

1st
date about
1901

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NOTES FOR A DISPLAY, IN THE FRAMES, TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, OF SELECTED SHEETS OF CHINA, THE TREATY PORTS, MONGOLIA, FORMOSA, ETC. PRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF THE CHINA PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EARLY POSTAL HISTORY THE CHAIRMAN

The conception of a Postal Service, similar to that in other parts of the world, was planned from 1861 onwards, by Sir Robert Hart, an Irishman who became Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service of China.

For centuries before (from B.C. 1100) a governmental institution, the I-chan, had transmitted official correspondence throughout the Empire by means of over 10,000 mail stations where relays of horses were provided for mounted couriers riding day and night between the seat of government and the provincial capitals.

A similar institution the Min chü, organised by private companies and merchants, provided a similar service for private letters by a linked system using all means of transportation.

Only comparatively late specimens of covers carried by these services have yet been seen.

I-CHAN AND MIN CHÜ COVERS An unusual specimen of an I-chan cover shows the type of envelope and the instructions for its conveyance. There are several Min-chü covers shown, all of late dates.

From 1861 Sir Robert Hart using the Customs organisation introduced gradually a courier service for official and diplomatic correspondence between Peking, Tientsin and the Northern Ports and finally a Customs Postal Service with adhesives in 1878 (probably October). These adhesives were only valid in China and stamps of the foreign post offices mainly in Shanghai were added for external letters as China was not a member of the U.P.U. until 1920, although convention arrangements operated with some governments from 1900 onwards and with all countries from 1914.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS POSTAL SERVICE 1870 - 1878 - 1897. PERIOD PRIOR TO ISSUE OF ADHESIVES IN 1878 (Oct)

(100 Candarins - 1 Silver Tael - about 5/- in 1880)

1872. Outward cover sent from Shanghai to Paris. Franked in China by oval "Customs House Shanghai Paid", conveyance onwards by the French P.O. at Shanghai and covered by 100c of French stamps.

1875. Outward cover sent from Takow (Formosa) via Amoy to Hong Kong and franked from Formosa by the c.d.s. "Customs Takow". There are instructions to collect 8c. from addressee.

1875. Inward cover from Lurgan, Ireland, to Chefoo redirected to Peking with the transit mark c.d.s. "Customs Chefoo" on the reverse.

1878 May. Outward cover from Newchwang via Shanghai to France. Franked within China by the c.d.s. "Customs Newchwang".

ISSUE OF FIRST CUSTOMS ADHESIVES (The Large Dragons) 1878 - 1883.

The date of first issue is usually given as Aug. 1878 but cancellations earlier than October 1878 have not been seen.

1 Cand. to 5 Cand. on thin paper, narrow margins 1878, wide margins 1882, more opaque paper narrow margins (a) clean cut perforation (b) rough perforation 1880.

1 Cand. imperforate copies on wove and laid paper, probably from trial pulls.

1 Cand. thin paper, yellow green and dark green.

3 Cand. imperforate proof. The proof has 3 pearls round the left claw.

3 Cand. imperforate copies on wove and laid paper. Probably from trial pulls.

3 Cand. thin paper part 20 stamps of the sheet of 25 stamps

3 Cand. thin paper, shades

5 Cand. thin paper, shades

1 Cand. wide margins, shades

1 Cand. wide margins, used, shades. One copy showing part of paper-maker's watermark.

3 Cand. wide margins, mint and used shades. Copy showing part of paper-maker's watermark.

5 Cand. wide margin, used, shades.

1 Cand. thicker paper, clean cut perforation, shades.

3 Cand. thicker paper, clean cut perforation, shades.

5 Cand. thicker paper, clean cut perforation, shades.

1 Cand. thicker paper, rough perforation, mint and used, shades.

3 Cand. thicker paper, rough perforation, shades

5 Cand. thicker paper, rough perforation, shades

COMBINATION COVERS

1880. Inward Mail from Lurgan to Peking bearing 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d G.B. stamps with 3 Cand. Customs 1st. issue exceptionally added to cover postage in China.

1882. Outward Mail from Newchwang to Exeter via Shanghai. Postage in China (3 Cand.) and onward transmission (6 Cand.) covered by strip of 3, 3 Cand. wide margin 1st issue. On the front 2, 25c. French stamps added at French P.O. Shanghai. An example of double franking.

EXAMPLES OF CANCELLATIONS ON THE 1ST & 2ND ISSUES CUSTOMS POSTAL SERVICE

Charts showing the seal types used only to cancel the stamp, and the circular Customs marks used as cancellations, daters, transit and arrival marks.

Amoy. Used the Amoy Customs Mail Matter frank (see later)
Chefoo Seal type. Also examples of the scarcer circular Customs type.

<u>Chinkiang</u>	One of only two known Seal type cancels. Specimens of unusual "Post Office Chinkiang" circular cancel.
<u>Ichang</u>	Normally a Seal cancel. Example also of very rare "Customs - Ichang" cancel.
<u>Newchwang</u>	Examples of circular Customs cancels on the 1882 printing 1st issue. Seal cancels were also used uncommonly.
<u>Peking</u>	Normally a Seal cancel. Examples on 1883 printing 1st issue. Rarely the Inspectorate General of Customs Peking c.d.s. was used as a cancel. Complete sheet of 20, 3 Cand. 1883 printing 1st issue, probably used on a parcel.
<u>Shanghai</u>	This town used both the Seal and circular Customs cancels. Examples of circular type on 1882 printing 1st issue.
<u>Taku</u>	No seal. Examples of oval "Imperial Maritime Customs Taku" d.s. used as cancel on 1885 and 1888 printings second issue.
<u>Tamsui</u>	Examples of Tamsui (Formosa) Mail Matter frank used as cancel on 2nd issue. No Customs Tamsui c.d.s. known used as cancel. All marks rare.
<u>Tientsin</u>	There were a number of different types of Seal Cancel including the large negative Seal with ancient style Chinese characters, examples of which are on 1882 printing 1st issue. Also Type 5 of the Seal cancel on 1883 printing 1st issue with rare piece of 8, 5 Candarin.
<u>Wenchow</u>	Seal cancel rare. Examples also of circular Customs cancel on 1885 printing 2nd issue, and rare "Wenchow Customs Mail Matter" frank as cancel.
<u>Wuhu</u>	Circular Customs type rare as cancel until 1888. Normally a Seal cancel "Custom House Wuhu" on 1st and 2nd issues, uncommonly "Wuhu Customs Mail Matter" frank on 2nd issue.
<u>Seoul and Jenchuan</u>	Examples of the circular c.d.s. of the "Head Office of Customs Seoul" and of "Jenchuan Customs" used as cancel on 2nd issue stamps at the Chinese Customs Postal Agencies at these two towns in Korea including a cover with Seoul cancel.
<u>Misc.Cancels</u>	Some examples including the C.P.D. cancel "Customs Postal Department" used at Tientsin rarely.

FREE POSTAGE FRANKS ON CUSTOMS POSTAL SERVICE (1882 - 1897)

These franks "Customs Mail Matter" of various towns were used to denote free conveyance of official and diplomatic correspondence within China, including private letters of officials.

Complete set of the various types used (except that of Chungking shown later on cover) found as 'cut-outs' in the collection of Baron von Tanner, once a Customs Service Official.

<u>Anping</u>	Rare cover from Anping to Shanghai with Anping frank and on reverse Anping c.d.s. with other marks.
<u>Canton</u>	Cover from Canton to Wuhu with Canton frank.
<u>Chefoo</u>	Part of wrapper Chefoo to Tientsin with rectangular Chefoo frank.
<u>Chungking</u>	Cover from Chungking to Hanover via Shanghai with, inter alia, Chungking and Ichang franks on reverse.
<u>Kiukiang</u>	Cover from Kiukiang to Shanghai with Kiukiang frank.
<u>Tientsin</u>	Official cover with Tientsin frank.

THE 1897 PROVISIONALS ON DOWAGER JUBILEE STAMPS

Sir Percival &
Lady David

The 1897 Provisionals came into being as the result of the late arrival of a new issue of stamps which became necessary when China was preparing to become a member of the Universal Postal Union. Taking this step involved the formation of the Imperial Post Office, the introduction of international currency for the stamps and conformation to certain rules regarding stamp colours.

Sometime in 1896 it seems to have become apparent that delivery from Japan of the new issue was going to be late and all existing stamps of the 1894 and some 1888 issue remainders were brought in for overprinting with the new style and currency. This overprint is known (in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue) as Type 13. When the stock of overprinted stamps became exhausted the 1894 set was reprinted in Shanghai and issued with a slightly different overprint, Type 14, the basic stamps being known (in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue) as the 2nd printing. Yet a 3rd printing became necessary and in addition 2 Cand. and 3 Cand. stamps were printed from Reserve Plates, the slightly different overprint being called Type 15. A few 1894 1st printing stamps reaching Shanghai too late for Type 13 were overprinted with Types 14 & 15, and a few 1888 stamps were overprinted with Type 15 only. Finally the entire stock of 3 Cent Revenue stamps was overprinted with Types 18 to 23.

The sheets displayed are only concerned with the overprints on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd printings of the 1894 issue.

Small figure overprint - on 1st printings.

Pane of 40, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 3 Cand., with 2 and bar of " $\frac{1}{2}$ " missing at position 1.

Same variety in block of 4 used on cover.

One mint and 4 used copies of 1c. on 1 Cand. inverted.

One used and 4 mint copies of 2c. on 2 Cand. double overprint.

Unique piece of 19 of 4c. on 4 Cand. with overprints doubled.

Piece of 40, 5c. on 5 Cand.

Varieties imperf. between vertically and horizontally of 8c. on 6 Cand.

Piece of 40, 10c. on 6 Cand. red brown.

Piece of 20, 10c. on 9 Cand. with left-hand vertical strip of 5 removed before overprinting.

2 copies of 10c. on 9 Cand. double overprint.
1 mint and 1 used copies of 10c. on 9 Cand. inverted. Very rare.
Piece of 20 of 30c. on 24 Cand.

Large figure overprint ($2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. spacing) - on 1st and 2nd printings.

Comparison of 1st and 2nd printing of Dowager Jubilee issues overprinted.
Variety of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 3 Cand. 1st printing, single and pair used inverted.
Piece of 40, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 3 Cand. 2nd printing showing "cen" variety.
Varieties imperf. between horizontally of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 3 Cand. 2nd printing and imperf. copy.
Variety of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 3 Cand. 2nd printing strip of 5 imperf. between horizontally and also "cen" variety.
Piece of 40, 4c. on 4 Cand. 2nd printing showing variety of wrong Chinese '4'.
One single, and blocks of 4 & 8, and 1 single used of 8c. on 6 Cand. 1st printing.
Piece of 40 of 8c. on 6 Cand. 2nd printing.
3 singles and strip of 3 mint of 30c. on 24 Cand. 1st printing including 2 copies of the very rare '30' 2 mm. above cents instead of 1 mm.
Unique piece of 24, 30c on 24 Cand. 1st printing.
Rare piece of 25, 30c. on 24 Cand. 2nd printing.
Pieces of 9, and of 2, and 3 mint copies of 30c. on 24 Cand. 2nd. printing showing varieties of Chinese '3'.

Large figure overprint ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. spacing)-on 1st and 3rd printings.

Comparison of 1st and 3rd printing of Dowager Jubilee issues overprinted.
2 blocks of 4, and 3 single mint copies of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 3 Cand. 3rd. printing.
Very rare block of 4 of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 3 Cand. 3rd printing showing " $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0.5mm from Chinese characters instead of 1.5mm.
Piece of 40, 1c. on 1 Cand. 1st printing showing traces of overprint forme on left-hand margin
4 mint and 1 used copy of 2c. on 2 Cand. 3rd printing inverted.
Varieties of 2c. on 2 Cand. 3rd printing including block of 4 with 2 stamps unoverprinted.
3 blocks of 4, one used, and 3 single copies of 4c. on 4 Cand. 3rd printing inverted.
Strip of 4 used and piece of 8 mint of 4c. on 4 Cand. 3rd printing, both showing variety incorrect Chinese '4'
Piece of 20 of 8c. on 6 Cand. 1st printing showing traces of overprint forme on left-hand margin.
Piece of 20 of 10c. on 9 Cand. 1st printing.
4 mint and 5 used copies of 10c. on 9 Cand. 3rd printing inverted.
Piece of 25 on 10c. on 12 Cand. 1st printing.
6 mint and 3 used copies of 30c. on 24 Cand. 3rd printing.

2 blocks of 4 of 10c. on 12 Cand. 3rd printing and 1 of 30c. on 24 Cand. 3rd printing, latter probably unique.
Piece of 40 of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 3 Cand. printing from redrawn plate showing variety " $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0.5mm from Chinese characters instead of 1.5mm.
Piece of 40 of 2c. on 2 Cand. printing from redrawn plate.

1897 PROVISIONALS ON 3 CENT REVENUE STAMPS . . Gp.Captain D.F.Gordon

To meet the demand for more stamps in the new dollar currency 600,000 copies of an unissued 3c. red Revenue stamp, printed by Waterlow and Sons, London, were overprinted 1c, 2c, 4c, \$1 and \$5.

Varieties of overprint used for plating the overprint formes, some of the scarcer items, and the use of the stamps on cover. Note the pair of inverted \$5 overprint on Remittance certificate and the used copy of the small 4c. double overprint in purple (faint) and black.

IMPERIAL CHINESE POST. AUG. 1897 Sir Percival
(100 Cents - 1 Mexican dollar - 3/4d in 1896) and Lady David

A series of Essays and Proofs are shown.

The stamps were designed by R. A. de Villard and engraved and printed in Japan. Proofs are shown initialled by de Villard including a specimen of the 20c. in purple with his remark as to the impropriety of the use of this colour (a remark quite without foundation in fact) which lead to the story that he was banished to Tibet and never heard of again. Actually he became blind and died in his home in Shanghai a few years after 1897.

BRITISH RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION The Chairman

During the Boxer Rising of 1900 the railway between Peking and Shanhaikwan was controlled by the British Army. A postal van was attached to the train running daily to and fro. Overprinted stamps, "B.R.A. 5 Cents" on $\frac{1}{2}$ c. watermarked Chinese Imperial Post were used for collection of a late letter fee or letters posted in the van. In use 20th April to 20th May 1901.

Items shown include (1) Trial overprint, small '5' and lettering, in black, mint and used on cover (2) copies of normal overprint in black and green, mint and used, and a cover (3) complete pane of 20 of black overprint and (4) black overprint inverted on piece.

CHINESE IMPERIAL POST. WATERLOW PRINTS 1902 -1910 . . . The Chairman

BISECTS - Examples are shown of:

Foochow 1903. On outport covers to Shanghai, Amoy and Swatow, and on local covers. There are many forgeries but classification based upon examination of the Postage 1 Cent Paid chop usually reveals them.

Chungking 1904. On covers sent to Hankow, Tientsin and Shanghai and

on local covers with various branch P.O. cancels.
Changsha 1906. On local covers with two dates addressed to Mr. Fletcher a Customs official.

The above bisects were authorised, those which follow were unauthorised by Head Office but did proper postal duty.

I-Chin 1909. Sent down the Han River from I-Chin to Wuchang.

Hsin-An 1912. Also sent down the Han River to Wuchang.

LOCAL REPUBLICAN OVERPRINTS OF 1911 - 1912 P.P.Hock

Following the revolution of 1911 China was declared a Republic on the 10th October 1911 and instructions were issued for the immediate elimination of references to the Imperial Government on all official documents. Some local postmasters took this to refer also to postage stamps and used locally made chops to overprint not only stamps sold locally but in some cases mail passing through.

These local overprints were not authorised but in the turmoil of the time their use was condoned until the Third Imperial Issue (Water low) stamps provisionally overprinted 'Republic of China' vertically were issued in the spring of 1912.

JUNK & REAPER ISSUES 1913 - 1933 E.N.Lane
printed by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London and the Chinese
Bureau of Engraving & Printing.

Major crack in plate of the 4c. London print with photograph showing progress of crack across the gutter between two panes. Major crack in plate of the 20c. London print.

Special settings for Booklets of the 1c. 2c. 5c. and 10c. values 2nd. Peking print showing the plate numbers.

Local controls (as safeguard against pilfering in transit) of Yunnan province made on the 3c. 5c. and 8c. Junk issues, borrowed by Kweiyang Post Office to meet a temporary shortage of low values, together with Postmaster's letter. Mark consists of a sign in the shape of a buoy.

Postal forgeries mainly of the 1st Peking print, 10c. 30c. 50c. and \$1 and of 2nd Peking print \$1. Imperforate gummed sheet of 50c. forgery

THE HUNG HSIEN REIGN 1915/1916 The Chairman

In December 1915 President Yuan Shih Kai endeavoured to found a new dynasty and become Emperor of the Chinese Empire. There was strong opposition from many provinces and the reign of 100 days ceased March 23rd, 1916. He died shortly afterwards.

The Hung Hsien (Great Constitutional Era) Reign is reflected in several ways in the postal history of the time.

Examples are shown of 3 values of a set of 8 unissued stamps prepared to commemorate the new Reign (a) for China proper (b) for Sinkiang. Only the sets of 3 values overprinted 'specimen' have survived.

Orders were issued to alter dates to run from 1 January 1916 as the 1st year of Hung Hsien. Examples shown on covers from Shanghai and Urga (Mongolia) with the year date so changed. The town of Heng Yang over-printed stamps to indicate neutrality. In Yunnan stamps were overprinted "Yunnan Independence". Finally a portion of an Express Letter stamp is shown with a "Hung Hsien" overprint.

1ST & 2ND LONDON Dr. SUN YAT-SEN ISSUES L.F.Prescott
Printed by De La Rue & Co.Ltd., London.

The first issue with the incorrect Double Circle in the Sun Emblem at the top. The corrected 2nd issue now showing how the original plates were re-engraved to give the Single Circle for the new printing and how the Die was altered for subsequent printings. The major variety of this Single Circle issue, Scar on Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's cheek, a crack in the vignette plate known used with the \$2 and \$5 frame plates. Further cracking on stamp No. 28 on pane.

AIR MAIL SERVICES IN CHINA, 1921 - ONWARDS S.A.Robertson

After an experimental flight from Tientsin - Peking on 7th May 1920 air mail services were inaugurated in China 1st July 1921. Special air stamps were prepared by the Postal Authorities, the sale of which was the only form of remuneration made to the private air companies who carried the mail. Letters at first had to bear the normal postal rate plus the special air charge.

Also in 1921 the Chinese Government planned to operate an air route between Peking & Mukden and a special set of 3 air mail stamps were printed for the purpose by the Shuntien Press, Peking. The scheme was never completed and the stamps not officially used. Examples shown.

Mail was carried on most, if not all, the trial and experimental flights, also Goodwill and other special flights. A few examples are shown. Special flight cachets were authorised by the Postal Administration who sent out notifications to the Post Offices concerned. A copy of notification No.473 issued at Nanking is displayed.

Early July 1929 a new set of stamps appeared of the same denomination and colours showing the Nationalist Flag on the tail of the plane instead of the Kuomintang. As before they were issued in sheets of 25 (5 x 5) and printed by the Chinese Bureau of Engraving & Printing at Peking.

In 1932 a new series of air stamps (10 values) of single colours appeared which were more economical to produce, printed in sheets of 100. Wide and narrow examples exist due to paper variations.

Due to the War, when further stamps were required, the dies were transferred to Hong Kong in 1940 and fresh plates made of which 72 have been recorded for the 10 values. Only one major variety exists, the broken character 'Piao' which is illustrated. These stamps were printed from steel plates which could not have been hardened as illustrated on four pages showing a major scratch, removed and the plate retouched.

The Japanese made use of stocks of these stamps by surcharging them in Japanese currency. On cover, as shown, are extremely rare.

Further surcharging was executed to meet rising costs and changes of currency. Monetary values also differed between Provinces so the Province of Sinkiang overprinted their stamps "Restricting the use in Sinkiang Province" using hand-carved wooden chops. Examples of all these overprints are shown together with examples of an earlier (1923) provisional overprint "Par Avion" which was needed because of the shortage of air mail stamps.

WAR TIME SURCHARGES R.A.Townsend & G.E.Wilson

From late 1940 onwards the postal rates gradually increased as the currency depreciated and costs increased. The older issues, of which large stocks had been brought from Hong Kong to Chungking prior to Pearl Harbour (Dec. 1941), were overprinted to meet current needs and representative sheets illustrate what happened. Moreover as new stamps were produced in Chungking their value might become out of date before issue, notably the 16c. olive-brown, and these were also overprinted. Many of the overprints were made by provincial post offices, e.g. there are 15 types of the 50c. on 16c. brown. The 1c. on $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Martyr is shown differentiated not only according to the provinces which issued this surcharge but also according to differences of the basic stamp.

LIBERATION OVERPRINTS OF 1945 - 1946 P.P.Hock

With the end of the war with Japan, 15.8.1945, came the liberation of the occupied provinces of Manchuria united by Japan to form the puppet State of Manchukuo. The war time alliance against a common enemy, of the Nationalist and Communist forces, came to an end and both marched in to occupy the released areas in the North.

Both forces seized the stamps found in the local Post Offices mainly the pre-war issues of Manchuria and overprinted them with locally manufactured handstamps in a variety of forms, types of characters and of colours. 500 different issues in over 200 places are known, the number of stamps amounting in all to over 4,000. The overprint reads "Republic of China", "Chinese Post", "Temporary Use", etc. with or without new value. In use up to 1948.

SILVER YUAN ISSUES W.E.Jones

These came out during the closing months of the Nationalist Govt. on the mainland. The existing Gold Yuan currency was tumbling in value and in many areas rice had taken the place of currency. The Postal Authorities could not meet their daily expenses and they, on their own, adopted a Silver Yuan currency. For example the Gold Yuan local postal rate in April 1949 was \$40,000 while the May 1949 similar rate in Silver Yuan was $\frac{1}{2}$ c. (100c. = 1 S.Y. = 1 U.S. \$).

Stamps were issued with no value and sold at the postal rate for

the day on a S.Y.Basis. Revenue stamps were overprinted with S.Y. currency and various District and Provinces overprinted in S.Y.values any stocks of older issues they had. These were not locals as they often paid postage outside China. As Shanghai fell in May 1949 it will be seen that the life of most of these S.Y. issues was very short and some are amongst the rarest of Chinese stamps.

In the period some provinces and towns used temporary labels or chops in lieu of printed stamps.

MILITARY POST - MARKINGS & STAMPSWing Commander P.I.Padget

The Military Postal system dates back to 1912 when Mongolia rebelled against the Chinese Empire, but was not properly developed on Western lines until the Sino Japanese Wars, first in 1932 and later in 1937, the latter war merging into World War II.

Identification of military post correspondence is mainly based on a study of the military postal cancellations but military-post stamps were issued by the Nationalist Government from 1942 - 1947. Except for one issue these were overprinted ordinary postage stamps.

The display illustrates both the use of the cancellations and of the overprinted stamps.

Attention is drawn to the following:

Rare cover of 1912/14 Mongolian rebellion period.

Cover of World War I

1933 cover referring to People's Revolutionary Army.

Classification of the Military Postal Cancellations and a series of covers illustrating them.

Covers from the Chinese Forces in India.

Military Family Letter chops showing entitlement to reduced rates of postage.

Similar Family Letter chops of the People's Government Army including free transit chops.

1953, Military stamp, \$800, of the People's Army which had a very limited use.

THE EARLY COMMUNIST STAMPS R.F.Lankester

These were issued before 1949, when the Chinese Communist forces gradually occupied the whole of the Chinese mainland and formed the People's Republic of China. They were issued by the People's Postal Administration first separately for the six great Government Administrative Areas and finally for the whole of China covering the 21 years between 1927 and 1948.

The earliest Chinese Communist stamps were issued between 1927, when the Chinese Communist Party broke off relations with the Chinese Nationalist Party, and October 1934, when the Communist workers and Peasants Red Army left Kiangsi in Central China and moved North Westward across China to Yen-an in Northern Shensi, the so-called "25,000 li Long March".

Very little is yet known about the stamps issued during this

period, but a few examples are shown of the so-called "Red Postage Stamps" and "Soviet Postage Stamps".

The majority of the early Chinese Communist stamps were issued between 1938 and 1948, during and just after the Chinese "War of Resistance" against Japan.

The first of these stamps appeared in North China, where various anti-Japanese bases were established by the Communist forces and so-called Border Areas developed in connection with the guerilla warfare that was being carried on against the Japanese.

These areas were called "The Shansi, Chahar, Hopei Border Area", "The Shansi, Suiyuan Border Area" etc.

Examples of these stamps are shown together with covers indicating how use was made of the stamps issued.

The next area where Early Chinese Communist stamps appeared was in East China. These were the so-called "Shantung Wartime Postal Administration" issues starting from 1942, and those of the "Kiangsu-Anhwei Border Area starting from 1943. Examples are shown of the issues of both of these regions in East China.

All these stamps were carried by Communist couriers during the War of Resistance, and after the War ended in 1945 this courier system was connected up with the National Postal system, and letters were delivered to addresses outside the Border Areas where the stamps were issued to such places as Tientsin, Shanghai and elsewhere.

MANCHURIA (3 North Eastern Provinces) W.H.Adgey-Edgar

Representative sheets showing original China values used in the North East, examples from the Russian and Japanese occupations, some varieties from the Japanese sponsored Puppet State of MANCHUKUO to some of the scarcer Communist issues of recent years.

Note last sheet. Very rare Tung Hwa set 1946/47 depicting Chairman Mao-Tse-Tung, 3 values with proof in black. Printed from wood blocks.

UNIFIED ISSUES PEOPLES POSTS 1949 - 1952 G.E.Wilson

During 1955 a number of the Communist Commemorative Issues of 1949 onwards were reprinted, the object was to meet the philatelic demand for complete sets of commemorative stamps. It would appear that these reprints have been made from the original plates but in most cases the plate has been altered by the insertion of small distinguishing marks.

The sheets show a selection of the reprints and the differences between these and the originals. Also shown the only known major variety of the People's Posts Commemoratives to date, Agrarian Reform \$400 imperforate between pair vertically, original print.

ORDINARY CHINESE CANCELLATIONS 1878 - 1949 R.A.Townsend

A representative cross-section of the ordinary postal cancellations of China is illustrated covering the period up to the form-

ation of the People's Republic. The first two sheets show the basis upon which the classification of the cancellations has been made and those following show examples of each type of cancellation.

SHANGHAI The Chairman

The 1st issue, the Large Dragons, 1865 - 1866. Pages are shown with the values in the singular in antique numerals on thin wove paper and on thin laid paper; among the latter are examples showing portions of the papermaker's watermark "A PIRIE AND SONS". The sheets illustrate:

Half Cent surcharged on bisected (perforated) 5 Cents in 1893. Pieces showing the differings settings on the Upper and Lower Panes of the sheet of 100 stamps (200 as bisected), each pane 5 x 10 separated by a horizontal gutter between.

Two covers showing 'Paid' marks of the Shanghai L.P.O., one to Ninpo. Stampless covers from the Foochow branch of the Shanghai Local Post Agencies showing the two types of postmark and examples of these marks on stamps together with the Foochow type provisionals of 1893.

LOCAL ISSUES E.N.Lane

Two typed pages of introduction followed by 6 pages of covers and cards to show examples of 'non-philatelic' mail between Shanghai and the other ports. 3 pages of cancellations of the Amoy, Foochow and Hankow Agencies of the Shanghai Local Post. A brief study of the Chungking Local Post with its agencies at Ichang and Shanghai and its relations with the Ichang and Shanghai Local Post Offices.

Shown is a cover sent from Wei-hai-wei to London bearing a triple combination of stamps (1) Wei-hai-wei local for post to Chefoo, (2) 2, 5c. Waterlow print for onwards transmission to Shanghai and London, (3) 10c. Hong Kong affixed at Shanghai for the onward journey because Chinese stamps were not rated outside China and the rate to England was 10c. There is here a triple combination and double franking.

FORMOSA E.N.Lane

Five pages of the Black and White early Official Issues, produced when Formosa was made a Province of Imperial China, about 1887. (One page bears photographs of the two great rarities). One page of Horse and Dragon, illustrating the genuine and the forgeries. A photograph of Davidson's pamphlet on the Black Flag Republic, 3 pages of Die 1 (mint, used and forgeries on cover) one page of Die 2, one page of essays (?) for Die 2, one page of Die 3 and one page of Dies 3 and 4, illustrating the rare green and emerald varieties.

1895 - 1945 Japanese Period in 5 pages (English cancellations for overseas mail), Tamsui one page; Chinese (Japanese?) cancellations for internal mail one page; internal registration cover; Paquebot 12.

cover showing Tamsui on Hong Kong stamp; registered cover to U.K. showing additional use of English language cancellations and registration label added at port of departure.

MONGOLIA J.Negus

Mongolia was for centuries part of the Chinese Empire, but since 1921 has been a Soviet-style People's Republic. The Society's research effort has been mainly directed at finding and examining used material, and good progress has been made in classifying the postal markings, hitherto largely neglected owing to the shortage of covers. Data is being assembled in this way for a study of rates and routes.

Exhibited is a registered cover from the Chinese P.O. in Urga, 17.10.'13, showing use of normal Chinese stamps, followed by reproductions from the China Section Bulletin, June 1956, showing the first systematic attempt at classifying the Mongolian box-type and circular cancels.

A cover front, Ulan-bator 2.6.'26, addressed to "Ivan Kazakov" in Paris. Several almost identical covers are known and are thought to be cancelled-to-order items. An internal cover, Tsetserlig Mandal 17.11.26 Ulan-bator 24.11.'26. Internally used covers are much more scarce than those directed abroad.

Combination Mongolian-Chinese cover, Ulan-bator 30.11.'26, with 25 mung Mongolian (2nd issue) and 12c. Chinese postage.

Examples of non-Ulan-bator cancels on cover, including Ulangom and Tsetserlig Mandal (box), and Ulankom and Jabholanto (circular).

Urga Type 3 c.d.s. on block of 4 of 1 mung (3rd issue); Not yet found on cover and may be c.t.o. Unlan-bator ("Postage") provisionals of May 1931: the 1c. 2c. and 20c. on cover, Ulan-bator 23.9.'31. A difficult issue to find in any condition.

Covers of the late '20s and the '30s normally bear Chinese postage stamps. The 1931 ("menge") provisionals are notable for the frequency of misplaced and inverted overprints.

Of the pre-war period, the 1932 pictorial issue is the only one occasionally found c.t.o., often with an Altanbulak cancel.

The Society has been instrumental in tracing and recording the many stamps issued since 1943, about which there was an almost total lack of information hitherto. The list is being incorporated in the 1960 edition of Gibbons Catalogue.

The latest Mongolian issue ("Male Animals") was distributed by Philatelia Hungarica on 1st Nov. 1958. A cover, Ulan-bator 20.2.59, illustrates its commercial use from Mongolia.

TIBET A.C.Waterfall

As geographically Tibet is part of the Chinese continent the postal history of this country has become interwoven with that of China and, therefore, is included among the stamps studied by this Society.

Sheets illustrate: The Khamba Jong postmarks, being the first

Tibetan postal cancellations inscribed with the country name, Field P.O.70 including unique small type. Field P.Os used on the Young-husband Mission in 1903 to Lhasa and until a later date at Yatung and Phari.

An essay of the 1912 design by Waterlow, London, with plate proofs. Proofs of the issued stamps (1912) and 2/3 trangka proof sheets (composed of 2 cliches) of 1933. An example of the 1933 proof sheet (3) on cover.

Examples of the 1912 issues illustrate $\frac{1}{2}$ tr. shades; 1 tr. errors of colour (those of the 2/3 tr. shades) and the 1/3 tr. gummed on reverse. A complete sheet of the 1/6 tr. and half sheet of the 4/6 tr. used on piece with seal of the late Tashi Lama (his successor now reported to be the Chinese Puppet Leader of Tibet). Also unrecorded postmarks of that period.

A sheet of the genuine 1/6 tr. (1912) value with examples of all known forgeries, forged cover etc., with 1912 Registration handstamps.

Of the 1933 issues, shades, perforation and postmarks are displayed followed by forgeries - a sheet of 12 cliches made up from 4 cliches and sideways cliche.

1958, as no 1 tr. stamps were available 2tr. bisects and 4tr. quadrasects were used to make up the 5tr. rate. Examples are shown.

NORTH KOREA B.St.G.Drennan

The sheets show stamps, covers and postal stationery of North Korea (since 1948 the "Korean People's Democratic Republic"). The first sheet shows cancellations of Pyongyang, the capital, in Russian, dating from the Russian Military Occupation period.

1945 - 48. On the next 16 sheets, stamps are shown only on covers, which have been chosen to show a wide variety of use and of types of cancellation; the stamps on the covers are identified, and the dates of issue given.

Great difficulty has been experienced in forming a collection of North Korean stamps and many of the early issues are extremely scarce.

"Delivered by courier. Note postage paid but please clip the banner!"