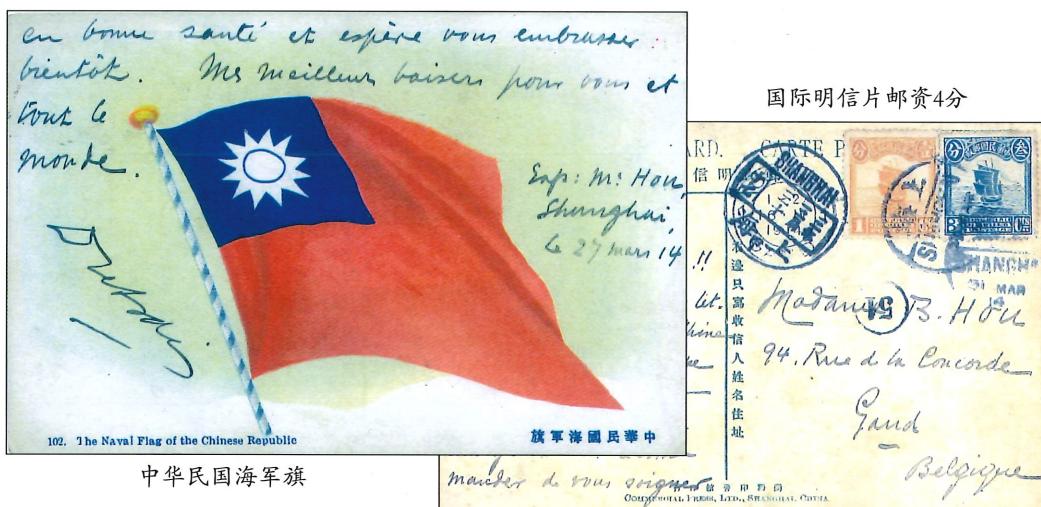
上海(九年十一月一日) — 上海(1 NOV 20) — Alleghey, U.S.A.

中华民国的诞生

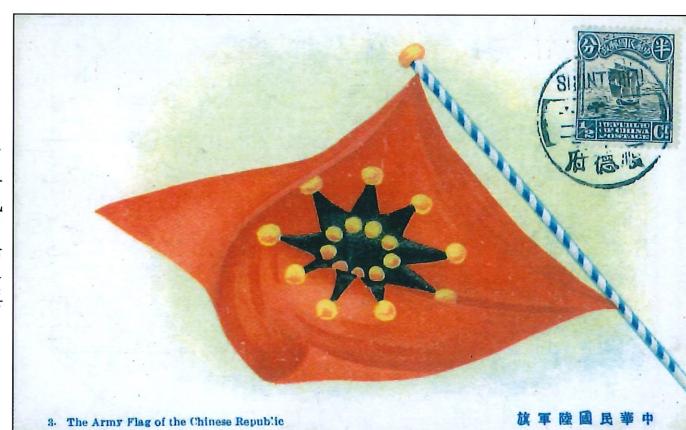
中华民国国旗、海军旗、陆军旗彩色图画明信片



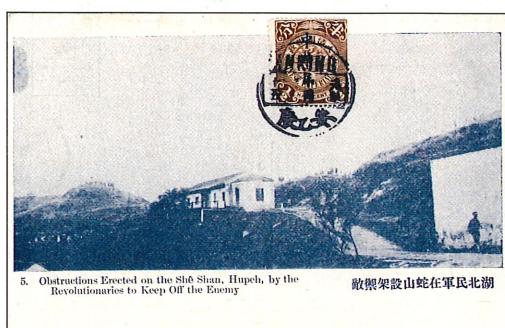
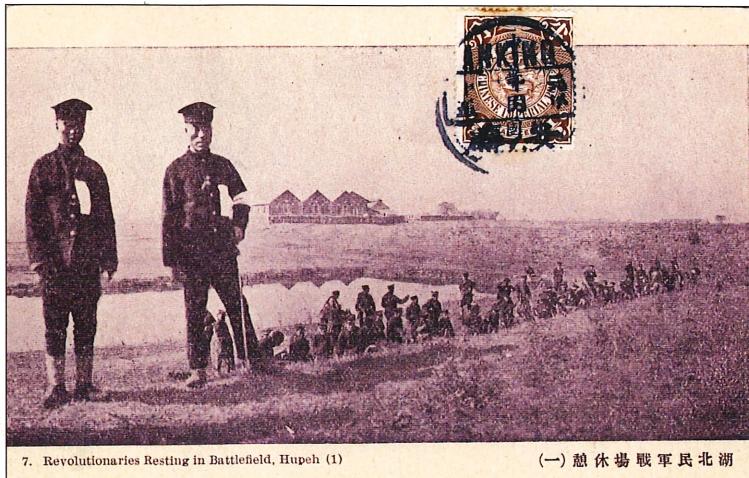
天津 (5 JAN 14) —Michigan, U.S.A.



上海甲 (三年三月三十) —上海 (31 MAR 14) —via Siberia—Gand, Belgique



上海商务印书馆出版描绘辛亥革命之图画明信片



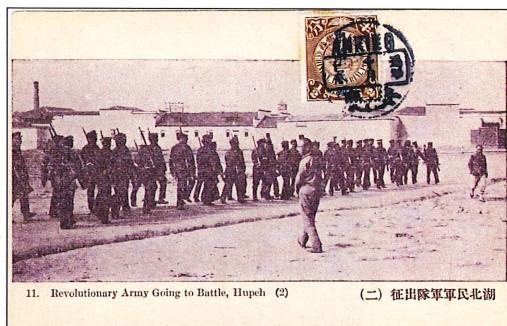
湖北民军在蛇山设架御敌



湖北民军军队渡江



汉口民军迎故图



湖北民军军队出征

上海商务印书馆出版描绘辛亥革命之图画明信片



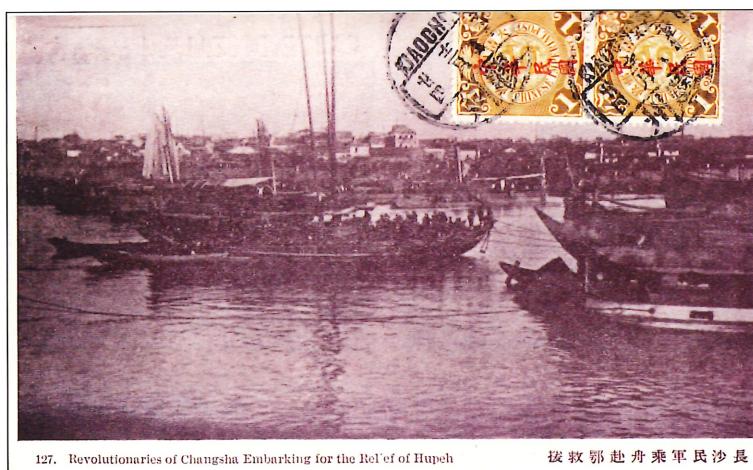
唐绍怡来沪议和登岸之景（随行者为英总领事）



江宁民军占领北极阁



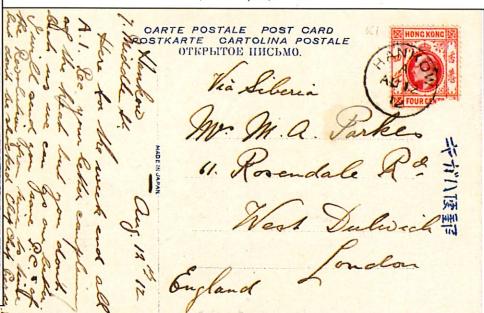
江宁民军所获雨花台之炮



长沙民军乘舟赴鄂救援

中华民国的诞生

日本出版描绘辛亥革命之图画明信片

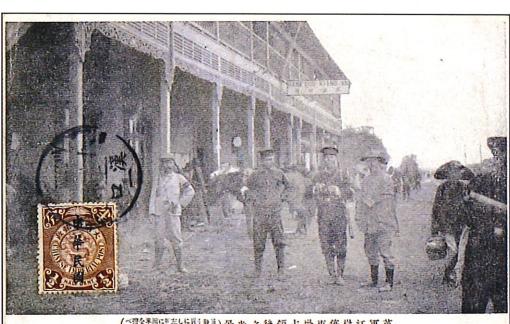


Revolution and Hankow (革命与汉口)

汉口英国客邮局 (AU 12 12) —London, England



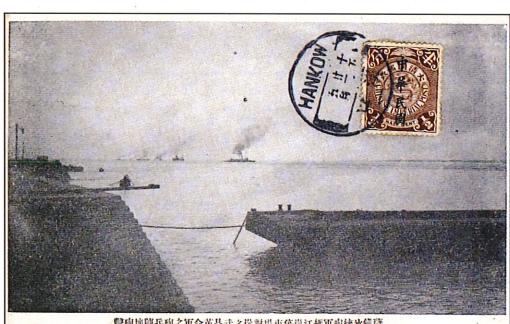
革命军江岸停车场占领后之炮列



革军江岸停车场占领后之光景



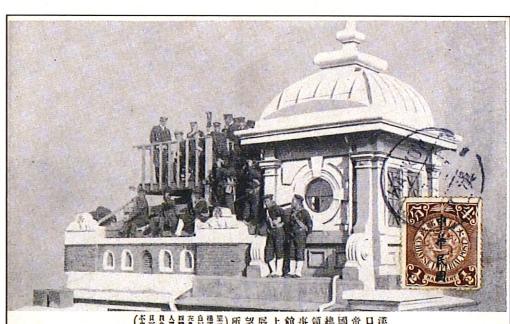
日本海军川岛总司令官派遣之
波多野通译生官革两军为交涉出张之光景



萨镇冰统率军舰江岸停车场对岸之
武昌革命军之炮兵阵地炮击



汉口竞马场内官军之炮列



汉口帝国总领事馆上展望所

“临时中立”邮票

议和期间，中华民国临时大总统孙中山先生曾指令上海海关造册处将库存大清无水印纸蟠龙票十五种，加盖“中华民国”字样行用。惟当时邮政实权，仍尽操洋人之手。清廷末叶，腐败积弱，向无干涉之余地。其时彼虽见南省纷纷光复，但恐邮政受政治影响，故虽接到中华民国临时政府之命令，亦不遵行，竟自主将该蟠龙无水印票十五种及欠资票八种，即壹分、贰分、叁分、肆分、伍分、柒分、壹角、壹角陆分、贰角、叁角、伍角、壹圆、贰圆、伍圆，加上“临时中立”字样发行。正式发行者仅壹分、叁分、柒分、壹角陆分、伍角、壹圆、贰圆及伍圆八种，除叁分、壹圆、贰圆及伍圆曾在福州正式发售外，余均未有发行，流出者仅透过人事关系而已。发行数量前人说法甚多，现把各人统计之发售数量公布如下：

绵氏华邮纪要称，叁分票：6000枚 壹圆票：96枚 贰圆票：96枚 伍圆票：288枚

方业光氏之考证，叁分票：6700枚

英人培克哈德氏，

伍圆票：308枚

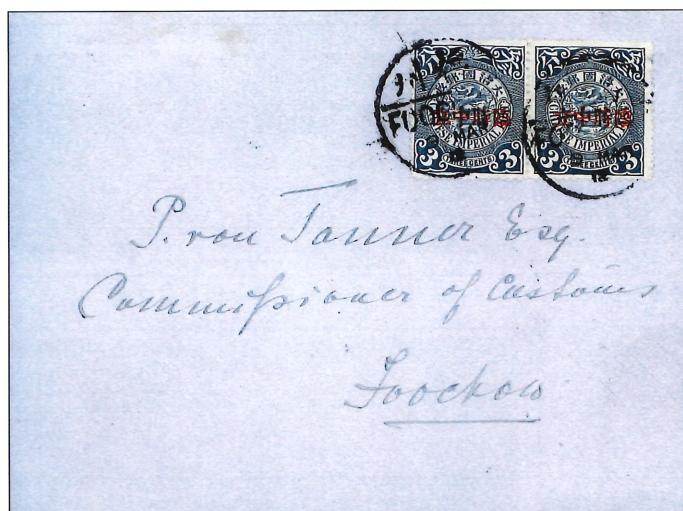
培克氏更从福州邮局获得之资料，谓此等票用于汇票而经销毁者，计有如下：

叁分票：2枚 壹圆票：29枚 贰圆票：28枚 伍圆票：235枚

照此观之，则伍圆票之发售，应较壹圆及贰圆票为多。

面值叁分

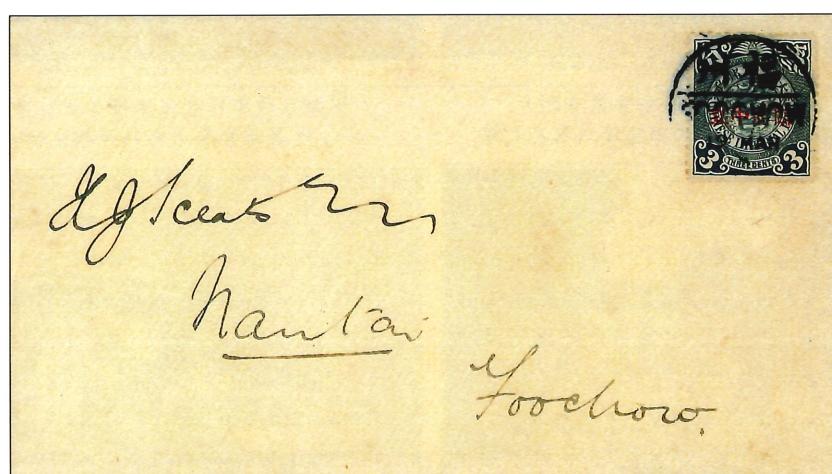
贴叁分票2枚



福建福州本埠投递 (9 MAR 12)



九方连
销福州半切日戳
(16 FEB 12)
左边过桥齿位有版模裂痕特征



福建福州本埠投递 (19 MAR 12)

“中华民国、临时中立”邮票

缴回总局之加盖“临时中立”邮票，数量相当可观，如废置不用，未免可惜与浪费，民国政府乃令上海海关造册处将收回之加盖“临时中立”邮票，以黑色或红色掩盖“临时中立”四字，再直行重盖“中华民国”四字。不悉是否电文错误，抑帛黎氏故意作对，该处竟不将“临时中立”四字涂去，而直接加上“中华民国”四字，与原来之“临时中立”四字成十字形，措词不通，更与中国政府之原意，背道而驰。故当局获悉之下，立令各局停售并缴回，惟南京、汉口、长沙等局，已有若干数值，曾经正式发售。加盖之种类及加盖字色，与加盖“临时中立”票相同。

据绵嘉礼义氏记述，“中华民国临时中立”票，仅曾于汉口、南京及长沙三地发行，发行种类及数量如下：

种类	壹分票	叁分票	柒分票	壹角陆分票	伍角票	壹圆票	贰圆票	伍圆票
汉口发行	1169枚	2318枚	492枚	125枚	87枚	60枚	32枚	20枚
长沙发行	120枚	无	无	无	无	无	无	无
南京发行	1000枚	500枚	无	75枚	无	96枚	61枚	32枚
总数	2289枚	2818枚	492枚	200枚	87枚	156枚	93枚	52枚

培克哈德氏又获南京邮局发售此票之详情，其中壹分、叁分及贰圆三种与绵氏纪载略有出入，兹录如下：

种类	壹分票	叁分票	壹角陆分票	壹圆票	贰圆票	伍圆票
发下数量	980枚	600枚	75枚	96枚	96枚	212枚
退回数量	无	无	无	无	40枚	180枚
发售数量	980枚	600枚	75枚	96枚	56枚	32枚
盖销数量	425枚	230枚	38枚	42枚	29枚	12枚
新票流出数量	565枚	370枚	37枚	54枚	27枚	20枚

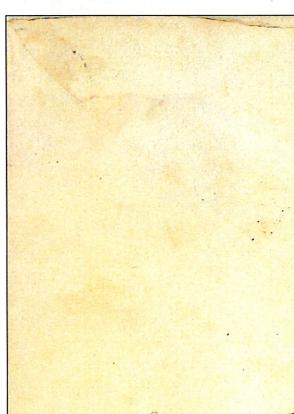
面值壹分、叁分、壹角陆分

总发行量：

1分：汉口+长沙+南京=2269枚

3分：汉口+南京=2918枚

16分：汉口+南京=200枚



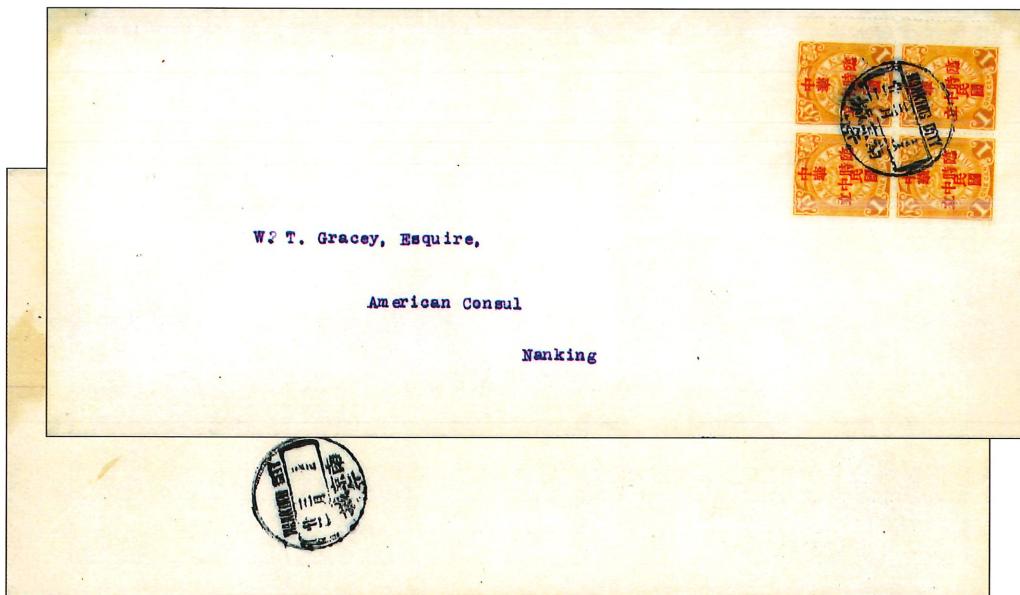
江苏南京本埠投递
(22 MAR 12)

“中华民国、临时中立”邮票

面值壹分

1分总发行量：汉口+长沙+南京=2269枚

贴壹分票四方连

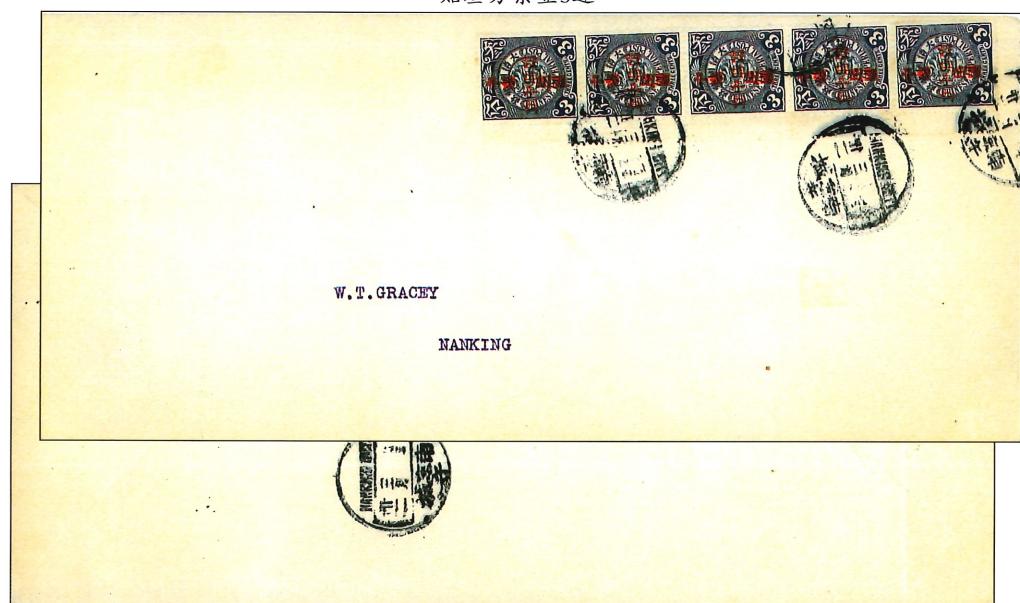


本埠投递 江苏南京城午（元年三月廿二）

面值叁分

3分总发行量：汉口+南京=2918枚

贴叁分票竖5连

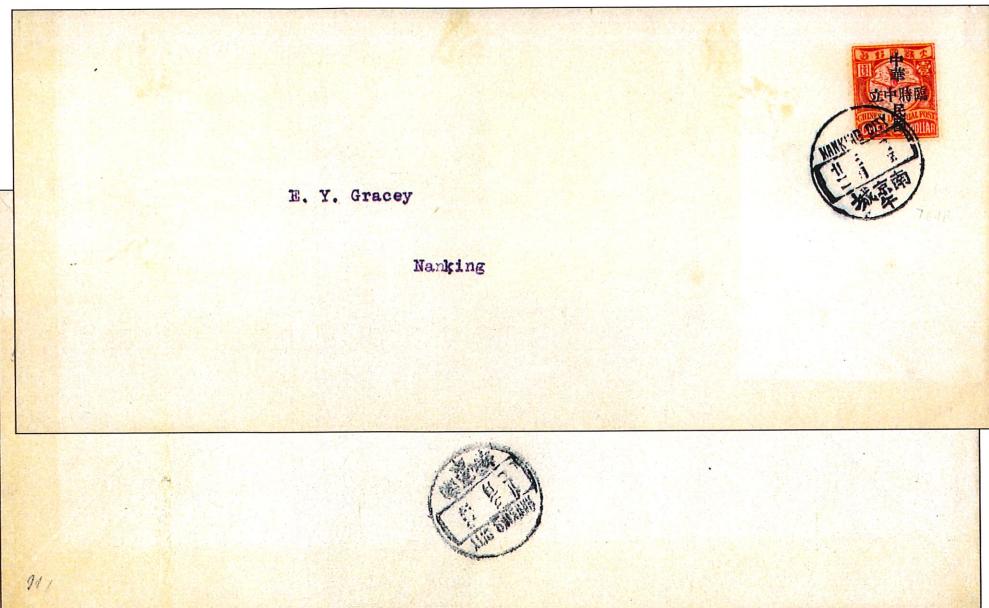


本埠投递 江苏南京城午（元年三月廿二）

“中华民国、临时中立”邮票

面值壹圆

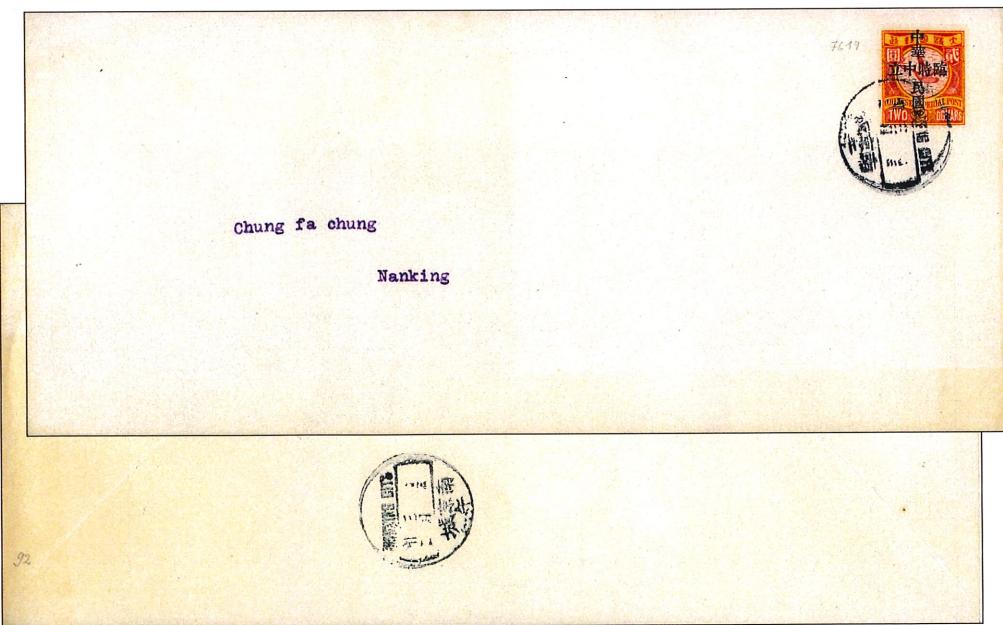
1元总发行量：汉口+南京=156枚



本埠投递
江苏南京城午（元年三月廿二）

面值贰圆

2元总发行量：汉口+南京=128枚



本埠投递 江苏南京城午（元年三月廿二）

地方邮局木戳手盖“中华民国”邮票

广东/九江 黑色加盖 面值贰分(竖盖、横盖)、壹角

元年四月十四 (1912.4.14)
剪片贴贰分票三枚和壹角票一枚



江西/都昌 黑色加盖 面值壹分、贰分(横盖)及叁分、伍分(竖盖)



江西都昌县(元年六月廿三)一江苏上海 (28 JUN 12)

地方邮局木戳手盖“中华民国”邮票

江苏/黄渡 黑色加盖 面值半分、壹分、贰分、叁分、肆分、伍分和柒分



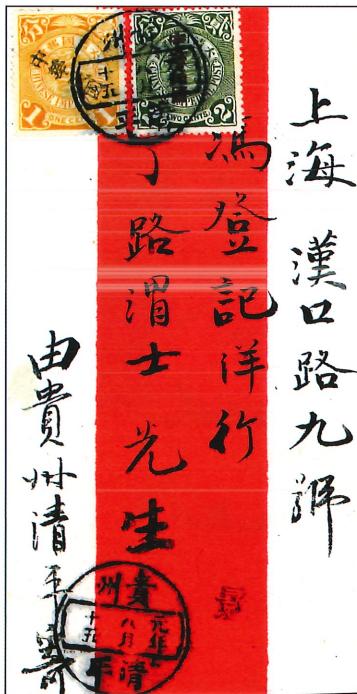
江苏黄渡（元年七月十七）—上海（19 JUL 12）

江苏/黄渡 黑色加盖 面值半分、壹分、贰分、叁分、肆分、伍分和柒分（全部斜盖倒盖）



江苏黄渡（元年七月十七）—上海（19 JUL 12）

贵州/清平 黑色加盖 面值壹分(斜盖)



加盖原大图

贵州清平
(元年八月十五)
—湖南沅州
(元年八月十九)
—河南彰德
(元年八月廿三)
—上海



安徽/和州 黑色加盖 面值壹分

贴壹分票竖3连



MR. E. WIDLER.

41, KIANGSE ROAD.

(CHINA.)

SHANGHAI.

安徽和州(元年八月十八)—江苏上海

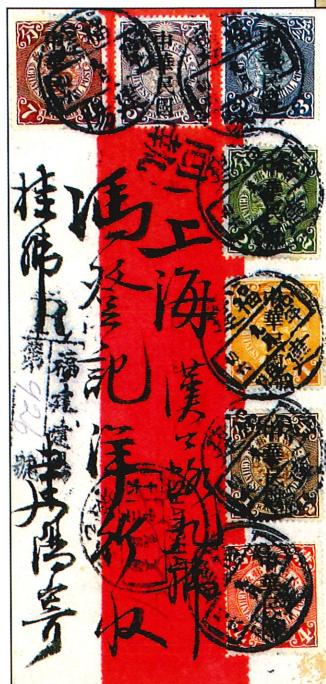
地方邮局木戳手盖“中华民国”邮票

福建/建阳 黑色加盖

面值半分、壹分、贰分、叁分、肆分、伍分和柒分



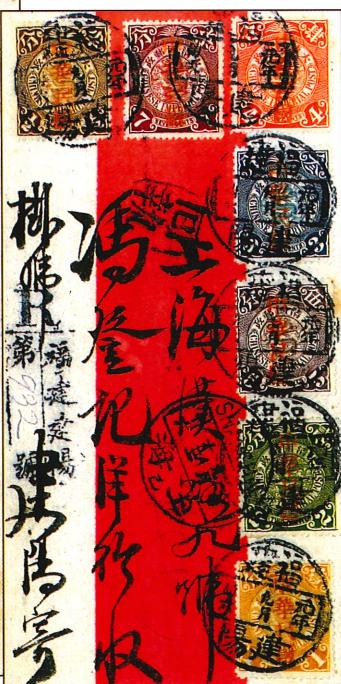
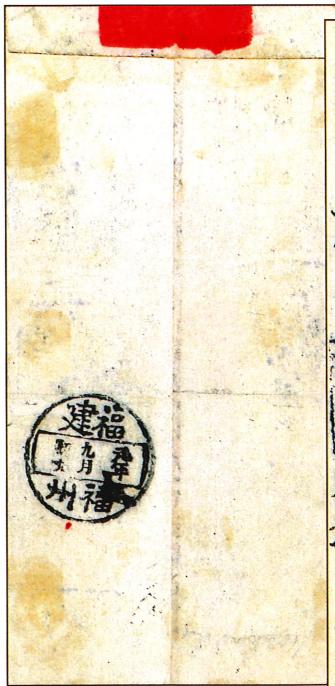
加盖原大图



福建建阳（元年九月初六）
—福州（元年九月初八）
—江苏上海乙（元年九月十三）

福建/建阳 红色加盖

面值半分、壹分、贰分、叁分、肆分、伍分和柒分

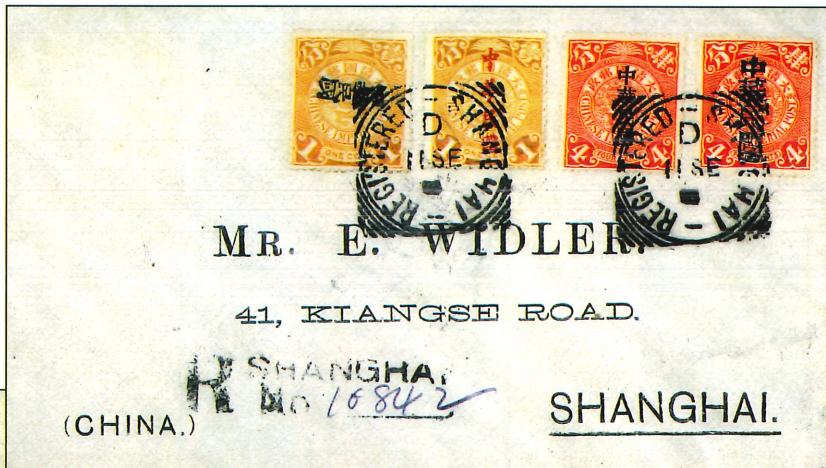


加盖原大图

福建建阳（元年九月初六）
—福州（元年九月初八）
—江苏上海乙（元年九月十三）

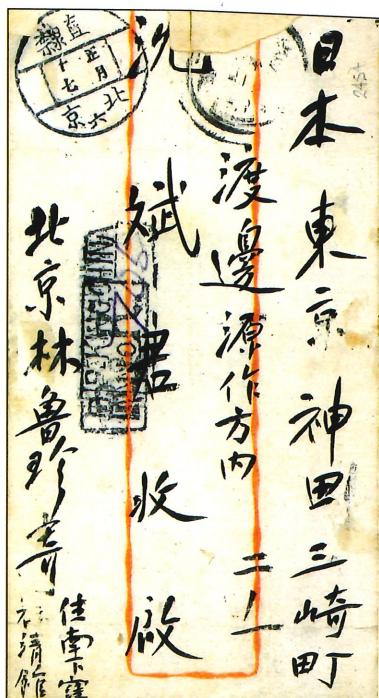
地方邮局木戳手盖“中华民国”邮票

江苏/上海 黑色加盖 面值壹分(横盖)



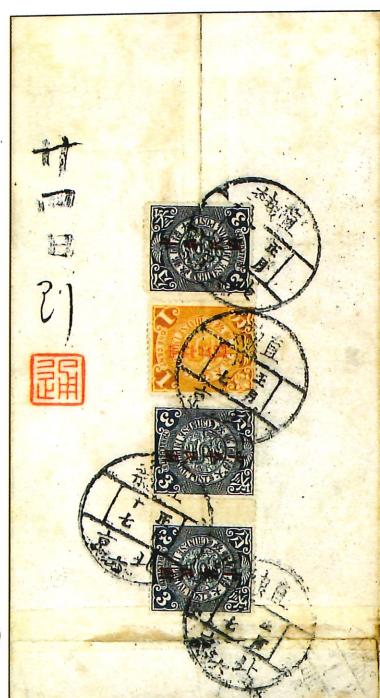
江苏上海工部局
(11 SE ‘年份置小方块’)

直隶/北京 红色加盖 面值壹分(倒盖)



加盖原大图

直隶/北京六
(‘不置年份’正月十七)
—日本东京神田
(—1.23)



地方邮局木戳手盖“中华民国”邮票

直隶/天津 蓝色、黑色、红色加盖

面值半分、壹分、贰分、叁分、肆分、伍分和柒分、壹角、壹角陆分、贰角



面值贰分、肆分、伍分和壹角（均倒盖）



广东/前山 红色加盖

面值半分（“中华民国”字样）、壹分、贰分（“民国”字样）（横盖）



山东/济南 红色加盖

面值半分、肆分



地方邮局木戳手盖“中华民国”邮票

江苏/苏州 黑色加盖
面值半分、壹分(斜盖)



浙江/临山 红色加盖
面值壹分(横盖)



江苏/某地 红色加盖
面值贰分(倒盖)



江苏苏州一年日戳为伪戳，但邮票上的“中华民国”加盖应为真品

浙江/宁波 红色加盖
面值叁分、伍分



湖北/宜昌 黑色加盖
面值肆分(斜盖)



广东/江门 红色加盖
面值叁分、伍分



广东/大湾 红色加盖
面值壹分(倒盖)



江苏/某地 黑色加盖
面值贰角、叁角



浙江/马渚 红色加盖
面值壹分、贰分



地方邮局木戳手盖“中华民国”邮票

安徽/亳州 黑色加盖

面值壹分、贰分 另叁分（加盖戳样不同）



江苏/溧水 黑色加盖

面值半分、壹分、贰分、肆分、伍分、壹角、壹角陆分



江苏/吴家市 红色、黑色加盖

面值半分、壹分、叁分、肆分、伍分

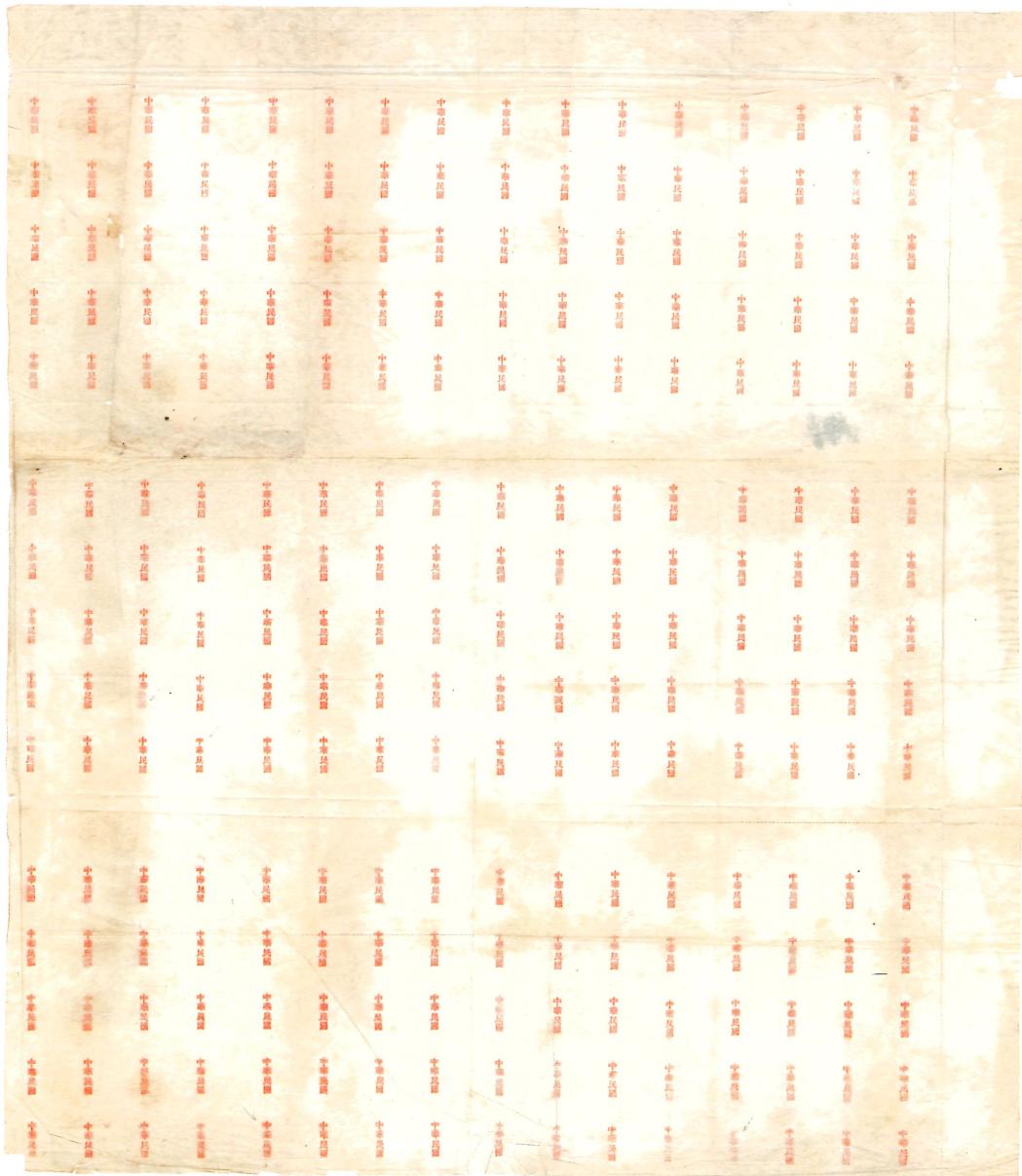


加盖宋字、楷字“中华民国”邮品拾趣

加盖之宋体字样试盖

用红色宋字“中华民国”试盖于纵3横4之12全格（又每小格纵5横4）之240枚薄土纸大全张，
更是目前唯一仅见。

唯一仅见



加盖宋字、楷字“中华民国”邮品拾趣

最早日期使用加盖中华民国邮票的实寄封



此封共贴蟠龙加盖“中华民国”宋字与楷字邮票两种和欠资加盖两种，并盖销元年一月十二日（1912.1.12）上海邮局日戳，将这几款于同年3月20日发行的邮票提前使用。

宋字中华民国半分—加盖倒盖

国内信函邮资3分



湖北汉口 (28 AUG 12) — 江苏上海

宋字中华民国壹分“壬”字头“壹”



国内信函邮资3分



“壬”字头“壹”

直隸北京四（—廿一）
—北通州（—廿二日）

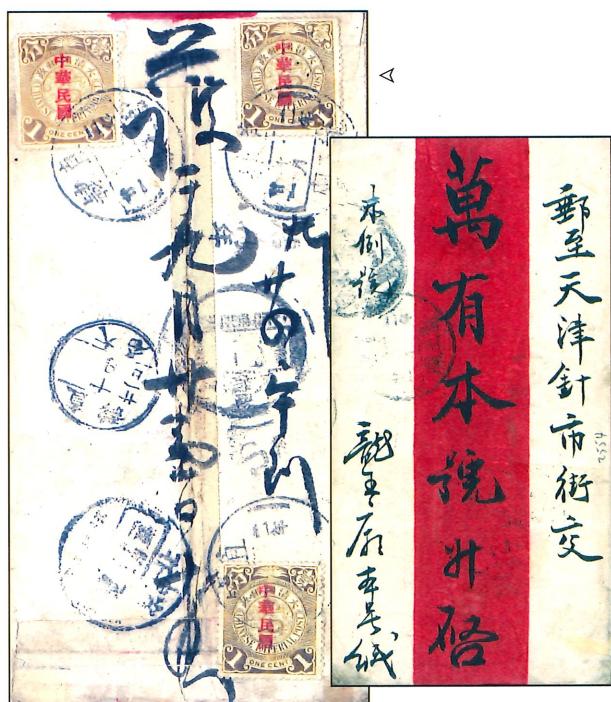
宋字中华民国壹分“壬”字头“壹”

国内信函邮资3分



“壬”字头“壹”

直隶龙王庙（二年十月廿一）
—大名（‘不置年份’十月廿一）
—北京甲（二年十月廿二）
—天津城



加盖宋字、楷字“中华民国”邮品拾趣

宋字中华民国壹分—漏加盖

国内信函邮资3分



江苏上海庚 (二年三月初五)
—上海 (5 MAR 13)
一直隶北京 (8 MAR 13)
—中华邮政
Returned Letter Office (18 APL)

宋字中华民国壹分—加盖倒盖

本埠信函邮资1分



上海本埠上海庚 (二年正月廿七)

宋字中华民国贰分—错误加盖黑色



蒙古及新疆国内邮资6分



蒙古库伦（二年腊月十九）—山西汾州（三年正月初三）—三泉镇（三年正月初四）

宋字中华民国贰分—加盖移位

香港信函邮资4分



福建厦门（三年三月十二）—Hong Kong (14 MAR 14)

宋字中华民国叁分—加盖倒盖



国内信函邮资3分

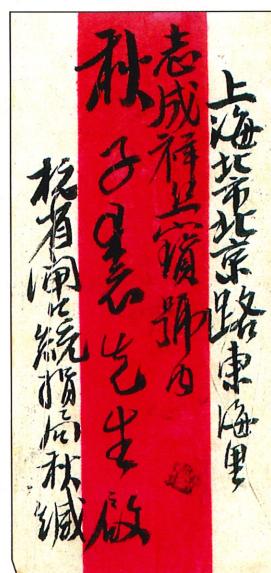


山东周村（元年四月三十）一直隶天津城辰（‘不置年份’五月初一）

宋字中华民国叁分—加盖倒盖



国内信函邮资3分

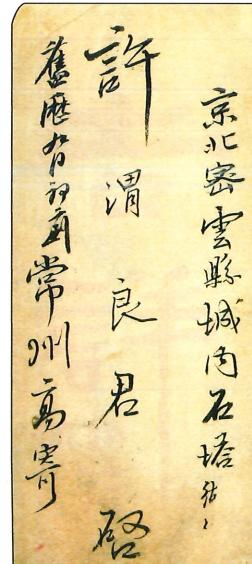


浙江杭州二十七信柜—杭州（二年正月廿三）—江苏上海十一（二年正月廿三）

宋字中华民国叁分—边纸版模裂痕



国内信函邮资3分



江苏常州府（一月初五）—直隶北京甲（三年十月初九四次）

宋字中华民国壹角—“壹”字修饰



新发现的修饰版模



“壹”字修饰

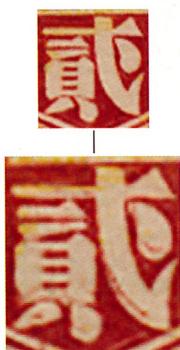
宋字中华民国壹圆—“壹”字修饰



“壹”字修饰

宋字中华民国贰圆—“貳”字叠模

“貳”字叠模之最大方连



“貳”字叠模



宋字中华民国贰圆—加盖倒盖兼“贰”字叠模



宋字中华民国高额票值贰圆票加盖倒盖一枚

仅此一件

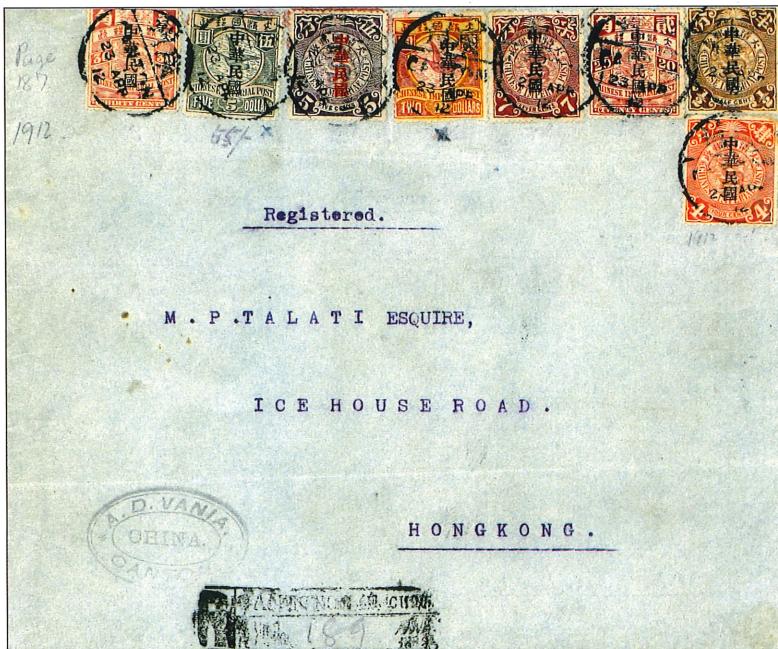


直隶天津 (16 MAR 14) —England

宋字中华民国高额票值邮票



广州 (22 APR 12) — 香港 (23 AP 12)



广州 (23 APR 12) — 香港 (24 AP 12)

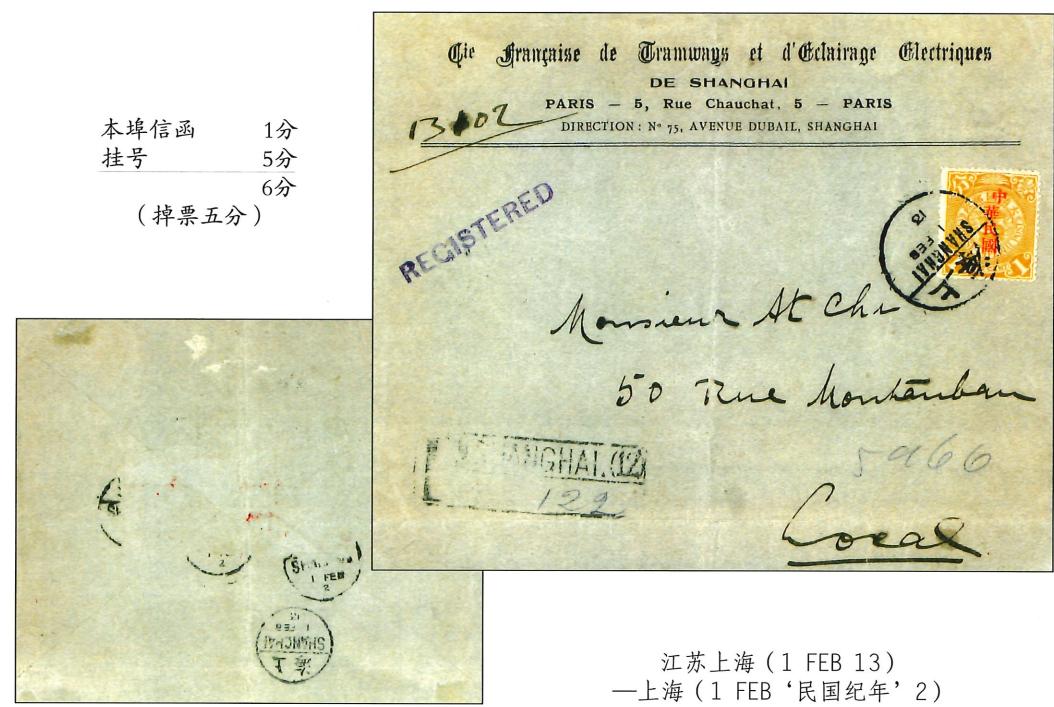
前后相差一天投寄而寄往香港同一收件人的两件挂号实寄封，上枚封贴宋字加盖中华民国的蟠龙票半分、壹分、贰分、叁分、壹角、壹角陆分、伍角及壹圆；下枚封亦贴同一宋字加盖票半分、肆分、伍分、柒分、贰角、叁角、贰圆及伍圆票各一枚。除半分重复多贴一枚外，刚好两件实寄封合贴宋字加盖票共15枚全，均销广州半切日戳22/23 APR 12，封背香港日戳也是前后相差一日，于23/24 AP 12到达。

宋字中华民国高额票值伍圆票一枚



广东汕头 (10 MAY 13) — 江苏上海 (14 MAY 13)
— 东三省奉天 (19 MAY 13) — Lichtenthal, Germany (31.5.13)

商务版中华民国大“国”字壹分之“中”字右移

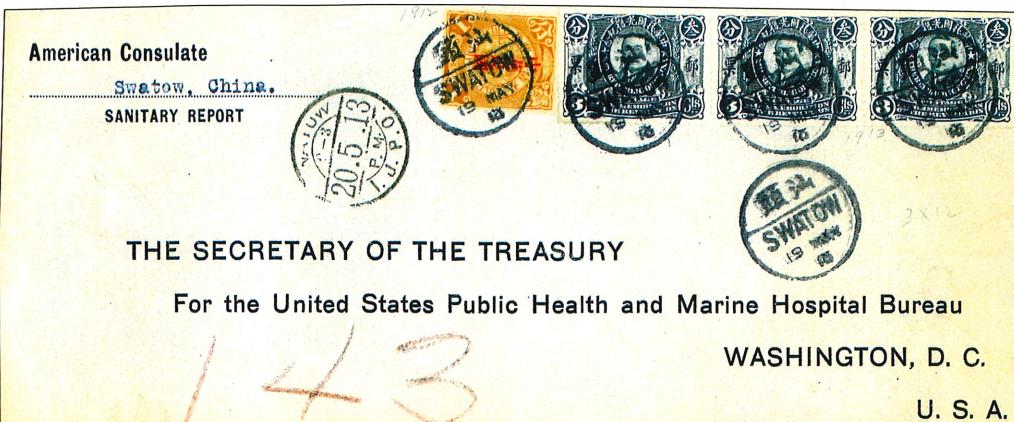


江苏上海 (1 FEB 13)
— 上海 (1 FEB '民国纪年' 2)

加盖宋字、楷字“中华民国”邮品拾趣

商务版中华民国大“国”字壹分“壬”字头“壹”

国际信函邮资10分



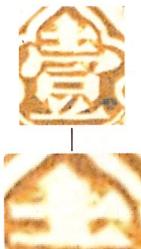
“壬”字头“壹”

广东汕头 (19 MAY 13) — 汕头日本客邮局 (20.5.13) — Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

商务版中华民国大“国”字壹分大头“壹”

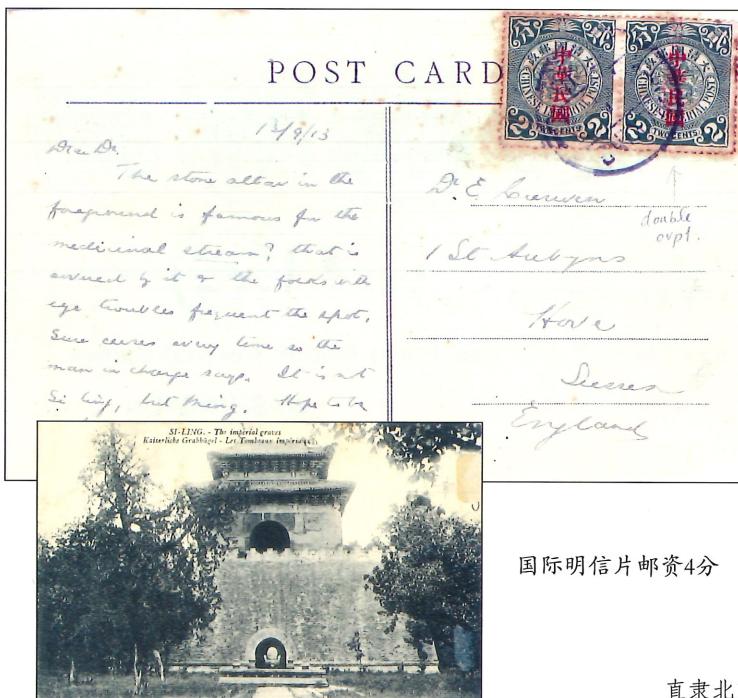


国际信函	10分
挂号	10分
回执	10分
	30分



大头“壹”

商务版中华民国大“国”字贰分—三次加盖重盖



加盖原大图

国际明信片邮资4分

直隶北京（—）—England

楷字中华民国壹分“壬”字头“壹”



国内信函邮资3分



“壬”字头“壹”

直隶张家口二
(二年八月十六)
—北京甲
(二年八月十七)



楷字与宋字中华民国并贴的高额票值邮票



封面合贴宋字中华民国贰角、叁角、伍角、贰圆邮票各一枚和楷字壹圆、伍圆各一枚等，均销上海半切日戳。



江苏上海就地投递
(12 '21倒置' DEC 12)

◆这两封的投寄日期分别为11月11日及12月12日，相信是寄件人特意于该两天投寄，特别是12月12日，如果日期字钉全部采用阿拉伯数字则为“12 12 12”，可惜月份采用了英文，但‘12’采用‘21’倒置亦较有趣。

楷字中华民国高额票值贰圆票一枚



直隶北京 (OCT 13 ‘可能将31误植为13’ 13)
—北京癸 (二年十月卅一) —Ulm, Germany (29 DEC 13)

楷字中华民国高额票值伍圆票一枚



直隶北京癸 (二年十月十五) —Ulm, Germany (12 NOV 13)

——加盖“中华民国”之欠资邮票——

宋字中华民国棕色壹分、伍分

邮件欠资单照



江苏上海 (29 NOV 12)

宋字中华民国棕色壹分、蓝色拾分

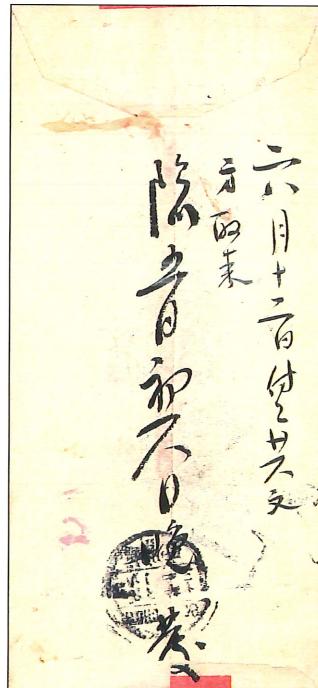


Exeter, England (2 FEB 14) —via Siberia—湖北汉口 (21 FEB 14) —湖南长沙 (28 FEB 14)

宋字中华民国棕色贰分



不贴本埠信函邮资1分
故罚贴欠资票2分



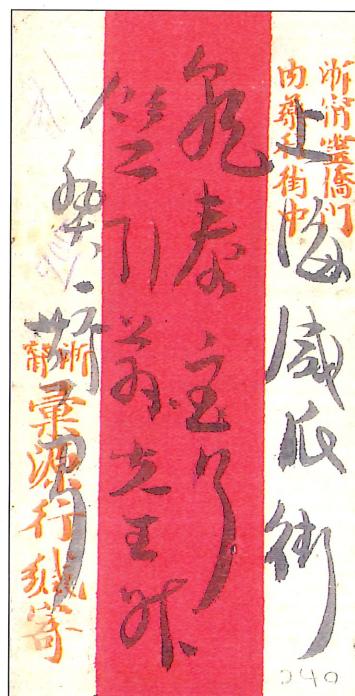
浙江杭州府
(二年六月十一)
—杭州
(二年六月十二)

宋字中华民国蓝色肆分、伍分



此信由民信局私寄
被查获，故原件没
贴任何邮票，仅于
后来罚款补贴欠资
邮票9分

浙江宁波
(二年三月初一)
—江苏上海
(1 MAR 13)
—上海
(二年三月廿五)

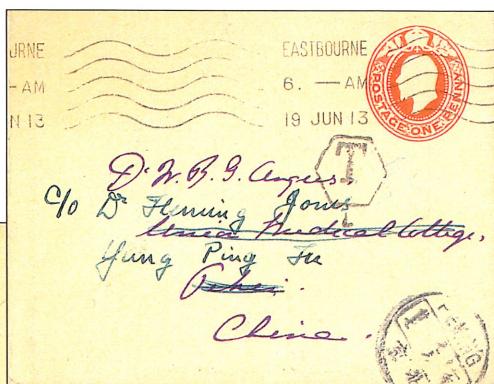
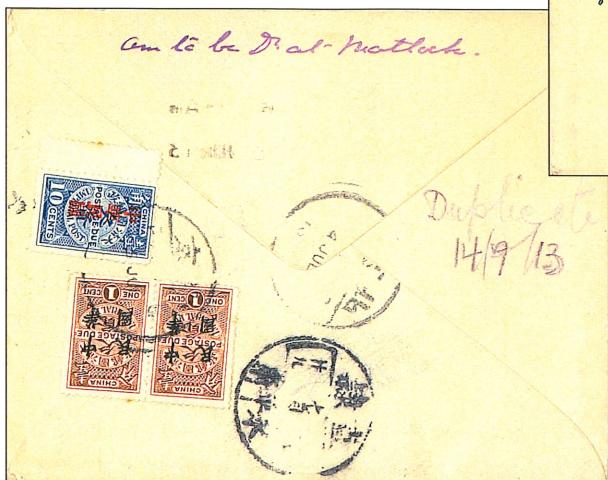


——加盖“中华民国”之欠资邮票——

楷字中华民国棕色壹分及宋字蓝色拾分

英国进口信函

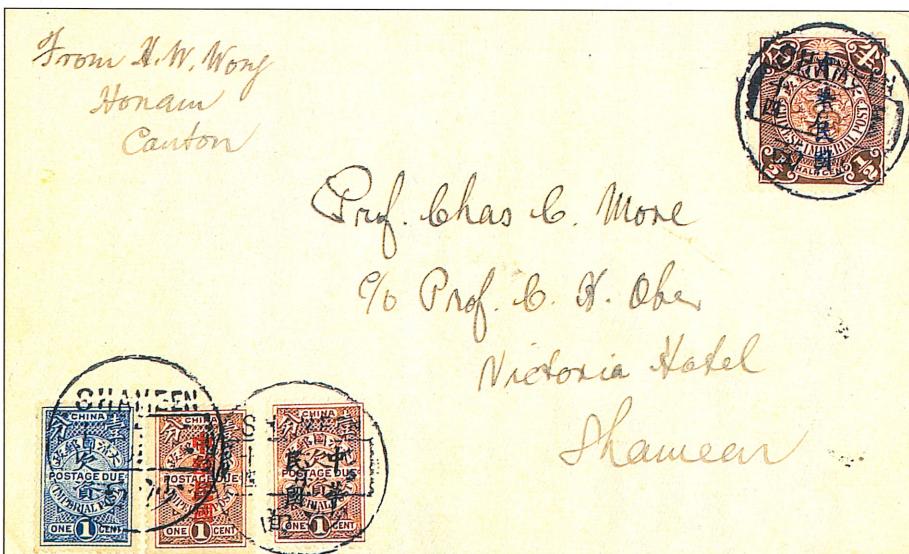
邮件1913年7月4日到达北京后，送往收件人原收发处中华医学会，惟收件人或许他往，于两日后的中华医学会代付欠资费12分，才转投永平府。



Eastbourne, England (19 JUN 13)
 —直隶北京 (4 JUL 13)
 —北京 (5 JUL 13)
 —北京 (二年七月廿七)
 —永平府 (二年七月廿九)

楷字中华民国棕色壹分及宋字棕色壹分

请求盖销

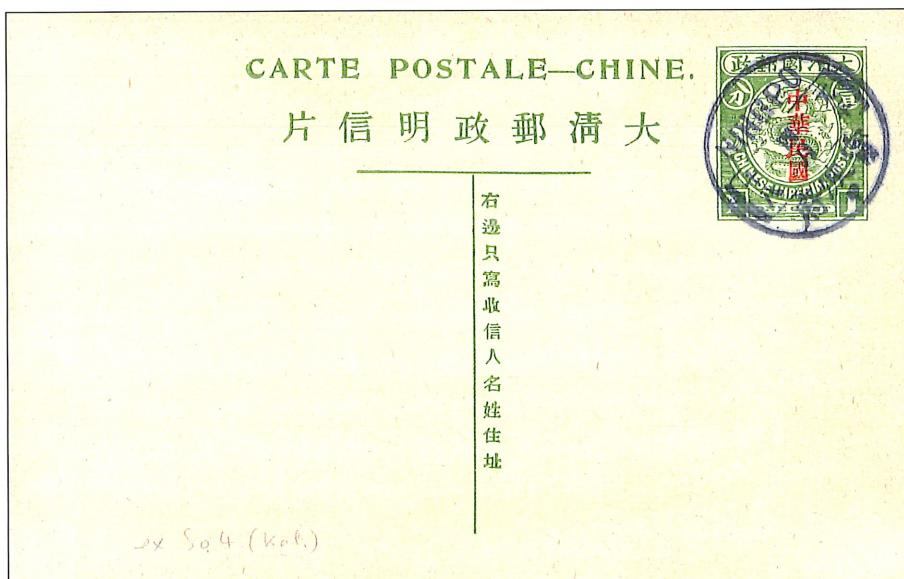


广东沙面 (二年十月十四)

加盖“中华民国”邮资明信片

销盖较早日期的元年四月十八日日戳

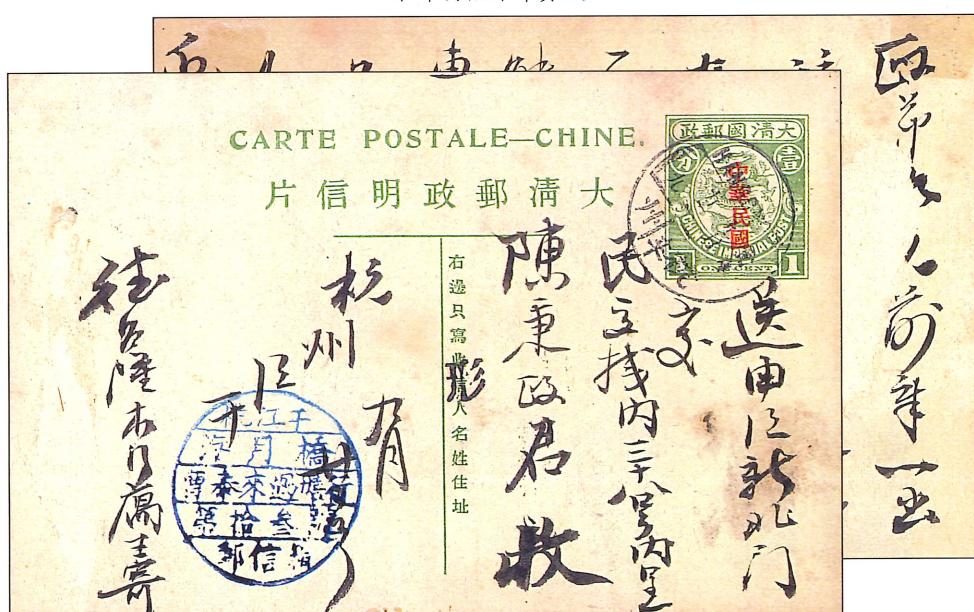
请求盖销



据闻现时记录之加盖“中华民国”邮资明信片销戳最早日期为元年四月十六日

杭江干海月桥曹泰来过塘行/信柜戳记

本埠明信片邮资1分

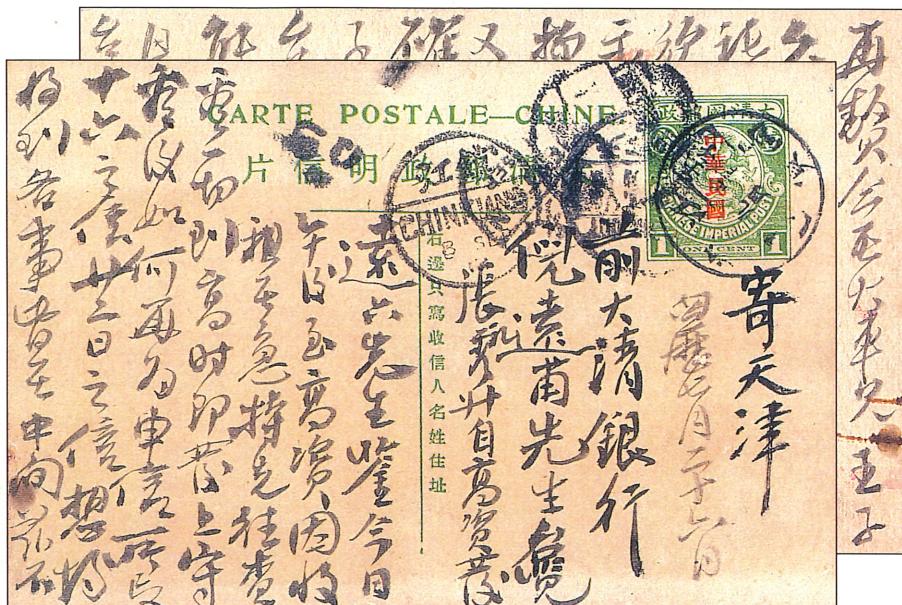


杭江干海月桥曹泰来过塘行/第拾叁号/邮信箱一浙江杭州辛(元年九月廿二)

加盖“中华民国”邮资明信片

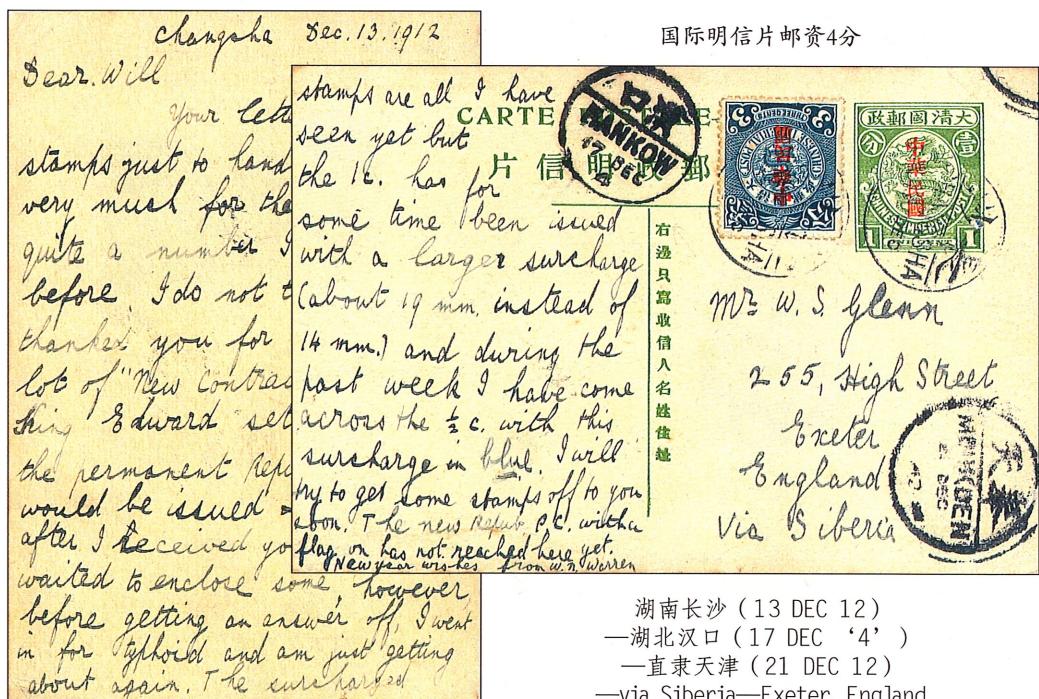
江苏高资“壬子”全汉文腰框日戳

国内明信片邮资1分



江苏高资(壬子九月初八)—镇江(8 SEP 12)—直隶天津(11 SEP 12)

年份用数字编码的汉口半切日戳



湖南长沙 (13 DEC 12)
—湖北汉口 (17 DEC '4')
一直隶天津 (21 DEC 12)
—via Siberia—Exeter, England

加盖“中华民国”邮资明信片

加贴北京一版（1914）帆船叁分票首年使用

国际明信片邮资4分

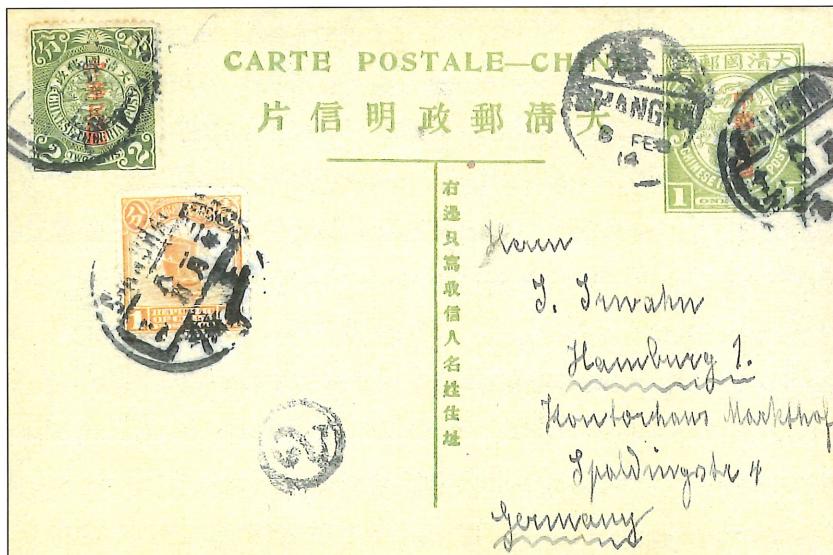


四川庙宇增（三年四月二十）
—夔州（三年四月廿二）
—湖北宜昌（三年四月廿五）
—汉口（29 APR '21）
—via Siberia—Surrey, England

Guangzhou, Apr. 20th 1914.
I have a lot of letters I must
answer for a few weeks & I am
very busy so
please excuse me. I told you
to pay the 5/- extra
& 10/- for the
series - my contribution
to that we need
badly here.
My dear! I had a
son, Edith about
the end of last year. I
was able to go
sailing. I did wish
I could see them all.
Lena is herself again, &
as bad a leave as ever! I want
to take her photo to send you.
She says I shall not. much love.
Margaret

加贴加盖“中华民国”2分票与伦敦版帆船1分票的国际资费邮路

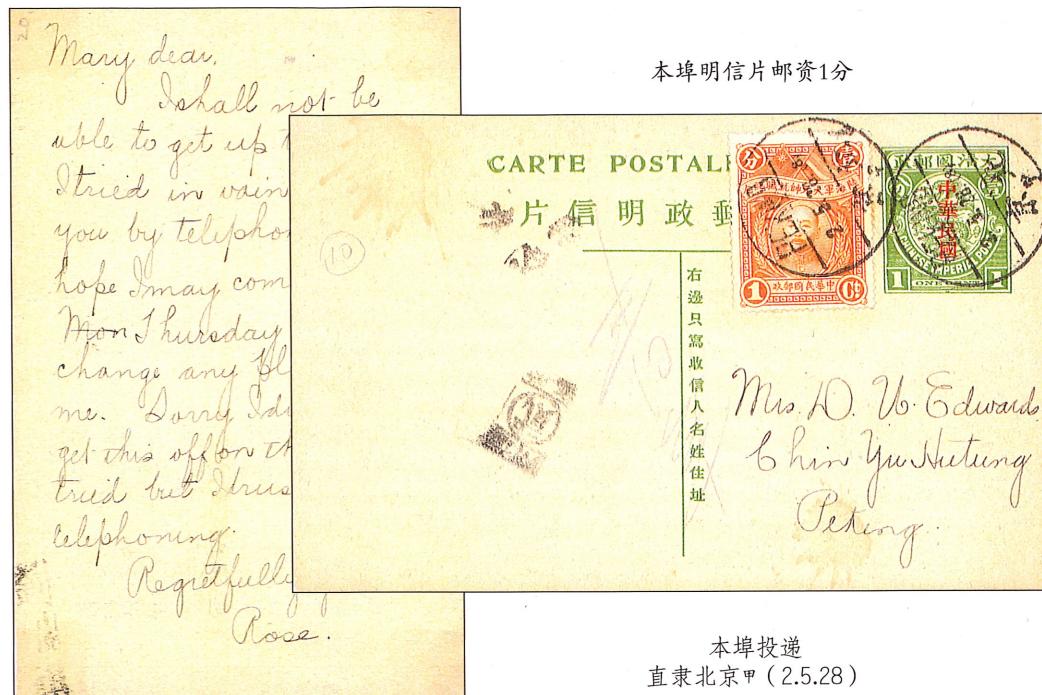
国际明信片邮资4分



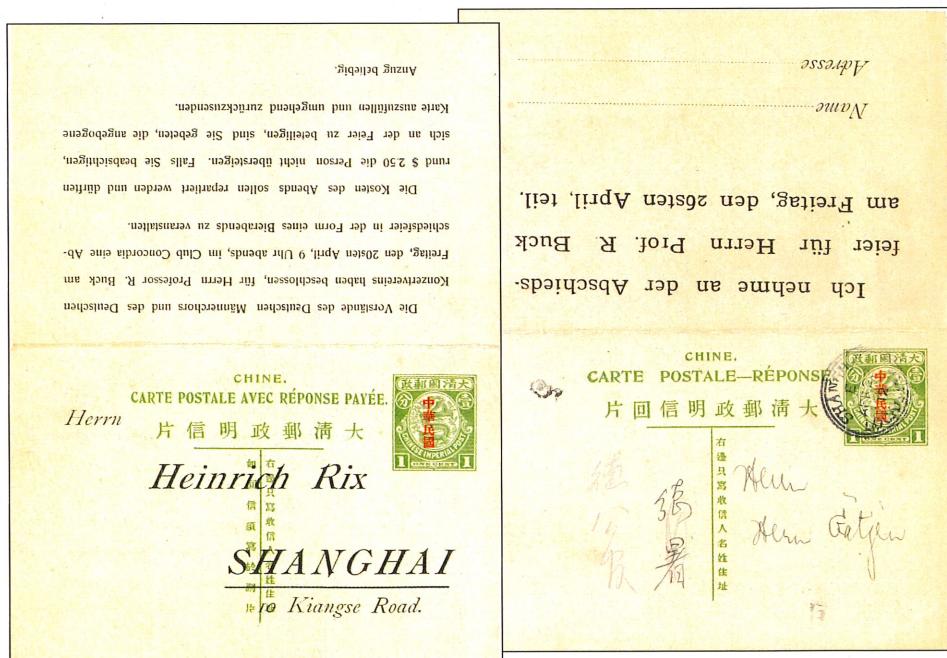
江苏上海（三年二月八日）—上海（8 FEB 14）—Germany

加盖“中华民国”邮资明信片

晚期使用及加贴张作霖纪念票



双片实寄使用



SHANGHAI LOCAL POST (APR 22 12) —本埠

各地邮局快信邮票加盖《千字文》铭字简表

Table Of Chinese Characters From "Qian Zi Wen" Used As Assigned Character
To Be Overprinted On Express Letter Stamps

使用省份	使用郵局	文字序號	文字內容
江蘇	上海	1—40	天地玄黃 宇宙洪荒 日月盈昃 辰宿列張 寒來暑往 秋收冬藏 閏餘成歲 律呂調陽 雲騰致雨 露結為霜
直隸	天津	41—80	金生麗水 玉出崑崙 劍號巨闕 珠稱夜光 果珍李柰 菜重芥薑 海鹹河淡 鱗潛羽翔 龍師火帝 鳥官人皇
	北京	81—112	始制文字 乃服衣裳 推位讓國 有虞陶唐 吊民伐罪 周發殷湯 坐朝問道 垂拱平章
	保定府	113—120	愛育黎首 臣伏戎羌
湖北	漢口	121—160	遐邇一體 率賓歸王 鳴鳳在竹 白駒食場 化被草木 賴及萬方 蓋此身髮 四大五常 恭惟鞠養 岂敢毀傷
廣東	廣州府	161—200	女慕貞潔 男效才良 知過必改 得能莫忘 罔談彼短 煙恃已長 信使可覆 器欲難量 墨悲絲染 詩讚羔羊
福建	福州	201—240	景行維賢 克念作聖 德建名立 形端表正 空谷傳聲 虛堂習聽 禍因惡積 福緣善慶 尺璧非寶 寸陰是競
河南	開封 周家口	241—280	資父事君 曰嚴與敬 孝當竭力 忠則盡命 臨深履薄 夙興溫清 似蘭斯馨 如松之盛 川流不息 淵澄取映
直隸	張家口	281—288	容止若思 言辭安定
山西	太原府	289—300	篤初誠美 慎終宜令 榮業所基
	平遙	301—308	籍甚無竟 學優登仕
	祁縣	309—316	攝職從政 存以甘棠
	太谷	317—324	去而益咏 樂殊貴賤
	歸化廳	325—332	禮別尊卑 上和下睦
	運城	333—340	夫唱婦隨 外受傅訓
陝西	西安府	341—352	入奉母儀 諸姑伯叔 猶子比兒
	漢中府	353—360	孔懷兄弟 同氣連枝
	三原縣	361—368	交友投份 切磨箴規
甘肅	蘭州府	369—376	仁慈隱惻 造次弗離

地方邮局木戳手盖快信邮票

山東	濟南	377—392	節義廉退 頽沛匪虧 性靜情逸 心動神疲
	周村 煙臺	393—412	守真志滿 逐物意移 堅持雅操 好爵自縻 都邑華夏
四川	成都	413—424	東西二京 背邙面洛 浮渭據涇
	重慶	425—436	宮殿盤鬱 樓觀飛驚 圖寫禽獸
湖北	武昌	437—448	畫彩仙靈 丙舍傍啟 甲帳對楹
	老河口	449—456	肆筵設席 鼓瑟吹笙
	沙市	457—464	升階納陛 异轉疑星
湖南	長沙	465—476	右通廣內 左達承明 既集墳典
	湘潭	477—484	亦聚群英 杜稿鍾隸
	常德	485—492	漆書壁經 府羅將相
江西	九江	493—504	路俠槐卿 戶封八縣 家給千兵
	南昌	505—512	高冠陪輦 驅轂振纓
	河口	513—520	世祿侈富 車駕肥輕
安徽	蕪湖	521—528	策功茂實 勒碑刻銘
	安慶	529—536	磻溪伊尹 佐時阿衡
江蘇	蘇州	537—548	奄宅曲阜 微旦孰營 桓公匡合
	鎮江	549—560	濟弱扶傾 繺回漢惠 說感武丁
	揚州	561—568	俊乂密勿 多士寔寧
	南京	569—580	晉楚更霸 趙魏困橫 假途滅虢
浙江	杭州	581—596	踐土會盟 何遵約法 韓弊煩刑 起翦頽牧
福建	廈門	597—608	用軍最精 宣威沙漠 馳譽丹青
廣東	汕頭	609—620	九州禹迹 百郡秦併 嶺宗泰岱
	潮州府	621—628	禪主雲亭 雁門紫塞
廣西	梧州	629—640	鷄田赤城 昆池碣石 鉅野洞庭
	桂林	641—652	曠遠綿邈 嶼岫杳冥 治本於農
雲南	雲南府	653—660	務茲稼穡 傷載南畝
貴州	貴陽	661—672	我藝黍稷 稅熟貢新 勸賞黜陟
盛京	奉天府	673—688	孟軻敦素 史魚秉直 庶幾中庸 勞謙謹敕
	牛莊	689—700	聆音察理 鑒貌辨色 賦厥嘉猷
	吉林府	701—712	勉其祗植 省躬譏諫 審增抗極

◆《天津邮政史料》并未列出 713—1000 字分配给哪些邮局使用。而山东和东三省某些邮局在清末开始使用千字文双铭字，如“天X”。或者经办快信业务的邮局数目增多，千字文已不敷应用，故此以“天”字配搭千字文内或其它的文字再行分配。第 48 页山东胶州邮局采用“天制”作为铭字就是一例，可惜欠缺文献资料记载双铭字的分配模式。

第四次发行

龙头向上，龙身鳞纹较幼，第三节上端英文为CHINESE IMPERIAL POST，浅绿色印刷；底纹28行，黄绿色印刷。第三节底部第二行嵌入“FEBY 1909”字样。每节之间压印黑色锯齿状线齿，票号为2-3位数字。全张之顶、底以及右边均印上绿色边线。



福建福州邮局（铭字为“景”）用红色粗竖线（也像4个中文字）将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成仅有“邮政”两字，以及用红笔将上端英文“IMPERIAL”涂掉，形成“CHINESE POST”。



福建省城邮局（铭字为“易”，千字文第793字）用红色“閩 X”字样将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“閩 X 邮政”。



四川成都邮局（铭字为“（二）”，“二”字增加括号）用黑色“汉”字将大清邮政之“清”字涂盖，变成“大汉邮政”。



福建漳州邮局（铭字为“駭”，千字文第901字）用黑色“中华”字样将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“中华邮政”。



山东胶州邮局（铭字为“天制”，见第47页附注说明）用黑色“中华民国”字样将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“中华民国邮政”。

地方邮局木戳手盖快信邮票



福建福州邮局（铭字为“景”）用红色“福州”字样将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“福州邮政”。



福建泉州邮局（铭字为“捕”，千字文第909字）用黑色“泉州”字样将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“泉州邮政”。

第五次发行

龙头向上，龙身鳞纹较幼，第三节上端英文为CHINESE IMPERIAL POST，浅绿色印刷；底纹28行，黄绿色印刷。第三节底部第二行嵌入“JAN 1911”字样。每节之间压印黑色锯齿状线齿，票号为3-4位数字。全张之顶、底以及右边均印上绿色边线。



云南云南府邮局（铭字为“稼”）仅见此例用黑色大圆点将大清邮政之“清”字涂盖，变成“大邮政”，以及用铅笔将上端英文“IMPERIAL”涂掉，形成“CHINESE POST”。可惜无法确定云南某局。

第六次发行

龙头向上，龙身鳞纹较幼，浅绿色印刷，第三节上端英文改为IMPERIAL POST OFFICE；底纹由30行连续横列之IMPERIAL POST OFFICE组成，黄绿色印刷。每节之间压印黑色锯齿状线齿，票号为4位数字。全张之顶、底以及右边均印上绿色边线。



直隶北京邮局（铭字为“發”）这件三联的加紧快信凭证，销盖日戳为3 APR 12，
相信是目前以不加盖而直接沿用大清邮政库存物资的晚期使用例。



直隶北京邮局（铭字为“國”）没将大清邮政铭记作任何加盖，到达天津后，天津邮局却以黑色铭字“稱”将“大清”两字涂盖。



直隶张家口邮局（铭字为“容”）用黑色“中华民国”字样将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“中华民国邮政”。



直隶张家口邮局（铭字为“容”）另用黑色“民国”字样将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“民国邮政”。



湖北武昌邮局（铭字为“畫”）用黑紫色“民国邮政”四字将“大清邮政”四字完全涂盖，变成“民国邮政”。

第七次发行

龙头向上，龙身鳞纹较幼，第三节上端英文为IMPERIAL POST OFFICE，浅绿色印刷；底纹由IMPERIAL POST OFFICE组成，但龙图框内底纹以篆体字“大清邮政”4字取代英文，黄绿色印刷。每节之间压印黑色锯齿状线齿，票号为4位数字。全张之顶、底以及右边均印上绿色边线。



四川成都邮局(铭字为“两”，千字文第721字，又在“两”字前增加“A”字，比较独特)用黑色“民国”字样将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“民国邮政”。



江苏上海邮局(铭字为“洪”，铭字后加天干“甲”字)用蓝笔将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂掉，变成仅有“邮政”两字；以及用蓝笔将上端英文“IMPERIAL”涂掉，仅余“POST OFFICE”。



福建漳州邮局(铭字为“駁”，千字文第901字)用黑色“中华”小号字将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“中华邮政”。

山东周村邮局(铭字为“真”)用黑色“中华民国”字样将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“中华民国邮政”。

地方邮局木戳手盖快信邮票



江苏苏州邮局（铭字为“微”）用黑色“中华”中号字将“大清邮政”四字涂盖，仅见“中华”两字。



直隶天津邮局（毛笔手写铭字“水”）用黑色“中华”大号字将“大清邮政”四字涂盖，仅见“中华”两字。



直隶天津邮局（铭字为“巨”）用黑色“中华民国”将“大清邮政”四字涂盖，变成仅“中华民国”称谓。



湖南湘潭邮局（铭字为“亦”）用黑色“中华民国”将“大清邮政”四字涂盖，变成仅“中华民国”称谓。



江苏镇江邮局（铭字为“惠”）用红色“中华民国”将“大清邮政”四字涂盖，变成仅“中华民国”称谓。



直隶北京十五分局（铭字为“文”）用黑色“北京”字样将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“北京邮政”。



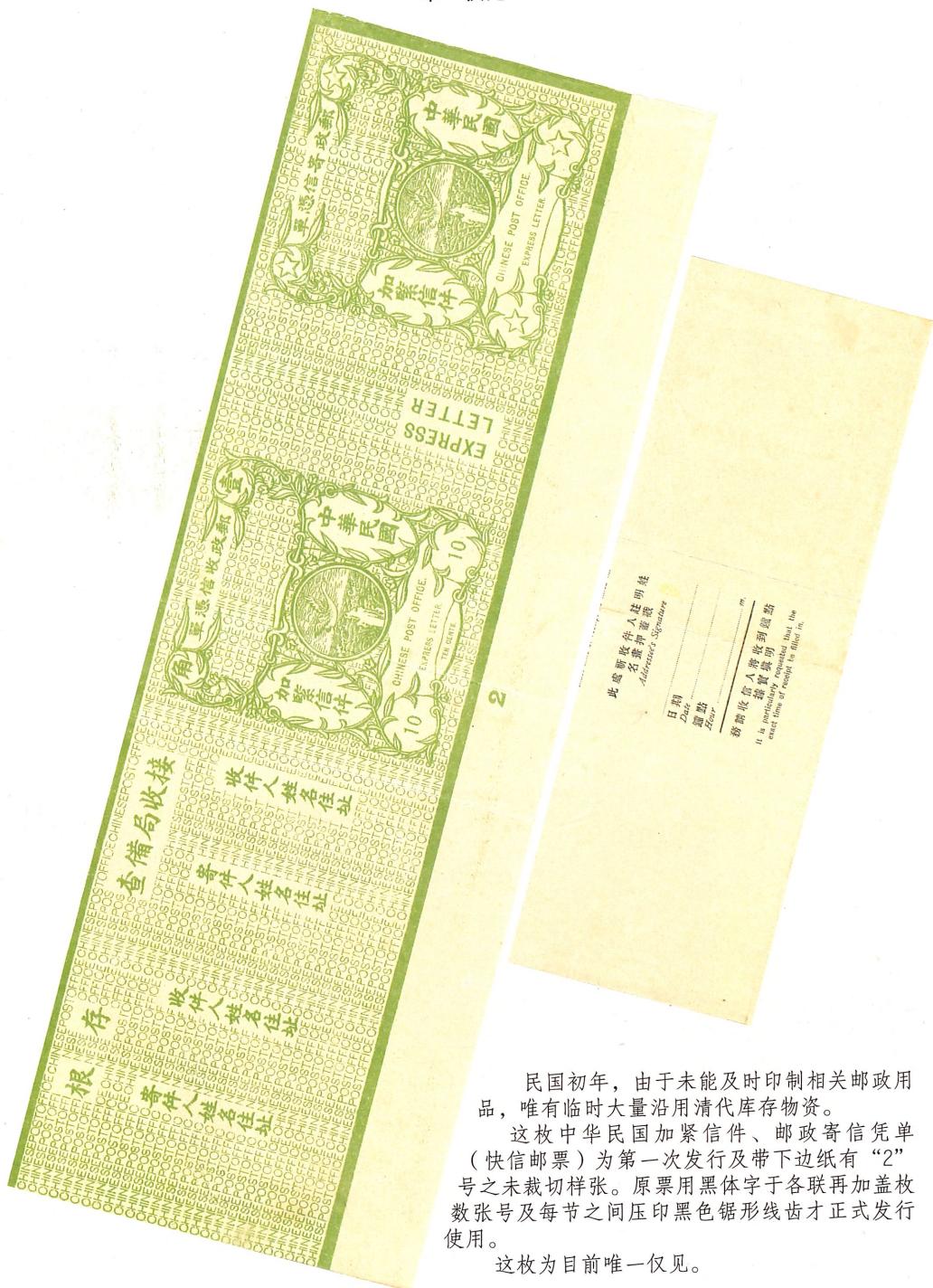
江苏苏州邮局（铭字为“日”）用黑色“苏州”字样将大清邮政之“大清”两字涂盖，变成“苏州邮政”。



山东烟台一分局（铭字为“雅”）用黑色“烟台分局”字样将“大清邮政”四字涂盖，变成无民国邮政或中华民国称谓色彩的沿用邮品。

中华民国加紧信件(快信邮票)样票

唯一仅见



民国初年，由于未能及时印制相关邮政用品，唯有临时大量沿用清代库存物资。

这枚中华民国加紧信件、邮政寄信凭单(快信邮票)为第一次发行及带下边纸有“2”号之未裁切样张。原票用黑体字于各联再加盖枚数张号及每节之间压印黑色锯形线齿才正式投入使用。

这枚为目前唯一仅见。

地方邮局木戳手盖已破代封票

广东广州邮局加盖“中华邮政”字样



加盖倒盖

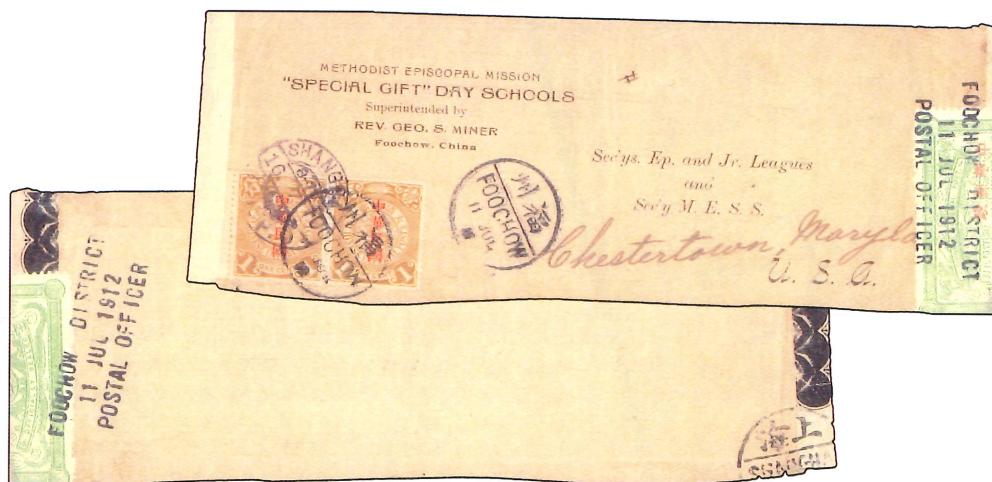


信销旧票

大方连

福建福州邮局加盖“中华邮政”字样之实寄封

国际印刷品邮资2分



福建福州 (11 JUL 12)

—Foochow District Postal Officer (11 JUL 1912)

—江苏上海 (— — —) — 上海日本客邮局 (16.7.12)

—Maryland, U.S.A.

前言 PREFACE

1912至1917年间，公元纪年日戳绝大多数归属汉英半切圆形日戳，这种早在1899年4月份大清帝国国家邮政时期已采用的日戳，因为年份不用帝历或干支，而且广泛地为国外邮局认识，所以在民国时期继续执行他们国际日戳的功能。本人在2008年出版的《汉英半切圆形日戳》一书内有深入的研究，现在将该书的资料概述於下，分为1912-1917年及1918至40年代两个时期，前者可以并入本人已完成之1912-1917年间的“干支日戳”和“民国纪年日戳”两本专著，使本人研究界限之1912-1917年间日戳更臻完整。

A great majority of dater in 1912-1917 period which adopted year in common era reckoning belong to the “Bisected Circle Bilingual Daters” which had been used as early as April 1899 during the Chinese Imperial Post period. Since the year notation was neither regal or lunar year, and had been in use for over 10 years and widely accepted by post offices of foreign countries, the bisected circle bilingual dater escaped replacement and continued to function as international dater during the entire period of Zhong Hua Min Guo. My earlier book entitled “Bisected Circle Bilingual Daters” in 2008 had studied this type of dater in detail and two groups of extracts are presented here, the 1912-1917 period and the later period after 1918, the former can be combined with my two earlier books “The Continued Use Of Lunar Year Dater In 1912-1917” and “Min Guo Calendar Dater Of 1912-1917” both published in 2010, to form a complete study of 1912-1917 Min Guo dater.

日戳下的最早和最晚使用日期由荷兰Mr. Jozef Wagemakers和英国Mr. Paul N. Davey共同提供，仅此致谢！本人有感於国外邮人也十分重视中国邮戳的研究，并费时数十载记录资料，此项工程应由国人加把劲，接棒跟进有关资料才是。现在祝愿两岸四地的邮学会向这方面启动，互相交换资料和心得！

The dates below the dater represent the earliest and latest usage dates as provided by Mr. Jozef Wagemakers of the Netherlands and Mr. Paul N. Davey of the United Kingdom for which I offer my sincerest thanks on behalf of postmark lovers. It is incredible that foreign postmark specialists spent decades of persistent efforts recording such valuable data relating to Chinese postmarks, it's time Chinese philatelists should continue this arduous task and on this note, I hope philatelic clubs across China, including Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan consider starting research of similar nature and exchange information on a regular basis.

I. 1912-1917年沿用或采用之汉英半切圆形日戳

A



13 MAY 99-27 JUL 28



21 JUL 08-27 JUN 29



附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

C



10 MAY 99-21 JAN 26



CANTON
7 AUG
16



24 DEC 03-27 JUN 34



CHANGSHA
4 SEP
21



18 MAY 13-24 NOV 20



CHANGSHA
11 MAR
19



25 JUN 08-20 MAR 27



CHANGTEH
25 JAN
12



5 MAY 99-19 MAY 34



CHEFOO
30 NOV
12



11 FEB 04-16 DEC 26



CHENGTING
21 DEC
12



14 APR 04-5 NOV 16



CHENTU
19 AUG
13



7 JUN 11-19 DEC 33



CHENGDU
23 JUN
15



31 MAY 12



CHINCHOWFU
31 MAY
12



14 MAY 99- NOV 22



CHINKIANG
14 JAN
13



13 JUN 99-8 NOV 31



CHUNGKING
3 APR
13

F



4 MAY 99-7 JUL 34



FOOCHOW
16 FEB
17



5 JUN 99-7 SEP 31



HANGCHOW
26 SEP
14



9 MAY 99-31 MAR 31



HANKOW
16 JUL 23
12



24 MAR 08-26 JUL 32



HARBIN
25 SEP
13



26 MAY 15-2 APR 31



HARBIN II
AUG 6
18



11 DEC 01-26 JUL 35



HOKOW
13 SEP
18

附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

I



13 MAY 99-24 NOV 24

K



7 FEB 04-1 OCT 16



KAIFENG
13 OCT
14



26 DEC 12-24 AUG 20



KIACHTA
25 DEC
17



7 MAR 02-1 OCT 16



KIAOCHOW
22 MAY
12



OCT 11-18 MAR 18



KIRIN
MAR 18



16 MAY 99-30 JUL 30



KIUKIANG
15 JUN
14



9 JUL 99-10 AUG 28



KIUNGCHOW
19 APR
12



2 DEC 04-7 DEC 21



KONGMOON
20 MAR
13



16 DEC 0x-26 JAN 16



KUEI YANG
29 MAY
13



MAY 14-2 NOV 14



KUEILIN
2 NOV
14



11 MAR 10-15 APR 18



KUMCHUK
15 APR
18



18 MAR 12-21 MAY 24



KWANCHENGTE
OCT 2
15



12 JAN
14



KWANCHENGTE
12 JAN
14



15 APR 17-28 JAN 38



KWEIYANG
14-20
JAN 38

L



25 MAR 13-xx xx 32



LANCHOWFU
14 JUL
18



26 MAY 99-13 FEB 39



LUNGCHOW
16-8
33

附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

M



N



P



S



附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳



T



附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳



21 JUL 11-18 JUN 40

W



16 AUG 09-3 AUG 24



WANHSIEN
3 SEP
14



7 OCT 99-8 APR 30



18 SEP 99-2 MAY 12 24 JUN 99-10 APR 34



24 JUN 99-10 APR 34



9 MAY 99-19 JUL 29



WUCHOW
24 DEC
18



13 MAY 99-15 OCT 21



25 DEC 17



*

Y



10 OCT 05- JAN 16



YANGCHOW
11 NOV
12



8 JAN 00-23 NOV 23



21 DEC 03-13 JAN 23



4 JAN 04- OCT 31



YUNNANFU
27 JUL
13

2. 1918年后启用之汉英半切圆形日戳



5 SEP 24



29 APR 20-27 JUN 29



8 JUN 22-14 JUN 30



12 JUN 23



8 AUG 21-12 MAY 23



14 JUN 23



14 FEB 23-JUL 28



4 JUL 22-20 DEC 29



4 JUL 22-20 DEC 29



10 JAN 19- AUG 21

附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

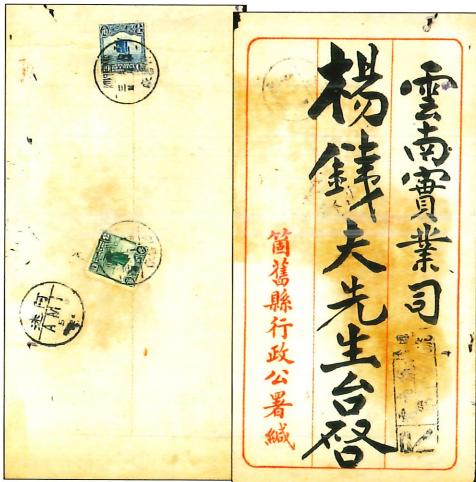
				
22 AUG 19-25 AUG 33	21 JUL 20-17 SEP 24	21 APR 22	22 DEC 23-2 DEC 25	11 NOV 20-29 JUL 22
				
21 FEB 21	19 MAR 23-5 AUG 24	20 OCT 23	22 NOV 20	11 MAY 19-14 OCT 25
				
7 AUG 24-18 MAR 25	JUL 20- NOV 22	12 JUL 19-22 AUG 23	7 DEC 20-7 JUN 37	29 JAN 23-31 AUG 29
				
21 JUN 22-18 MAR 29	9 SEP 25- SEP 33	7 NOV 21-9 FEB 25	15 OCT 21-4 MAR 25	8 MAY 19-30 DEC 22
				
15 DEC 20-8 FEB 25	10 JAN 19-9 MAY 27	12 DEC 18-15 JAN 23	27 JUN 19- APR 24	7 APR 22-3 APR 23
				
3 AUG 24			11 JUL 23	

*存疑待证

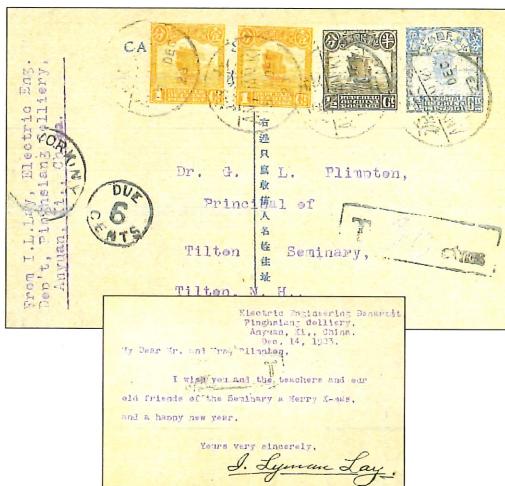
附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

民国时期汉英半切圆形日戳选粹

云南/阿迷 AMI / YUNNAN



江西/安源 ANYUAN / KIANGSI



湖南/常德府 CHANGTEH / HUNAN



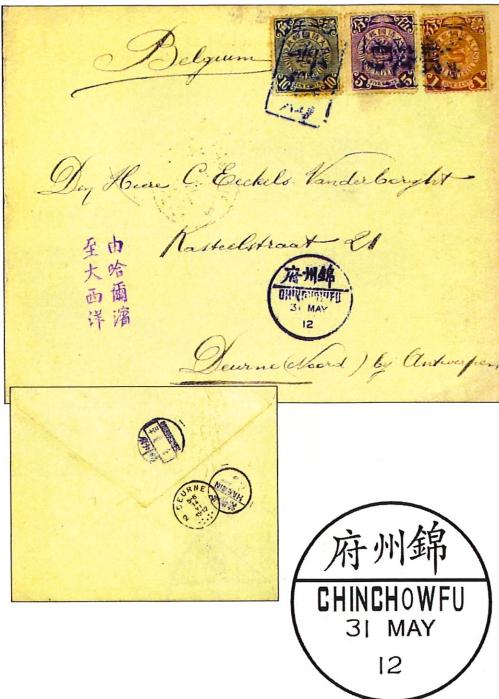
湖南/城陵矶 CHENGLINGKI / HUNAN



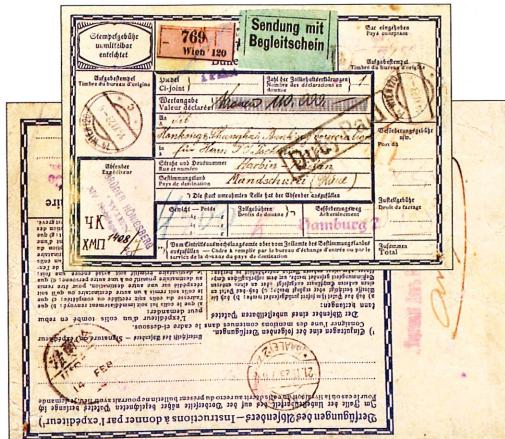
附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

民国时期汉英半切圆形日戳选粹

东三省 / 锦州府 CHINCHOWFU / NORTH EAST



东三省 / 哈尔滨 / HARBIN / NORTH EAST



东三省 / 一面坡 IMIENPO / NORTH EAST



东三省 / 一面坡 IMIENPO / NORTH EAST



附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

民国时期汉英半切圆形日戳选粹

直隶/张家口 KALGAN / CHIHLI



蒙古/恰克图 KIACHTA / MONGOLIA



东三省/吉林 KIRIN / NORTHEAST



广西/桂林 KUEILIN / KWANGSI



附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

民国时期汉英半切圆形日戳选粹



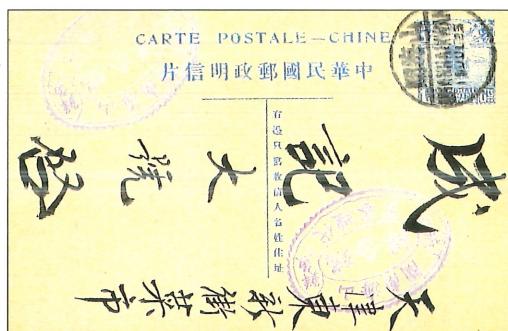
附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

民国时期汉英半切圆形日戳选粹

福建/三都澳 SANTUAO / FUKIEN



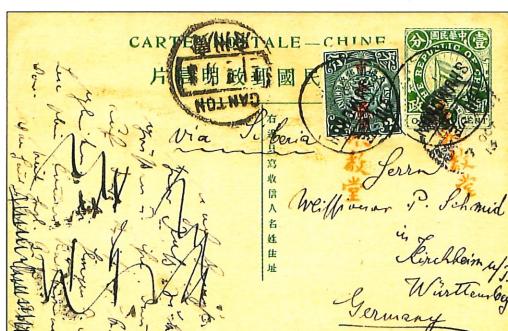
直隶/山海关 SHANHAIKWAN / CHIHHLI



广东/石龙 SHEKLUNG / KWANGTUNG



广东/深圳 SHUMCHUN / KWANGTUNG



附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

民国时期汉英半切圆形日戳选粹

湖南 / 湘潭 SSIANTAN / HUNAN

A cover sent from Changsha, the biggest battlefield in China during the war, with a special cachet to commemorate the Exhibition held in June 1937.



东三省 / 绥芬河 SUIFENHO / NORTH EAST



云南 / 思茅 SZE MAO / YUNNAN



东三省 / 大黑河 TAHEIHO / NORTH EAST



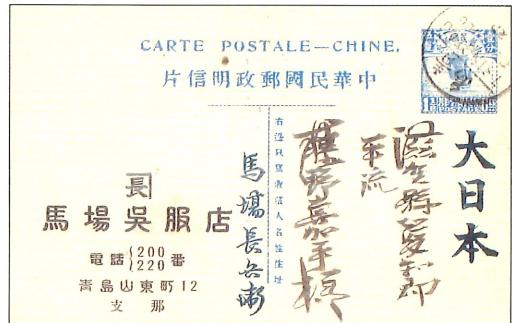
附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

民国时期汉英半切圆形日戳选粹

云南/腾越厅 TENGYUEH / YUNNAN



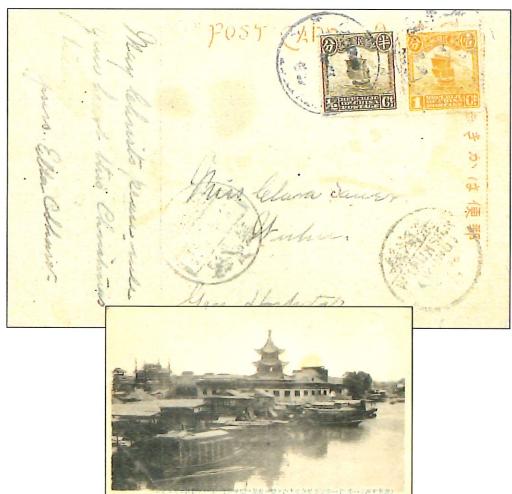
山东/青岛 TSINGTAU / SHANTUNG



东三省/齐齐哈尔 TSITSIHAR / NORTH EAST



安徽/芜湖县 WUHUHSIEN / ANHWEI



*存疑待证

附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

民国时期使用公元制单年份之汉英半切圆形日戳

四川/重庆 CHUNGKING / SZECHWAN



重庆 (21 MAR 2 '1912')

东三省/牛庄 NEWCHWANG / NORTH EAST



牛庄 (7 JUL 2 '1912')

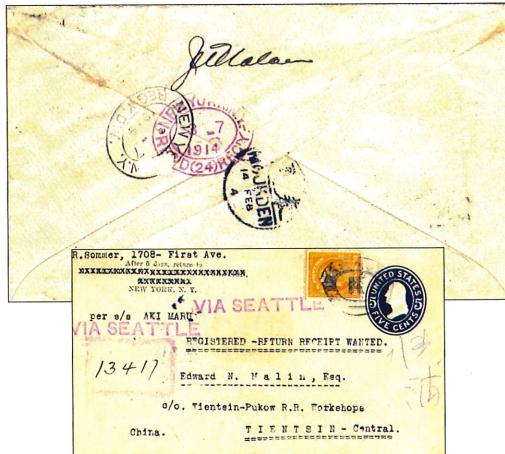
直隶/北京 PEKING / CHIHILI



北京 (13 AUG 2 '1912')



东三省/奉天 MOUKDEN / NORTH EAST



奉天 (14 FEB 4 '1914')

附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

民国时期使用公元制单年份之汉英半切圆形日戳

江苏 / 上海 SHANGHAI / KIANGSU

江苏/上海 SHANGHAI / KIANGSU

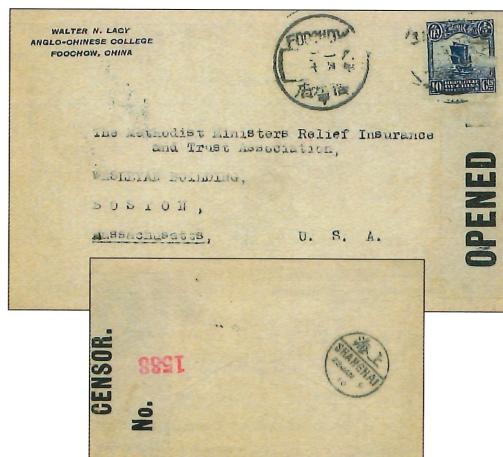


上海 (2 AUG 8 '1918')

上海 (24 OCT 8 '1918')

江苏/上海 SHANGHAI/KIANGSU

江苏/上海 SHANGHAI / KIANGSU



上海 (23 JAN 9 '1919')

上海 (15 DEC 9 '1919')



附录一：民国时期(1912-1917)使用之汉英半切圆形日戳

民国时期使用公元制单年份之汉英半切圆形日戳

江苏/上海 SHANGHAI / KIANGSU

HUNKE UND MÜLLER
ARCHITEKTEN UND INGENIEURE
PEKINO
TONG QUAN YU TEH, TAO CHING NO. 10.

Herrn
Professor Dr. Friedrich Solger
Münsterstr.
Technische Hochschule Berlin N 39
Wohlgebild
Germany Reinickendorferstr.
Germany 4.



上海 (25 JUL 1 '1921')

江苏/上海 SHANGHAI / KIANGSU



上海 (9 DEC 1 '1921')

江苏/上海 SHANGHAI / KIANGSU

Mrs Leo Brüll, Tianjin
No 5, Husilroad



上海 (9 JAN 2 '1922')

中华民国时期汉英半切圆形日戳各省使用简表
Table Of Usage Of Bisected Circular Bilingual Daters In Various Provinces
During The Republic Of China Period

		Page/页		Page/页
1.AMI(Yunnan 1)	阿迷(滇1)	129	61.NANNING(Kwangsi 4)	南宁(桂4)
2.AMOY(Fukien 1)	厦门(闽1)	129	62.NANNING(Kwangsi 5)	南宁府(桂5)
3.ANTUNG(North East 1)	安东(东1)	131	63.NEWCHWANG(North East 10)	牛庄(东10)
4.ANYUAN KI(Kiangsi 1)	安源(赣1)	131	64.NGANKIN(Anhwei 1)	安庆(皖1)
5.CANTON(Kwangtung 1)	广州(粤1)	132	65.NINGPO(Chekiang 3)	宁波(浙3)
6.CHANGSHA(Hunan 1)	长沙(湘1)	133	66.NINGPO(Chekiang 4)	宁波府(浙4)
7.CHANGSHA(Hunan 2)	长沙府(湘2)	135	67.NINGPO(Chekiang 5)	宁波(浙5)
8.CHANGTEH(Hunan 3)	常德(湘3)	136	68.PAGODA ANCH(Fukien 6)	罗星塔(闽6)
9.CHANGTEH(Hunan 4)	常德府(湘4)	137	69.PAKHOI(Kwangtung 6)	北海(粤6)
10.CHEFOO(Shantung 1)	烟台(鲁1)	137	70.PAOTING(Chihli 3)	保定(冀3)
11.CHENGLINKI(Hunan 5)	城陵矶(湘5)	139	71.PAOTINGFU(Chihli 4)	保定府(冀4)
12.CHENGTING(Chihli 1)	正定(冀1)	140	72.PEHTAIHO BEACH(Chihli 5)	北戴河南山(冀5)
13.CHENTU(Szechwan1)	成都(川1)	140	73.PEITAHO(Chihli 6)	北戴河(冀6)
14.CHENTU(Szechwan 2)	成都府(川2)	141	74.PEKING(Chihli 7)	北京(冀7)
15.CHINCHOWFU(North East 2)	锦州府(东2)	142	75.SAMSHUI(Kwangtung 7)	三水(粤7)
16.CHINKIANG(Kiangsu 1)	镇江(苏1)	142	76.SANTUAO(Fukien 7)	三都澳(闽7)
17.CHINKIANG(Kiangsu 2)	镇江府(苏2)	143	77.SHAMEEN(Kwangtung 8)	沙面(粤8)
18.CHUNGKING(Szechwan 3)	重庆(川3)	144	78.SHANGHAI(Kiangsu 4)	上海(苏4)
19.CHUNGKING(Szechwan 4)	重庆府(川4)	145	79.SHANHAIKWAN(Chihli 8)	山海关(冀8)
20.FOOCHOW(Fukien 2)	福州(闽2)	145	80.SHASI(Hupeh 4)	沙市(鄂4)
21.FOOCHOW(Fukien 3)	福州府(闽3)	146	81.SHEKLUNG(Kwangtung 9)	石龙(粤9)
22.FOOCHOW CITY(Fukien 4)	福州城(闽4)	147	82.SHUMCHUN(Kwangtung 10)	深圳(粤10)
23.HANGCHOW(Chekiang 1)	杭州(浙1)	148	83.SI-AN(Shensi 1)	西安(陕1)
24.HANGCHOW(Chekiang 2)	杭州府(浙2)	148	84.SIANFU(Shensi 2)	西安府(陕2)
25.HANKOW(Hupeh 1)	汉口(鄂1)	149	85.SIAN(Shensi 3)	西安(陕3)
26.HARBIN(North East 3)	哈尔滨(东3)	153	86.SIANGTAN(Hunan 6)	湘潭(湘6)
27.HOKOW(Yunnan 2)	河口(滇2)	158	87.SOOCHOW(Kiangsu 5)	苏州(苏5)
28.ICHANG(Hupeh 2)	宜昌(鄂2)	159	88.SUCHOW(Kiangsu6)	徐州(苏6)
29.ICHANG(Hupeh 3)	宜昌府(鄂3)	160	89.SUIFENHO(North East 11)	绥芬河(东11)
30.IMEIENPO(North East 4)	一面坡(东4)	160	90.SWATOW(Kwangtung 11)	汕头(粤11)
31.KAIFENG(Honan 1)	开封(豫1)	161	91.SZEMAO(Yunnan 5)	思茅(滇5)
32.KALGAN (Chihli)	张家口(冀2)	162	92.TAHEIHO(North East 12)	大黑河(东12)
33.KIACHTA(Mongolia 1)	恰克图(蒙1)	163	93.TAIYUAN(Shansi 2)	太原(晋2)
34.KIAOCHOW(Shantung 2)	胶州(鲁2)	163	94.TAIYUANFU(Shansi 3)	太原府(晋3)
35.KIRIN(North East 5)	吉林(东5)	164	95.TANGKU(Chihli 9)	塘沽(冀9)
36.KIUKIANG(Kiangsi 2)	九江(赣2)	166	96.TANGSHAN(Chihli 10)	唐山(冀10)
37.KIUKIANG(Kiangsi 3)	九江府(赣3)	166	97.TATUNG(Anhwei 2)	大通(皖2)
38.KIUNGCHOW(Kwangtung 2)	琼州(粤2)	167	98.TENGYUEH(Yunnan 6)	腾越(滇6)
39.KIUNGCHOW(Kwangtung 3)	琼州府(粤3)	167	99.TENGYUEH(Yunnan 7)	腾越厅(滇7)
40.KONGMOON(Kwangtung 4)	江门(粤4)	168	100.TIENTSIN(Chihli 11)	天津(冀11)
41.KUEILIN(Kwangsi 1)	桂林(桂1)	168	101.TIENTSIN(Chihli 12)	天津府(冀12)
42.KUEIYANG(Kweichow 1)	贵阳(黔1)	169	102.TIENTSIN(Chihli 13)	天津(冀13)
43.KULIANG(Fukien 5)	鼓岭(闽5)	169	103.TSINAN(Shantung 3)	济南(鲁3)
44.KULING(Kiangsi 4)	牯岭(赣4)	170	104.TSINAN(Shantung 4)	济南府(鲁4)
45.KUMCHUK(Kwangtung 5)	甘竹(粤5)	170	105.TSINGTAU(Shantung 5)	青岛(鲁5)
46.KWANCHENGTE(North East 6)	宽城子(东6)	171	106.TSITSIHAR(North East 13)	齐齐哈尔(东13)
47.KWEIHWA(Shansi 1)	归化(晋1)	172	107.TUNGHING(Kwangtung 12)	东兴(粤12)
48.KWEILIN(Kwangsi 2)	桂林(桂2)	172	108.WANHSIEN(Szechwan 5)	万县(川5)
49.KWEIYANG(Kweichow 2)	贵阳(黔2)	173	109.WENCHOW(Chekiang 6)	温州(浙6)
50.LANCHOWFU(Kansu 1)	兰州府(甘1)	173	110.WUCHOW(Kwangsi 6)	梧州(桂6)
51.LANCHOW() (Kansu 2)	兰州() (甘2)	174	111.WUHU(Anhwei 3)	芜湖(皖3)
52.LUNGCHOW(Kiangsi 3)	龙州(桂3)	174	112.YANGCHOW()(Kiangsu 7)	扬州府(苏7)
53.MANCHOULI(North East 7)	满州里(东7)	175	113.YOCHOW(Hunan 7)	岳阳(湘7)
54.MENGTSZ(Yunnan 3)	蒙自(滇3)	177	114.YOCHOW CITY(Hunan 8)	岳州城(湘8)
55.MENGTSZ(Yunnan 4)	蒙自县(滇4)	178	115.YUNNANFU(Yunnan 8)	云南府(滇8)
56.MOUKDEN(North East 8)	奉天(东8)	178	116.TAHCHENG(Sinkiang1)	塔城厅(新1)
57.MOUKDEN(North East 9)	奉天府(东9)	180	117.TAHCHENG(Sinkiang 2)	塔城() (新2)
58.NANCHANG(Kiangsi 5)	南昌府(赣5)	181	118.TIHWA FU(Sinkiang 3)	迪化府(新3)
59.NANCHANG(Kiangsi 6)	南昌() (赣6)	181	119.TIHWA()(Sinkiang 4)	迪化() (新4)
60.NANKING(Kiangsu 3)	南京(苏3)	182		

注：表内页码请参考作者《汉英半切圆形日戳》一书



依省份排列之民国时期汉英半切圆形日戳地名简表
Listing By Province (Republic Of China Period)

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ANHWEI Province	安徽省(皖)		KWANGSI Province	广西省(桂)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1.NGANKIN	1.安庆	185	1.KUEILIN	1.桂林																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
2.TATUNG	2.大通	215	2.KWEILIN	2.桂林																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
3.WUHU	3.芜湖	229	3.LUNGCHOW	3.龙州																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
CHEKIANG Province	浙江省(浙)		4.NANNING	4.南宁																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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2.HANGCHOW	2.杭州府	148	6.WUCHOW	6.梧州																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
3.NINGPO	3.宁波	186																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
4.NINGPO	4.宁波府	186	KWANGTUNG Province	广东省(粤)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
5.NINGPO	5.宁波()	187	6.WENCHOW	6.温州	228	1.CANTON	1.广州	CHIHЛИ Province	直隶省(冀)		2.KIUNGCHOW	2.琼州	1.CHENGTING	1.正定	140	3.KIUNGCHOW	3.琼州府	2.KALGAN	2.张家口	162	4.KONGMOON	4.江门	3.PAOTING	3.保定	188	5.KUMCHUK	5.甘竹	4.PAOTINGFU	4.保定府	189	6.PAKHOI	6.北海	5.PEHTAIHO BEACH	5.北戴河南山	190	7.SAMSHUI	7.三水	6.PEITAIHO	6.北戴河	190	8.SHAMEEN	8.沙面	7.PEKING	7.北京	191	9.SHEKLUNG	9.石龙	8.SHANHAIKWAN	8.海关	202	10.SHUMCHUN	10.深圳	9.TANGKU	9.塘沽	213	11.SWATOW	11.汕头	10.TANGSHAN	10.唐山	214	12.TUNGHING	12.东兴	11.TIENTSIN	11.天津	217			12.TIENTSIN	12.天津府	221	MONGOLIA Province	蒙古省(蒙)	13.TIENTSIN	13.天津()	223	1.KIACHTA	1.恰克图	FUKIEN Province	福建省(闽)				1.AMOY	1.厦门	129	NORTH EAST Provinces	东三省(东)	2.FOOCHOW	2.福州	145	1.ANTUNG	1.安东	3.FOOCHOW	3.福州府	146	2.CHINCHOWFU	2.锦州府	4.FOOCHOW CITY	4.福州城	147	3.HARBIN	3.哈尔滨	5.KULIANG	5.鼓岭	169	4.IMITENPO	4.一面坡	6.PAGODAANCH	6.罗星塔	187	5.KIRIN	5.吉林	7.SANTUAO	7.三都澳	195	6.KWANCHENGTEZ	6.宽城子	HONAN Province	河南省(豫)		7.MANCHOULI	7.满州里	1.KAIFENG	1.开封	161	8.MOUKDEN	8.奉天	HUNAN Province	湖南省(湘)		9.MOUKDEN	9.奉天府	1.CHANGSHA	1.长沙	133	10.NEWCHIWANG	10.牛庄	2.CHANGSHA	2.长沙府	135	11.SUIFENHO	11.绥芬河	3.CHANGTEH	3.常德	136	12.TAHEIHO	12.大黑河	4.CHANGTEH	4.常德府	137	13.TSITSIAR	13.齐齐哈尔	5.CHENGLINGKI	5.城陵矶	139			6.SIANGTAN	6.湘潭	206	SHANSI Province	山西省(晋)	7.YOCHOW	7.岳阳	230	1.KWEIHWA	1.归化	8.YOCHOW CITY	8.岳州城	230	2.TAIYUAN	2.太原	HUPEH Province	湖北省(鄂)		3.TAIYUANFU	3.太原府	1.HANKOW	1.汉口	149			2.IICHANG	2.宜昌	159	SHANTUNG Province	山东省(鲁)	3.ICHAN G	3.宜昌府	160	1.CHEFOO	1.烟台	4.SHASI	4.沙市	203	2.KIAOCHOW	2.胶州	KANSU Province	甘肃省(甘)		3.TSINAN	3.济南	1.LANCHOWFU	1.兰州府	173	4.TSINAN	4.济南府	2.LANCHOW()	2.兰州()	174	5.TSINGTAU	5.青岛	KWEICHOW Province	贵州省(黔)				1.KUEIYANG	1.贵阳	169	SHENSI Province	陕西省(陕)	2.KWEIYANG	2.贵阳()	173	1.SI-AN	1.西安	KIANGSI Province	江西省(赣)		2.SIANFU	2.西安府	1.ANYUAN KI	1.安源	131	3.SIAN()	3.西安()	2.KIUKIANG	2.九江	166			3.KIUKIANG	3.九江府	166	SZECHWAN Province	四川省(川)	4.KULING	4.枯岭	170	1.CHENTU	1.成都	5.NANCHANG	5.南昌府	181	2.CHENGKTU	2.成都府	6.NANCHANG	6.南昌()	181	3.CHUNGKING	3.重庆	KIANGSU Province	江苏省(苏)		4.CHUNGKING	4.重庆府	1.CHINKIANG	1.镇江	142	5.WANHSIEN	5.万县	2.CHINKIANG	2.镇江府	143			3.NANKING	3.南京	182	YUNNAN Province	云南省(滇)	4.SHANGHAI	4.上海	196	1.AMI	1.阿迷	5.SZEMAO	5.思茅	207	2.HOKOW	2.河口	6.SUCHOW	6.徐州	207	3.MENGTSZ	3.蒙自	7.YANGCHOW()	7.扬州府	228	4.MENGTSZ	4.蒙自县
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7.YANGCHOW()	7.扬州府	228	4.MENGTSZ	4.蒙自县																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

注：表内页码请参考作者《汉英半切圆形日戳》一书



附录二：民国初期(1912-1917)之其它公元制日戳

福建/福州 公元年号采用中国商码数字全汉文腰框日戳



国内信函 3分
挂号 5分
8分

广东广州 (1 FEB 12) — 福建福州 (西历1月12日 二月初七/1912.2.7)

◆图片由余东方先生提供，谨致谢意！

附录二：民国初期(1912-1917)之其它公元制日戳

直隶/天津 上格两横排嵌英文分局“C”字之英汉文腰框日戳



请求盖销封



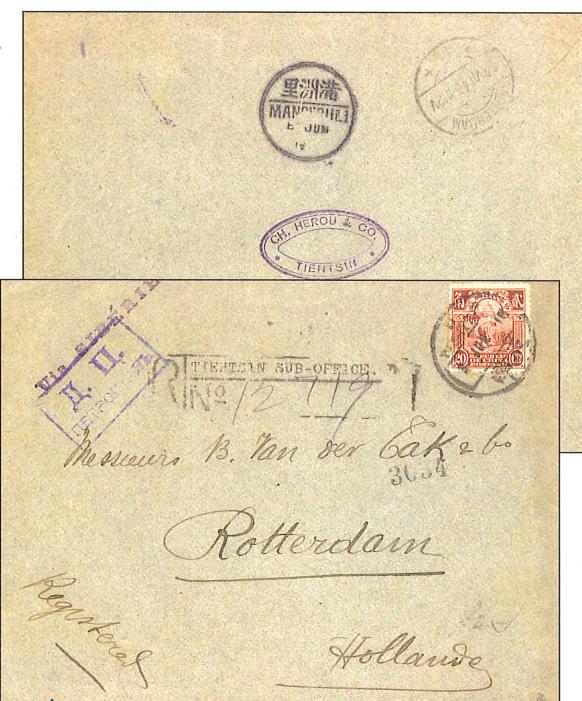
直隶天津C (20 DEC 12) — 天津 (20 DEC 12)

直隶/天津 上格两横排嵌英文分局“D”字之英汉文腰框日戳

国际信函 10分
挂号 10分
20分



直隶天津D (3 JUN 16)
— 东三省满洲里 (8 JUN 16)
— via Siberia
— Rotterdam, Holland (14 VII 16)



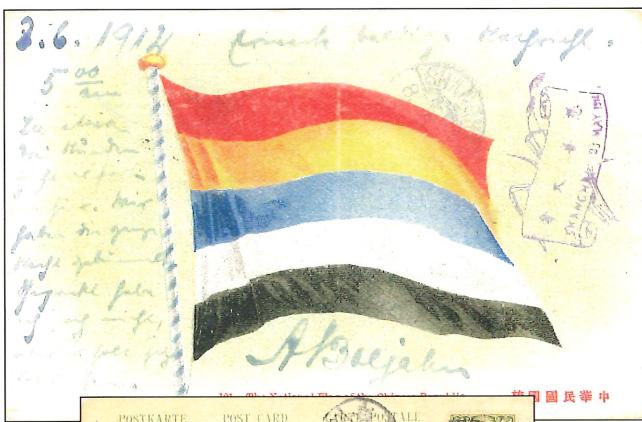
附录二：民国初期(1912-1917)之其它公元制日戳

江苏/上海 张园游艺赛珍慈善大会纪念邮戳

民国元年上海“张氏味莼园”（简称“张园”，乃无锡富商张叔和拥有）举办第二次慈善大会——“张园游艺赛珍慈善大会”，又称“游艺赛珍慈善会”、“张园赛珍会”或“张园慈善大会”。上海邮政局在会场设有临时邮局，镌刻纪念邮戳三种，每日更换一枚。原订民国元年5月25日举行，后延一日，故日戳时间自1912年5月26日至28日止。稍后，慈善大会再延长三日（纪念日戳仅见5月29日、6月1日两种）。

同年8月29日及9月17日浙江温州、处州两号山洪及飓风所引起的水患，灾情惨重，由上海“温处筹赈会”于张园举办义赈慈善大会，从民国元年10月18日~20日共三日（纪念日戳见10月18、10月19、10月20三种）。

首日使用



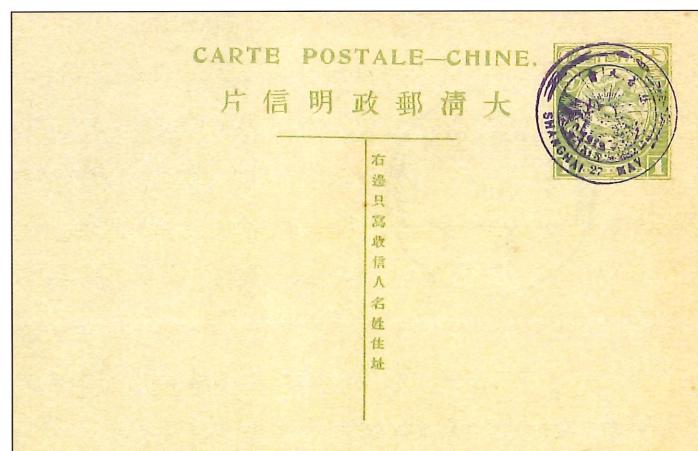
日本明信片邮资2分



慈善大会/SHANGHAI 26 MAY 1912
江苏上海甲（六月初八）
—上海 (8 JUN 12)
—上海日本客邮局 (8.6.12)
—Magasaki, Japan

次日纪念日戳 (1912 MAY 27)

慈善大会/1912/SHANGHAI 27 MAY



请求盖销明信片

附录二：民国初期(1912-1917)之其它公元制日戳

江苏/上海 张园游艺赛珍慈善大会纪念邮戳

首日纪念日戳 (1912 MAY 26)



次日纪念日戳 (1912 MAY 27)



江苏/上海 张园游艺赛珍慈善大会纪念邮戳

第三日纪念日戳 (1912 MAY 28)



附录二：民国初期(1912-1917)之其它公元制日戳

BUREAU AMBULANT NO. 1 / 行动邮局1 PEKING-MOUKDEN / 京奉



国际信函邮资10分



京奉行动邮局No.1-1 (18 JAN 17)
—via Siberia—Glos., England

BUREAU AMBULANT NO. 1 / 行动邮局2 PEKING-MOUKDEN / 京奉

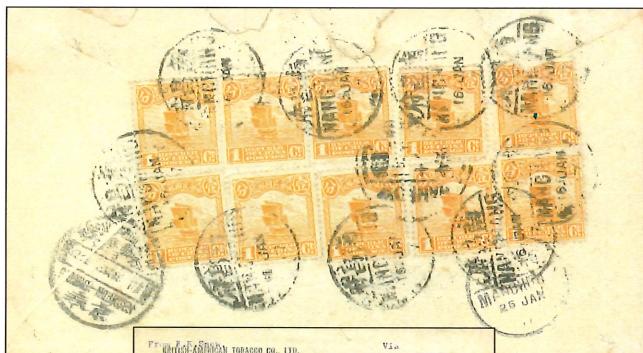
国际明信片邮资4分



江苏南京 (4 JAN '22')
—京奉行动邮局No.1-2 (7 JAN 15)
—via Siberia
—Liverpool, England



BUREAU AMBULANT NO. 1 / 行动邮局3 PEKING-MOUKDEN / 京奉



国际信函邮资10分



江西南昌府 (16 JAN 17)
—汉口 (六年一月十八)
—京奉行动邮局No.1-3 (22 JAN 17)
—via Hankou, Peking, Siberia
—Paddington W., England (14/15 MR 17)

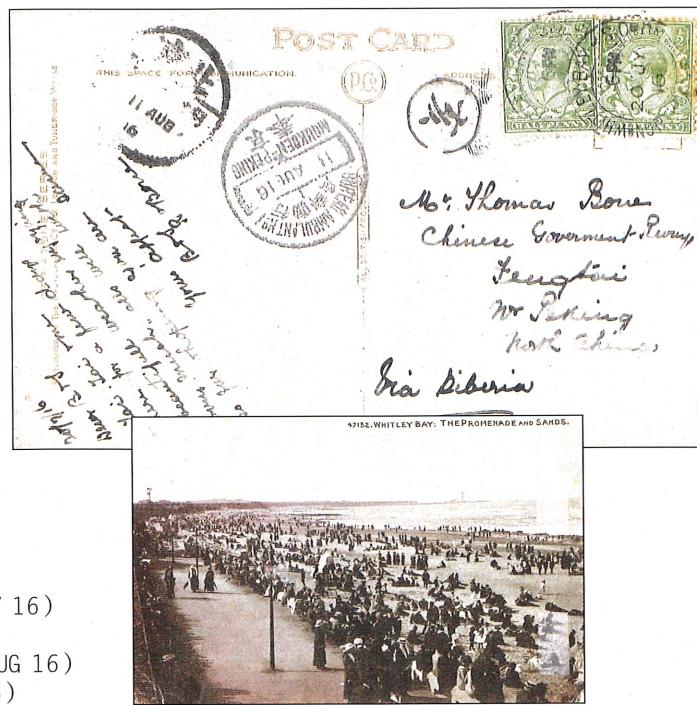
附录二：民国初期(1912-1917)之其它公元制日戳

BUREAU AMBULANT NO.1 / 行动邮局1 MOUKDEN-PEKING / 京奉

英国进口明信片

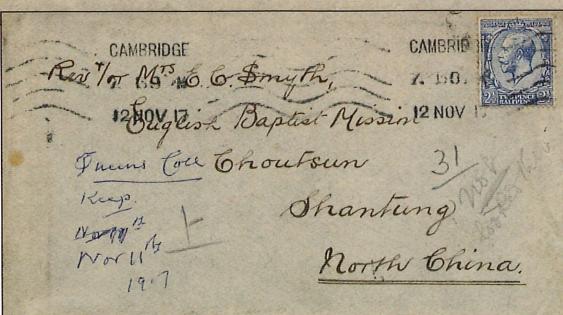


Whitley Bay, England (20 JY 16)
—via Siberia
—京奉行动邮局No.1-1 (11 AUG 16)
一直隶北京 (11 AUG 16)



BUREAU AMBULANT NO.1 / 行动邮局3 MOUKDEN-PEKING / 京奉

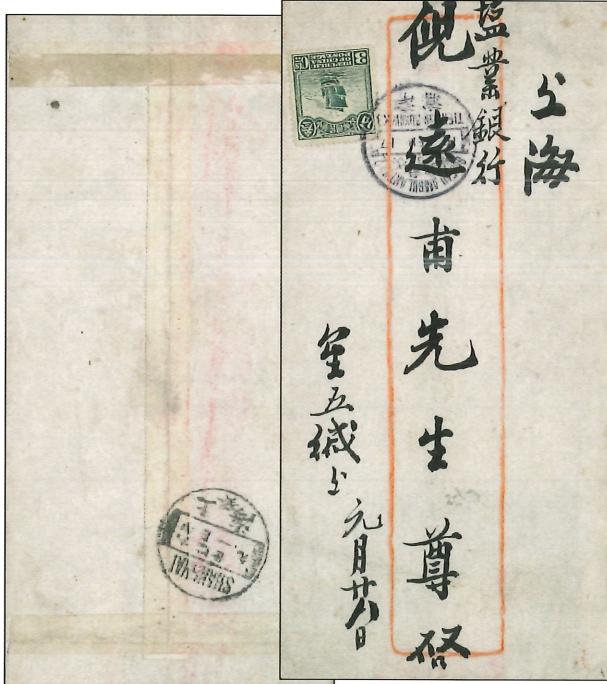
英国进口信函



Cambridge, England (12 NOV 17)
—京奉行动邮局No.1-3 (2 JAN 18)
—河北天津县 (七年一月三日)
—山东周村 (七年一月五日)

附录二：民国初期(1912-1917)之其它公元制日戳

BUREAU AMBULANT NO.2 / 行动邮局3 TIENSIN-PUKOW KU / 津浦



国内信函邮资3分



—津浦行动邮局No.2-3 (19 FEB 17)
—江苏上海癸 (六年二月廿一)

BUREAU AMBULANT NO.2 / 行动邮局1 PUKOW KU-TIENTSIN / 津浦



贴法属安南在华客邮
改值加盖10分/25仙



广西南宁府辛 (— — —)
—江苏上海 (18 OCT 15)
—津浦行动邮局No.2-1 (19 OCT 15)
—Steenwerck, France (10-11 15)



附录二：民国初期(1912-1917)之其它公元制日戳

BUREAU AMBULANT NO.2 / 行动邮局2 PUKOW KU-TIENTSIN / 津浦

国际信函	10分
挂号	10分
	20分



山西猗氏县 (六年六月廿九)
—运城 (六年六月廿九)
—江苏上海 (12 JUL 17)
—津浦行动邮局No.2-2 (17 JUL _)
—京奉行动邮局No.1 (2_ JUL 17)
—东三省哈尔滨 (24 JUL 17)
—via Siberia
—Osby, Sweden



BUREAU AMBULANT NO.2 / 行动邮局3 PUKOW KU-TIENTSIN / 津浦

国际明信片邮资4分



江西牯岭 (四年八月十六)
—九江 (17 AUG 15)
—湖北汉口 (18 AUG 15)
—江苏上海 (21 AUG 15)
—津浦行动邮局No.2-3 (22 AUG 15)
—Salisbury, England



one. we are again
by bus, mail on foot. and in
my mouth on bee etc.
lady is much better,
some flowers all
over.

**Brief History Of The Founding Of Zhong Hua Min Guo &
Zhong Hua Min Guo Overprints Of 1912**

Yen Ping Sei, Stephen

PREAMBLE

When I started to form my Zhong Hua Min Guo collection decades ago, I was then fascinated by the overprinted issues of 1912 because they truly reflect the events of the times whether they be historical or postal administration related events. As time went by, there was insignificant addition to my collection simply because the provisional neutrality issues were so difficult to obtain on covers on the one hand, and I was not prepared to pay hefty sums which could have been used to replenish other important items in a dozen of my other collections on the other hand. There was this moment of evaluation when I decided to sell non-postmark items already in my collection and to utilize the proceeds towards reinforcing numerous other collections. At the nick of time, the R. Mizuhara collection of 1912 local overprints appeared in a major auction and my friend, the proprietor of a mail auction house, had a casual chat with me to sound out my interest in this lot. I was undecided initially when this friend told me he will bid for this collection because the ample information of 1912 local overprints may become valuable additions to catalogues of Chinese stamps, and indeed when he later secured this lot, a complete set of multi-colored copies was furnished to a famous local publisher of Chinese stamps catalogues and much of the information therein is incorporated into the chapter relating to the Local Overprints Of The Republic Of China. As for me, my friend gave the whole collection for me to pick and choose, with individual prices clearly labeled and the items which I have chosen are now presented in this book. I could have asked him to give me the whole collection were it not for the presence of certain items with cancellations of lunar year Xin Hai of 1911. Soon after this important addition, another collection of errors and varieties relating to overprinted issues appeared and naturally I invited all of them to grace my collection. As you can see, this is not, to say the least, a postmarks collection but in essence some memorable excursion to a wonderful side garden which I had made one day when I was young, in philatelic age scale.

In all fairness, the chapter on overprinted stamp issues could have been a mediocre one if not for the local overprints on express letter stamps and "Found Broken & Officially Sealed" labels which save the day and the items displayed in this book represented my thirty years persistent effort. Come to think of it, I haven't come across a single item of this category during the past five years !

Earlier this year, I have already produced two books on Zhong Hua Min Guo dater: "Continued Use Of Lunar Year Daters In Zhong Hua Min Guo, 1912-1917" and "Min Guo Calendar Daters Of 1912-1917" and to complete the study of Min Guo Daters 1912-1917 I decided to add an appendix to this book and give it a separate name "Common Era Daters of 1912-1917". Bisected circle bilingual dater form a major part of this category of dater and they have been studied in detail in my earlier book "Bisected Bilingual Circular Daters" published in 2008 and relevant extracts are edited in the appendix as reference material. Some other forms of dater with year in common era reckoning are also included. My next two books will focus on Hong Xian Empire dater (1 January to March 23, 1916) and ideally the first book contains two collections both entitled "Hong Xian Empire 83 Days" the first emphasizes the issuing dates, and the latter records the similar 83 days on postal stationery cards; the second book will be dedicated

Brief History Of The Founding Of Zhong Hua Min Guo & Zhong Hua Min Guo Overprints Of 1912

to another collection formed on scarcer postmarks of the period, official covers and items of interest, supplemented by express letter stamps and used junk stamps with yet another chapter on the classification of all daters in both books in chronological order and classified into various provinces.

Brief History Of The Founding Of Zhong Hua Min Guo

The book begins with a Chinese Imperial Post letter sheet (Type V), used from Sian of Shensi Province on 18th day 8th moon of the year Xin Hai which corresponded to October 9, 1911 the day before Wuchang Revolution. Less than a dozen of the commercially used Chinese Imperial Post letter sheets are known to date and this one recorded the latest date of usage. Two other postal stationery cards dispatched on the same day ensue, just to prelude the coming of a true gem of postal history : the 1911 postcard with U.S.S. HELENA ship log printed on reverse which gives an account of events in Hankow and along Yangtsekiang during the period October 10-12, 1911 when Wuchang Revolution was actually taking place there and then. Even though Zhong Hua Min Guo was officially founded on January 1, 1912 decree relating to abdication to throne by Emperor Xuan Tong (dated February 12) was proclaimed on February 14, 1912 when another post card from Shanghai recorded this event and the writer wrote thereon ".....Today the 'Republic of China' has been proclaimed, the abdication of the Throne was published this morning".

Recording historical events on postcards help to preserve moments in history when the Commercial Press issued a set of 200 cards depicting various events and scenes of the Wuchang Revolution. I was only able to lay my hands on around 70, and in consideration of copy right issues, those with stamps affixed and canceled are included in this book. At least three different releases are apparent, and some of these cards had been used from Anking (Anhwei Province), Kiaochow (Shantung Province), Foochow (Fukien Province) and Hankow (Hupeh Province). Two of these cards went through the postal system including the one from Hankow when the writer indicated that he will send more postcards of the Revolution to the addressee. The Commercial Press must have taken a great political risk in issuing these cards. Another series had been released by Japanese publisher, not identical with the Commercial Press set, perhaps the information came from another comparable source. Other Japanese publishers issued multi-coloured embossed cards which are quite impressive and a few examples are included here.

Zhong Hua Min Guo Overprints of 1912

(1) Provisional Neutrality Overprint

Only two Foochow local covers, one franked 3c pair and the other 3c single respectively canceled 9 MAR 12 and 19 MAR 12 Foochow daters are illustrated in the book, together with a block of 9 showing extensive plate crack and canceled Foochow dater 16 FEB 12.

(2) Zhong Hua Min Guo Provisional Neutrality Overprints

These issues had been sold at Hankow, Changsha (only the 1c overprint) and Nanking. Five philatelic covers all from Nanking are grouped here, one with \$2 franking (96 sold in Nanking), another with \$1 franking (96 sold in Nanking) and still another with 16c franking (75 sold in Nanking), all of them canceled with March 22 1912 Nanking daters.

(3) Local Overprints On Coiling Dragon Issues

A great majority of the items presented here originated from the Mizuhara collection but still there is no guarantee on authenticity, a typical example would be Soochow overprint with dubious "One Year" cancel. The nine covers are all genuine, three of them including the Kweichow overprint are particularly eye catching with correct postage and commercial usage. Incidentally I forgot to include TSINSHAN bisected bilingual dater into my earlier book entitled "Bisected Bilingual Circular Daters" published in 2008.



Brief History Of The Founding Of Zhong Hua Min Guo & Zhong Hua Min Guo Overprints Of 1912

(4) Statistical Department, Commercial Press & Waterlow & Sons Overprinted Issues

Postal historians still do not have definite conclusion as to the arrival date of the above mentioned overprinted issues on Chinese Imperial Post coiling dragon stamps. A spectacular Statistical Department trial overprint in red, arranged in 12 panes of 4 x 5 on thin native paper begins this chapter. Another interesting and bewildering item illustrated at page 25 deepens the earliest usage puzzle when Statistical Department and Waterlow & Sons overprints on 14 low value coiling dragon stamps or postage due stamps appear on a philatelic cover canceled Shanghai dater of Yuan Nian January 12(元年一月十二日). Did the overprinted stamps arrive on January 12 1912 and the cover was made by post office staff for record purposes ? Or was the month and day both in lunar calendar reckoning so that the actual date in common era reckoning was February 29, 1912 ? Since these overprinted stamps had been used across China for nearly two and half years, only the usage of high values on covers are illustrated in this book.

Philatelic covers franked complete set of stamps may not be popular with collectors who wish to exhibit their collections, but they do give valuable information as to the earliest date of usage from a particular post office and the two covers from Canton in page 33 is a perfect example : 8 values of the overprinted issues were used on an April 22 1912 registered cover from Canton to Hong Kong and 7 other values of the set and additional 1/2 c were used on another similar cover sent to the same addressee the ensuing date. Let us go back in time to this post office in Canton, the postmaster still had stock of Chinese Imperial Post stamps and the overprinted issues had just arrived. Naturally he would like to exhaust the former before selling the latter. The denomination of the stamps used on these covers reveals interesting facts : some denominations had been sold out and the use of the overprinted issues just began, and when the persistent sender requested for other denominations to make a full set, the rest was only available the ensuing day. This fictitious story reminds us to understand the underlying facts, asking questions and trying to solve them by placing yourself in the actual situation there and then. Perhaps the sender intended to lower the risk by sending the high value stamps on two different covers ? Another full set franking Shanghai local philatelic cover illustrated yet another interesting fact : of the 15 values, only 1/2c, 3c, \$1 and \$5 are Waterlow & Sons overprints, perhaps the sender waited till 12 December 12 to make this cover when a complete mixed overprints set was available from Shanghai post office. This reinforced my assertion that postmasters always preferred to clear the old stock and new stamps of the era, even though available, were put on hold and released after exhaustion of old stock. A delightful trio of registered covers respectively franked \$5 Statistical Department overprint and \$2 and \$5 Waterlow overprints appear in pages 32, 34 and 38, even though the postage were excessive on all of them, yet they give this wonderful feeling of natural commercial usage.

Errors and varieties of these overprinted issues on covers and post cards display quite an interesting range, apart from the familiar retouch to Chinese character "One" of the one cent stamp recorded on 5 examples with Statistical Department, Waterlow & Sons and Commercial Press overprints, many inverted overprints, including \$2 Statistical Department overprint on cover, are illustrated in the book. Some minor varieties such as retouch to One of \$1 in mint block of 4, re-entry to Two of \$2 in mint block of 12 and another spectacular \$2 mint block of 4 with inverted overprint with one stamp exhibiting re-entry to Two variety. Displaced overprints, disposed first character of the overprint, plate cracks on 3c stamps etc. make up the rest and this errors and varieties group which needs only a few more comparable items to form an independent exhibition frame in its own right.

(5) Overprints on Postage Due Stamps

My experience tells me that it was extremely difficult to secure postage due covers with Republic overprints on postage due stamps and only 6 items are illustrated in this book, two of them are incoming covers from United Kingdom to Changsha and Peking with postage due



Brief History Of The Founding Of Zhong Hua Min Guo & Zhong Hua Min Guo Overprints Of 1912

charged at 24 cents and 12 cents respectively. The eye catching red band cover in page 40 was sent from Ningpo to Shanghai, originally handled by Min Hsin Chu and was seized by staff of the official postal system when postage due of 9 cents was levied and the overprinted postage due stamps of 4c and 5c were affixed over the Min Hsin Chu marking.

(6) Overprints on Postal Stationery Cards

There was only one type of official Statistical Department overprint on Chinese Imperial Post 4th issue postal stationery cards. A few "local overprints" on postal stationery card had been reported, two or three of them even appeared at international auction houses in Hong Kong but as you can see, none of them is illustrated here because my primary interest is in postmarks. Of the 8 items in this book, one is the April 18 1912 example of early usage as compared to another 2.5.28 late usage. A double card was commercially used in Shanghai on April 22, 1912 along with five other items used from various provinces. Personally I haven't seen usages from Sinkiang, Tibet and Mongolia but at a recent public auction, a telephone call interrupted my bidding for an item originating from Yunnan Province. Indeed a separate frame to study the usage of the overprinted postal stationery card from various provinces of China or perhaps to record different types of daters which might appear on them, is an idea worthy of further pursuance.

(7) Local Overprints on Express Delivery Stamps

This section is by far the most interesting and challenging as far as collection and study is concerned; and in summary, nine types of overprints had been recorded as follows accompanied by two types of obliterations.

Post office name overprinted on “大清”	福建泉州 Chuanchow (p.49), 福州 Foochow (p.49), 閩_ Min _ (p.48). 直隶北京 Peking (52) and 江苏蘇州 Soochow (p.52)
Sub-office overprint on “大清郵政”	山东烟台分局 (Chefoo sub-office, p.52)
“漢” (Han) overprint on “清”	四川成都 Chengtu (p.48)
“稱” (A character from the “Thousand Word Prose”) overprint on “清”	直隶天津 Tientsin (p.50)
“民國” (Min Guo) overprint on “大清”	直隶张家口 Kalgan (p.50) and 四川成都 Chengtu (p.51)
“民國郵政” (Min Guo Post) overprint on “大清郵政”	湖北武昌 Wuchang (p.50)
“中華” (Zhong Hua) overprint on “大清”	福建漳州 Changchow (p.48 & 51), 江苏苏州 Soochow (p.52) and 直隶天津 Tientsin (p.52)
“中華民國” (Zhong Hua Min Guo) overprint on “大清”	山东膠州 Kiaochow (p.48), 直隶张家口 Kalgan (p.50) and 山东周村 Choutsun (p.51)
“中華民國” (Zhong Hua Min Guo) overprint on “大清郵政” (Chinese Imperial Post)	直隶天津 Tientsin (p.52), 湖南湘潭 Siantan (p.52) and 江苏镇江 Chinkiang (p.52)
Obliteration of “IMPERIAL” from CHINESE IMPERIAL POST and “大清” from 大清郵政	福建福州 Foochow (p.48), and 江苏上海 Shanghai (p.51)
Obliteration of “IMPERIAL” from CHINESE IMPERIAL POST and “清” from 大清郵政	云南雲南府 Yunnanfu (p.49)

The various overprints are arranged here in chronological order of the basic express letter stamps and the mint strip of three without overprint, canceled to order by Peking dater 3 APR 12 in page 50 gives some clue that local overprints did not exist before that date. Readers can rearrange the overprinted stamps in chronological order of their usage and perhaps gain some insight as to the evolution path of such overprints and how the acts and deeds from post offices in Peking and Tientsin influenced other post offices in China as a whole. A mint uncut strip of 10

Brief History Of The Founding Of Zhong Hua Min Guo & Zhong Hua Min Guo Overprints Of 1912

cents express letter stamp issued by Chinese Post Office concluded this section of Zhong Hua Min Guo local overprints. Perhaps the study is incomplete without mentioning the 千字文 (Thousand Word Prose) because the one thousand characters in this prose had been assigned to various post offices according to a schedule, for example the first 40 characters had been assigned to Shanghai and the head office here reassigned individual characters to sub-offices to differentiate one from the other and the assigned character was usually overprinted before the serial number of the express letter stamp. Only one example from Tientsin used the assigned character 稱(taken from the 54th character of the Thousand Words Prose and assigned to a particular sub-office in Tientsin) to overprint the Chinese character 清 of 大清郵政. The schedule under which the one thousand words had been assigned is of great help to ascertain the origin of these local overprints to the postal districts only and not the particular sub-office of that postal district, for example 景 (Foochow), 穀(Yunnanfu), 兩(Chengtu) etc. but without further indication of which particular sub-office within such postal districts. After the 1000 characters had been fully exhausted, a new schedule was adopted by using the character 天 as prefix to another character from the Thousand Word Prose for use by newly established post office.

(8) Local Overprints on Found Broken & Officially Sealed Labels

Only two types are known to date, the Canton overprint which is recorded only on mint and used labels and the Foochow overprint with only one example on 11 JUL 12 cover to U.S.A. I have seen a complete sheet of overprinted labels in mint condition, and one stamp has the inverted overprint. A single label with inverted Canton overprint is illustrated here.

This concludes my collection of Zhong Hua Min Guo Overprints, formed when I was in my philatelic teenage, with ambition and enthusiasm to lay hands on all interesting items of Zhong Hua Min Guo within the prudently chosen time slot of 1912–1917.

Appendix : Common Era Daters Of 1912–1917.

Dollar Chop---the Foochow and Newchwang dollar chops are again illustrated here (as opposed to previous illustration under "Min Guo Calendar Daters") because one set of dates in this dater was based on common era calendar.

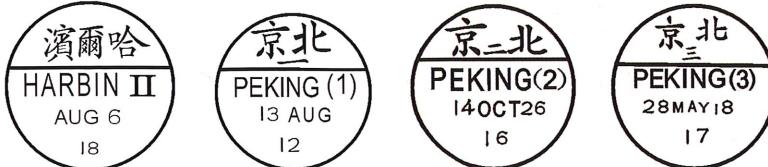
Bisected Circle Bilingual Dater---by far the most prolific group of daters using common era calendar belongs to this type. It's interesting to note that some post offices such as Chinhai, Chinkiangpu, Hanyang, Kiasing, Kowloon, Tungchow, Whampoa, Woosung and Wusueh discontinued to use this type of dater after the founding of Zhong Hua Min Guo but the rest of the group was joined by plenty of newcomers such as : Changsha and Chengtu (both with



Brief History Of The Founding Of Zhong Hua Min Guo & Zhong Hua Min Guo Overprints Of 1912

extra Chinese character for "fu"), Chingchowfu, Kalgan, Kiachta, Kirin, Kueilin, Kwanchengze, Kweiyang(Chinese character "fu" excised), Lanchowfu, Manchouli, Peitaiho Beach, Shameen, Sheklung, Shumchun, Tengyueh (with extra Chinese character for "ting") and Tihwafu. A new discovery Wuhuhsien (Wuhu) is included even though its authenticity is still to be confirmed.

Up to 1917, the addition of numerals inside the dater after English name are recorded and four examples from HARBIN II, PEKING (I), PEKING (2) and PEKING (3) are illustrated.



In 1912, three post offices of Chungking, Newchwang and Peking only used Arabic numeral "2" to represent "12", with another example from Moukden using "4" to represent 14. Shanghai Post Office also adopted this method but the five examples come from a later period of 1918 to 1921.



Central Panel Type Bilingual Daters From Tientsin---Tientsin sub-offices "C" and "D" all adopted year in common era reckoning in their central panel type bilingual daters with month expressed in English (three letters).

Unique Central Panel Chinese Language Type From Foochow---This comes as a complete surprise and in an effort to exemplify post office's neutral status before the abdication to Throne announcement by Emperor Xuan Tong, Foochow postmaster devised a neutral dater with year expressed in Chinese characters “西曆 一九一二” arranged in two rows and it reads : “WESTERN CALENDAR One Nine One Two”. A much simpler way is to indicate the year as 1912 just like the Tientsin sub-office dater, why bother to use 西曆 and even more weird type of archaic Chinese numeral 一九一二? Anyway, I consider this dater to be a “provisional neutrality” dater and I sincerely congratulate its owner because it is a true gem of Zhong Hua Min Guo dater simply because it is the earliest dater recorded after the founding of the Republic on January 1, 1912.

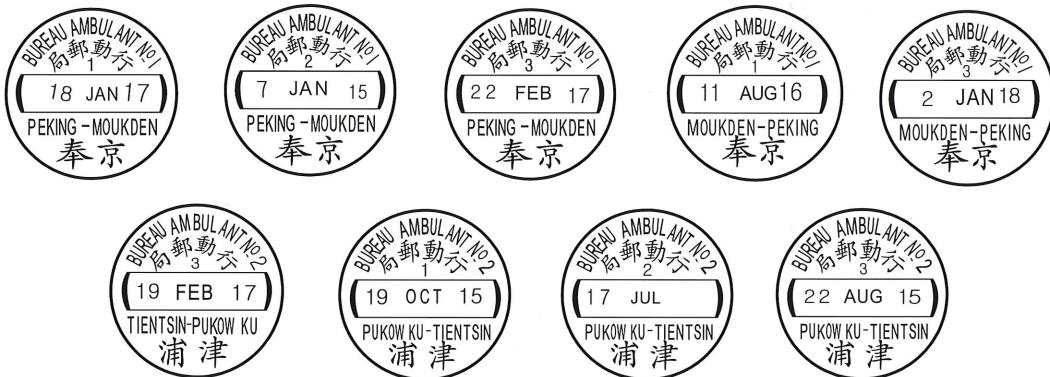


Commemorative Daters---Only the Shanghai Charity Convention in May 1912 adopted three different types of commemorative dater with year month date annotation in common era reckoning. This event took place on May 26–28, 1912 but later extended for three more days until June 1. Only a few complete sets of first day commemorative cancels in three different types

Brief History Of The Founding Of Zhong Hua Min Guo & Zhong Hua Min Guo Overprints Of 1912

on 4th issue Chinese Imperial Post postal stationery cards are known to date. I was able to acquire one of the three cards with circular type dater of May 27 (second day) and a commercially used post card with "scroll" type dater (first day) as illustrated in this book at page 76-77.

Bureau Ambulant Daters---Zhong Hua Min Guo applied to join the Universal Postal Union in 1912 and was admitted as a member in 1914. Soon after admission free and reciprocal transmission of mail items with fellow members increased and the railway system within China had to be re-organized to form a more efficient feeder service to connect the Trans-Siberian Railway when Peking-Moukden Train Post Office was transformed into Bureau Ambulant No.1 whilst the Tientsin-Pukow Train Post Office was transformed into Bureau Ambulant No. 2. In the top segment of the dater, another numeral 1, 2 or 3 indicated different to and fro trips and there are two different arrangements of terminal stations. Theoretically all this add up to 6 combinations for each of Peking-Moukden and Tientsin-Pukow Bureau Ambulant dater but a few of them had yet to be recorded. Only the following nine examples are illustrated in this book.



EPILOGUE

Year 2011 marks the centenary anniversary of Wuchang Revolution when a series of functions to celebrate this memorable event will take place in Hupeh Province where the actual event took place in 1911. I am not sure whether a philatelic exhibition will be held there or not but I did my best to prepare and publish my Zhong Hua Min Guo collection in three separate books followed by two more books on Hong Xian Empire dater of 1916, aiming to share my study with the philatelic public and I sincerely hope that more and more philatelists will take interest in the postmarks of this period, 1912-1917 and form Zhong Hua Min Guo collections under various subjects of their own preference.

Undoubtedly, some postmarks may have been omitted unknowingly and some subjects have only been studied superficially, but this series of five books represent thirty years' efforts of only one individual who took interest, diligently collected and studied, and now shares information and knowledge in a generous way. Not only the scans and knowledge is now shared, the future sale proceeds from these collections will go to charitable deeds such as the financial aid to build primary and secondary schools in rural districts in China and I am pleased to inform readers that I have already assisted in the rebuilding of 6 school buildings, two each in Kiangsi, Shensi and Kweichow Provinces benefiting more than 3,000 students therein. The sharing standards will be upgraded a few years later after all the books I intend to publish have been completed when I will rearrange each item in my various collections in the form of exhibition pages and create a website to house all of them under diverse subjects for free browsing by general public. It is only through sharing that the king of hobbies will make you realize it is THE hobby for you.



1



2

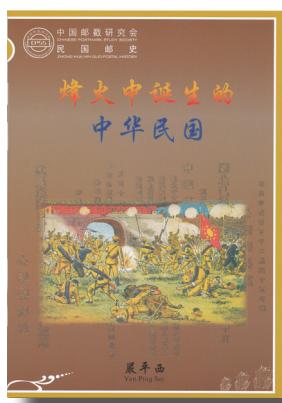


3

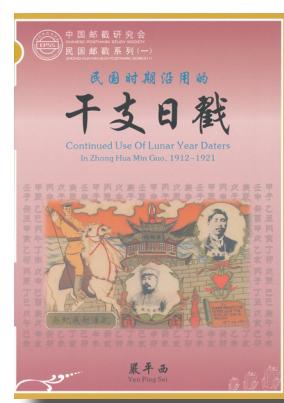


4

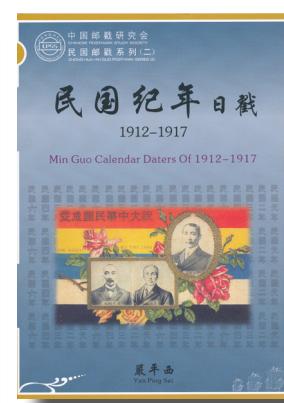
1-4 平裝及精裝



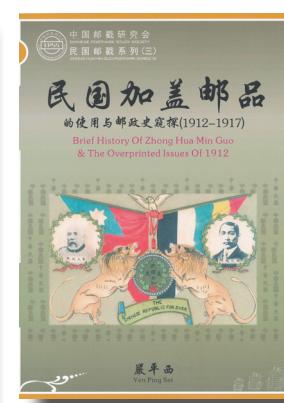
5



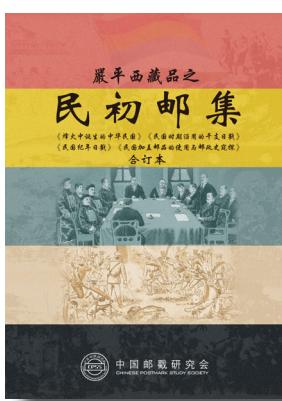
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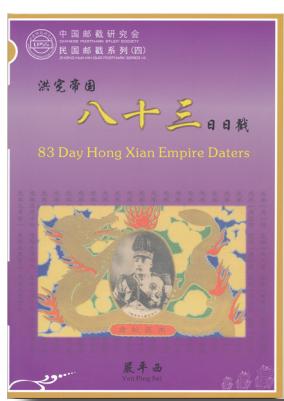
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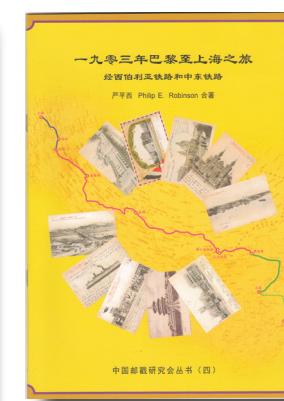
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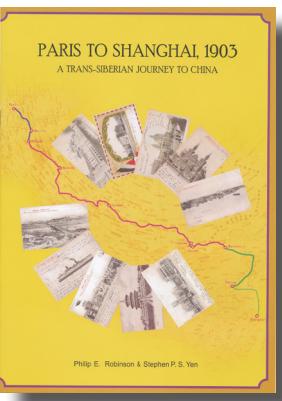
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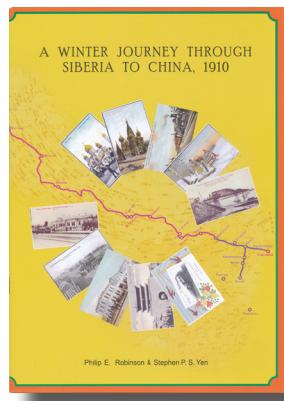
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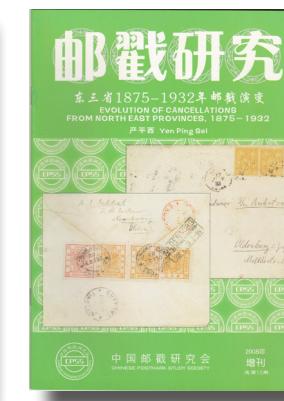
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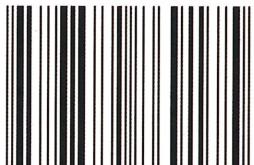
附录：

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