

大清帝国国家邮政时期 (1897-1911) 始发戳系列  
1897-1911 直隶北京邮戳进程及演革



DA QING IMPERIAL POST PERIOD (1897-1911)  
CANCELLATIONS OF ORIGIN  
EVOLUTION OF CANCELLATIONS IN PEKING &  
CHIHLLI PROVINCE 1897-1911

29 -- 清 \* 邮戳演革4 --- DQIP-F4

# 一八九七至一九一七年 中國郵戳進程和演革史樂園裏 -----留下足跡

直隸省郵戳在一八九七年至一九一七年的「沿用」「創新」「規範」「模仿」和「演革」在中國郵戳的進程和演革史中起了帶頭作用，簡括一句：“得直隸，知天下”因為中國其他郵局唯北京和天津郵局馬首是瞻，群起模仿或跟隨，但是也不乏其他勇於創新的郵局，孕育出一批又一批獨特的郵戳，增加了郵戳研究的興趣和難度。除直隸省外，本人也深入研究山東省，東三省，江蘇省，廣東省和福建省等地的獨特郵戳，用郵品編織我的夢想樂園「一八九七至一九一七年中國郵戳進程和演革史」。

四十年來在郵緣的帶領下，樂園的拼圖一塊一塊地找到後被放置在適當的位置，以個人的力量幾乎可以實現夢想建成郵戳樂園，於是興緻勃勃地出版了地區郵集叢書。

本來直隸省地區郵集一書安排在福建省之後出版，

但是2010年時要籌備將清華園郵集送贈

清華大學祝賀翌年的百週年校慶而擱了下來，

已編輯完成的北京和天津部份

共二百餘頁閒置數年覺得可惜，

所以趁直隸郵集付拍的時機把相關文章

和六百餘枚裁戳及手描戳公諸同好，

拍賣目錄與地區郵集叢書異曲同工，

使郵戳樂園增加拼圖而更為吸引，

另一方面本人將珍貴的郵品放回郵海

希望她們能在其他郵集中再展光芒，

與此同時寶貴的資料保存給大家作深入研究，

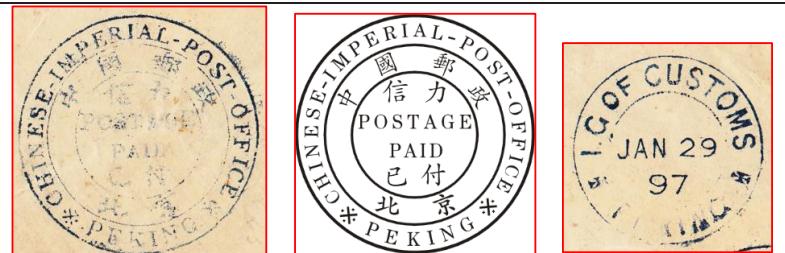
無異在郵戳樂園裏瀟洒地留下足跡？

嚴平西 香港 二〇一七年九月



# 一八九七至一九一七年直隸省郵戳之進程和演革

## Chronology & Evolution of Chihli Province Postmarks 1897-1917

<p><b>00—1898.12</b></p> <p>圓形三格式漢英文信力已付戳---創新 Circular Three Segment Postage Paid Marking-----Improvisation</p>	 <p>郵件上另蓋海關日戳佐証日期 Customs c.d.s. to verify date</p>
<p><b>01—1897.2</b></p> <p>海關日戳在大清國家郵政時期沿用---沿用 Use of Circular Customs Datestamps---Continuation</p>	 <p>北京 Peking A      北京 Peking B      天津 Tientsin A      天津 Tientsin B</p>
<p>海關公文戮在大清國家郵政時期沿用---沿用</p>	
 <p>北京(藍色黑色) Peking (Blue &amp; Black)      天津(藍色黑色) Tientsin (Blue &amp; Black)      大沽(藍色) Taku (Blue)</p>	
<p>已付信資戳在大清國家郵政時期沿用---沿用</p>	
 <p>北京(棕色黑色藍色) Peking (Brown, Black &amp; Blue)      天津(藍色黑色) Tientsin (Blue &amp; Black)</p>	
<p><b>02 1897.3</b></p> <p>八卦戳銷票代替海關日戳---創新 Use of Pa Kua Marking---Improvisation</p>  <p>天津(藍色黑色) Tientsin (Blue &amp; Black)</p>	<p><b>03 1897.5</b></p> <p>大圓戳取替海關日戳成為銷票戳---規範 Dollar Chop replaced Customs Datestamps &amp; Pa Kua Markings----Standardisation</p>  <p>1897年5月7日北京大圓戳最早使用日期 Earliest usage of Peking Dollar Chop on 7 MAY 1897</p>

北京大圓戳 Peking Dollar Chop

JAN 的 N 字正確。 N of JAN correct	JAN 的 N 字倒轉成 N N of JAN inverted	SEP 的 S 正確。 S of SEP correct	SEP 的 S 反倒 S of SEP inverted & reversed
閏字取替年字成閏三月 Intercalary Third month of 1898		閏月過後置回年字 “nien” replaced	
1899 年 12 月 20 日遲用 Late use on Dec 20, 1899			

大沽大圓戳 Taku Dollar Chop

1898 年使用 1898 usage	1898 年閏月 1898 intercalary month	1898 年使用 1898 usage	1899 年使用，漏帝曆 1899 usage missing year in Emperor's reign

天津大圓戳 Tientsin Dollar Chop

1897 年藍色油墨。 1897 usage, blue ink	1897 年黑色油墨 1897 usagw black ink	JAN 的 N 字正確 N of JAN correct	年份和月份換位 Month precedes year
SEP 的 S 正確 S of SEP correct	1898 年閏月 1898 intercalary month	8 MAR 98 二月廿五日	5 MAY 99 三月廿六日
漏去年字 Chinese character “Nien” missing		1899 年 5 月遲用 Late use in May, 1899	

<b>04 1897.5 早期分局日戳---演革</b> <b>Early Period Sub-Office &amp; Branch Office Datestamps---</b> <b>Improvisation</b> 海關刮字日戳---北京 A, C 型。天津 A, B 型 Customs excised datestamps---Peking types A & C, Tientsin types A & B	 
     	
<b>05 1897.11 早期分局日戳---創新</b> <b>Early Period Sub-Office &amp; Branch Office Datestamps---</b> <b>Improvisation</b>	   
    	塘沽 Tangku      唐山 Tangshan      驃馬市街支局 Mule & Horse Market 秦王島 Chin Wang Tao      天津 Tientsin      山海關 Shanhaiwan      山海關 Shanhaiwan      秦王島 Chin Wang Tao

<b>06. 1898.7 保定大圓戳---模仿</b> <b>Paoting Dollar Chop---Imitation</b>			
			
1898年7月8日最早使用日期 Earliest usage Jul 8 1898	SEP的S字反倒 S of SEP inverted & reversed	900代表1900，紅色油墨，JAN的N倒轉成u 900 represents 1900, red ink, N of JAN inverted	
			
二月仍用紅色油墨， Red ink still used in Feb	四月份改為黑色 Black ink used from April	01年帝曆（廿七）漏去。 Year in Emperor's Reign omitted	18反轉成81 18 reversed to read 81

帝曆(廿七)漏去。 Year in Emperor's Reign missing	2 代表 1902, 帝曆(廿八)漏去 2 to represent 1902	2 代表 1902 漏帝曆(廿八) 2 to represent 1902	3 代表 1903, N 字倒轉成 II 3 for 1903, N of JAN inverted
			保定大圓戳的 01 年字釘一度有猜測是將 10 日的字釘反轉來用。本戳內年份 01 和 10 日兩者並存足以証明猜測是錯誤的。 The speculation that Paoting reversed date slug 10 to form year slug 01 but the presence of both 10 (date) and 01 (year) in same dollar chop dismissed such speculation.
罕見的 1903 年閏五月 Rare Intercalary Fifth Month	1903 年 12 月 14 日遲用 Late usage Dec. 1903		

#### 07. 1899.4 半切圓形漢英小圓戳--規範 Bisected Circle Bilingual Datestamps---Standardization



#### 10. 1899.6 碑形兩格式分局戳---規範

Tablet Type Two Segment Sub-Office Markings---Standardization





11. 1899.6 碑形,圓形分局戳---演革 Tablet & Circular Types Sub-Office Markings---Evolution



12. 1899.10 代辦所郵戳---規範 Postal Agency Markings---Standardization



## 13. 1901.1

## 橢圓形漢英日戳---模仿

## Oval Bilingual Datestamps---Imitation

一九〇〇年義和團運動扶清滅洋導致八國聯軍攻入北京和天津，北京市郵政局遭火燒毀，郵政服務停頓至翌年 1901 年 1 月 1 日重開。原有郵戳全部毀壞促使北京郵局另製新戳應用，威海衛和膠州的橢圓形漢英日戳啟發了靈感，1.戳形的大小，2.花飾的種類例如五角，六角，八角星，球形或鑽石形等，3.花飾的位置可以高，低或者一高一低，4.英文月份後有點無點，5.月份和日期之間有無橫間，6.由左至右是月-日-年還是日-月-年排列等特徵足以區分不同的支局。驃馬市街支局採用 Sub-Office 1（第一支局）字樣，與其他支局不同。直隸省其他仿效的郵局有正定，保定，山海關和秦皇島。順德府取其形而捨其意做出一枚大清郵政局/順德府的分局戳。

The Boxer Movement in 1900 to expel foreigners and revive Qing Dynasty had resulted in Allied Troops entering Peking and Tientsin when post offices in Peking were burnt down and all postal cancellations lost. After situation returned normal, Peking Post Offices resumed business on January 1, 1901 and inspired by the diversity of oval shaped bilingual datestamps used by Weihaiwei and Kioachow, similar types were also adopted for the main and branch offices, differentiated by 1. Size, 2. Type of ornament: 5, 6 or 8 pointed stars, ball or diamond shape etc. 3. Position of the ornaments, 4. Whether there is dot after month or 5. Hyphen between month and date and 6. Arrangement of dd/mm/yy or mm/dd/yy. Only the branch office at Mule and Horse Market Street adopted Peking Sub-Office No. 1. Other post offices in Chihli Province followed Peking's example and developed their own bilingual oval datestamps, used from Chengting, Paoting, Chin Wang Tao, Shanhaikwan and Shunte, there is also a Chinese language type from Shunefu.

			
1901.1.1 36.5 x 22.5 北京郵局重開之首日戳	1901.1.2 36.5 x 22.5 開局翌日恢復郵政服務	1901.1.8 38.5 x 23 1月 8 日所用戳與 1 月 2 日相同	1901.1.10 36.5 x 22.5 1月 12 日郵戳月日之間漏橫線
			
1901.1.12 36.5 x 22.5 39 x 23.5	39 x 23 1901.1.14 39 x 23	1902.2.22 39 x 23.5 37 x 22.5	37 x 22.5 1902.2.22 39 x 23.5
			
38.5 x 22.5 38 x 23.5	38 x 23.5 38 x 23.5	40 x 26 37 x 22.5	37 x 22.5 37 x 22.5





#### 14. 1901-1904

#### 代辦所郵戳---演革

#### Postal Agency Markings---Evolution



#### 15. 1901-1904

#### 郵政分櫃及信箱郵戳---演革

#### Postal Sub-Counters and Letter Box Markings---Evolution



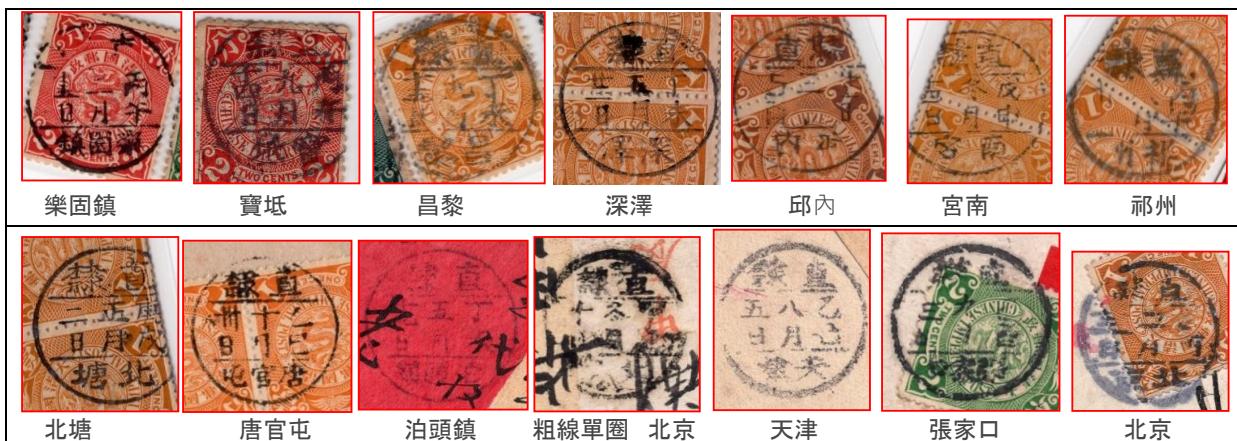


16 1904.3

### 雙圈及單圈干支日戳---規範

Single & Double Circle Lunar Year Datestamps---Standardization





### 17. 1905.12 雙圈及單圈宋字干支日戳--演革 Sung Character Lunar Year Datestamps--Evolution



### 18. 1906.5 腰箱型漢文/漢英/英漢干支日戳---規範

Central Box Chinese/Chinese-English & English-Chinese Type Lunar Year Datestamps---Standardization



## 19. 1905—1911 干支日戳的錯漏變移異

Error, Omission, Alteration, Change & Transposition in Lunar Year Datestamps



## 20. 1906.5 閏月的表達方式---正規及創新

Expression of Intercalary Month---Standardization & Evolution



## 21. 1904.5 嵌入號碼代表支局---演革

Insertion of Chinese Numerals to identify branch offices---Evolution



## 22. 1904.5 嵌入天干代表業務---演革

Insertion of Celestial Stem to identify business sections

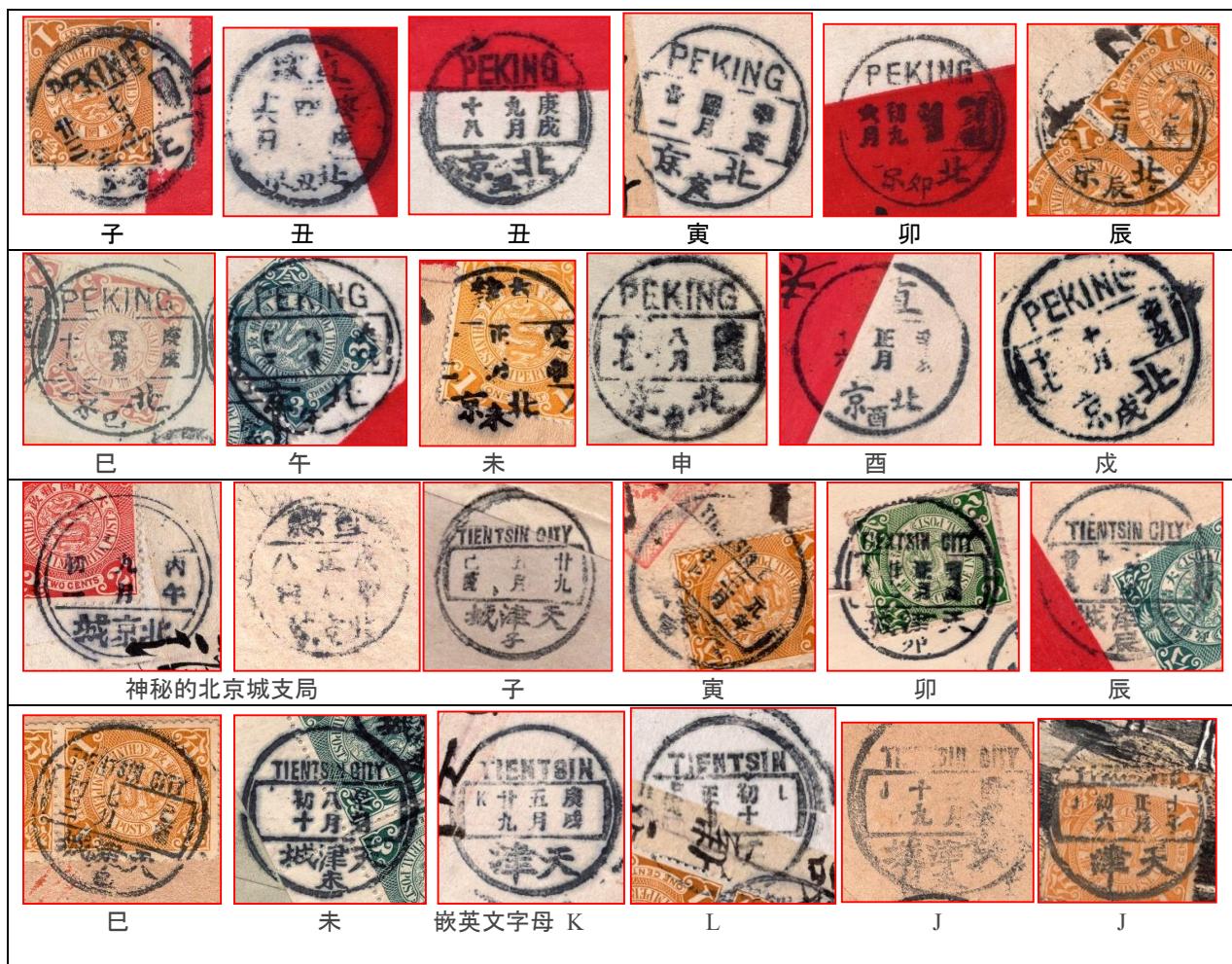
天干代表業務	甲----營業科（股） Business Section	乙----匯兌科 Remittance Section	丙----函件分揀科 Mail Sorting Section
丁----包裹科 Parcel Section	戊----印刷科 Printed Matter Section	己----投遞科 Delivery Section	庚----轉運科 Transmission Section
辛----市內交換科 Intercity Exchange Section	壬----郵件轉運交換科 Transmission & Exchange Section	癸----報刊推廣科 Newspaper Section	Insertion of 10 Celestial Stems to identify business sections



## 23. 1908 嵌入地支代表支局---演革

Insertion of Horary Characters to indicate branch offices

地支代表支局	子----東單牌樓 Eastern First Pai Lau	丑----前門東車站 Front Gate Eastern Station	寅----前門西車站 Front Gate Western Station
卯----驃馬市街 Mule & Horse Market Street	辰----花市 Flower Market	巳----東四牌樓 Eastern Fourth Pai Lau	午----後門 Rear Gate
未----西四牌樓 Western Fourth Pai Lau	申----西單牌樓 Western First Pai Lau	酉----打磨廠街 Polishing Yard Street	Horary Characters to identify branch offices



24. 1911—1913 嵌入單字代表支局---演革

Insertion of Chinese Character to denote branch offices or special functions---Standardization



At least 4 beats  
to collect mails  
from letter boxes  
& postal agencies



26. 1900

仿大圓戳之火車郵局郵戳---創新

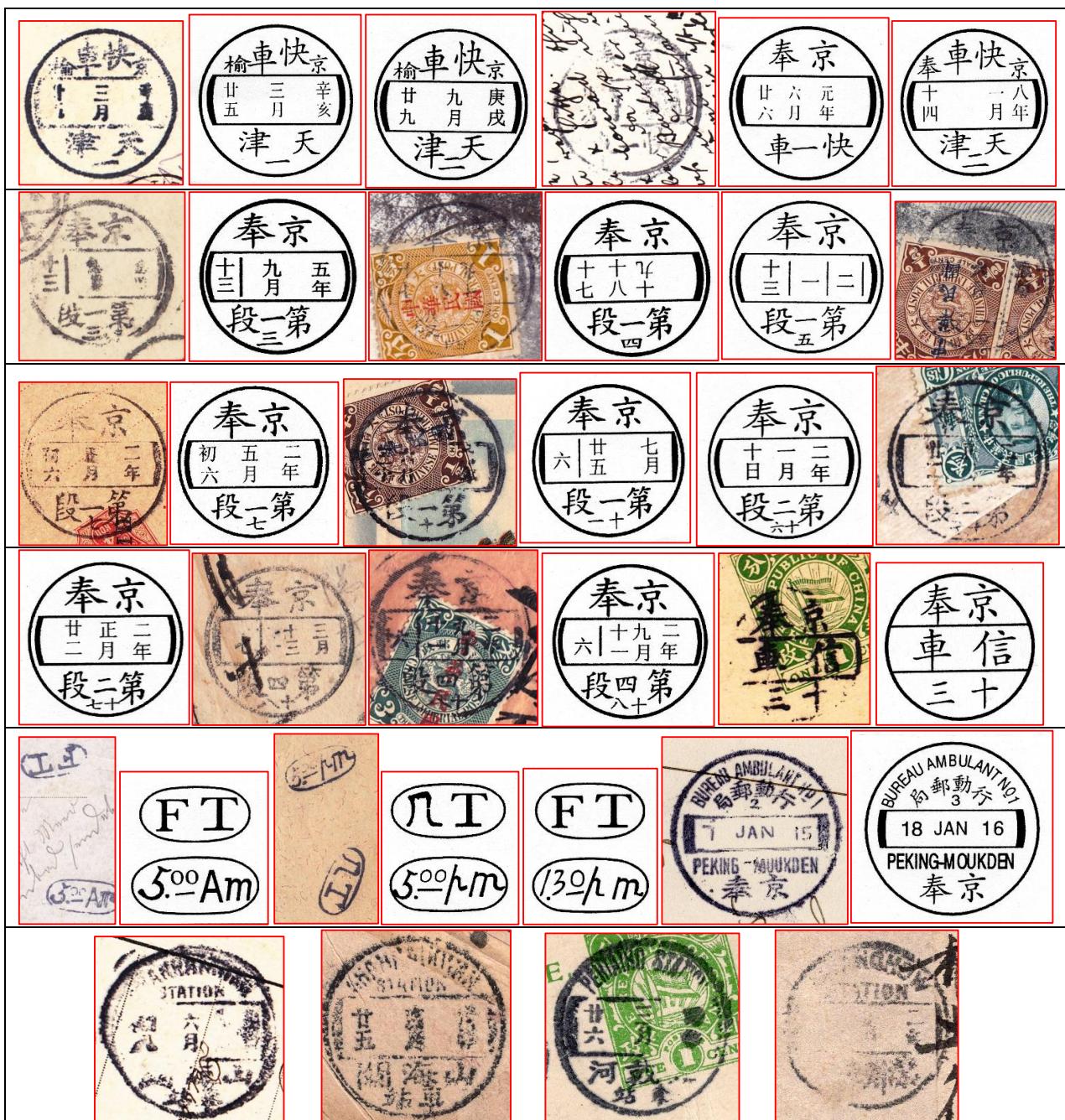
Dollar Chop Type Train Post Office Cancel---Improvisation

## 碑戳及干支日戳用作火車郵局業務---演革

## Tablet & Lunar Year Types---Evolution

## 京奉鐵路 Peking-Moukden Railway

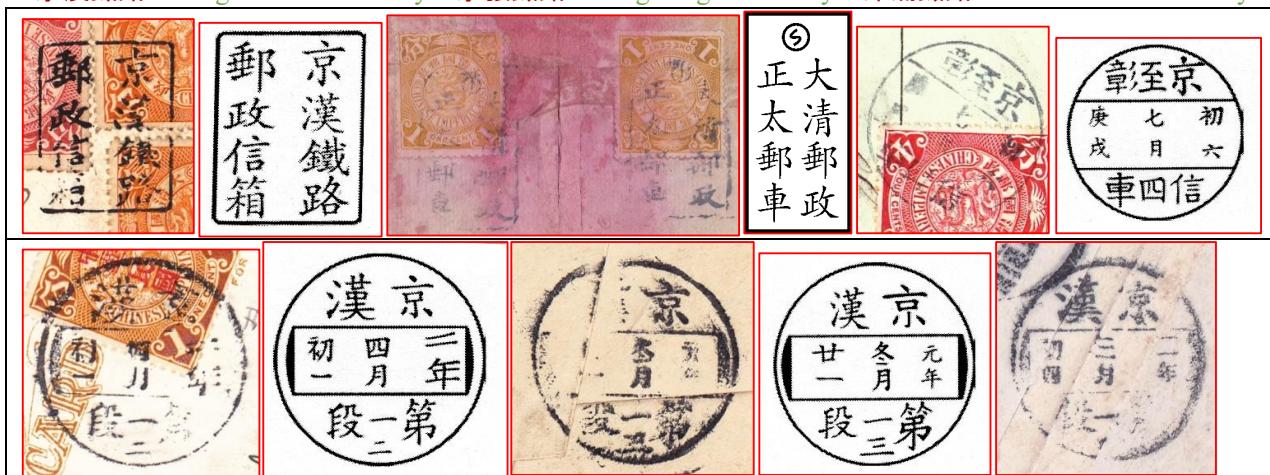




京漢鐵路 Peking Hankow Railway

京張鐵路 Peking Kalgan Railway

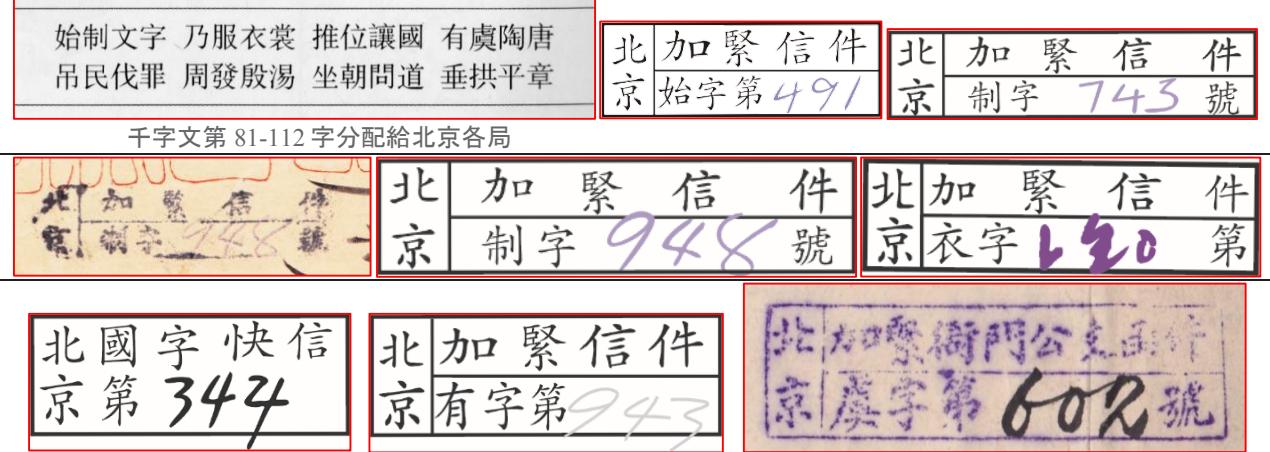
津浦鐵路 Tientsin Pukow Railway

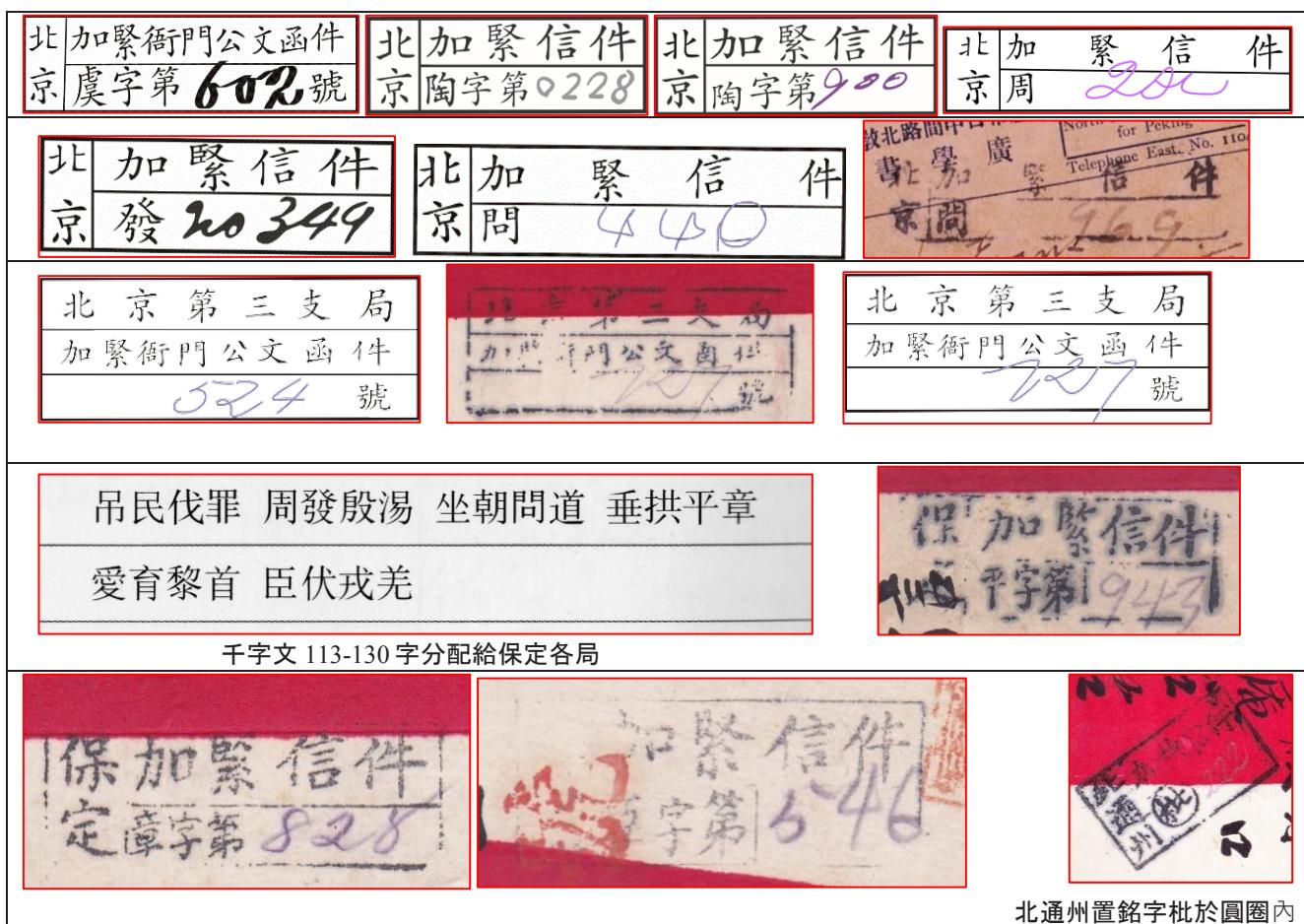




### 27. 1909 干支日戳及掛號戳用作快信業務---演革

Lunar Year c.d.s.& Registration Marking used for Express Letters----Evolution





## 28. 1912 民國時期的干支日戳---沿用

Lunar Year c.d.s. in Republic of China---Continuation



## 29. 1912 民國時期的漢英小圓戳---沿用

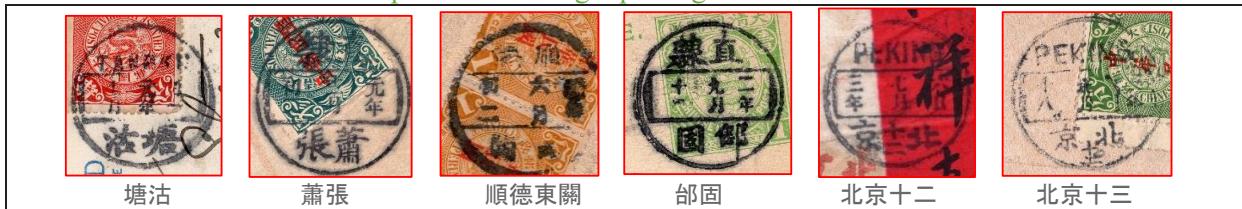
Bisected Circle Bilingual c.d.s. in Republic of China---Continuation





### 30. 1912 民國紀年日戳---模仿

Year in Republic reckoning replacing Lunar Year---Imitation



### 31. 1912 千支和民國紀年雙曆日戳---創新

Year Notation in both lunar year and Republic year reckoning  
----Improvisation



### 32. 1912 -1913 收信班次---模仿

郵戳拾趣 Postmarks of Interest

Collection Beats---Imitation



### 33. 1913 元年改作二年日戳---創新

Yuan Nien Altered to read Er Nien---Improvisation



34. 1916.1

元年---模仿

Yuen Nien---Imitation

洪憲帝國日戳

一年---創新

One Year---Improvisation

Hung Hsien Empire Datestamps

五改元---演革

Yuen Altered to Wu---Evolution

1916.1.1 袁世凱稱帝，國號「洪憲」，日戳中的年份民國五年須改作元年，中國各地郵戳的年份表達方式有 1. 洪憲元年, 2. 元年, 3. 一年, 4. 五改元年, 5. 五年。八十三天後袁世凱退位，(民國)五年日戳恢復使用。

On January 1, 1916 Yuan Shih Kai proclaimed himself Emperor of the Hung Hsien Empire and year notation in regular datestamps had to change from fifth year (of the Republic) to Yuen Nien (of Hung Hsien Empire). Post Offices in China adopted following methods of annotating the year: 1. Hung Hsien Yuan Nien, 2. Yuan Nien, 3. One Year, 4. Five altered to read Yuen and 6. Fifth year. Eighty three days later Yuan Shih Kai abdicated and Fifth Year annotation was reinstated.

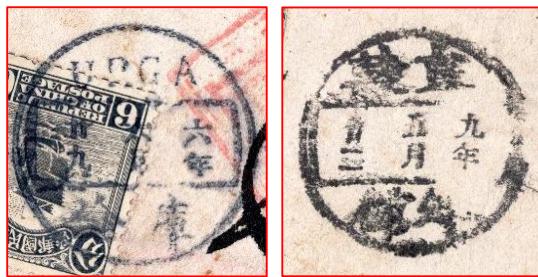


35. 1917.7

張勳復辟---演革 Marshal Zhang Xun's Abortive Restoration---Evolution

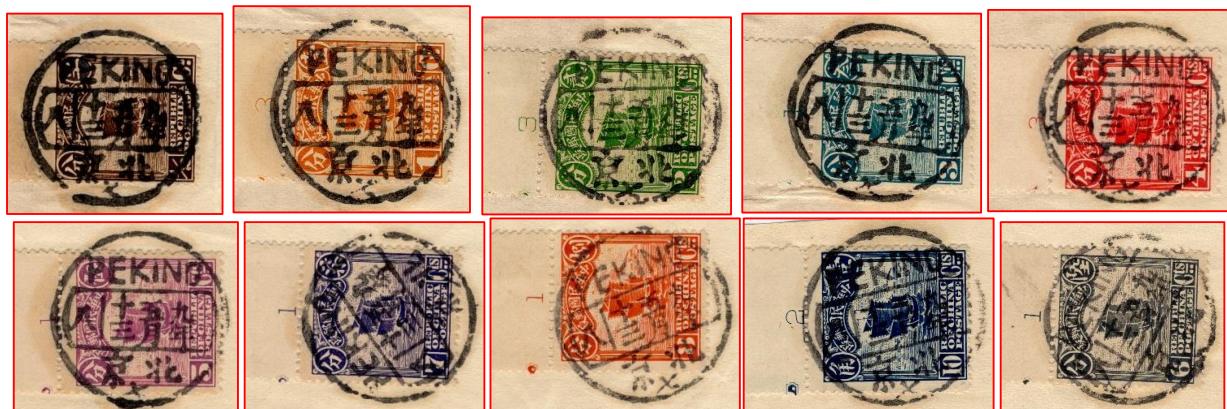
1917.7.1 清朝舊將張勳領兵控制了北京並重立傅儀為帝，民國六年改為宣統九年。由於歷時約 12 天，祇有極小數郵局將日戳內（民國）六年改為（宣統）九年並重用陰曆月日，本例九年五月廿二即公曆 1917.7.10

Qing Dynasty General Zhang Xun attempted to restore Emperor Hsuan Tung to the throne in Peking on July 1, 1917 but the abortive restoration only lasted 12 days, nevertheless some post offices in Chihli Province



changed year annotation from 6th year (of Republic) to 9th year (of Hsuan Tung) at the same time adopted lunar calendar for the month and date. In this example, 9th year 5th month and 22nd day corresponded to July 10, 1917.

早期的郵學叢刊曾報導著名郵學家在拍賣會投得一組帆船票的請求蓋銷戳：北京第七支局的復辟首日，（陰曆宣統）九年五月十三，即1917年7月1日，製作粗糙不辨真假，想不到本人在三十餘年前布約翰每月月尾的拍賣會遇上，混在一堆紀念戳剪片之中，投得之後保留至今，現在刊出留下記錄。值得留意一下全部郵票上端紙邊印有號碼，並且在蓋戳時將帆船橫放，是否別具用意？



It has been reported in early philatelic magazine that a renowned collector successfully secured from an auction, a lot of junk low stamps on individual pieces, cancelled to order by Peking branch office No. 7 datestamp of 9<sup>th</sup> year 5<sup>th</sup> month 13<sup>th</sup> day, which corresponded to July 1, 1917 the first day of the abortive restoration, the datestamp is coarsely made, probably in a hurry or perhaps it is fabricated. These pieces appeared in John Bull's end of month auction thirty odd year ago and as you have guessed, I secured this lot and the scans are included here for record purposes. Please note that all stamps have paper selvege at top with printed numbers, moreover the junk stamps had been placed horizontally when applying the postmark and this seems to convey special hidden meaning?

### 36. 掛號戳---模仿及演革 Registration Markings---Imitation & Evolution







1. 由東鹿掛號第	2. 由張家口掛號第	3. 由滄州掛號第	4. 由北京掛號第
5. 崇文門內分局	6. 由鄭州掛號第	7. 由天津宮南掛號第	8. 由饒陽掛號第
9. 掛號要回執	10. 北京寅局掛號	11. 北京午局掛號	12. 由鄭家口掛號第
13. 葛沽掛號第	14. 天津老車站丁局	15. 由深州掛號第	16. 由保定掛號第
17. 由天津北民路掛號第	18. 由獲鹿掛號第	19. 天津河？美界馬路	20. 天津？？郵政甲局
21. 天津新站五局	22. 天津法界梨棧村郵政乙局掛號	23. 崇文門內支局	24. 保定 車站掛號

# **Footprints...in Postmark Wonderland of "Chronology & Evolution of Chinese Postmarks, 1897--1917"**

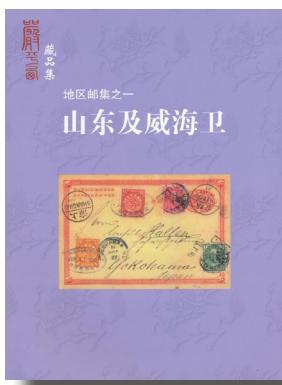
From 1987 to 1917, cancellations in Chihli Province can be categorised under 5 types: Continuation, Improvisation, Standardisation, Imitation and Evolution. It can well be said that if you know the cancellations of Chihli Province, you'll have a rough idea about the rest of China which imitated and followed Peking and Tientsin post offices closely. Nonetheless, exceptions are quite numerous, batch after batch of new cancellations unknown to Chihli Province have been adopted by other provinces, notably Shantung, North East Provinces, Kiangsu, Kwantung and Fukien. It has been my dream to create a cancellations wonderland with items from my own collection along the theme "Chronology and Evolution of Cancellations in China, 1897--1917".

Blessed with fruitful philatelic encounters, I was able to establish the wonderland section by section with the publication of my regional collections; and the Chihli Province book was originally intended to be published after the Sinkiang and Fukien Province book, however in 2010 my attention was diverted to the donation of my Tsinghwayuan collection to Tsing Hua University which celebrated her centenary in 2011. More than 200 edited pages of Peking and Tientsin items lay idle for years and now is opportune time to utilise this auction catalogue for preserving valuable records and it is accompanied by this profusely illustrated article with 600+ cut out or computer drawn cancellations. Items in the sale collection find new collections to exert their charm and tell their story. As for me, I leave valuable records for another section of cancellations wonderland for future philatelists with like interest.

Stephen YEN,

Hong Kong, September 2017





1



2

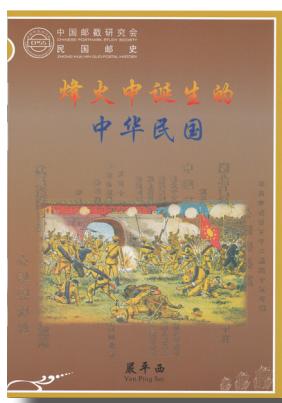


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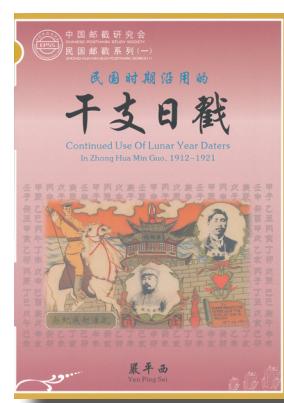


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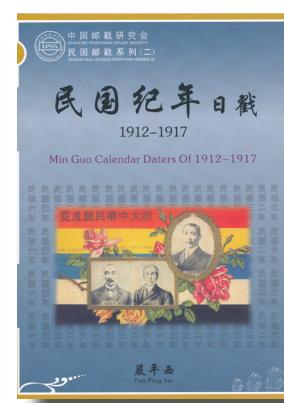
1-4 平裝及精裝



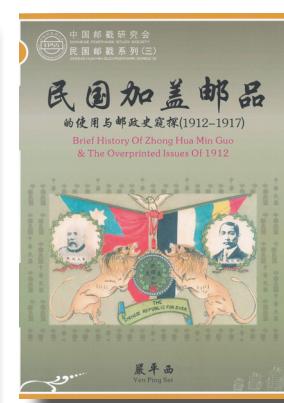
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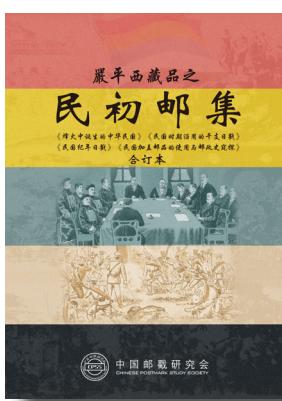
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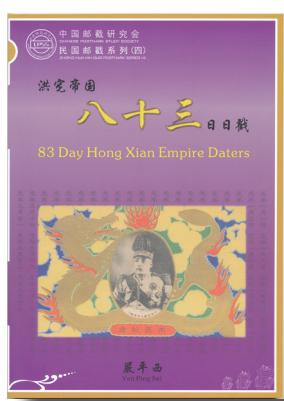
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8



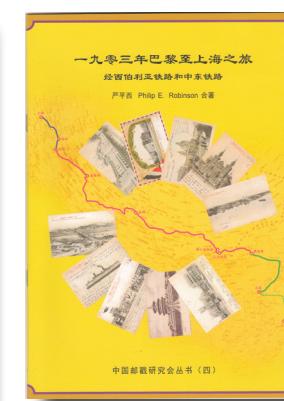
5-8合订本



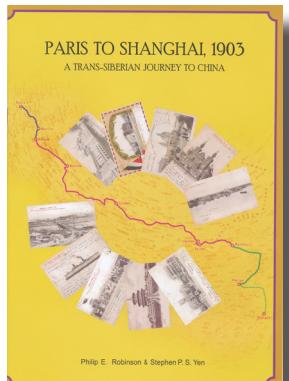
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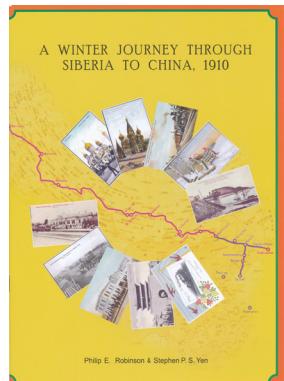
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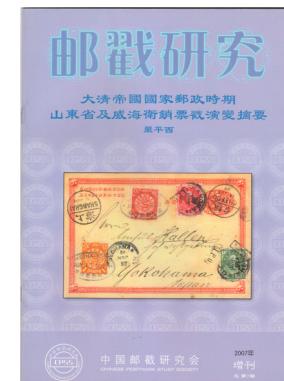
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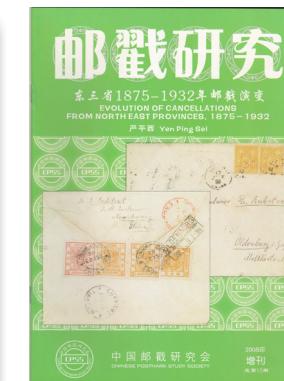
12



13



14



15