

**The Artful House Collection of
The Tsingtau Postal History & The Macro History of Modern China**

藏拙軒收藏青島開埠郵政史暨中國大歷史與郵政史專場

26 June, 2023

HONG KONG



THE 2023 SUMMER SALE - SALE 340

二零二三年夏季拍賣會

Lots 9001-9269
Monday, 26 June, 2023
following after Lot 4290 of
The PRC catalogue

項目9001-9269
2023年6月26日星期一
緊接新中國目錄Lot 4290之後

AUCTION VENUE

拍賣地點

4/F., Tung Hip Commercial Building,
244-248 Des Voeux Road Central, Central, Hong Kong
(MTR Sheung Wan Exit A1)
Tel No.: 2890 5767

東協商業大廈4樓
香港德輔道中244-248號
(港鐵上環站A1出口)
電話：2890 5767

LOT VIEWING

預展日期及地點

Date and Time:

17 June 2023 (10:00am - 5:00pm)
19-23 June 2023 (10:00am - 6:00pm)

日期及時間:

2023年6月17日 上午10時至下午5時
2023年6月19-23日 上午10時至下午6時

Lot Viewing Venue:

7/F, Kwong Fat Hong Building
1 Rumsey Street, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong
(MTR Sheung Wan Exit E2)

預展地點:

香港上環林士街1號廣發行大廈7樓
(港鐵上環站E2出口)

Telephone: (852) 2890 5767
Fax: (852) 2576 5110
e-mail: info@jbull.com
website: www.jbull.com

電話：(852) 2890 5767
傳真：(852) 2576 5110
電郵：info@jbull.com
網址：www.jbull.com

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JOHN BULL STAMP AUCTIONS, LTD. ORGANIZATION

Philip Y.C. Cheng

William M.H. Wu

Winnie W.T. Pang

Ida H.C. Leung

The Global Philatelic Network



香港



JOHN BULL STAMP AUCTIONS LTD.
7/F, KWONG FAT HONG BUILDING
1 RUMSEY STREET, SHEUNG WAN
HONG KONG
PHONE +852 2890 5767 FAX +852 2576 5110
INFO@JBULL.COM WWW.JBULL.COM

瑞士



CORINPHILA AUKTIONEN AG
WIESENSTR 8, 8034 ZURICH
SWITZERLAND
PHONE +41 44 3899191 FAX +41 44 3899195
INFO@CORINPHILA.CH WWW.CORINPHILA.CH

荷蘭



CORINPHILA VEILINGEN BV
Mortelmolen 3
Amstelveen, 1185 XV
NETHERLANDS
PHONE +31 20 6249740 FAX +31 20 6249749
INFO@CORINPHILA.NL WWW.CORINPHILA.NL

德國



HEINRICH KOHLER
AUKTIONSHAUS GMBH & CO. KG
Hasengartenstrasse 25, 65189 WIESBADEN
GERMANY
PHONE +49 611 39381 FAX +49 611 39384
INFO@HEINRICH-KOEHLER.DE WWW.HEINRICH-KOEHLER.DE

美國



HR HARMER GPN, INC
45 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, SUITS 2607
NEW YORK, NY 10111
U.S.A.
PHONE +1 714 389 9178 FAX +1 714 389 9189
INFO@HRHARMER.COM WWW.HRHARMER.COM

BIDDING TERMS AND CONDITIONS

These terms and conditions are supplemental to the General Conditions of Sale and apply to all kinds of bidding at auction sales conducted by John Bull. By registering and participating in John Bull auctions, you expressly agree to these terms and conditions and the General Conditions of Sale. If there is any dispute in its interpretation, the English version will prevail.

About Online Live Bidding

It is entirely your own risk in using the online live bidding service. The use of online live bidding is dependent upon, among other things, the availability of the internet and the speed and quality of internet connections.

We accept no liability for any failure or delay in executing bids or any errors contained in bids placed via the online bidding service.

We accept no liability for any kinds of failures, delays or errors caused by interruptions in the availability of the online bidding service or our website or any errors or defects in their content or functionality, any software and/or hardware defects (whether yours or ours) and/or any internet connection problems (whether yours or ours), and we do not represent or warrant that the online bidding service or the website will be error-free, free of viruses or other harmful components, or that any defects will be corrected.

About Telephone Bidding

If you wish to bid at the Sale by telephone, please write to us at least 24 hours in advance of the Sale. It is your responsibility to check with us that your request has been received.

The telephone bidding service is a discretionary service and may not be available to all lots. We have no responsibility for bidding on your behalf if you are unavailable at the time of the Sale or if the telephone connection is interrupted during auction or we fail to call you for any kinds of reasons including human or technical errors.

About Absentee Bidding

You can send us completed bidding forms via the website, email or mail. In any event, the bidding forms should be received at least 12 hours before the start of the Sale. It is your responsibility to check with us that your bids have been received. Such bids are made at your own risk and we accept no liability for our failure to receive and/or place any such bids. Where appropriate your bids will be rounded down to the nearest amount consistent with the bidding increments.

聲明

請注意，於拍賣前請你細心閱讀刊載於拍賣目錄或網站上的條款及以下有關競拍之聲明，當你參與我們的競拍，則已表示你已明白並同意所有條款。如有任何爭議，一切以英文版本為準。

關於網上競拍

無論任何原因使線上系統崩潰或無法正常運作導致網上交易無法完成或造成任何損失，布約翰將不承擔責任。我們會定期為網站及系統運作進行檢討及保養，並盡力維持系統運作正常。

請你諒解由於網上拍賣與現場拍賣有可能有短暫時間差異，因此當現場及網上拍賣同時出價，則由拍賣師進行判斷。或網上出價前該項拍品已成交(即使網上競拍人已成功按下按鈕)，則由拍賣師決定是否重拍。布約翰將盡合理的可能協助處理事宜，並努力使你免受損失。

另外，我們會定期或不定期地對網站及系統進行停機保養，此段期間服務將會中斷，請您予以諒解。

關於電話競拍

請體諒我們需為電話競拍作特別人手安排，請於欲競拍項目拍賣前最少24小時前與我們聯繫，如少於24時前通知我們，布約翰則只能盡力為你安排。

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請體諒工作人員人數有限，如欲進行電話競拍的項目太多，布約翰只能盡力安排。

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客人可以網站、電郵、郵寄、現場填寫標單等作委託競拍，請於欲競拍項目拍賣前最少12小時前傳送或交予我們，我們收到閣下的標單會輸入系統以進行競拍。布約翰致力為客人提供最準繩及及時的服務，但如因任何人為或技術上的犯錯，布約翰將不承擔責任。但布約翰將盡合理的可能協助處理事宜，並努力使你免受損失。

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Following are the terms and conditions under which this auction is held. Clients are advised to read fully before placing bids. The placing of a bid will be interpreted as full agreement to these conditions and any other terms which are contained in this catalogue:

JOHN BULL STAMP AUCTIONS LTD (hereinafter called 'The Auctioneer') exercises all reasonable care to ensure that all statements contained in lot descriptions are reliable and accurate and that each item, unless indicated otherwise, is genuine and authentic. However the statements are not intended to be, and are not to be taken to be, statements of fact in relation to the lot. They are statements of the opinion of the auctioneer, and attention is particularly drawn to Clause 5 set out below. Comments and opinions concerning the lot which may be found in or on lots as notes, lists, catalogue prices, writing up or any other means of expression, do not constitute part of lot descriptions and are not to be taken as such unless they are made or specifically verified by the Auctioneer. Lot descriptions containing the term 'Offered as is' denote that we have been unable to establish the authenticity of the item(s) offered. This does not necessarily imply that the items are not genuine but that we are not prepared to guarantee them as such. This fact has been taken into consideration in our estimates. Lots offered 'as is' are not returnable under any circumstances.

Clause 1

a) A buyers premium of 18% of sale price will be added to the hammer price of each lot.

b) Subject to clause (a) of this clause, the highest bidder for each lot shall be the purchaser thereof. If the lot is knocked down to a bidder from the floor the auctioneer will call out that bidder's card number after the fall of the hammer in confirmation that the lot has been purchased by that person.

c) The auctioneer reserves the right to bid on behalf of clients, but shall not be liable for any errors or omissions in the execution of such bids. Postal bidding forms are provided for the convenience of clients unable to attend the auction in person, the auctioneer will bid on behalf of postal/telephone/fax/e-mail bidders to the best of his ability but without any liability.

d) The auctioneer reserves the right to refuse any bid or bids without explanation.

e) The auctioneer reserves the right to refuse entry of any person or persons to the auction room without explanation and to request any person or persons to vacate the auction room without explanation.

f) Bids placed by telephone will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances. Telephone bids must be confirmed in writing, preferably before the auction. No liability will be accepted for any errors or omissions in the execution of telephone bids.

g) In the event of any dispute as to the highest bidder, the Auctioneer shall have absolute discretion to determine the dispute and may if he so decides (but not necessarily) put up again and resell the lot in respect of which the dispute arises.

Clause 2

a) The bidding and advances shall be regulated by and at the absolute discretion of the auctioneer.

b) Where an agent purchases on behalf of an undisclosed client such agent shall be personally liable for payment of the purchase money to the auctioneer and for safe delivery of the lots to the said client.

c) Where an agent bids, even on behalf of a disclosed client, the auctioneer nevertheless has the right at his discretion to refuse any such bid or bids.

Clause 3

a) The auctioneer reserves the right before or during a sale to group together lots belonging to the same vendor, to split up and to withdraw any lot or lots at the auctioneer's absolute discretion and without giving any reason in any case (without liability to any potential purchaser).

b) As lots are sometimes withdrawn after publication of the catalogue potential purchasers should check with the Auctioneer for the latest situation before making long journeys to attend the auction. The auctioneer will not be liable for any claims for travel or other expenses in respect of lots which have been withdrawn, combined or split up.

Clause 4

a) Each lot shall be at the purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer and shall be paid for in full before delivery and taken away at his expense by a purchaser in Hong Kong within seven days from the date of the sale and for a purchaser overseas within fourteen days from presentation of invoice, or such longer time as shall be agreed in writing between the auctioneer and purchaser.

b) The auctioneer acts as agent between vendor and purchaser only and shall not be liable for any default of the purchaser (providing he has not handed over the goods) or vendor.

c) If any purchaser fails to pay in full for any lot within the time stated in sub clause (a) of this clause, such lot may at any time thereafter at the auctioneer's discretion be put up for sale by auction again or sold privately; if upon such re-sale a lower price is obtained than was obtained on the first sale the purchaser in default on the first sale shall make good the difference in price and the expenses of resale, which shall become a debt due from him.

d) Accounts not settled within thirty days after the date of the auction shall be liable to interest charges at the rate of two per cent per calendar month. Such interest may be waived at the auctioneer's discretion. for any claims for travel or other expenses in respect of lots which have been withdrawn, combined or split up.

Clause 5

a) Unless comprising four or more items (in which case no such warranty is given) and subject to clause 5 (b) of these conditions each lot is sold as genuine, unless otherwise described in the catalogue, and correctly described. The date of any certificate forming part of the description of the lot will be included in the description.

b) A purchaser shall be at liberty to reject any lot, comprising three or less items, only if he has made payment therefor in accordance with provision of Clause 4 above and if he (i) gives the auctioneer written notice of intention to question the genuineness or, as the case may be, the accuracy of description of the lot within seven days (or in the case of an overseas purchaser to be in the auctioneer's hands within 21 days) of the date of the sale; AND (ii) proves that the lot is not genuine or was incorrectly described; AND (iii) returns to the auctioneer within 30 days from the date of the sale the lot in the same condition as it was at the time of the sale; provided that the auctioneer may, at his discretion on receiving a request in writing from the purchaser, extend for a reasonable period the time for return of the lot to enable it to be submitted to expertisation. Where a lot has been so submitted, all costs of such expertisation shall be paid by the person who retains the certificate and item(s) to which such certificate relates. The onus and cost of proving a lot to be not genuine or incorrectly described is on the purchaser. The inability of any recognised expert

or expert committee to express a definite opinion shall serve to discharge the onus on the purchaser and shall be a ground for rejection of the lot concerned.

c) **Warranty against Defect** : The Company denies any warranty of the authenticity and/or quality of any Lot. Any descriptions, statements and comments in connection with the Lot provided by the Company shall be for information only and in no way shall they institute any warranty of the authenticity and/or quality of the Lot. All Lots are sold "as is". The Bidder and/or its agent shall bear the responsibility of inspecting the Lot in person or through experts designated thereby and shall be legally liable for its bid for any Lot. By bidding at an auction held by the Company, the Bidder shall be deemed to have fully inspected the Lot in which they are interested in terms of authenticity and quality thereof and have satisfied themselves as to condition and value of the Lot. By bidding at auction the Bidder acknowledges that he is willing to bear any possible risk in bidding and that he has waived the rights of challenging the authenticity and/or quality of the Lot.

d) Where the purchaser of a lot discharges such onus of proof and acts in accordance with sub clause (b) of this clause, the Auctioneer shall set aside the sale and repay to the purchaser the purchase money paid by him in respect of the lot.

e) No lot shall be rejected if, subsequent to the sale, it has been marked or treated by any process whatsoever unless the Auctioneer's permission to subject the lot to such marking or treatment has first been obtained in writing.

f) Any lots comprising four or more items, or miscellaneous lots containing items which are undescribed, shall be put up for sale not subject to rejection and shall be taken by the purchaser with all (if any) fault, lack of genuineness and errors of description and numbers of items in the lot and the purchaser shall have no right to reject any such lot; save that, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this sub clause, where before a sale a person intending to bid at the sale, gives notice in writing to and satisfies the Auctioneer that any such lot contains any item or items undescribed in the sale catalogue and that person specifically described that item or those items in that notice, then that item or those items shall, as between the Auctioneer and that person, be taken to form part of the description of the lot for the purpose of sub clauses (a), (b) & (c) of this clause.

g) The auctioneer reserves the right to cancel any bid with request for extension (notifying the bidder of his action) if in his opinion the item would not receive a satisfactory certificate or is not as described within the terms of the request for extension.

h) All extensions for the purpose of expertisation must be cleared within two months of the auction, after which time the right of return is forfeited, unless a longer period of extension is agreed in writing by the Auctioneer.

i) No lot illustrated in the catalogue shall be rejected on the ground of characteristics clearly apparent from the illustration.

j) **The descriptions in the catalogue are statements of opinion and do not constitute any guaranty or warranty.** The buyer may return any lot that is misdescribed, so long as the buyer notifies John Bull of his intention to return the lot and the reason for the return within 7 days of his receipt of the lot (but in no event later than 30 days after the auction), so returns the lot within 7 days thereafter and the lot is received by The Auctioneer in its original condition and has not been altered. If The Auctioneer disagrees with the proposed return, the item may, at The Auctioneer's option, be submitted for expertisation in accordance with clause (k) at the buyer's expense (except if the item receives a negative opinion, the buyer shall not be responsible for such

expertisation cost). Notwithstanding the foregoing, lots that are illustrated in the catalogue may not be returned for centering, margins, short or blunted perforations, or other details visible from the illustration, nor may lots be returned because the colour does not match the colour reproduction in the auction catalogue or on the website. Lots described as having any fault or defect also may not be returned for any faults that were not described. No lots may be returned for any reason whatsoever after thirty (30) days from the auction, except for lots put on extension per clause (k). In addition, the following lot may not be returned for any reason: (a) lots containing 5 or more stamps or items (other than a set of stamps) and (b) lots offered "as is".

k) The buyer may only return a lot on the basis that it is not genuine if the item is placed on extension and the item receives an opinion that it is not genuine from the expertiser, all in accordance with this clause. Buyers who wish to get an expert opinion on an item must (a) notify The Auctioneer in writing within 20 days after the auction that the item is to be expertised and any expert that the buyer proposes the item to be submitted to, and (b) pay for the lot in full at the time of the expertisation request. The items will be submitted to an expert chosen by The Auctioneer in consultation with the buyer for expertisation under this clause (k). The buyer shall be responsible for all costs for the expert opinion, except if the item receives an adverse opinion and the sale is cancelled. If the expert issues an adverse opinion that the item is not as described in the auction catalogue, the sale will be cancelled and the buyer will be refunded the purchase price (hammer price plus buyer's premium) for the lot. Lots containing 5 or more stamps or items (other than a set of stamps) and lots offered "as is" may not be returned for any reason as provided in Clause (j). Items with an expert certificate dated within the last five years are not subject to return for reason of genuineness or any other reason, nor will any item described as have any fault or defect be returnable for any faults mentioned in the expert opinion that were not described. No lot will be accepted as a return from expertisation if the item is indelibly marked as altered or fraudulent by the expertiser.

Clause 6

The respective rights and obligations of the parties shall be governed and interpreted by Hong Kong SAR law, and the buyer hereby submits to the non exclusive jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Courts.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Bids from Minors will not be accepted unless accompanied by a full cash deposit or suitable guarantee.

2. The auctioneer will not be responsible for loss or damage to stamps or other items received inadequately housed or arranged.

3. Lots purchased on behalf of postal bidders will be forwarded by the most practical means at the risk of the purchaser who will bear all costs involved.

4. Lots will not be available for inspection or collection in the auction room. Successful purchasers should collect their purchases from our office, usually from the Monday after the auction.

5. Lots bid on and bought in by the vendor will be regarded as sold and full commission will be payable.

6. 'Buy' or 'At Best' bids are not accepted. All prospective purchasers should quote their maximum buying price.

7. In the event of identical postal bids being received for any particular item the bid received first in our office will be that which is accepted.

GENERAL NOTES

VIEWING Lots may be viewed at our premises, 7/F, Kwong Fat Hong Building, 1 Rumsey Street, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong, by appointment only. For security reasons lots are not stored on our premises and it will be necessary for clients to state in advance which lots they wish to view. Please telephone 852-2890 5767 for viewing appointment. Viewing time 10 a.m. – 6 p.m. Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. – 5 p.m. Saturday. There will be no viewing on the day of the sale.

VALUES Please note that the estimates quoted are our estimates of the current market price of the lots on the Hong Kong market. These are estimates only and it may be that any particular lot may sell well below or well above estimate. Bids at less than our start prices are respectfully declined.

BIDDING Floor bidding will be in Hong Kong dollars. When entering the auction room you will be given a numbered card which will be registered against your name. Please hold this card up when bidding, when you have made a successful bid the auctioneer will call out your bidder's number to confirm that the lot has been sold to you. Bid stages will normally be as follows but may be altered by the auctioneer at his discretion. Postal/telephone/fax/e-mail bids received in odd values will be reduced to the nearest bid stage.

BIDDING INCREMENTS

\$800 to \$2,000 by \$100 stages
\$2,000 to \$5,000 by \$200 stages
\$5,000 to \$10,000 by \$500 stages
\$10,000 to \$30,000 by \$1,000 stages
\$30,000 to \$100,000 by \$2,000 stages
\$100,000 and up at Auctioneer's discretion

PAYMENT Payment is due on presentation of invoice, cheques must await clearance from our bankers before delivery of lots unless the client already has an approved credit account with us. Postal bidders will normally be sent a proforma invoice for settlement before delivery of lots. Clients in Australia, Canada, United Kingdom & USA may pay by personal cheque in their own currency, a small bank charge will be levied. Personal cheques are also accepted from some other countries, please check with us first. Outstanding accounts over 30 days will be charged interest at the rate of 2% per calendar month. Credit cards are accepted during pick-up, in person at our Hong Kong office, only. Mail bidders wishing to make payment via credit card, must do so through the John Bull office in U.S.A. If choosing this method of payment, please note buyer is responsible for all bank and miscellaneous fees incurred from this process.

Due to the increase in credit card payment commission, we can no longer subsidize any transaction made by Visa or Mastercard in Hong Kong. Effective immediately, credit card transactions made in our Hong Kong office are subject to a 2.5% charge. Credit card transactions made in our US office are subject to a 4% charge.

Payment to vendors cannot be made until such time as the purchaser has paid in full.

Vendors are requested to note that lots withdrawn after the catalogue has been produced or after despatch of proofs to our printers will be subject to commission at 20% of estimate or reserve.

COLLECTION/DELIVERY OF LOTS Lots will not be available for collection from the auction room. Buyers who have made successful purchases at the auction may collect their purchases from our offices from the day following the auction. Postal/telephone/fax/e-mail bidders' lots will not normally be available for collection for at least three days after the auction. Lots purchased by overseas postal/telephone/fax/e-mail bidders will be dispatched as soon as practical.

SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in the catalogue:

Before Lot No.

- ★ ★ Unmounted mint (never hinged)
- ★ Mint hinged
- (★) Mint no gum or without gum as issued
- ⊙ Used
- ✉ Covers or Cards
- 田 Blocks of four or larger
- P Proofs
- S Specimens
- △ Piece

Within lot description

- CTO: Cancelled to order
- cplt: Complete
- FFC: First Flight Cover
- incl: including
- pmk: postmark
- wmk: watermark
- NH: unmounted Mint (never hinged)
- cds: Circular date stamp
- FDC: First Day Cover
- imperf: imperforate
- ovpt: overprint
- PPC: Picture Post Card
- perf: perforate

Condition

- Mint: Unused with gum, hinge mark or hinge remainders.
- NH: Unused with full original gum, never hinged.
- og: Original gum.
- Unused: Without postmark and without gum.
- Fine Used: Used with cancels not obliterating design.
- Used: Postally used, may be heavy cancels.
- C.T.O: Cancelled to order; not postally used but cancelled by favour, possibly with original gum.

BANK INFORMATION

Bank Name : Hang Seng Bank
Account Name: John Bull Stamp Auctions Limited
Account No.: 281-8-143337
Address: 83 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong
Swift Code: HASEHKHH

Please add HK\$250 to cover bank charges, plus any additional fee imposed by your bank.

German Far East Squadron in China and Opening of Tsingtau



- 9001 1884 (Apr 1) Hong Kong QV 3c stationery card, from SMS Stosch anchored in Hong Kong to Germany, tied by Hong Kong cds., along with Germany (May 6) arrival cds.**

1884年4月1日香港3仙郵資片，自停泊於香港的德國戰艦Stosch號寄德國，銷香港日戳，旁蓋德國（5月6日）到達戳。北京條約允許德國軍艦進入中國內河，青島開埠之前，德國軍艦在南中國海游弋，尋覓優良港口，一般於香港或上海作補給。 **Start Price HK\$400**



- 9002 1885 (Jun 19) Hong Kong QV 3c stationery card, from SMS Elisabeth anchored in Yangtziang to Germany, tied by Shanghai BPO cds., along with Hong Kong (Jun 23) transit cds.**

1885年6月19日香港3仙郵資片，自停泊於長江的德國戰艦Elisabeth號寄德國，銷上海英國客郵局日戳，旁蓋香港（6月23日）中轉戳。北京條約允許德國軍艦進入中國內河，青島開埠之前，德國軍艦在南中國海游弋，尋覓優良港口，一般於香港或上海作補給。 **Start Price HK\$400**



- 9003 1890 SMS Leipzig anchored in Shanghai to Germany cover, f.w. German issue 10pf, tied by Berlin (Jul 7) cds upon arrival at Germany, along with Bad Oeynhausen (Jul 7) arrival. Example of navy packet.**

1890年自停泊於上海的德國戰艦Leipzig號寄德國封，貼德國票10芬尼，到埠德國時銷柏林（7月7日）日戳，旁蓋巴特恩豪森（7月7日）到達戳。北京條約允許德國軍艦進入中國內河，青島開埠之前，德國軍艦在南中國海游弋，尋覓優良港口，一般於香港或上海作補給。 **Start Price HK\$400**



- 9004 1895 SMS Irene anchored in Chefoo to Germany cover, f.w. German issue 10pf, tied by Berlin (6 Apr) cds upon arrival at Germany, along with Bad Oeynhausen (Apr 7) arrival. Example of navy packet.**

1895年自停泊於煙台的德國戰艦Irene號寄德國封，貼德國票10芬尼，到埠德國時銷柏林（4月6日）日戳，旁蓋巴特恩豪森（4月7日）到達戳。甲午戰爭期間，德國軍艦曾在戰場遙望觀察。 **Start Price HK\$600**



1895年11月7日德國10芬尼郵資片，自停泊於金門的德國戰艦 Kaiser 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 1 首日日戳，旁蓋漢堡到達戳。Kaiser 號是德國遠東分艦隊之旗艦，11月7日是該款日戳的首日使用日期。當時正值金門事件，德國海軍三艘戰艦於金門拋錨以準備強佔。中德關係急轉直下。而金門正是德國決定選擇和租借青島之前的另一個選項，海關郵政時期金門地區寄出的郵件猶如鳳毛麟角。..... **Start Price HK\$3,000**



1895年11月7日德國10芬尼郵資片，自停泊於金門的德國戰艦Kaiser號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 1首日日戳，旁蓋皮爾馬森斯（12月12日）到達戳。Kaiser號是德國遠東分艦隊之旗艦，11月7日是該款日戳的首日使用日期。金門正是德國決定選擇租借青島之前的另一個選項，海關郵政時期金門地區寄出的郵件猶如鳳毛麟角。..... *Start Price* **HK\$3,000**



- 9007 1895 (Nov 7) German 10pf stationery card from SMS Kaiser anchored in Quemoy to Germany**, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 1 1st day cds., along with Schöppenstedt (Dec 12) arrival. SMS Kaiser was the flagship of the German East Asia Squadron and Nov 7 was the earliest known date of this cds.

1895年11月7日德國10芬尼郵資片，自停泊於金門的德國戰艦 Kaiser 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 1 首日日戳，旁蓋舍彭斯特（12月12日）到達戳。Kaiser 號是德國遠東分艦隊之旗艦，11月7日是該款日戳的首日使用日期。金門正是德國決定選擇租借青島之前的另一個選項，海關郵政時期金門地區寄出的郵件猶如鳳毛麟角。.....

Start Price HK\$3,000



- 9008 1895 (Nov 7) German 10pf stationery card from SMS Kaiser anchored in Quemoy to Germany**, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 1 1st day cds., along with Hagen (Dec 12) arrival. SMS Kaiser was the flagship of the German East Asia Squadron and Nov 7 was the earliest known date of this cds.

1895年11月7日德國10芬尼郵資片，自停泊於金門的德國戰艦 Kaiser 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 1 首日日戳，旁蓋哈根（12月12日）到達戳。Kaiser 號是德國遠東分艦隊之旗艦，11月7日是該款日戳的首日使用日期。金門正是德國決定選擇租借青島之前的另一個選項，海關郵政時期金門地區寄出的郵件猶如鳳毛麟角。.....

Start Price HK\$3,000



- 9009 1895 (Nov 14) Japanese 3s stationery card from SMS Kaiser anchored in Amoy to Germany**, f.w. German 5pf x 2, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 1 cds., along with Wertheim (Dec 24) arrival. SMS Kaiser was the flagship of the German East Asia Squadron and was posted to Amoy for two weeks in 1895. Cds dated 1895 was therefore rare.

1895年11月14日日本3錢國際郵資片，自停泊旗於廈門的德國戰艦 Kaiser 號寄德國，貼德國票5芬尼2枚，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 1 日戳，旁蓋韋爾泰姆（12月24日）到達戳。Kaiser 號是德國遠東分艦隊之旗艦，在1895年曾停留於廈門兩週，故出自該時期的日戳相當珍罕。 **Start Price HK\$2,000**



- 9010 1895 (Nov 23) Hong Kong QV 4c stationery card from SMS Arcona anchored in Amoy to Germany**, tied by Amoy BPO cds., along with Hong Kong (Nov 28) transit and Kiel (Jan 6) arrival cds.

1895年11月23日香港4仙郵資片自停泊於廈門的德國戰艦Arcona號寄德國，銷廈門英國客郵局日戳，旁蓋香港（11月28日）中轉戳及基爾（1月6日）到達戳。〈金門縣志〉記載：「光緒二十一年（1895）年七月，德國兵艦三艘停泊後浦港，有德人上岸測量，並於山上插旗，島民懼，紛紛遷徙，九月兵艦去，始知德國本欲租借金門開為商埠。金門四面受風，開港不便，故改租青島」。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9011 1895 (Nov 22) German 10pf stationery card from SMS Prinzess Wilhelm anchored in Hong Kong to Germany**, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 5 cds., along with Wilhelmshaven (Dec 27) arrival. Annotation suggested that the card was sent from "Chinese Water", clearly meant Hong Kong. 1895年11月22日德國10芬尼郵資片自停泊於香港的德國戰艦 Prinzess Wilhelm 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 5 日戳，旁蓋威廉港（12月27日）到達戳。片上批注指此例由“中國水域”寄出，指的就是香港。 **Start Price HK\$700**



- 9012 1895 (Dec 10) German 10pf stationery card from SMS Irene anchored in Hong Kong to Germany**, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 4 cds., along with Bremen (Jan 11) arrival cds. 1895年12月10日德國10芬尼郵資片自停泊於香港的德國戰艦 Irene 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 4 日戳，旁蓋不來梅（1月11日）到達戳。德國戰艦 Irene 號來華，其中一個任務就是尋找軍事港口。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9013 1896 (Jan 27) Hong Kong QV 4c stationery card from SMS Itlis anchored in Amoy to Germany**, tied by Amoy BPO cds., along with Hong Kong (Jan 30) transit and Germany (Mar 6) arrival cds.

1896年1月27日香港4仙郵資片，自停泊於廈門的德國戰艦Itlis號寄德國，銷廈門英國客郵局日戳，旁蓋香港（1月30日）中轉戳及德國（3月6日）到達戳。〈金門縣志〉記載：「光緒二十一（1895）年七月，德國兵艦三艘停泊後浦港，有德人上岸測量，並於山上插旗，島民懼，紛紛遷徙，九月兵艦去，始知德國本欲租借金門開為商埠。金門四面受風，開港不便，故改租青島」。 Start Price **HK\$1,500**



- 9014 1896 (Feb 21) Hong Kong QV 4c stationery card, from SMS Arcona anchored in Amoy to Germany**, indicia tied by Hong Kong (Feb 24) cds., along with Laboe (Mar 30) arrival cds.

1896年2月21日香港4仙郵資片自停泊於廈門的德國戰艦Arcona號寄德國，郵資圖銷香港（2月24日）日戳，旁蓋拉博埃（3月30日）到達戳。〈金門縣志〉記載：「光緒二十一（1895）年七月，德國兵艦三艘停泊後浦港，有德人上岸測量，並於山上插旗，島民懼，紛紛遷徙，九月兵艦去，始知德國本欲租借金門開為商埠。金門四面受風，開港不便，故改租青島」。 Start Price **HK\$800**

Enroute to Kiautchau



- 9015 1897 (Apr 26) SMS Kaiser anchored in Chefoo to Germany cover, f.w. German issue 10pf, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 1 cds. On reverse with Frankfurt arrival (Jun 7).**

1897年4月26日自停泊於煙台的德國戰艦 Kaiser 號寄德國封，貼德國票10芬尼，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 1 日戳。背面蓋有法蘭克福（6月7日）到達戳。可作青島開埠前德國戰艦游弋行蹤的參考。 **Start Price HK\$600**



- 9016 1897 (Aug 6) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. "Nur für Marine-Schiffposten" from SMS Cormoran anchored in Taku to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 8 cds., along with Niebull (Sep 15) arrival cds.**

1897年8月6日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffposten”，自停泊於大沽的德國戰艦 Cormoran 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 8 日戳，旁蓋尼比爾（9月15日）到達戳。可作青島開埠前德國戰艦游弋行蹤的參考。 **Start Price HK\$700**



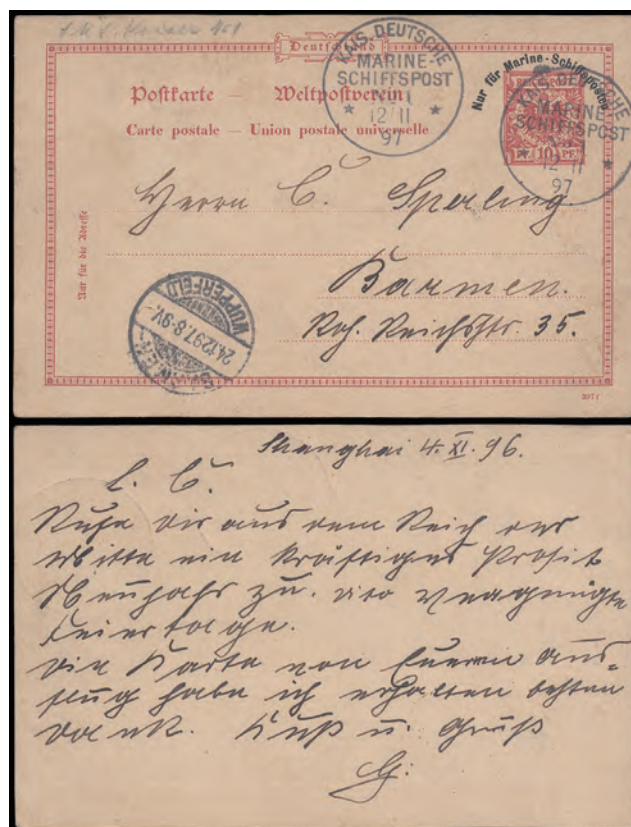
- 9017 1897 (Aug 10) SMS Kaiser in China to Germany cover**, f.w. German issue 20pf in pair, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 1 cds. On reverse with unclear Germany arrival cds.

1897年8月10日德國戰艦 Kaiser 號自中國水域寄德國封，貼德國票20芬尼雙連，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 1 日戳。背面蓋有德國到達戳。可作青島開埠前德國戰艦游弋行蹤的參考。 Start Price **HK\$600**



- 9018 1897 (Nov 12) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. "Nur für Marine-Schiffposten" from SMS Kaiser anchored in Shanghai to Germany**, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 1 cds., along with Stassfurt (Dec 23) arrival cds.

1897年11月12日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋 "Nur für Marine-Schiffposten"，自停泊於上海的德國戰艦 Kaiser 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 1 日戳，旁蓋施塔斯富特（12月23日）到達戳。此時，德國戰艦已經在前進膠州的路上。 Start Price **HK\$700**



- 9019** 1897 (Nov 12) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. “Nur für Marine-Schiffposten” from SMS Kaiser anchored in Shanghai to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 1 cds., along with Wupperfeld (Dec 24) arrival cds.
 1897年11月12日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffposten”，自停泊於上海的德國戰艦 Kaiser 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 1 日戳，旁蓋 Wupperfeld（12月24日）到達戳。此時，德國戰艦已經在前進膠州的路上。 Start Price **HK\$700**



- 9020** 1897 (Nov 11) SMS Prinzess Wilhelm anchored in Woosung to Germany, f.w. German issue 10pf, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 5 cds., along with Konradsthal (Dec 20) arrival cds.
 1897年11月11日自停泊於吳淞的德國戰艦 Prinzess Wilhelm 號寄德國封，單貼德國票 10 芬尼，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 5 日戳，旁蓋 Konradsthal（12月20日）到達戳。此時，德國戰艦已經在前進膠州的路上。 Start Price **HK\$800**



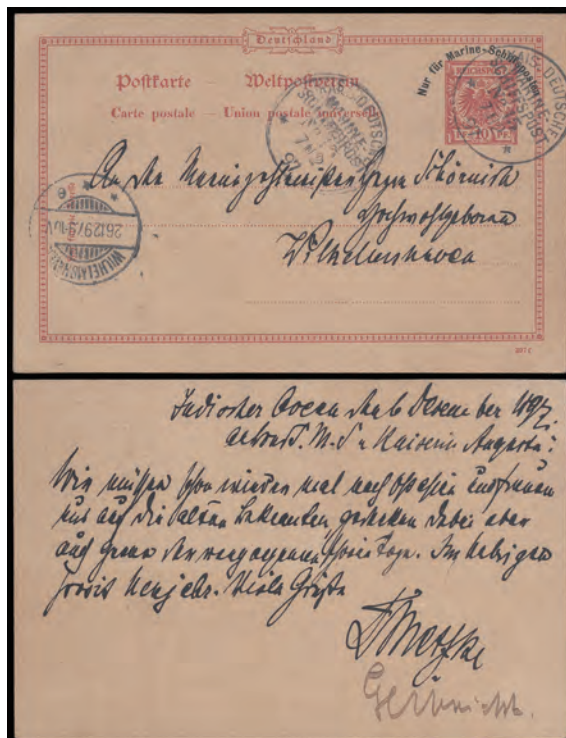
- 9021 1897 (Nov 14) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. “Nur für Marine-Schiffposten” from SMS Arcona anchored in Shanghai to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 6 cds, along with Werden (Dec 24) arrival cds.

1897年11月24日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffposten”，自停泊於上海的德國戰艦 Arcona 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 6 日戳，旁蓋 Werden（12月24日）到達戳。此時，德國戰艦已經在前進膠州的路上。..... Start Price HK\$700



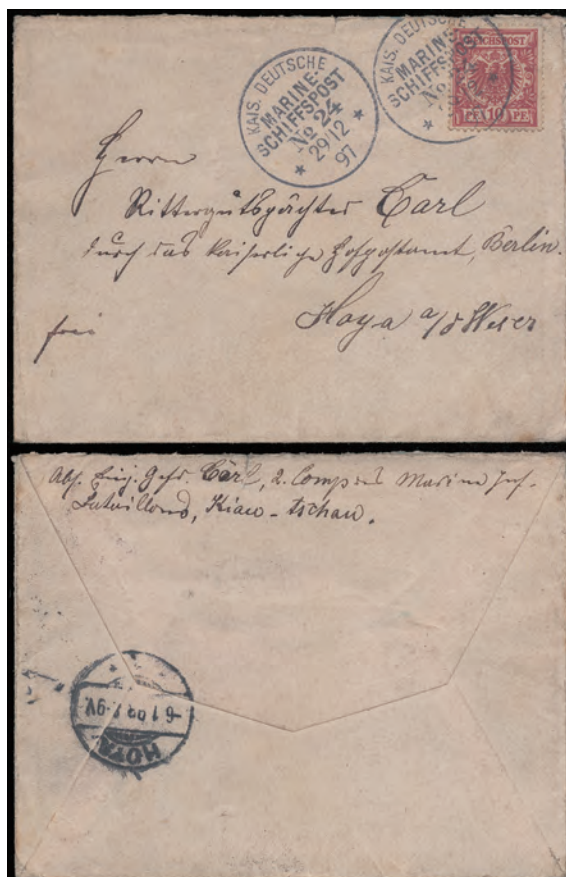
- 9022 1897 (Dec 5) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. “Nur für Marine-Schiffposten” from SMS Arcona anchored in Kiaochow to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 6 cds, along with Würzburg (Jan 17) arrival cds.

1897年12月5日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffposten”，自停泊於膠州的德國戰艦 Arcona 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 6 日戳，旁蓋烏茲堡（1月17日）到達戳。為難得的德國佔領膠州早期郵件。..... Start Price HK\$800



- 9023 1897 (Dec 7) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. "Nur für Marine-Schiffposten" from SMS Kaiserin Augusta to Germany,** tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 15 cds., along with Wilhelmshaven (Dec 26) arrival cds.

1897年12月7日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffposten”，自德國戰艦 Kaiserin Augusta 寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 15 日戳，旁蓋威廉港（12月26日）到達戳。為難得的德國佔領膠州早期郵件。 **Start Price HK\$700**



- 9024 1897 (Dec 29) Kiaochow to Germany cover,** tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 24 cds. On reverse with Hoya (Jan 6) arrival cds.

1897年12月29日膠州寄德國封，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 24 日戳。背蓋 Hoya（1月6日）到達戳。為難得的德國佔領膠州早期郵件。 **Start Price HK\$700**



- 9025 1897 (Nov 14) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. “Nur für Marine-Schiffposten” from SMS Prinzess Wilhelm anchored in Kiaochow to Germany,** tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 5 cds., along with Krone (Dec 24) arrival. The cds was dated the first day of the German occupation of Kiaochow. Historical and magnificent usage.

1897年11月14日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffposten”，自停泊於膠州的德國戰艦 Prinzess Wilhelm 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 5 日戳，旁蓋 Krone（12月24日）到達戳。此為德國佔領膠州首日在郵政史上反映的例子，是記錄中最早自德屬膠州寄出的郵件。歷史意義非凡，相當精彩。

Start Price HK\$5,000



- 9026 A picture postcard of SMS Kaiser and a map of German Kiaochow,** postcard unused. In excellent condition.

德國戰艦 Kaiser 圖片明信片及德佔膠州地圖一份。明信片未使用。品相上佳難得。 Start Price HK\$600



- 9027 1897 (Dec 10) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. "Nur für Marine-Schiffposten" from SMS Irene anchored in Kiaochow to Germany,**
 tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 4 cds., along with Mönchengladbach (Jan 20) arrival cds.

1897年12月10日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffposten”，自停泊於膠州之德國戰艦 Irene 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 4 日戳，旁蓋門興格拉德巴赫（1月20日）到達戳。此片可以看到，德國戰艦已經抵達膠州。 **Start Price HK\$700**



- 9028 1897 SMS Prinzess Wilhelm anchored in Kiaochow to Germany cover, f.w. German 10pf, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 5 cds. On reverse**
 with Konradsthal (Jan 4) arrival cds.

1897年自停泊於膠州之德國戰艦 Prinzess Wilhelm 號寄德國封，貼德國票10芬尼，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 5 日戳。背蓋 Konradsthal（1月4日）到達戳。為難得的德國佔領膠州早期郵件。 **Start Price HK\$700**



9029 1897 (Dec 6) SMS Prinzess Wilhelm anchored in Kiaochow to Germany cover, f.w. German 10pf, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 5 cds.

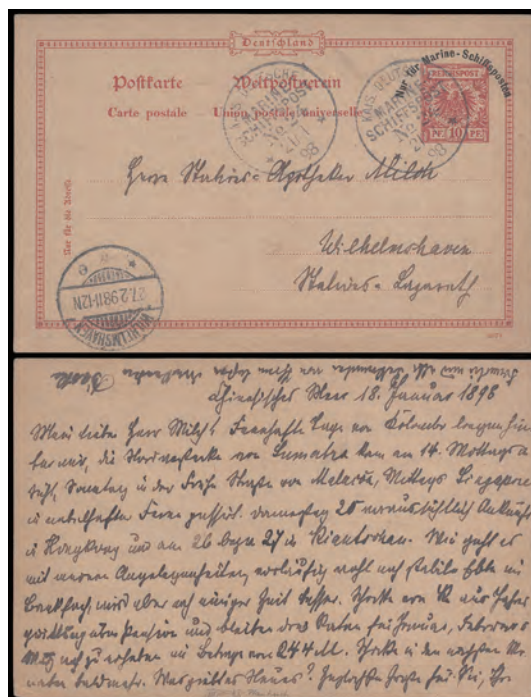
☒ On reverse with Konradsthal (Jan 17) arrival cds.

1897年12月6日自停泊於膠州之德國戰艦 Prinzess Wilhelm 號寄德國封，貼德國票10芬尼，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 5 日戳，旁蓋 Konradsthal (1月17日) 到達戳。為難得的德國佔領膠州早期郵件。..... **Start Price HK\$1,000**



9030 1898 (Jan 24) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. "Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten" from SMS Prinzess Wilhelm anchored in Kiaochow to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 5 cds., along with Schwarza (Mar 2) arrival cds.

1898年1月24日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋 “Nur für Marine-Schiffposten”，自停泊於膠州的德國戰艦 Prinzess Wilhelm 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 5 日戳，旁蓋 Schwarza (3月2日) 到達戳。為難得的德國佔領膠州早期郵件。..... **Start Price HK\$700**



- 9031 1898 (Jan 21) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. "Nur für Marine-Schiffposten" from Kiaochow to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 24 cds. On reverse with Wilhelmshaven (Feb 27) arrival cds.**

1898年1月21日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffposten”，自膠州寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 24 日戳，旁蓋威廉港（2月27日）到達戳。為難得的德國佔領膠州早期郵件。 **Start Price HK\$600**



- 9032 1898 (Jan 22) Kiaochow to Germany cover, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 25 cds. On reverse with Labes (Feb 22) arrival cds.**

1898年1月22日膠州寄德國封，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 25 日戳。背蓋 Labes（2月22日）到達戳。為難得的德國佔領膠州早期郵件。 **Start Price HK\$600**



Arrival of reinforcement and establishment of
III Seebatallian on Jan 26 of 1898

Tsingtanfort Marine Feldpost



- 9033** 1898 (Jan 26) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. “Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten” from Tsintanfort to Germany, tied by Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost cds., along with Munster (Feb 28) arrival. The first day usage of Tsintanfort Marine Feldpost after the reinforcement of SMS Kaiserin Augusta and the marines of the Seebataillon.

1898年1月26日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten”，自膠州寄德國，銷青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）海軍軍郵局日戳。為德國戰艦 Kaiserin Augusta 及海軍營部隊增援後，該款郵戳的首日使用。是青島郵政史及膠州地方史不可或缺的重要郵品。 Start Price **HK\$3,000**



- 9034** 1898 (Jan 31) German 10pf stationery card from Tsintanfort to Germany, tied by Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost cds (day “13” instead of “31” variety, along with Kiel (Mar 14) arrival. Bearing the handwritten “Tsing Tau” along the date. The earliest recorded item denoted Tsingtau.

1898年1月31日德國10芬尼郵資片自青島寄德國，銷青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）海軍軍郵局日戳（日期“31”誤作“13”），旁蓋基爾（3月31日）到戳。內容面帶有手寫地名“Tsing Tau”，為最早以 Tsingtau 拼寫青島的記錄，也是青坦要塞郵戳的極早使用例。 Start Price **HK\$1,800**



- 9035 1898 (Jan 31) Tsintanfort to Germany cover**, tied by Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost cds (inverted date variety). On reverse with Hagen (Mar 14) arrival cds. 1898年1月31日膠州寄德國封，銷青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）海軍軍郵局日戳（日期倒置變異）。背蓋哈根（3月14日）到達戳。為青坦要塞郵戳的極早使用例。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9036 1898 (Jan 31) German 10pf stationery card from Tsintanfort to Germany**, tied by Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost cds (inverted date variety), along with Germany (Mar 14) arrival cds. 1898年1月31日德國10芬尼郵資片自膠州寄德國，銷青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）海軍軍郵局日戳（日期倒置變異），旁蓋德國（3月31日）到戳。為青坦要塞郵戳的極早使用例。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9037** 1898 (Feb 5) Tsintanfort to Germany cover, by a shipman onboard SMS Prinzess Wilhelm, f.w. German issue 10pf, tied by Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost cds.
 1898年2月5日青島寄德國封，由德國戰艦Prinzess Wilhelm號上的一名船員寄出，銷青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）海軍軍郵局日戳。背面銷威廉港（3月14日）到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$800**



- 9038** 1898 (Feb 9) Tsintanfort to Germany cover, f.w. German issue 10pf, tied by Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost cds.
 1898年2月9日膠州寄德國封，貼德國票10芬尼，銷青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）海軍軍郵局日戳。背面有到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$800**



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- 9041 1898 (Feb 26) red band cover from Tsintanfort registered to Germany**, f.w. German diagonally ovpt. "China" 20pf in vertical pair, tied by Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost cds., along with registered label. On reverse with Offenburg (Apr 14) arrival. Earliest recorded registered cover from Kiaochow leasehold. 1898年2月26日重視紅條封自膠州掛號寄德國，貼德國票斜蓋 "China" 20芬尼直雙連，銷青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）海軍軍郵局日戳，旁貼掛號標籤。背面蓋有奧芬堡（4月14日）到達戳。記錄中最早寄自膠州租界之掛號封。 **Start Price HK\$1,500**



- 9042 1898 (Mar 11) German 10pf stationery card from Tsintanfort to Germany**, tied by Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost cds., along with Osnabruck (Apr 17) arrival. On content side with hand-painted picture. Sender's address as "Tsing-tau-kau". 1898年3月11日德國10芬尼郵資片自青島寄德國，銷青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）海軍軍郵局日戳，旁蓋奧斯納布魯克（4月17日）到達戳。內容一面帶圖案。寄件人地址為 "Tsing-tau-kau"。 **Start Price HK\$600**



- 9043 1898 (Mar 11) Tsintanfort to Germany cover**, f.w. German diagonally ovpt. "China" 5pf x 2, tied by Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost cds. On reverse with Potsdam (Apr 17) arrival cds.

1898年3月11日膠州寄德國封，貼德國票斜蓋“China”5芬尼2枚，銷青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）海軍軍郵局日戳。背面蓋有波茨坦（4月17日）到達戳。

Start Price **HK\$700**





- 9044 1898 (Feb 12) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. “Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten” from SMS Kaiser anchored in Kiaochow to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiffspost No. 1 cds., along with Heidelberg (Mar 21) arrival cds.**

1898年2月12日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten”，自停泊於膠州的德國戰艦 Kaiser 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 1 日戳，旁蓋海德堡（3月21日）到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$700**



- 9045 1898 (Apr 24) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. “Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten” from SMS Prinz Wilhelm anchored in Kiaochow to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiffspost No. 5 cds., along with Schwarza (Jun 8) arrival cds.**

1898年4月24日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten”，自停泊於膠州的德國戰艦 Prinz Wilhelm 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 5 日戳，旁蓋 Schwarza（6月8日）到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$600**



- 9046 1900 (19 Mar) Picture postcard from SMS Irene to Germany**, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff post No. 4 cds., along with Germany (Apr 25) arrival cds.
 1900年3月19日圖片明信片自德國戰艦 Irene 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 4 日戳，旁蓋德國（4月25日）到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$600**



- 9047 1898 (Feb 26) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. "Nur fur Marine-Schiffposten" from SMS Kaiserin Augusta anchored in Kiaochow Bay to Germany**, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiffpost No. 15 cds., along with Germany (Apr 13) arrival cds.
 1898年2月26日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋 "Nur fur Marine-Schiffposten"，自停泊於膠州灣的德國戰艦 Kaiserin Augusta 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 15 日戳，旁蓋德國（4月13日）到達戳。背面有軍艦及海岸手繪。 Start Price **HK\$700**



- 9048** 1898 (Mar 15) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. “Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten” from SMS Kaiserin Augusta anchored in Kiaochow Bay to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiffspost No. 15 cds., along with Kiel (Apr 18) arrival cds.

1898年3月15日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten”，自停泊於膠州灣的德國戰艦 Kaiserin Augusta 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 15 日戳，旁蓋基爾（4月18日）到達戳。..... Start Price HK\$600

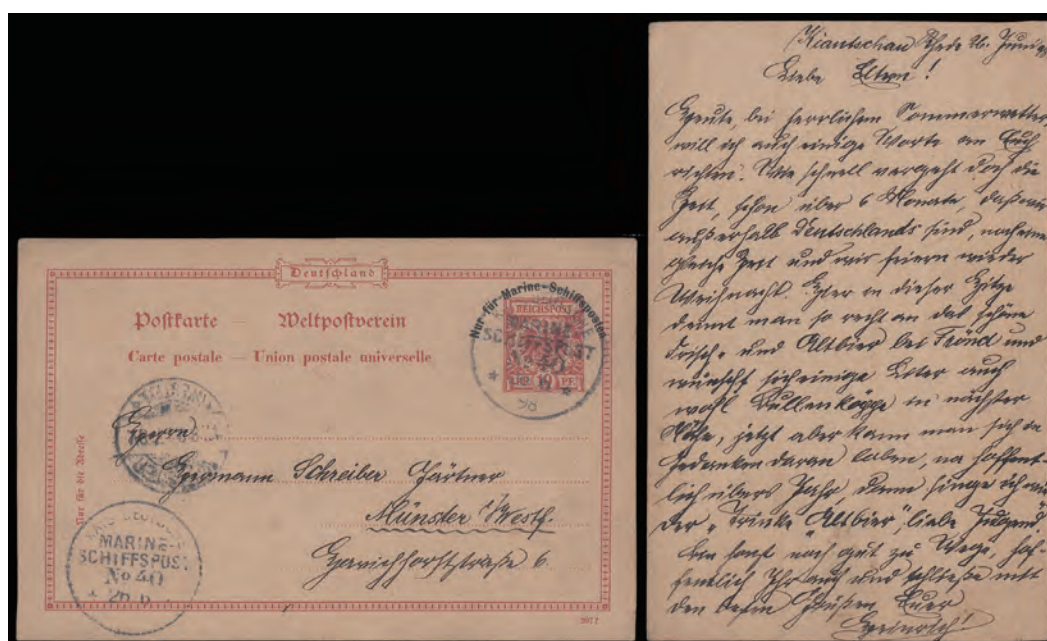


- 9049** 1898 (29 Jun) picture postcard from SMS Kaiserin Augusta anchored in Manila to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiffspost No. 15 cds., along with Lüdenscheid (Aug 1) arrival cds. On reverse showing Artilleri Fort of Tsing Tau Kuu.

1898年6月29日圖片明信片自停泊於馬尼拉的德國戰艦 Kaiserin Augusta 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 15 日戳，旁蓋呂登沙伊德（8月1日）到達戳。明信片背面印有膠州青島炮兵炮臺圖片，極具歷史價值。..... Start Price HK\$1,200



- 9050 1898 (Jun 27) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. “Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten” from SMS Gefion anchored in Kiaochow to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiffspost No. 38 cds, along with Kiel (Aug 17) arrival cds.
 1898年6月27日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten”，自停泊於膠州的德國戰艦 Gefion 號寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 38 日戳，旁蓋基爾（8月17日）到達戳。 Start Price HK\$600



- 9051 1898 (Jun 26) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. “Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten” from Kiaochow to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiffspost No. 40 cds, along with Munster (Aug 17) arrival cds.
 1898年6月26日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten”，自膠州寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 40 日戳，旁蓋明斯特（8月17日）到達戳。 Start Price HK\$600



9052 1898 (May 8) German 10pf stationery card ovpt. “Nur fur Marine-Schiffsposten” to Germany, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiffspost No. 40 cds., along with Dresden (Jun 20) arrival cds.

1898年5月8日德國10芬尼郵資片加蓋“Nur fur Marine-Schiffsposten”寄德國，銷德國海軍郵局 No. 40 日戳，旁蓋德累斯頓（6月20日）到達戳。

Start Price **HK\$600**

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Tsintanfort



- 9053 1898 (Jan 2) Incoming cover from Germany to Tsintanfort**, f.w. German issue 20pf, tied by Wilhelmhaven originating cds. On reverse with Tsintanfort (Apr 15) arrival cds. Incoming cover is unusual.

1898年1月2日進口封自德國寄青坦要塞，貼德國票20芬尼，銷威廉港始發日戳。背蓋青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）（4月15日）到達戳。進口封罕少。

Start Price **HK\$800**



- 9054 1898 (Mar 21) Imperial 1st postal card from Tsintanfort to Germany**, f.w. German diagonally ovpt. "China" 10pf, tied by Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost cds., along with Germany (Apr 29) arrival cds.

1898年3月21日清一次片自青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）寄德國，貼德國票斜蓋“China”10芬尼，銷青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）日戳，旁蓋德國（4月29日）到達戳。

Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9055** 1898 (May 9) German 10pf stationery card from Tsintanfort to Germany, redirected to Austria, tied by Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost cds., along with Postam (Jun 20) arrival, then re-directed to Marienbad (Jun 21).

1898年5月9日德國10芬尼郵資片自膠州寄德國，再改寄奧國，銷青坦要塞（Tsintanfort）日戳，經波茨坦（6月20日），並改寄瑪麗亞溫泉市（6月21）銷到達戳。 *Start Price* **HK\$700**

Tsintau



- 9056** 1898 (Nov 12) German Kiaochow official cover to German Consulate in Shanghai, f.w. German issue 10pf, tied by Tsintau German PO cds.

1898年11月12日德佔膠州政府公文封經德國客郵局寄德國駐上海大使，貼德國票10芬尼，銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局日戳。背面蓋有膠州政府官印。

..... *Start Price* **HK\$800**



- 9057 1899 (Jan 19) German Kiaochow official cover to German Consulate in Shanghai**, f.w. German issue 20pf, tied by Tsintau German PO cds.
 1899年1月19日德佔膠州政府公文封經德國客郵局寄德國駐上海大使，貼德國票20芬尼，銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局日戳。背面蓋有膠州政府官印。
 Start Price **HK\$800**

Private courier delivery



- 9058 1898 (Jun 23) Chefoo picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, f.w. ICP 2c x 2, tied by semi-circular "TSINGTAU / CHINA" type 1 bilingual cancel, alongside with Osberghausen (Aug 18) arrival. Plus two Chefoo LPO 1/2c and 2c stamps tied by the same type of cancel.
 1898年6月23日煙台風景明信片經青島寄德國，貼日本版蟬龍2分2枚，銷半圓形青島英漢戳（type 1），旁蓋 Osberghausen（8月18日）到達戳。另附兩枚煙台書信館半分及2分舊票，銷同款之青島戳。在1903年之前，青島的德國客郵局並沒有分局，於是在青島範圍的一些偏遠地方，出現了一些半官方的民間信局，填補了客郵局的不足，這些民間信局，會使用一些自製的戳記，有時候會用以銷票，這類戳記的使用，很多時會出現在集郵品上，自然實寄的郵件非常少見。
 Start Price **HK\$1,200**

Start Price **HK\$2,200**



9060

Start Price **HK\$2,000**





- 9061 1898 (Nov) German 10pf stationery card from Tsingtau to Germany**, uprated by CIP 1/2c, tied by framed rectangular Kiaochow type 2 cancel while indicia tied by Tsintau Germany PO (Nov 24) cds, alongside with Oldenburg (Jan 3) arrival. The sender served in the III. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon.
 1898年11月德國10芬尼郵資片自青島寄德國，加貼蟠龍半分票，銷帶框方形“膠州”戳（type 2）。郵資圖銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（11月24日）日戳，旁帶歐登堡（1月3日）到達戳。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第三連服役。 Start Price **HK\$1,200**



- 9062 1899 (Jan) Picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and German 10pf, former tied by semi-circle “TSINGTAU / CHINA” type 1 bilingual cancel, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (Jan 10) cds, alongside with German (Feb 18) arrival. The sender served in the III. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon.
 1899年1月圖片明信片自青島寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分及德國票10芬尼，前者銷半圓形青島英漢戳（type 1），後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（1月10日）日戳，旁帶德國（2月18日）到達戳。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第三連服役。 Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9063 1899 (Feb) Prinz Heinrich's visit in Peking picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, f.w. CIP 1c and German issue 5pf in pair, former tied by semi-circle "TSINGTAU / CHINA" type 1 bilingual cancel, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (Feb 17) cds, along with Breslau (Apr 3) arrival cds.
 1899年2月德國海因里希王子訪北京圖片明信片自青島寄德國，混貼蟠龍1分票及德國票5芬尼雙連，前者銷半圓形青島英漢戳（type 1），後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（2月17日）日戳，旁帶布雷斯勞（4月3日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$1,000**



- 9064 1899 (Feb) Prinz Heinrich's visit in Peking picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, f.w. CIP 1c and German issue 10pf, former tied by semi-circle "TSINGTAU / CHINA" type 2 bilingual cancel, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (Feb 24) cds, along with Hameln (Apr 10) arrival. The sender served in the I. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon.
 1899年2月德國海因里希王子訪北京圖片明信片自青島寄德國，混貼蟠龍1分票及德國票10芬尼，前者銷半圓形青島英漢戳（type 2），後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（2月24日）日戳，旁帶哈默爾恩（4月10日）到達戳。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第一連服役。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9065 1899 (Mar) Picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c, 1c and German issue 10pf, former tied by semi-circle "TSINGTAU / CHINA" type 1 bilingual cancel, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (Mar 19) cds. The sender served in the I. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon.
 1899年3月風景明信片自青島寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分、1分及德國票10芬尼票各一枚，前者銷半圓形青島英漢戳（type1），後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（3月19日）日戳。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第一連服役。 Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9066 1899 (Apr) red band cover from Tsingtau to Germany**, mixed franking of Chefoo LPO 1/2c and German 10pf, former tied by semi-circle "TSINGTAU / CHINA" type 1 bilingual cancel, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (Apr 21) cds. On reverse with Germany (Jun 8) arrival. The sender served in the III. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon.
 1899年4月紅條封自青島寄德國，混貼煙台書信館半分及德國票10芬尼，前者銷半圓形青島英漢戳（type1），後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（4月21日）日戳。背面蓋德國到達戳（6月8日）。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第三連服役。 Start Price **HK\$1,500**



- 9067 1899 (Apr) picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and German diagonally ovpt. "China" 5pf in pair, former tied by "TSINGTAU / CHINA" type 1 bilingual cancel, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (Apr 21) cds, along with Germany (Jun 31) arrival. The sender served in IV. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon.

1899年4月圖片明信片自青島寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分票及德國票斜蓋"China"5芬尼雙連，前者銷青島英漢戳（type 1），後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（4月21日）日戳，旁蓋德國到達戳（6月31日）。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第四連服役。..... Start Price **HK\$1,500**



- 9068 1899 (Jun) Tsimo picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and German issue 5pf, former tied by semi-circle "TSINGTAU / CHINA" type 1 bilingual cancel, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (Jun 22) cds, along with Kassel (Jul 31) arrival cds.

1899年6月即墨風景明信片自青島寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分及德國票5芬尼各一枚，前者銷半圓形青島英漢戳（type1），後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（6月22日）日戳，旁蓋卡塞爾（7月31日）到達戳。..... Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9069 1899 (Aug) Tsingtau to Germany cover**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and German issue 10pf, former tied by semi-circle "TSINGTAU / CHINA" type 2 bilingual cancel, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (Aug 21) cds. On reverse with Erfurt (Oct 2) arrival. The sender served in the I. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon. 1899年8月青島寄德國封，混貼蟠龍半分票及德國票10芬尼，前者銷半圓形青島英漢戳（type 2），後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（8月31日）日戳。背面蓋艾福特（10月2日）到達戳。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第一連服役。 Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9070 1899 (Sep) Shatzekou to Germany cover**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c, 1c, 2c and German issue ovpt. "China" 10pf x 2, former tied by semi-circle "TSINGTAU / CHINA" type 2 bilingual cancel, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (Sep 13) cds, along with Kaiserliche Bahnpost seal and Germany (Oct 22) arrival. The sender served in the I. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon. 1899年9月沙子口寄德國封，混貼蟠龍半分、1分、2分及德國票斜蓋 "China" 10芬尼x2，前者銷半圓形青島英漢戳（type 2），後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（9月13日）日戳，旁貼德國火車郵局封條及德國到達戳（10月22日）。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第一連服役。 Start Price **HK\$2,200**



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約1899年德國海因里希王子訪北京圖片明信片自青島寄德國，貼煙台書信館半分、蟠龍2分及4分。煙台書信館票銷半圓形青島英漢戳，蟠龍票則無蓋銷。無中轉或到達戳。..... **Start Price HK\$600**



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1899年清一次片，銷半圓形青島英漢戳，地址顯示寄德國。..... *Start Price* **HK\$600**



9073 1899 picture postcard, addressed to Germany, f.w. CIP 2c, tied by semi-circle "TSINGTAU / CHINA" bilingual cancel.

1899年代膠華圖明信片，貼蟬龍2分票，銷半圓形青島英漢戳。地址顯示寄德國。 Start Price **HK\$600**



9074 1899 (Feb) Prinz Heinrich's visit in Peking picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany, f.w. CIP 1/2c and German issue 10pf, former tied by semi-circle "TSINGTAU / CHINA" bilingual cancel, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (Feb 27) cds, along with Braunlage (Apr 11) arrival cds.

1899年2月德國海因里希王子訪北京圖片明信片自青島寄德國，混貼蟬龍半分及德國票10芬尼，前者銷半圓形青島英漢戳，後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（2月27日）日戳，旁帶布羅因拉格（4月11日）到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$1,200**



- 9075 1899 (Dec) picture postcard from Kiaochow to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and German issue ovpt. "China" 5pf, former pre-canceled by oval Kiaochow PO mark, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (Dec 4) cds, along with Dresden (Jan 9) arrival. The sender served in the IV. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon. 1899年12月明信片自膠州寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分及德國票斜蓋 "China" 5芬尼，前者預銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳再貼票，後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（12月4日）日戳，旁蓋德累斯頓（1月9日）到達戳。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第四連服役。 **Start Price HK\$800**



- 9076 1900 (Apr) picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and German issue 10pf, former pre-canceled by oval Kiaochow PO mark, latter tied by Tsingtau German PO (Apr 26) cds, along with Karlsruhe (Jun 6) arrival. The sender served in the IV. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon. 1900年4月烟臺風景明信片自青島寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分票及德國票10芬尼，前者預銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳再貼票，後者銷青島德國客郵局（4月26日）日戳，旁蓋喀斯魯（6月6日）到達戳。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第四連服役。 **Start Price HK\$800**



- 9077 1900 (May) picture postcard from Kiaochow to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and German 5pf, former pre-canceled by oval Kiaochow PO mark, latter tied by Tsintau German PO (May 9) cds, along with Brakel (Jun 15) arrival. The sender served in the IV. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon.

1900年5月寺廟明信片自膠州寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分及德國票5芬尼，前者預銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳再貼票，後者銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（5月9日）日戳，旁帶布拉克爾（6月15日）到達戳。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第四連服役。 **Start Price HK\$800**



- 9078 1900 (May) picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and German issue ovpt. "China" 10pf, former pre-canceled by oval Kiaochow PO mark, latter tied by Tsingtau German PO (15 May) cds, along with Germany (Jun 30) arrival. The sender served in the IV. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon.

1900年5月膠州衙門街風景明信片自青島寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分及德國票斜蓋 "China" 10芬尼，前者預銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳再貼票，後者銷青島德國客郵局（5月15日）日戳，旁蓋德國（6月30日）到達戳。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第四連服役。 **Start Price HK\$600**



- 9079 1902 (Apr 2) picture postcard from Kiaochow to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1c, 2c and Kiaochow German 5pf x 2, former pre-cancelled by oval Kiaochow PO mark, latter tied by Tsingtau German PO (Apr 2) cds, along with Troyes (May 10) arrival cds.

1902年4月2日風景明信片自膠州寄德國，混貼蟬龍1分、2分票各一枚及膠州德國客郵5芬尼2枚，前者預銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳，後者銷青島德國客郵局（4月2日）日戳，旁帶Troyes（5月10日）到達戳。..... **Start Price HK\$800**



- 9080 1900 (Jul) picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and German 10pf diagonally ovpt. "CHINA", former not cancelled, latter tied by Tsingtau German PO cds., along with Rheine (Aug 12) arrival cds.

1900年7月青島兵營風景明信片自青島寄德國，混貼蟬龍半分及德國票斜蓋"CHINA"10芬尼，前者無蓋銷，後者銷青島德國客郵局日戳，旁蓋賴內（8月12日）到達戳。..... **Start Price HK\$600**



- 9081 1901 (Dec) picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 4c and German Kiaochow 5pf, tied by Tsingtau German PO cds, along with Gebweiler (Feb 4) arrival cds. Content side with hand-painting of a German soldier. The sender served in the IV. Kompanie, III. Seebataillon.

1901年12月膠州海軍兵營明信片自青島寄德國，混貼蟠龍4分及德佔膠州5芬尼票各一枚，銷青島德國客郵局日戳，蟠龍票未有中國郵戳銷票，旁蓋蓋布維萊爾（2月4日）到達戳。內容一面印有德國官兵彩圖。寄件人於德國海軍第三營第四連服役。 Start Price **HK\$700**



- 9082 1903 (Jun 2) picture postcard from Tsingtau to Germany**, mixed franking of Japanese 5s and German Kiaochow 5pf, tied by Tsingtau German PO cds, along with Moys (Jul 16) arrival. Unusual example with mixed franking of Japanese and German issues.

1903年6月2日青島街頭修理匠明信片自青島寄德國，混貼日本菊切手5錢及德佔膠州5芬尼票各一枚，銷青島德國客郵局日戳，旁蓋蓋Moys（7月16日）到達戳。混貼日本及德國票之少見例子。 Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9083** 1905 (Jan 12) Tsingtau Street Scene picture postcard from Tsingtau registered to Germany, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and German Kiaochow 10pf and 25pf, former not cancelled, latter tied by Tsingtau German PO cds. Scarce registered example.

1905年1月12日青島街景明信片自青島掛號寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分及德佔膠州10芬尼及20芬尼，前者無蓋銷，後者銷青島德國客郵局日戳。掛號明信片稀罕。 Start Price HK\$1,000

Imperial Maritime Custom Kiaochow

Commissioner of IMC Kiaocho



- 9084** 1910 (Nov 8) official red band cover from Inspector-general of Tsinan to Commissioner of Kiaocho Customs, f.w. CIP 2c and 16c, tied by Tsinan bilingual cds. On reverse with Kiaocho (Nov 10) arrival.

1910年11月8日中式紅條公文封自濟南撫署寄膠州海關稅務司，貼蟠龍2分及1角6分票各一枚，銷濟南腰框英漢日戳。背蓋膠州（11月10日）到達戳。

Start Price HK\$1,500



- 9085** 1913 (Oct 4) Chung Wah Shih Pao Newspaper wrapper from Tientsin to the Commissioner of Tsingtau Customs, f.w. CIP 2c, tied by Tientsin bisected bilingual cds., on reverse with Kiaocho arrival cds. The Kiaocho bisected cds. is the latest recorded of ROC example in Tsingtau before Japanese seizure.

1913年10月4日中華時報報紙封皮自天津寄青島海關稅務司，單貼蟠龍2分票，銷天津半切漢英日戳，背面蓋有10月6日膠州半切到達戳。儘管日本出兵入侵青島取替德國是在1914年，但這枚膠州半切日戳記錄中就沒有見過比這枚更晚了，此為日本佔領青島前最晚日期之例子。 Start Price HK\$3,000

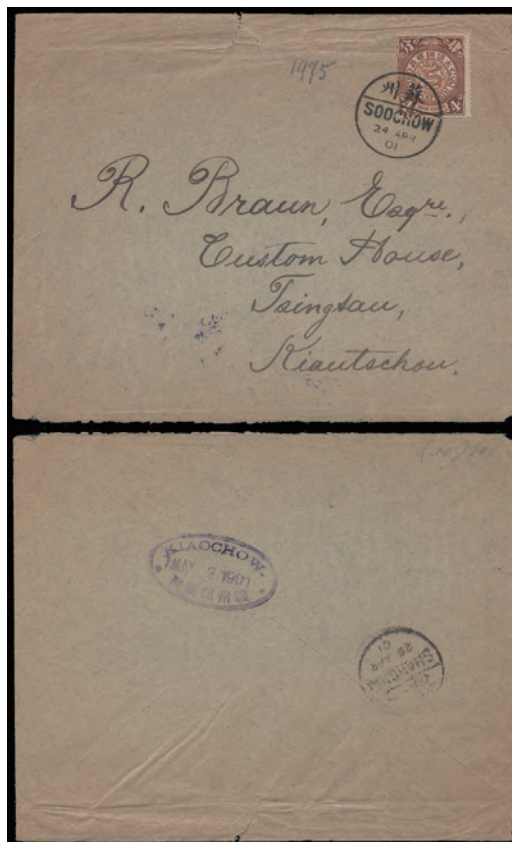
IMC Kiaochow (Tsingtau)



- 9086** 1902 (Jan 28) Wuchow Customs official cover registered to Kiaochow Customs, f.w. CIP 2c, 4c and 5c, tied by Wuchow bisected bilingual cds., along with R mark. On reverse with Canton (Jan 30), Shanghai (Feb 4) and non-standard oval Kiaochow arrival mark (Feb 9).
 1902年1月28日梧州海關公文封掛號寄膠州海關，貼蟠龍2分、4分及5分票各一枚，銷梧州半切漢英日戳，旁蓋R章。背面蓋有廣州（1月30日）、上海（2月4日）及非常規之橢圓形膠州郵政局到達戳（2月9日）。 **Start Price HK\$2,000**



- 9087** 1903 (Jan 22) Macau Carlos I 20r stationery card to Tsingtau Customs, tied by Macao cds., along with Hong Kong (Jan 22), Shanghai (Jan 25) transit and Kiaochow (Jan 30) arrival cds. on both sides.
 1903年1月22日澳門卡洛士一世20雷亞爾郵資片寄青島海關，銷澳門日戳，正背面另蓋香港（1月22日）、上海（1月25日）中轉戳及膠州（1月30日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$800**



- 9088** 1901 (Apr 24) Soochow to Tsingtau Customs cover, f.w. CIP 4c, tied by Soochow bisected bilingual cds. On reverse with Shanghai transit cds. (Apr 25) and violet oval Kiaochow PO (May 2) arrival mark.
 1901年4月24日蘇州寄青島膠州海關封，貼蟬龍4分票，銷蘇州半切漢英日戳。背蓋上海（4月25日）中轉戳及橢圓形紫色膠州郵政局（5月2日）到達戳。
 Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9089** 1905 (Oct 30) red band cover from Tsingtau Customs to Customs branch in Taputur, f.w. CIP 4c, tied by Shantung Kiaochow double-ringed lunar year cds. This cover was paying 4c concession rate.
 1905年10月30日中式紅條封自青島膠州海關稅務總局寄塔埠頭分關，單貼蟬龍4分票，銷山東膠州雙圈干支日戳。此封支付4分租界郵資。
 Start Price **HK\$1,000**

IMC Taputau



- 9090 1906 (Dec 24) Imperial 1st postal card from Taputur to Tsingtau Customs**, tied by Shantung Kiaochow lunar year cds. This card was delivered via Kiaochow - Tsinan Railway instead of steamer.
 1906年12月24日清一次片自塔埠頭寄青島海關，銷山東膠州腰框干支日戳。此片經膠濟鐵路而非汽船送遞。 **Start Price HK\$600**



- 9091 1904 (Aug 12) newspaper cover from Shanghai to Tsingtau Customs branch in Taputur**, f.w. CIP 1/2c, tied by Kiangsu Shanghai cds. Arrived Kiaochow (Aug 15).
 1904年8月12日報紙製封自上海寄膠州海關塔埠頭分關，貼蟠龍半分票，銷江蘇上海三格日戳，旁蓋膠州（8月15日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$1,000**

IMC Tabatur



- 9092 1899 (Nov 24) Hong Kong to customs branch in Tapaotao**, f.w. Hong Kong QV 5c, tied by Hong Kong cds. On reverse with Tsintau German PO (Dec 27) transit and violet oval Kiaochow PO (Dec) arrival mark.
 1899年11月24日香港寄大鮑島分關封，貼香港票5仙，銷香港日戳。背面蓋有青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（12月27日）中轉戳及藍色橢圓形膠州郵政局（12月）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$1,000**



- 9093 1900 (May 14) picture postcard from German Sea PO to Customs branch in Taputur**, f.w. German issue 10pf, tied by Deutsche Seepost / Ost-Afrikanische Hauptlinie cds, along with Colombo (May 27) transit and Singapore to Hong Kong marine sorter (Jun 2). Then the card was missent to Nagasaki (Jun 13) and returned to China via Shanghai (Jun 16). Finally arrived with Kiaochow and Tsingtau PO tombstone cancels. Spectacular route.
 1900年5月14日圖片明信片自德國郵船寄塔埠頭分關，貼德國票10芬尼，銷德國郵船東非航線日戳，經可倫坡（5月27日）及新加坡至香港分揀（6月2日）。其後誤送至長崎（6月13日），後經上海（6月16日）回中國。最終抵青島，銷青島及膠州郵政局碑形戳。郵路精彩萬分。紫色青島郵政局碑型戳顯示此片最終經青島寄到大鮑島分關。耐人尋味。 **Start Price HK\$4,000**



- 9094 1901 (Mar 4) Imperial 1st postal card from customs branch in Taputur to Germany**, indicia tied by oval Kiaochow PO cds while alongside f.w. German ovpt. "China" 5pf, tied by Taputur Germany PO cds. Arrived Bilstein (Apr 13).

1901年3月4日清一次片自大鮑島分關經塔埠頭分關寄德國，郵資圖銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳，旁加貼德國票斜蓋“China”5芬尼，銷塔埠頭德國客郵局日戳。4月13日抵Bilstein。..... **Start Price HK\$1,000**



- 9095 1905 (Jun 5) red band cover from Weihsien to Customs branch in Tapaotao**, f.w. CIP 2c vertical pair, tied by Shantung double-ringed lunar year cds. On reverse with Kiaochow (Jun 5) transit cds.

1905年6月5日紅條封自濰縣寄青島大鮑島分關，貼蟠龍2分票直雙連，銷不完整之山東雙圈干支日戳。背蓋膠州（6月5日）中轉戳。.. **Start Price HK\$1,000**

IMC Lioting Substation



9096 1903 Red band cover from Hungshekyai to Customs substation Lioting, stamp off at lower right, bearing Kiaochow (May 12) transit cds. and framed Lioting seal on reverse.

1903年中式紅條封自紅石崖寄流廷分關，右下角掉票，騎縫蓋有紅石崖碑型戳，鈐膠州（5月12日）中轉戳及帶框“流廷”（半官方民間信局）戳記。

Start Price HK\$700

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Development of CIP Tsingtau

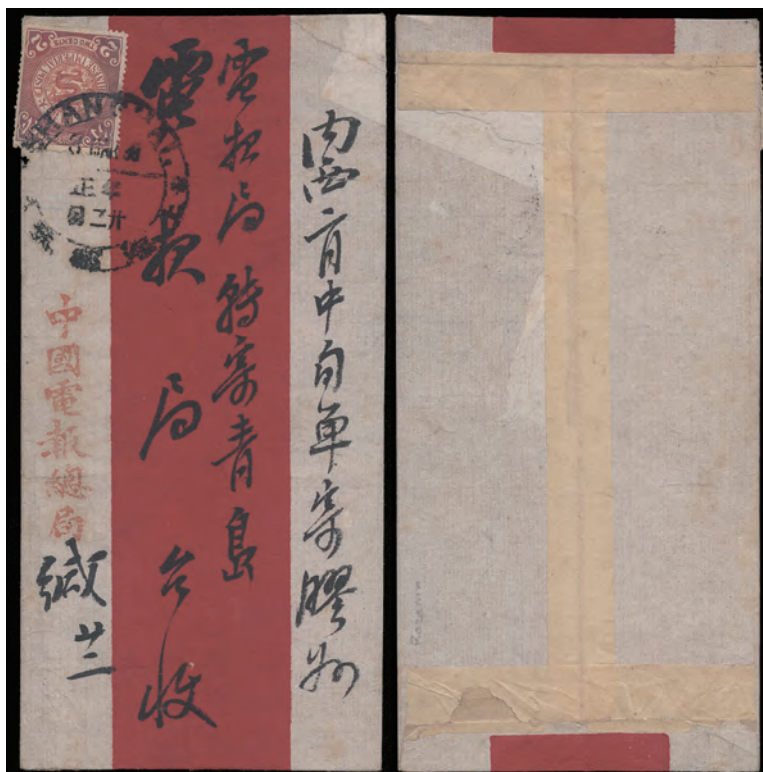
Min Chu



9097 1900 (Jan 21) red band cover sent by local courier in Tsingtau, stampless, bearing Tsingtau Minchu seal.

1900年1月21日中式紅條封青島本地經民信局實寄，無貼票，鈐“青島 / 增興陸記”戳記。 *Start Price* HK\$500

Incoming cover to Tsingtau



- 9098 1898 (Mar 8) red band cover from Chinese Telegraph Administration, Shanghai to Tsingtau**, f.w. CIP 2c, tied by Shanghai dollar cds. This cover was sent two days after Kiaochow was confirmed leased to Germany. It is the earliest cover into Tsingtau via CIP.

1898年3月8日中式紅條封自上海中國電報總局膠州電報局轉寄青島電報局，貼蟬龍2分票，銷上海大圓戳。此信於1898年3月6日德國與清政府簽訂《膠澳租借條約》後兩日寄出。為所知經大清郵政寄至青島的最早實寄封。極具歷史價值。 **Start Price HK\$3,000**



- 9099 1901 (Mar 11) picture postcard from Nanking to Tsingtau**, f.w. CIP 1/2c x 2, tied by Nanking bisected bilingual cds., along with Shanghai LPO (Mar 13) transit cds. Nice 1c rate of inland incoming mail to Tsingtau.

1901年3月11日軍艦圖明信片自南京寄青島，貼蟬龍半分票2枚，銷南京半切漢英日戳，旁蓋上海工部書信館（3月13日）中轉戳。內地寄青島1分明信片郵資。 **Start Price HK\$500**

DP packet



- 9100** 1899 (Jul 18) red band cover from Shanghai to Tsingtau, f.w. CIP 2c, tied by Shanghai bisected bilingual cds. On reverse with Shanghai German PO (Jul 22) transit cds. Tsingtau incoming cover via German Post packet.

1899年7月18日中式紅條封自上海寄青島，貼蟠龍2分票，銷上海半切漢英日戳。背面蓋有上海德國客郵局（7月22日）到達戳。見證青島大清郵政發展初期，經上海德國客郵局郵包寄入青島郵件。 *Start Price* **HK\$800**



- 9101** 1899 taxed red band cover from Shanghai to Tsingtau, via Minchu, bearing Minchu "SAMKINCHING / SHANGHAI" seal, Shanghai German PO (Jul 20) transit and T mark on reverse. Incoming cover via German Post packet.

1899年欠資紅條封自上海經民信局寄青島，背面蓋有“三晉春/上海”民信局戳記、上海德國客郵局（7月20日）中轉戳及欠資T章。見證青島大清郵政發展初期，經上海德國客郵局郵包寄入青島郵件。 *Start Price* **HK\$1,000**



- 9102 1899 Chinese style cover from Weihien to Tsingtau, addressed to Mr. Baurath Hildebrand, head of Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, f.w. CIP 2c**
 on reverse, tied by oval Weihien PO cancel, along with Kiaochow (Dec 27) transit and Tsingtau German PO (Dec 27) arrival cds. Incoming cover via German Post packet.

1899年中式封自濰縣寄青島，收件人為膠濟鐵路總辦錫樂巴，背貼蟬龍2分票，銷橢圓形濰縣郵政局日戳，旁蓋膠州（12月27日）中轉戳及青島德國客郵局（12月27日）到達戳。此封經德國客郵局郵包帶進青島。 *Start Price HK\$1,000*



- 9103 1903 (Nov 4) red band cover from Chingchow to Tsingtau, f.w. CIP 4c, tied by oval Chingchow PO cds. On reverse with Kiaochow Chinese PO (Nov 9) transit and Tsingtau German PO (Nov 9) arrival cds. Incoming cover via German Post packet.**

1903年11月4日中式紅條封自青州寄青島，貼蟬龍4分票，銷橢圓形青州郵政局日戳。背面蓋有膠州中國郵局（11月9日）中轉戳及青島德國客郵局（11月9日）到達戳。此封經德國客郵局郵包帶進青島。 *Start Price HK\$700*

Intercoastal steamer packet



- 9104** 1899 red band cover from Shanghai to Tsingtau via intercoastal steamer, f.w. CIP 2c x 2 on reverse, 1 stamp tied by Tsintau German PO (Oct 9) cds. upon arrival and another stamp uncanceled.

1899年紅條封自上海經國際郵船寄青島，背貼蟠龍2分2枚，當中一枚抵達後銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（10月9日）到達戳，另一枚無銷戳。

Start Price HK\$700



- 9105** 1909 red band cover from Shanghai to Tsingtau via intercoastal steamer consignment packet, stampless, bearing Schanghai German PO (Jan 25) transit and Tsingtau German PO (Jan 29) arrival cds. on reverse.

1909年中式紅條封目上海民信局經德國客郵走國際郵船寄青島，無貼票，背蓋上海（Schanghai）德國客郵局（1月25日）日戳及青島德國客郵局（1月29日）到達戳。

Start Price HK\$800



- 9106** 1911 incoming red band cover from Vladivostok to Tsingtau via intercoastal steamer consignment packet, f.w. CIP 3c by postal agency upon transit at Chefoo (May 20), along with Kiaochow Chinese PO transit and Tsingtau German PO (May 23) arrival cds.

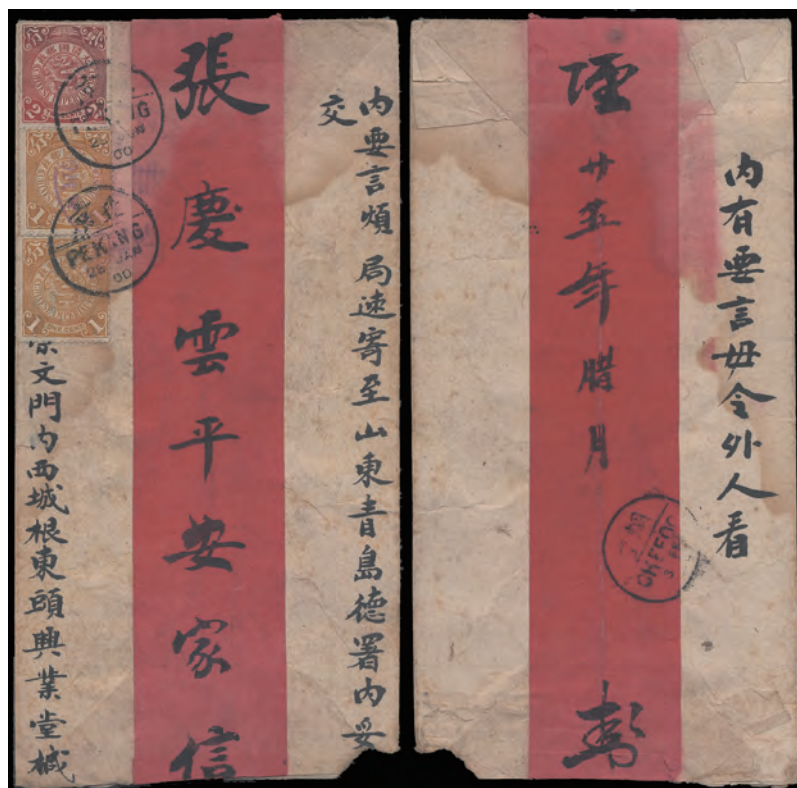
1911年中式紅條封自海參崴經煙臺走國際郵船寄青島，由郵政代理於中轉煙台時貼上蟠龍3分票，以作餘下郵程的資費，銷煙臺5月20日日戳，旁蓋膠州中國郵局中轉戳及青島德國客郵局（5月23日）到達戳。十分難得的國際進口封。 Start Price **HK\$3,000**

CIP packet



- 9107** 1899 (Dec 5) red band cover from Shanghai to Tsingtau, f.w. CIP 1/2c strip of 4 on reverse, tied by Shanghai bisected bilingual cds. Incoming cover via CIP Post packet.

1899年12月5日中式紅條封自上海寄青島，背貼蟠龍半分票直4連，銷上海半切漢英日戳。此封經大清郵政郵包帶進青島。 Start Price **HK\$700**



- 9108** 1900 (Jan 28) red band cover from Peking to Tsingtau, f.w. CIP 1c x 2 and 2c, tied by Peking bisected bilingual cds. On reverse with Chefoo (Feb 3) transit cds. This cover via CIP packet.
 1900年1月28日中式紅條封自北京寄青島，貼蟠龍1分票2枚及2分票1枚，銷北京半切漢英日戳。背面蓋有煙台（2月3日）中轉戳。此封經過大清郵政郵包自北京經煙臺到青島。 *Start Price* **HK\$700**



Incoming cover to Tabatur

Intercoastal steamer packet



- 9109 1899 red band cover from Shanghai to Tabatur, Tsingtau, f.w. German diagonally ovpt. "China" 10pf on reverse plus another stamp off, tied by Tsintau German PO (Dec 14) cds. upon arrival.**

1899年中式紅條封自上海寄青島大鮑島，背貼德國斜蓋“China”10芬尼及另一枚掉票，於12月14日抵青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局時蓋銷。早期的大鮑島進口封難得。 *Start Price* **HK\$500**

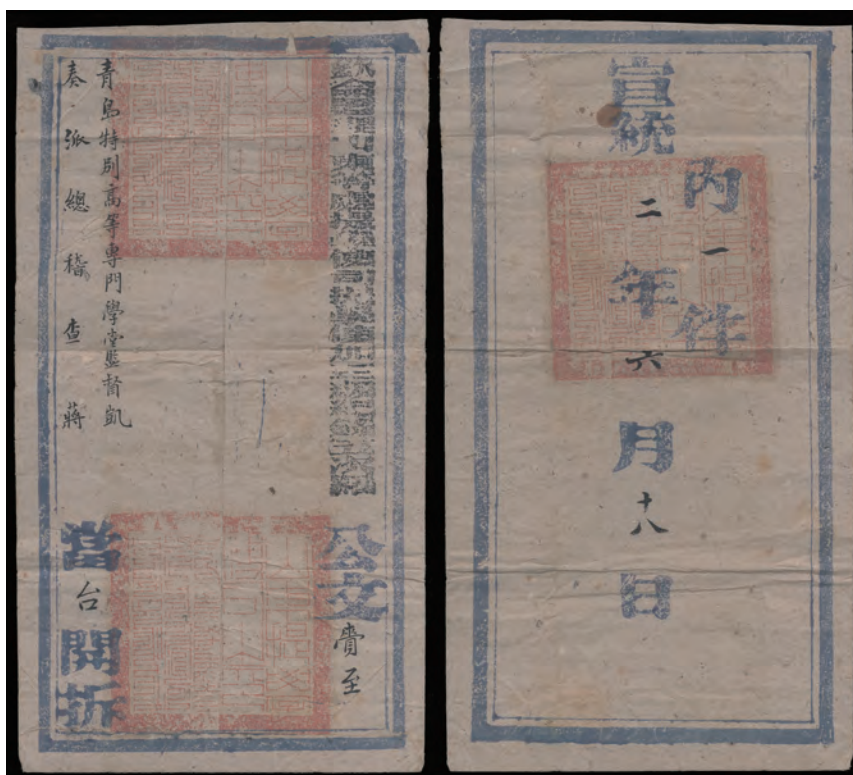


- 9110 1907 (Sep 20) red band cover from Hong Kong to Tapaotao, Tsingtau via Shanghai German Post, f.w. Hong Kong KEVII 10c, tied by Hong Kong cds., along with Tapaotao German PO (Oct 1) arrival cds. On reverse with Shanghai local steamer agency cachet, Kiangsu Shanghai (Sep 28) and Tsingtau German PO (Sep 30) transit cds. With letter sheet content.**

1907年9月20日中式紅條封自香港經上海德國客郵局以郵船寄青島大鮑島，貼香港票10仙，銷香港日戳，旁蓋大鮑島德國客郵局（10月1日）到達戳。背面蓋有上海郵船代理戳記、江蘇上海（9月28日）中轉戳及青島德國客郵局（9月30日）中轉戳。附信紙內容。難得的大鮑島境外進口封。

..... *Start Price* **HK\$1,000**

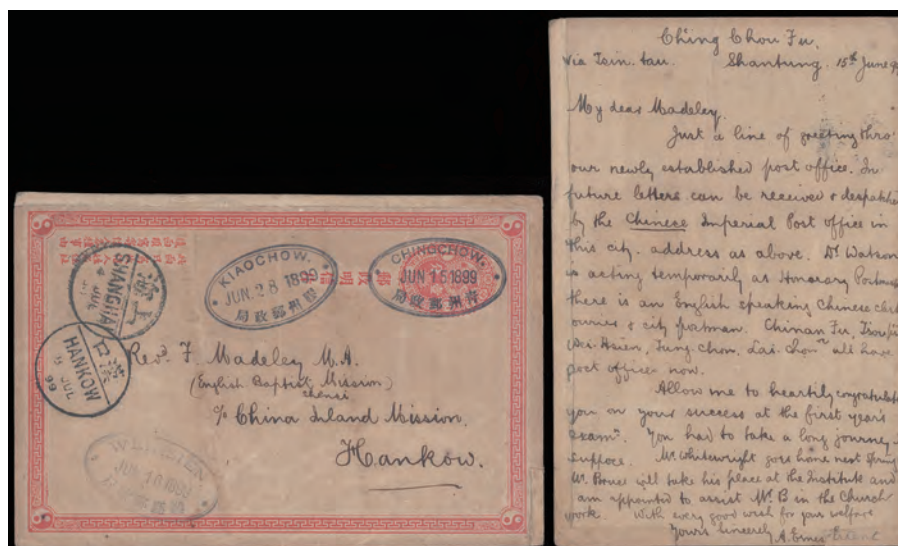
Government official mail matter



- 9111 1910 (Jul 24) Government official cover from Tsinan to Deutsche-Chinesische Hochschule,** Deutsche-Chinesische Hochschule is the first German university in China endorsed by the government.
宣統二年（1910年）7月24日大型公文封自濟南寄德華大學。德華大學為首家設立在中國，並得到政府承認的德國大學。 *Start Price* **HK\$2,000**

Tsingtau CIP

Commencement of service



- 9112 1899 (Jun 15) Imperial 1st postal card from Chingchow to Hankow, via Kiaochow and Shanghai**, tied by oval Chingchow PO cancel, along with Weih sien (Jun 16), Kiaochow (Jun 28), Shanghai (4 Jul) transit marks and Hankow (Jul 5) arrival cds. It is the earliest recorded item involving CIP in Tsingtau. The official commencement date was 01 July 1899, same as the date of Custom Kiaochow.

1899年6月15日清一次片自青州經膠州及上海寄漢口，銷橢圓形青州郵政局日戳，旁蓋滄縣（6月16日）、膠州（6月28日）、上海（7月4日）中轉戳及漢口（7月5日）到達戳。此為記錄中大清郵政青島郵局之最早相關郵品。其官方開幕日期和膠州海關同為1899年7月1日。極具郵政史和歷史價值。

Start Price HK\$6,000

Official mail



- 9113 1900 On Postal Service red band cover from Tsimo regional branch office to Tsingtau General Post Office**, bearing Tsimo PO tombstone cancel and "Service des Postes" cachet on front. On reverse with Kiaochow PO (Oct 8) arrival cds. It reflects that Tsingtau CIP attained regional office status.

1900年郵政公事紅條封自即墨分局寄青島郵政總局，蓋有即墨郵政局碑形戳及郵政公事圓戳。背面蓋有膠州郵政局（10月8日）到達戳。反映了青島郵局已獲得地區郵局之地位。

Start Price HK\$1,800



- 9114 1905 (Feb 6) On Postal Service cover from Chowping branch PO to Tsingtau GPO, bearing Shantung Zhouping double-ringed lunar year cds.**



On reverse with Kiaochow (Feb 9) arrival cds.

1905年2月6日郵政公事中式封自鄒平郵政分局寄青島郵政總局，鈐山東鄉平雙圈干支日戳。背面蓋有膠州（2月9日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$1,000**

Cancellations

Black Kiaochow oval (Tsingtau) : 1899 - 1901



- 9115 1899 (Aug 21) Imperial 1st postal card from Kiaochow to Germany, via Tsingtau, canceled by oval Kiaochow PO cds. while alongside f.w. German diagonally ovpt. " China " 5pf, tied by Tsintau Germany PO (Aug 21) cds. Arrived Germany (Feb 10).**



1899年8月21日清一次片自膠州經青島德國客郵局寄德國，郵資圖銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳，旁加貼德國斜蓋“China”5芬尼，銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局日戳。2月10日抵德國。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9116 1901 (Jul 19) picture postcard from Kiaochow to Sumatra, Netherlands Indies, via Tsingtau German Post, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and Kiaochow German 3pf x 2 and 5pf, tied by oval Kiaochow PO cancel and Tsingtau German PO cds. respectively, along with Sumatra (Aug 5) arrival marking. Rare destination.

1901年7月19日風景明信片自膠州經青島德國客郵局寄荷屬東印度蘇門答臘，混貼蟬龍半分及膠州德國客郵3芬尼2枚、5芬尼1枚，分別銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳及青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局日戳，旁蓋蘇門答臘（8月5日）到達戳。少見之目的地。 Start Price HK\$1,200

Tsingtau tombstone (Black / Violet) : Mid June 1900



- 9117 ca 1900s CIP 1/2c and 2c used stamps bearing Tsingtau PO tombstone cancel, black and blue colour respectively. Rare.

約1900年代蟬龍半分及2分舊票，分別銷黑色及藍色青島郵政局碑形戳。罕。 Start Price HK\$200

Tsingtau / Tabatur



- 9118 1900 (Jun) picture postcard from Kiaochow to Germany, via Tsingtau**, mixed franking of CIP 4c and German issue diagonally ovpt. "China" 10pf, tied by Kiaochow PO tombstone cancel (i.e. Taputur) and Tsingtau German PO cds. (Jun 28) cds. respectively, along with violet Tsingtau PO tombstone cancel as transit mark and Germany (Aug 6) arrival cds. One of the two known outgoing mails involving Tsingtau PO tombstone cancel. Extremely rare.

1900年6月圖片明信片自膠州經青島寄德國，混貼蟠龍4分票及德國客郵斜蓋“China”10芬尼票各一枚，分別銷膠州郵政局碑形戳（即塔埠頭）及青島德國客郵局日戳，旁蓋紫色青島郵政局碑形中轉戳及德國（8月6日）到達戳。蓋有青島郵政局碑形戳寄國外的郵件目前所知僅兩枚，這是其中之一。十分罕見。

Start Price HK\$3,000



- 9119 1900 (Jun 14) Shanghai to Tsingtau cover**, f.w. CIP 1c pair, tied by Shanghai bisected bilingual cds. On reverse bearing Kiaochow PO, Tsingtau PO tombstone cancel and Tsingtau German PO (Jun 18) arrival cds. Nice postmarking.

1900年6月14日上海寄青島封，貼蟠龍1分票雙連，銷上海半切漢英日戳。背面蓋有膠州郵政局、青島郵政局碑形中轉戳及青島德國客郵局（6月18日）到達戳。戳記精彩。

Start Price HK\$1,200



- 9120 1900 (Jun 15) Shanghai to Tsingtau cover**, f.w. CIP 2c, tied by Shanghai bisected bilingual cds. On reverse bearing Kiaochow PO, Tsingtau PO tombstone cancels and Tsingtau German PO (Jun 18) arrival cds. Nice postmarking.
 1900年6月15日上海寄青島封，貼蟠龍2分票，銷上海半切漢英日戳。背面蓋有膠州郵政局、青島郵政局碑形中轉戳及青島德國客郵局（6月18日）到達戳。戳記精彩。 Start Price **HK\$1,400**

Kiaochow tombstone (Taputar) : Jun - Dec 1900



- 9121 1900 (Jul 29) Imperial 1st postal card from Kiaochow to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c x 2, 2c and German ovpt. "China" 5pf, tied by Kiaochow PO tombstone cancel and Tsingtau German PO (Aug 1) cds. respectively, alongside with Germany (Sep 16) arrival cds.
 1900年7月29日清一次片自膠州寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分票2枚、2分票及德國票斜蓋 "China" 5芬尼各一枚，分別銷膠州郵政局碑形戳及青島德國客郵局（8月1日）日戳，旁蓋德國（9月16日）中轉及到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$1,500**

Non standard Kiaochow tombstone (Tsingtau) : Jan - Feb 1902



- 9122** 1902 (Feb 13) Imperial 2nd postal card, front portion of double card, from Kiaochow to Germany, indicia tied by non-standard Kiaochow PO cds while alongside uprated by Kiaochow German 5pf tied by Tsingtau German PO (Feb 14) cds. Arrived Germany (Mar 15).
 1902年2月13日清二次雙片之正片，自膠州寄德國。郵資圖銷非常規之橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳。旁加貼膠州德國客郵5芬尼，銷青島德國客郵局（2月14日）日戳。3月15日抵德國。 Start Price HK\$2,200

Kiaochow bisected bilingual dater (Tsingtau) : Feb 1902 - 1914



- 9123** 1903 (Oct 30) picture postcard from Kiaochow to Austria, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and Kiaochow German 5pf in pair, tied by Kiaochow bisected bilingual cds. and Kiautschou German PO cds. respectively, along with Austria (Dec 23) arrival cds.
 1903年10月30日山海關風景明信片自膠州寄奧國，混貼蟠龍半分票1枚及膠州德國客郵5芬尼雙連，分別銷膠州半切漢英日戳及膠州德國客郵局日戳，旁蓋奧國（12月23日）到達戳。 Start Price HK\$1,200

Kiaochow small lunar dater (Taputar) : Mar 1904 - 1906



- 9124 1906 (Jan 2) Chinese style cover from Tsinan to Szechang, f.w. CIP 2c, tied by Shantung Tsinan double-ringed lunar year cds, alongside with Shantung Kiaochow (Jan 3) transit cds.**
 1906年1月2日中式封自濟南寄青島四方營盤，貼蟠龍2分票，銷山東濟南雙圈干支日戳，旁蓋膠州（1月3日）中轉戳。 Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9125 1904 (Aug 16) Imperial 1st postal card from Tsinanfu to Romania, a rare destination, mixed franking of CIP 4c and Kiaochow German 10pf, tied by Shantung Tsinan double-ringed lunar year cds and Tsingtau German PO cds (Aug 19) respectively, along with Bucharest (Sep 27) arrival cds.**
 1904年8月16日清一次片自濟南府寄羅馬尼亞，混貼蟠龍4分票及膠州德國客郵10芬尼各一枚，分別銷山東濟南雙圈干支日戳及青島德國客郵局（8月19日）日戳，旁蓋布加勒斯特（9月27日）到達戳。少見之目的地。 Start Price **HK\$1,200**

Kiaochow bilingual lunar dater (Kiaochow - Shantung) : 1906 - ?



- 9126** 1907 red band cover from Kiaochow to Shaohing, f.w. CIP 2c on reverse, tied by Kiaochow Lunar Year cds., along with Shanghai transit and Shaohing arrival cds.
 1907年中式紅條封自膠州寄紹興，背貼蟠龍2分票，銷膠州腰框干支日戳，旁蓋上海中轉戳及紹興到達戳。 *Start Price* **HK\$700**

**Period 1899 - 1904 : Tsingtau CIP
as Despatch and Exchange Office**

Tsingtau foreign mail



- 9127 1899 (Jul 21) Imperial 1st postal card from Kiaochow to Germany**, canceled by oval Kiaochow PO cds while alongside uprated by German diagonally ovpt. "China" 5pf, tied by Tsintau German PO (Jul 21) cds, along with Germany (Sep 8) arrival cds. It is the earliest outgoing international mail from CIP in Tsingtau.

1899年7月21日清一次片自膠州寄德國，郵資圖銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳，旁加貼德國票斜蓋“China”5芬尼，銷青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局日（7月21日）日戳，旁蓋德國（9月8日）到達戳。此為最早經青島大清郵局寄國外之郵件。極具郵政史價值。 Start Price **HK\$3,000**

Tabatur foreign mail



- 9128 1900 (Jun) Flags picture postcard from Tabatur to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c and German diagonally ovpt. "China" 10pf, former tied by violet oval Kiaochow PO cancel, latter tied by Tsingtau German PO cds, along with Germany (Jul 15) arrival cds.

1900年6月清德國旗圖明信片自大鮑島寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分及德國票斜蓋“China”10芬尼票各一枚，前者銷藍色橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳，後者銷青島德國客郵局日戳，旁蓋德國（7月15日）到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9129 1900 (Jun) Tsingtau picture postcard from Tapautau to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1c and German diagonally ovpt. "China" 10pf, former tied by violet oval Kiaochow PO cancel, latter tied by Tsingtau German PO cds., along with Austria (Jul 16) arrival mark.

1900年6月青島風景明信片自大鮑島寄德國，混貼蟠龍1分及德國票斜蓋 "China" 10芬尼票各一枚，前者銷藍色橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳，後者銷青島德國客郵局日戳，旁蓋奧國（7月16日）到達戳。..... **Start Price HK\$1,000**

Kiaochow - Shandong foreign mail



- 9130 1899 (Oct 18) Imperial 1st postal card, from Kiaochow to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 2c x 2 and German diagonally ovpt. "China" 5pf, tied by oval Kiaochow PO cancel and Tsintau German PO cds. (Oct 20) respectively, along with Germany (Dec 3) arrival cds. Earliest international mail sent outside of concession.

1899年10月18日清一次片自膠州寄德國，混貼蟠龍2分票2枚及德國票斜蓋 "China" 5芬尼1枚，分別銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳及青島（Tsintau）德國客郵局（10月20日）日戳，旁蓋德國（12月3日）到達戳。此片乃記錄中在青島租界以外寄國外郵件之最早例子，十分珍罕。..... **Start Price HK\$3,000**



- 9131 1899 (Mar 13) Imperial 1st postal card from Kiaochow to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c, 1c, 2c and German diagonally ovpt. "China" 5pf, tied by oval Kiaochow PO cds and Tsingtau German PO (Mar 16) cds. respectively, along with Germany (Apr 28) arrival cds.

1900年3月13日清一次片自膠州寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分、1分、2分及德國票斜蓋"China" 5芬尼票各一枚，分別銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳及青島德國客郵局（3月16日）日戳，旁蓋德國（4月28日）到達戳。..... Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9132 1901 (May 15) Taku Fort picture postcard from Kiaochow to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c x 2, 1c x 3 and Kiaochow German issue 5pf, tied by violet oval Kiaochow PO cancel and Tsingtau German PO cds. (May 16) respectively, along with Germany (Jun 25) arrival cds.

1901年5月15日八國聯軍攻打大沽炮臺明信片自膠州寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分票2枚、1分票3枚及膠州德國客郵5芬尼1枚，分別銷藍色橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳及青島德國客郵局（5月16日）日戳，旁蓋德國（6月25日）到達戳。..... Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9133 1902 (Dec 25) picture postcard from Tsingtau Pouly via Kiaochow-Tsingtau to Germany.** mixed franking of CIP 2c pair and German Kiaochow issue 5pf, tied by Kiaochow bisected bilingual cds. and Tsingtau German (Jan 31) cds., along with Mannheim (Mar 10) arrival cds.

1902年12月25日圖片明信片自坡里青島天主堂寄德國，混貼蟠龍2分票雙連及膠州德國客郵5芬尼，分別銷膠州半切漢英日戳及青島德國客郵局（1月31日）日戳，旁蓋曼海姆（3月10日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$1,000**



- 9134 1906 (Apr 24) Imperial 2nd postal card, reply portion of double card, from Puoly to Germany, via Tsingtau,** indicia tied by Shantung Tungchang double-ringed lunar year cds while f.w. Kiaochow German issue 2c tied by Tsingtau German PO cds. (May 5), alongside with Germany (Jun 6) arrival. On content side with hand-painting of the church of the sender. Card with 2 file holes.

1906年4月24日清二次雙片之回片，自坡里寄德國。郵資圖銷山東東昌雙圈干支腰框日戳，旁加貼膠州德國客郵2分，銷青島德國客郵局（5月5日）日戳，旁蓋德國（6月6日）到達戳。內容一面繪有寄件人之教堂手繪。片有2個裝訂孔。 **Start Price HK\$1,000**



- 9135 1906 Chefoo picture postcard from Chowtsun to Germany**, f.w. CIP 1c x 2 and 2c, tied by Chowtsun PO tombstone cancels, along with Tsingtau German PO (Jun 16) transit and Germany (Jul 28) arrival cds.

1906年烟臺風景明信片自周村寄德國，貼蟠龍1分票2枚及2分票1枚，銷少見之周村郵政局碑形戳，旁蓋青島德國客郵局（6月16日）中轉戳及德國（7月28日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$2,000**

Tsingtau inland mail



- 9136 1899 (Aug 18) picture postcard from Kiaochow to Wuchow I.M. Customs**, f.w. CIP 1c, tied by oval Kiaochow PO cancel, along with Canton (Aug 25) transit cds. On picture side with Shanghai (Aug 20) transit and Wuchow (Aug 26) arrival cds.

1899年8月18日風景明信片自膠州寄梧州海關，貼蟠龍1分票，銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳，旁蓋廣州（8月25日）中轉戳。圖片一面蓋有上海（8月20日）中轉戳及梧州（8月26日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$700**

Kiaochow - Shantung inland mail



- 9137 1899 (Oct 27) Kiaochow to Tsingtau cover, addressed to Franz Oster, f.w. ICP 2c x 2, tied by oval Kiaochow PO cds. Rare usage of ICP issue in Tsingtau CIP.**
 Franz Oster was a German engineer and pilot who was the first one introducing airplane to Tsingtau. ICP usage is uncommon in Tsingtau CIP.
 1899年10月27日膠州寄青島封，收件人為 Franz Oster，貼日本版蟠龍2分票2枚，銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳。青島大清郵局貼用日本版蟠龍票實寄封十分稀罕。
 Franz Oster 為德國工程師及飛行員，亦是將飛機引入青島的第一人。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9138 1903 (May 7) red band cover from Kiaochow to Tsingtau, addressed to Mr. Baurath Hildebrand, head of Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, f.w. CIP 2c on front and 1c pair on reverse, tied by Kiaochow bisected bilingual cds, along with Tsingtau German PO (May 8) arrival cds.**
 1903年5月7日中式紅條封自膠州寄青島，收件人為膠濟鐵路總辦錫樂巴，正背面共貼蟠龍1分票雙連及2分票1枚，銷膠州半切漢英日戳。背面另蓋青島德國客郵局（5月8日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**

Tabutar inland local mail



9139 1901 (Feb) red band cover to Tsingtau, f.w. CIP 2c, tied by violet oval Kiaochow PO cds.

1901年2月紅條封寄青島，貼蟠龍2分，銷藍色橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳。 Start Price **HK\$600**



9140 1902 (Nov 9) red band cover from Tabutar to Weihsien via KTR (Tsingtau-Weihsien section) Railway, f.w. Kiaochow German issue 10pf, tied by Tsingtau-Weihsien Train PO cds. On reverse with Weihsien German PO (Nov 9) arrival cds.

1902年11月9日中式紅條封自大鮑島經（膠濟鐵路）青島 - 濰縣段寄濰縣，貼膠州德國客郵10芬尼，銷青島 - 濰縣鐵路火車郵局日戳。背面蓋有濰縣德國客郵局（11月9日）到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$800**

Registration mail



- 9141 1900 (Mar 10) Kiaochow to Germany registered cover piece**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c, 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 20c and German diagonally ovpt. "China" 10Pf, 20pf, tied by oval Kiaochow PO cancel and Tsingtau German PO cds. respectively, along with R mark and registered label, and Germany (Apr 14) arrival cds. Earliest usage of R mark from CIP Tsingtau PO.

1900年3月10日膠州寄德國掛號封殘片，混貼蟠龍半分、1分、4分、5分、2角及德國斜蓋“China”10、20芬尼各一枚，分別銷繡圓形膠州郵政局日戳及青島德國客郵局日戳，旁蓋掛號標籤及德國（4月14日）到達戳。為大清郵政青島郵局之掛號R章最早使用例子。 Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9142 1902 (May 25) Imperial 2nd postal card, front portion of double card, from Kiaochow registered to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1/2c, 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, Kiaochow German 5pf and 10pf, tied by Kiaochow bisected bilingual cds and Tsingtau German PO (May 28) cds respectively, along with R mark, registered label and Germany (Jul 6) arrival cds. Rare registered usage of Imperial postal card.

1902年5月25日清二次雙片之正片，自膠州掛號寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分、1分、2分、5分、1角、膠州德國客郵5芬尼及10芬尼票各一枚，分別銷繡膠州半切漢英日戳及青島德國客郵局（5月28日）日戳，旁蓋R章、掛號標籤及德國（7月6日）到達戳。掛號實寄的清片十分稀少。 Start Price **HK\$6,000**

Due marking



- 9143 1901 Shanghai to Tapatao taxed cover**, f.w. CIP 2c, uncanceled, along with a T mark. On reverse with Tsingtau German PO (Jul 8) arrival cds.
 1901上海寄大鮑島欠資封，貼蟠龍2分票，未銷票，旁蓋欠資T章。背面蓋有青島德國客郵局（7月8日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$600**

Period 1904 - 1914 : Tsingtau CIP as Exchange office only



- 9144 1904 (Aug 19) picture postcard from Tsimo to Tsingtau**, f.w. CIP 1/2c x 2, 1c and 2c, tied by Shantung Tsimo double-ringed lunar year cds, along with rare tombstone mark and Tsingtau German PO arrival cds.
 1904年8月19日圖片明信片自即墨寄青島，貼蟠龍半分票2枚、1分及2分票各一枚，銷山東即墨雙圈干支日戳，旁蓋罕見之墨城碑形戳及青島德國客郵局到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$800**



- 9145 1909 (Sep 27) Imperial 4th postal card from Kalgan to Tsingtau**, uprated by CIP 1c and 2c, tied by Chihli Kalgan cds., along with Peking (Sep 28) transit.
 On content side with Kiaochow (Oct 12) arrival cds. Interesting 4c postcard rate to Tsingtau.

1909年9月27日清四次片自張家口寄青島，加貼蟠龍1分及2分票各一枚，銷直隸張家口干支日戳，旁蓋北京（9月28日）中轉戳。內容面蓋有膠州（10月12日）到達戳。有趣的寄青島4分明信片郵資。 **Start Price HK\$1,000**



- 9146 1910 red band cover from Tsingtau to Shanghai**, f.w. Kiaochow German issue 4pf on reverse, tied by Tsingtau-Tapautau German PO cds, along with Schanghai German PO (Aug 1) transit and Shanghai Chinese PO (Aug 1) arrival cds.

1910年中式紅條封自青島寄上海，背貼膠州德國客郵4芬尼，銷大鮑島德國客郵局日戳，旁蓋上海（Schanghai）德國客郵局（8月1日）中轉戳及上海中國郵局（8月1日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$700**



- 9147 1912 (Dec 12) Kiaochow to Tapautau cover**, f.w. CIP Statistical Dept. ovpt. ROC 1/2c in block of 4, tied by Kiaochow bisected cds. Plus 10 commemorative issues and a Imperial 4th postal card, all canceled by Kiaochow bisected cds.

1912年12月12日膠州寄青島大鮑島封，貼宋字蟠龍半分票四方連，銷膠州漢英半切日戳。此膠州半切日戳用於青島郵局，1904-14年，青島大清郵政僅作交換局，此戳不能用以銷票，因此，1904年後銷票的膠州半切日戳一般是集郵品，此封應該是郵件到達後收件局再補銷。另有10枚光復共和紀念票和清四次片一枚，均銷膠州半切日戳。 Start Price **HK\$1,200**



- 9148 1914 (Aug 17) Tsingtau Club picture postcard from Tsingtau to Peking, via Field Post Office**, stampless, bearing Tsingtau German PO cds, alongside with Peking German PO (Aug 22) arrival cds.

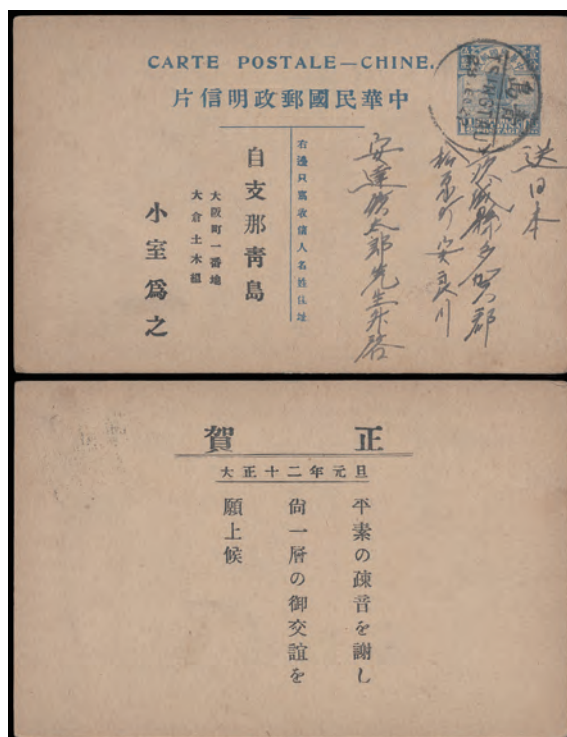
1914年8月17日青島俱樂部風景明信片自青島寄北京，經野戰軍郵局寄遞，無貼票，蓋青島德國客郵局始發日戳，旁蓋北京德國客郵局（8月22日）到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$500**

1922 : Tsingtau CIP as Despatch and Exchange office



- 9149** 1922 (Dec 21) Junk 1c stationery card from Tsingtau to Japan, uprated by Junk 1/2c, tied by rare Tsingtau bisected bilingual cds. This Tsingtau cds. only applied for a few months, very short period, thus rare.

1922年12月21日帆船1分郵資片自青島寄台灣，加貼帆船半分票，銷少見的青島漢英半切日戳。1919年後，中華郵政的青島郵局重開（1914-19年，青島中國的郵局暫停，僅有日本郵局投入服務），可作交換局，並於1922年11月起改作收發局，可以收發信件，期間使用的銷票戳即為此青島半切日戳，而其使用期間非常短暫，僅約兩三個月，且記錄中蓋此日戳大部分寄出的郵件均係日本，因此十分罕見。 Start Price HK\$3,200



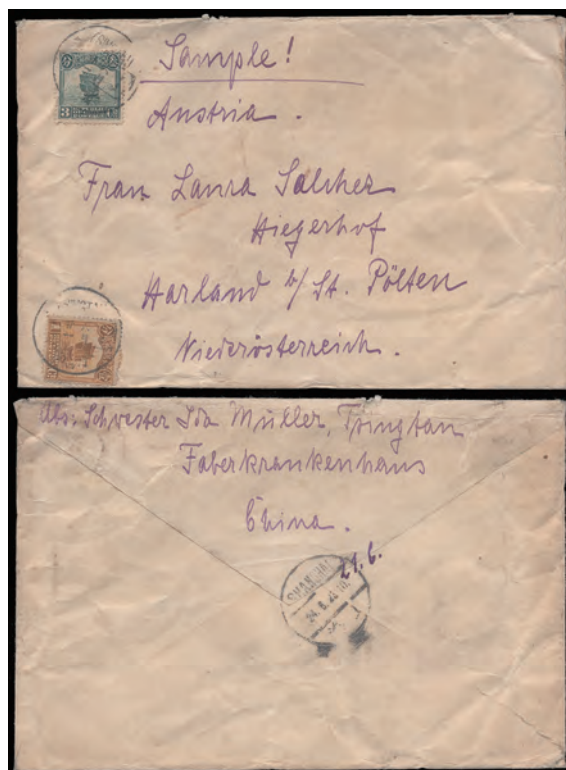
- 9150** 1922 (Dec 28) Junk 1-1/2c stationery card from Tsingtau to Japan, tied by rare Tsingtau bisected bilingual cds. This Tsingtau cds. only applied for a few months, very short period, thus rare.

1922年12月28日帆船1分5厘郵資片自青島寄日本，銷青島漢英半切日戳。1919年後，中華郵政的青島郵局重開（1914-19年，青島中國的郵局暫停，僅有日本郵局投入服務），可作交換局，並於1922年11月起改作收發局，可以收發信件，期間使用的銷票戳僅有青島腰框型和半切日戳，而此半切戳使用期間非常短暫，僅約兩三個月，記錄中蓋此日戳大部分寄出的郵件均係日本，因此十分罕見。 Start Price HK\$3,000



9151 1923 and 26 Tsingtau to US registered cover, via Shanghai and Moukden, both f.w. Junk issues.

1923及26年青島寄美國掛號封2枚，貼帆船或農穫圖票，分別經上海及奉天轉寄。 **Start Price HK\$500**



9152 1923 (Jun 21) Tsingtau to Austria printed-matter cover, f.w. Junk 1c and 3c, tied by Tsingtau bilingual cds. On reverse with Shanghai (Jun 24) transit cds.

1923年6月21日青島寄奧地利印刷品封，貼帆船1分及3分票各一枚，銷青島腰框英漢日戳。背面蓋有上海（6月24日）中轉戳。 **Start Price HK\$300**



9153 1930s two incoming cover from USA to Tsingtau and a Tsingtau to USA cover, VF-F.

☒ 1930年代2枚美國寄青島進口封及一枚青島寄美國出口封。 *Start Price HK\$500*

IMC Kiaochow related CIP suboffice

Liuting PO



- 9154 1903 Imperial 1st postal card from Liuting to Germany**, uprated by CIP 1c, 2c and Kiaochow German issue 5pf, former tied by framed Liuting cancel while latter tied by Tsingtau German PO (Sep 18) cds, along with Germany (Oct 24) arrival cds.

1903年清一次片自流廷寄德國，混貼蟬龍1分、2分及膠州德國客郵5芬尼票各一枚，前者銷帶框“流廷”戳記，後者銷青島德國客郵局（9月18日）日戳，旁蓋德國（10月24日）到達戳。地址部分被貼紙遮擋。罕見的小地方混貼片。 **Start Price HK\$1,600**

Chiutsun



- 9155 1903 picture postcard from Chiutsun to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1c x 3, 3c and Kiaochow German 5pf, former tied by framed Chiutsun cancel while latter not cancelled, along with Germany (Aug 17) arrival cds.

1903年青島風景明信片自趙村寄德國，混貼蟬龍1分3枚、2分票及膠州德國客郵5芬尼票各一枚，前者銷帶框“趙村”戳記，後者無蓋銷，旁蓋德國（8月17日）到達戳。罕見的小地方混貼片。 **Start Price HK\$1,000**



- 9156 1903 picture postcard from Chiutsun to Germany**, mixed franking of CIP 1c in pair and Kiaochow German 10pf, tied by framed Chiutsun cancel and Tsingtau Germany PO (Aug 22) cds respectively, along with Germany (Sep 27) arrival cds.
 1903年民俗明信片自趙村寄德國，混貼蟠龍1分票雙連及膠州德國客郵10芬尼，分別銷帶框“趙村”戳記及青島德國客郵局（8月22日）日戳，旁蓋德國（9月27日）到達戳。罕見的小地方混貼片。 **Start Price HK\$2,000**

Hungshiguai



- 9157 1904 Imperial 2nd postal card, front portion of double card, from Hungshikyai to Germany**, uprated by CIP 1/2c x 4, 1c x 2 and Kiaochow German issue 5pf, former tied by Hungshikyai tombstone cancels while latter tied by Tsingtau German PO (Sep 24) cds., along with Kiaochow Chinese PO (24 Sep) transit and Germany (Mar 11) arrival cds.
 1904年清二次雙片之正片，自紅石崖寄德國，混貼蟠龍半分票4枚、1分票2枚及膠州德國客郵5芬尼1枚，前者銷“紅石崖”碑型戳，後者銷青島德國客郵局（9月24日）日戳，旁蓋膠州中國郵局（9月24日）及德國（3月11日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$4,000**



- 9158** 1906 Imperial 1st postal card from Lingshanwei to Tsingtau, uprated by CIP 1c, tied by Lingshanwei tombstone cancel, along with Kiaochow (Sep 15) arrival cds.

1906年清一次片自靈山衛寄青島，加貼蟬龍1分票，銷“靈山衛”碑型戳，旁蓋膠州（9月15日）到達戳。..... Start Price **HK\$1,600**

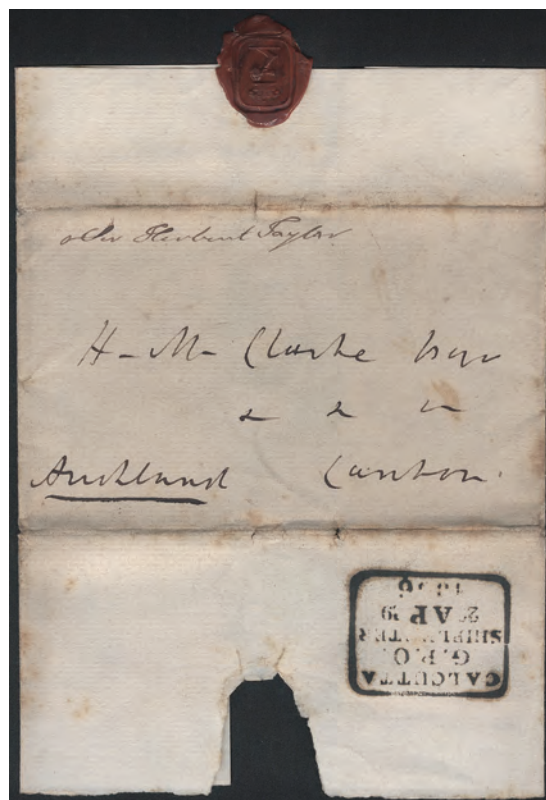
Boxer rebellion



- 9159** 1901 (Apr 15) Tsimo picture postcard from Kiaochow to Germany, mixed franking of CIP 1c and German ovpt. "China" 3pf, tied by oval Kiaochow PO cds and Tsingtau German PO cds respectively, alongside with framed "FELDPOSTBRIEF" cachet and Germany (May 30) arrival. German military mail example during the Boxer Rebellion.

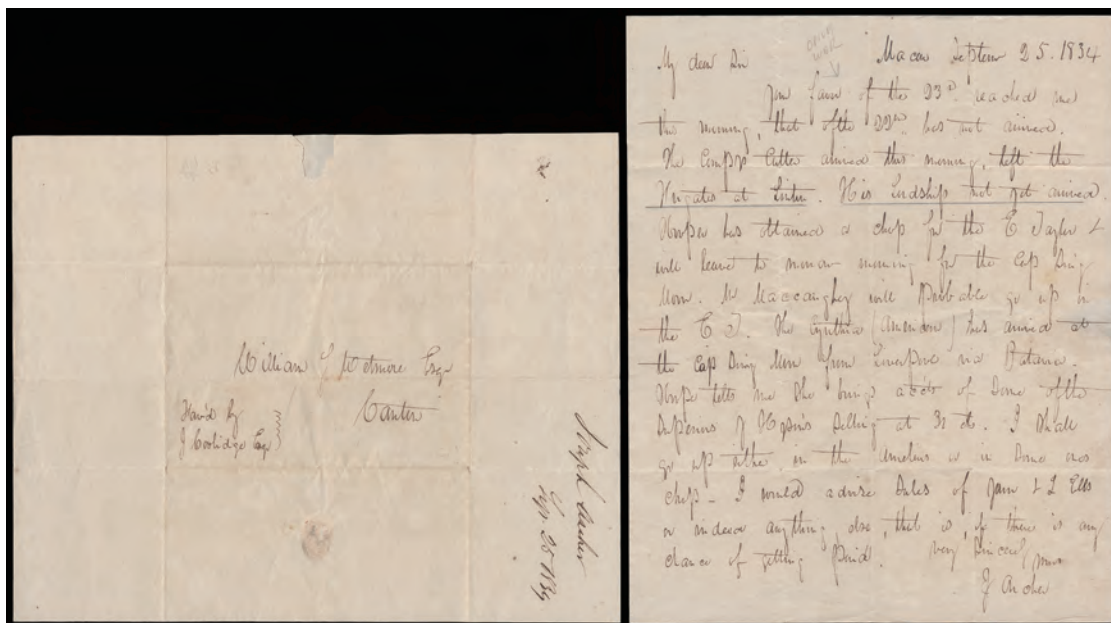
1901年4月15日即墨風景明信片自膠州寄德國，混貼蟬龍1分及德國票斜蓋“China”3芬尼票各一枚，分別銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳及青島德國客郵局日戳，旁蓋帶框“FELDPOSTBRIEF”橫戳及德國（5月30日）到達戳。義和團時期之德國軍郵例子。..... Start Price **HK\$1,000**





- 9161 1839 (Apr 29) Outer wrapper by Governor-General of India, George Eden, 1st Earl of Auckland, from Calcutta to Canton, per East Indian Company Lordship "Auckland", bearing framed Calcutta GPO origin cds.**

1839年4月29日印度加爾各答寄廣州封，寄件人為印度總督第一代奧克蘭伯爵喬治·伊登，由東印度公司Auckland號送遞，鈐帶框加爾各答郵政總局始發日戳。中國近現代史，起源於第一次鴉片戰爭與中英之間的貿易紛爭，東印度公司在這段歷史中，扮演著不可或缺的重要角色。 Start Price HK\$1,000



- 9162 1834 (May 2) entire letter sheet from Macau to William Wetmore in Canton, the content is mostly about the pending arrival of Napier at Macau. William Wetmore founded Wetmore & Co. in 1830s and was actively engaged in trade in China.**

1834年5月2日澳門寄廣州信簡，收件人為美國外商威廉滑麼，內容關於律勞卑來澳。滑麼於1830年代創立滑麼洋行，並於中國進行貿易多年。

..... Start Price HK\$1,500



- 9163 1838 (Apr 2) entire letter sheet from William Wetmore in Canton to his uncle Samuel Wetmore in London**, the content is mostly on the relationship between merchants during the Canton System, “... Hong merchant not to be trusted... The death of Hongun or the stoppage of The trade...” was mentioned. Showing postage rate manuscript, framed Bristol Shipletter cachet and London arrival cds.

1838年4月2日廣州寄倫敦信簡，由廣州外商William Wetmore寄其叔父Samuel Wetmore。內容主要有關廣州一口通商時期，商人間的人事關係，如“不可相信行商...浩官（譯者注：伍秉鑒）之死或貿易之阻塞”等字眼均有提及。帶有手寫郵資字樣、帶框布里斯托船信戳及倫敦到達戳。打開了中國近現代史的慢幕。 Start Price **HK\$1,500**



- 9164 1840 (Jan 18) Outer wrapper from Russell & Co. to N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London**, sent per “Thomas Coutts” and rated “2/8”, bearing framed Dartmouth Shipletter cachet, Dartmouth transit and London arrival cds. After the blockade of Bocca Tigris by Elliots, British Merchant moved to Hong Kong. An early mail after lifting the blockade.

1840年1月18日旗昌洋行寄倫敦N.M.羅富齊銀行封，由郵船Thomas Coutts送遞，寫有郵資“2/8”，鈐帶框達特茅斯船信戳、中轉戳及倫敦到達戳。在義律封鎖虎門後，英商紛紛移至香港。為取消封鎖後之早期信件。 Start Price **HK\$1,200**



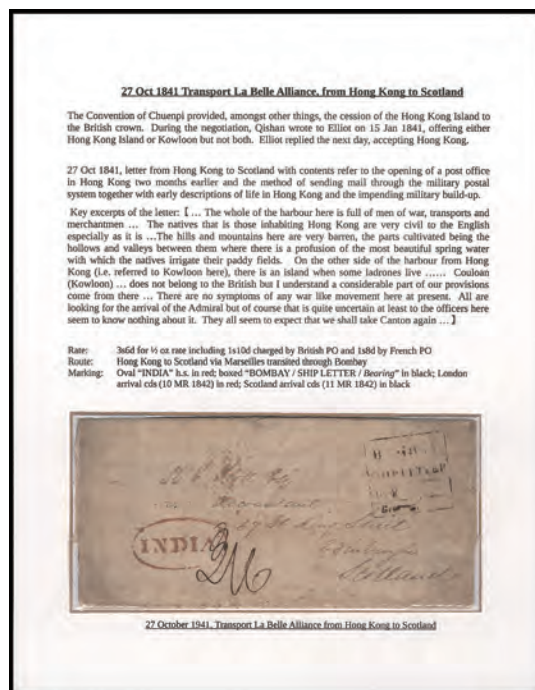
- 9165 1842 (Sep 18) Canton to US entire letter sheet**, bearing framed "PACKET LETTER" cachet, along with oval Fletcher Alexander & Co. forwarding agent seal, London (Dec 10) transit, New York (Feb 20) arrival. "PACKET LETTER" cachet is very rare on mails from Far East. The content is mostly about the details of Treaty of Nanking. According to Lee C. Scamp, this letter was carried by East Indian Company Ship Auckland at Hong Kong with Major-General George Alexander Malcolm with the peace treaty to England.

1842年9月18日廣州寄美國信簡，蓋有“PACKET LETTER”橫戳，旁蓋橢圓形 Fletcher Alexander & Co. 轉運代理戳，倫敦（12月10日）中轉戳及紐約（2月20日）到達戳。“PACKET LETTER”橫戳甚少見於寄自遠東的信件。信中內容主要講述《南京條約》的細節。根據 Lee C. Scamp，此信由東印度公司 Auckland 號從香港送遞，該船亦運載麻恭上將連同和約至英國。..... Start Price **HK\$2,000**



- 9166 1839 (Nov 12) entire letter sheet from Hong Kong Island to Frederick Huth & Co, London**, per private vessel "John Horton" and rated "8", bearing Liverpool shipletter cachet and London arrival cds. The letter is mostly about HMS Volage and HMS Hyacinth engaged Chinese warships on 12 Nov 1839 in Bocca Tigris. Letter from Hong Kong Island before the outbreak of the 1st Opium War is quite scarce.

1839年11月12日香港島寄倫敦 Frederick Huth & Co 信簡，由私人船隻 John Horton 號送遞，寫有“8”郵資字樣，鈐利物浦船信戳及倫敦到達戳。此信主要有關英軍戰艦窩拉疑號及海阿新號於1839年11月12日與清軍水師交戰一事。於第一次鴉片戰爭爆發前寄自香港島的信件頗為少見。也標註著中國近現代史的開端。..... Start Price **HK\$3,000**



- 9167 1841 (Oct 27) Hong Kong to Scotland entire letter sheet**, rated “3/6”, bearing framed rectangular Bombay Shipletter transit and oval “INDIA” cachet on front. On the flap with London transit and Scotland arrival. The letter is mostly about the opening of a PO in Hong Kong, how to send mail via military postal system as well as the logistic for the warfare in future etc.

1841年10月27日香港寄蘇格蘭信簡。正面寫有“3/6”郵資字樣，並蓋有帶框孟買船信中轉戳及橢圓形“INDIA”戳記。背面蓋有倫敦中轉戳及蘇格蘭到達戳。信中內容關於香港一所郵局開幕、如何經軍郵系統寄信，以及為準備未來戰事的後勤情況等。屬於中英第一次鴉片戰爭期間的重要郵件，歷史內涵豐富無比。 **Start Price HK\$4,000**



- 9168 1842 (Nov 1) entire letter sheet by Captin Henry William Bruce of HMS Agincourt anchored at Hong Kong to Ireland**, per HMS Agincourt and rated “8”, bearing rectangular Calcutta transit, “SHIPLETTER” cachet, Liverpool and London transit. Containing two letters dated 1 Nov and 2-10 Dec. The letter is mostly about the negotiation between Chinese and British government from the perspective of the captain of a British warship patrolling the Chinese water.

1842年11月1日自停泊於香港的英軍戰艦阿爾庫金號寄愛爾蘭信簡，寄件人為艦長 Henry William Bruce，經本艦送遞，寫有“8”郵資字樣，鈐方形加爾各答中轉戳、“SHIPLETTER”橫戳、利物浦及倫敦中轉戳。包含兩封信，日期為11月1日及12月2至10日。信中內容主要關於中英政府之間的談判。出自在中國水域上巡邏的英軍戰艦艦長角度記錄歷史，有趣。 **Start Price HK\$3,000**



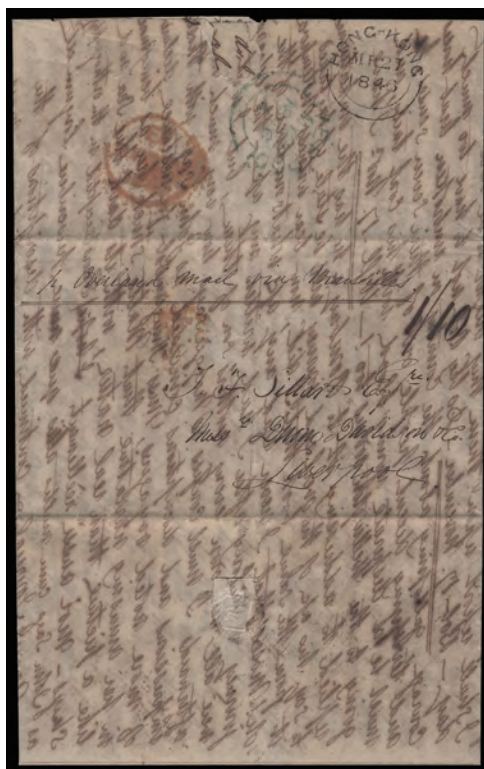
- 9169 1844 and 1845 two incoming and outgoing mails between Canton and France**, both mails were sent via India. Both mails were sent around the period of the Treaty of Whampoa.

1844及1845年往來廣州及法國2件進出口信件，均經印度中轉。日期為《黃埔條約》簽訂前後。 Start Price **HK\$2,000**



- 9170 1845 (Sep 17) outer wrapper from Shanghai to London**, sent "via Marseilles" and rated "2/3", bearing faint rectangular Indian transit and London (Nov 22) arrival. An early commercial cover from Shanghai before establishment of concession

1845年9月17日上海寄倫敦信簡，寫有“Via Marseilles”郵路指示、“2/3”郵資字樣及模糊之方形印度中轉戳及倫敦（11月22日）到達戳。為上海租界成立前之早期商業書信。中英南京條約簽訂後，商定中國開放五口通商，1843年11月8日上海開埠，自此以後，上海從一個海邊的縣城躍身成為遠東的都會城市。此外，在上海開埠以後不久英方率先提出設立租界的請求，並於1845年11月成立了中國第一個租界——上海英租界。從此租界在中國近代史上扮演了與眾不同的角色。 Start Price **HK\$1,500**



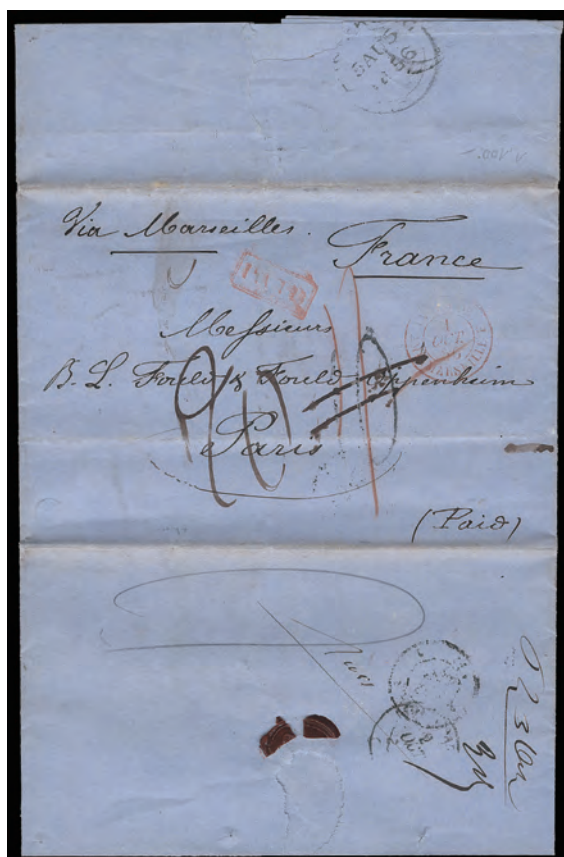
- 9171** **1846 Shanghai to Liverpool entire letter**, sent "per Overland mail via Marseilles" and rated "1/10", bearing Hong Kong (Mar 27) transit and England (May 22) arrival. Example from Shanghai concession dated after the Land Regulations of 1845.

1846年上海寄利物浦信簡，寫有“per Overland mail via Marseilles”批注及“1/10”郵資字樣，鈐香港（3月27日）中轉戳及英國（5月22日）到達戳。為1845年《上海租地章程》訂定後寄出的例子。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9172** **1854 (Jul 7) Shanghai to France entire lettersheet**, sent "via Marseilles" and rated "10" and "1/-", bearing Crowned "PAID AT HONG KONG" handstamp, Hong Kong (Aug 5), Marseilles (Sep 30) transit and Paris (Sep 30) arrival. An early letter from Shanghai to France after the Treaty of Whampoo in 1844.

1854年7月7日上海寄法國信簡，寫有“via Marseilles”、“10”及“1/-”郵資字樣，鈐皇冠“PAID AT HONG KONG”郵資已付戳、香港（8月5日）、馬賽（9月30日）及巴黎（9月30日）到達戳。1844年《黃埔條約》訂定後，由上海寄法國之早期例子。 **Start Price HK\$1,600**



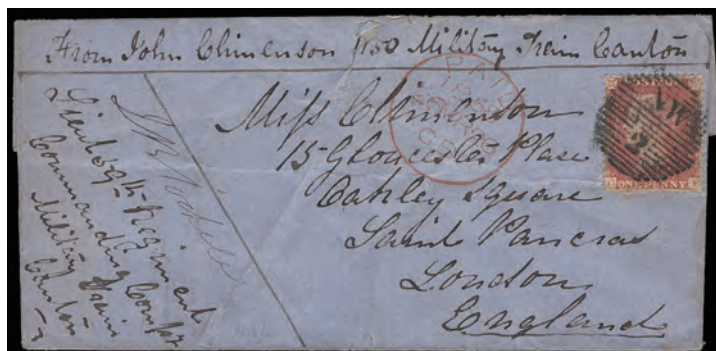
- 9173 1856 (Jul 23) Shanghai to France entire letter sheet**, sent "Via Marseilles" and rated "90" and "1/-", bearing framed "PAID" cachet, Hong Kong (Aug 5) and Marseilles (Oct 1) transit. Early recorded mail from Shanghai French Concession.
 1856年7月23日上海寄法國信簡，寫有 "Via Marseilles"、"90" 及 "1/-" 郵資字樣，鈐帶框 "PAID" 戳記、香港（8月5日）及馬賽（10月1日）中轉戳。寄自上海法租界的早期郵件。 **Start Price HK\$1,500**



- 9174 1861 (Apr 20) entire letter sheet from Hong Kong to Augustine Heard & Co. in Foochow**, per "per str. Manila" and rated "4", bearing Hong Kong Index C and Paid origin cds (Apr 20). Augustine Heard & Co. was a major American trading firm in mid-19th century China.
 1861年4月20日香港寄福州瓊記洋行，寫有 "per str. Manila" 批注及 "4" 郵資字樣，蓋有香港C字日戳及郵資已付日戳。瓊記洋行是19世紀中葉的大型美資洋行，活躍於中國進行進出口貿易。 **Start Price HK\$2,000**



- 9175 1857 (Jun 12) Incoming cover from England to Hong Kong, further directed to HMS Niger anchored at Fatshan Creek, sent "via Marseilles",** f.w. QV 1p, 2p and 6p, tied by barred 634 obliterator and Ramsgate origin cds. This letter was carried in navy mailbag and further transported to Fatshan Creek from Hong Kong. HMS Niger involved in the Battle of Fatshan Creek in June 1856. It stayed in Canton River system.
 1857年6月12日進口封自英國寄香港，轉交佛山水道之英國戰艦Niger號，寫有“via Marseilles”批注，貼維多利亞女皇像1便士、2便士及6便士各一枚，銷634殺手戳及Ramsgate始發日戳。此信由海軍郵包送遞，再轉送至佛山水道之英國戰艦Niger號。Niger號於1856年6月參與佛山水道之戰，並停留於珠江一帶。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9176 1858 (Jan) entire letter sheet from the 9th Regiment in Canton to England, with countersign of commander, f.w. QV 1p, tied by barred obliterator** upon arrival, along with Hong Kong (Jan 23) transit and London PAID arrival (26 Mar). It's the earliest recorded packet from Canton after the Anglo-French Joint Force capturing Canton on 30 Dec 1857. Excellent concessionary rate example.
 1858年1月英軍第九團士兵自廣州寄英國封，帶有指揮官加簽，貼維多利亞女皇像1便士，到步倫敦銷殺手戳。旁蓋香港（1月23日）中轉戳及倫敦郵資已付到達戳（3月26日）。此為1857年12月30日英法聯軍佔領廣州後的最早郵件，也是難得的優軍郵件減免郵資實例。 **Start Price HK\$3,000**



- 9177 1858 (Feb 23) Incoming cover from Scotland to 65th Regiment of Foot in Calcutta, redirected to Canton, sent "via Marseilles", rated "4" but** crossed out. F.w. QV 1p and 4p x 2, tied by barred 1 obliterator, along with Aberdeen origin cds. On reverse with Calcutta arrival (Apr 18) but redirected to Canton via Hong Kong (Jun 2). Since the capture of Canton, reinforcement was sent from India while the Anglo-French Joint Force was approaching Northern China.
 1858年2月23日蘇格蘭寄加爾各答第六十五步兵團封，改寄廣州。帶有“via Marseilles”郵路指示及“4”郵資字樣但被劃去。背面蓋有加爾各答（4月18）到達戳，隨後經香港（6月2日）改寄廣州。隨著英法聯軍攻佔廣州，援軍從印度調至中國，以配合其時聯軍已經接近華北地區。 . **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9178 1858 (May 1) Peking to France entire letter sheet**, sent "voie de Suez" and rated "8", bearing Marseilles transit (Jul 24). The Anglo-French Joint Force arrived at Taku in Apr and the battle started after 26 May 1858. It the earliest recorded foreign mail from North China.

1858年5月1日北京寄法國信簡，寫有“voie de Suez”批注及“8”郵資字樣，鈐馬賽（7月24日）中轉戳。英法聯軍於4月抵達大沽。戰役於5月26日開展。此為華北寄國外的最早郵件之一。也是第二次鴉片戰爭的重要歷史反映。 **Start Price HK\$1,600**



- 9179 1859 (May and Oct) two incoming covers from England to HMS warships in Canton and Hong Kong**, one cover to HMS Stauch in Canton while another one to HMS Melville in Hong Kong. A nice pair.

1859年5月及10月兩件進口封自英國寄停泊於廣州及香港的英軍戰艦。一件寄位於廣州的 Stauch 號，另一件寄香港的 Melville 號。 ... **Start Price HK\$1,000**



- 9180 1859 (Dec 5) incoming cover from US to USS Hartford anchored at Hong Kong**, f.w. US Presidential issue 1c x 2 and 3c, tied by US origin cds., along with New York (Dec 7). On reverse with London (Dec 20) transit. Arrived Hong Kong (Feb 11) with manuscript. In Nov 1859, USS Hartford carried the American Minister, John Elliott Ward, who just exchanged ratifications on the Treaty of Tientsin with the governor of Chihli, from Hong Kong to various Chinese cities.

1859年12月5日進口封自美國寄停泊於香港的美國戰艦Hartford號，貼總統像票1分2枚及3分1枚，銷美國始發日戳，旁蓋紐約（12月7）中轉戳。背面蓋倫敦（12月20日）中轉戳。寫有2月11日達香港批注。在1859年11月，Hartford號搭載剛與直隸總督交換《中美天津條約》的美國駐華公使華若翰，從香港前往多個中國城市。歷史意義豐富。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9181 1860 (May 9) mourning cover from England to a major in the the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles of Expeditionary Force in China**, f.w. QV 2p x 2 and 6c, tied by barred obliterator, along with Clifton cds. On reverse with London and Hong Kong (Jun 21) transit cds. Scarce early 8p officer concession rate example. The 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles took part in two critical warfares: The 3rd Battle of Taku Fort in Aug 1860 and the Battle of Palikao in Sep 1860.

1860年5月9日英國寄中國遠征軍第二營第60步槍兵團報哀封，貼維多利亞女皇像2便士2枚及6便士，銷殺手戳，旁蓋 Clifton 始發日戳。背面蓋有倫敦及香港（6月21日）中轉戳。8便士軍官優軍郵資的早期珍罕例子。第60步槍兵團曾參與兩場極為重要的戰役，包括為1860年8月的第三次大沽口之戰及1860年9月百里橋戰役。 **Start Price HK\$2,000**



- 9182 1860 (May 25) entire letter sheet from England to Lieutenant Geoffrey Mairis of the British marines**, sent "via Marseilles", f.w. QV 2p and 6p, tied by barred 959 obliterator and Clifton cds. On reverse with Hong Kong (Jul 6) transit. Scarce early 8p officer concession rate example. On 26 Jul, the Anglo-French allied fleet headed to Taku Fort including the ship of Leutenant Geoffrey Mairis.

1860年5月25日英國寄中國遠征軍海軍陸戰隊上尉 Geoffrey Mairis 封。寫有 "via Marseilles" 郵路指示，貼維多利亞女皇像2便士及6便士各一枚，銷殺手戳及 Clifton 始發日戳。背面蓋有香港（7月6日）中轉戳。8便士軍官優軍郵資的早期珍罕例子。在7月26日，英法聯軍艦隊往大沽口推進，當中包括 Geoffrey Mairis之船隻。 **Start Price HK\$2,000**



- 9183 1860 (Sep) mourning cover from Gulf of Pechili to England**, sent "via Marseilles" by a British seaman, f.w. QV 1p x 8, tied by barred A88 obliterator. Rare mail sent after the take over of Pehtang and Taku Fort on 26 Jul 1860 by the allied force. Chinese mails with adhesive cancelled by P&O cancellation are elusive. With certificate of Royal Philatelic Society.

1860年9月直隸海灣（今渤海灣）寄英國報哀封，寄件人為英國水兵，寫有“via Marseilles”批注，貼維多利亞女皇像1便士8枚，銷A88殺日戳。此信寄於1860年7月26日英法聯軍佔領北塘和大沽口後。貼票並銷鐵行輪船公司戳的中國郵件相當珍罕。附皇家郵學會保真證書。..... Start Price **HK\$4,000**

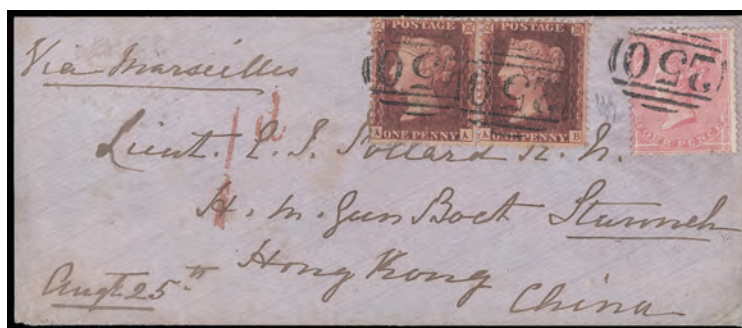


- 9184 1860 (Aug 8) incoming cover from France to a captin onboard French Frigate Renommee in Hong Kong**, f.w. Napoleon III 40c x 2, tied by 2703 dotted diamond obliterator. On reverse with Marseilles (Aug 8) transit. Renommee was stationing at Tungchow on Sep 1860.
- 1860年8月8日進口封自法國寄停泊於香港的法國戰艦Renommee號，貼拿破崙三世40生丁2枚，銷2703菱形殺手戳。背面蓋有馬賽（8月8日）中轉戳。Renommee 在1860年9月駐守在華北的通州。..... Start Price **HK\$1,200**



- 9185 1860 (Sep) Albert Markham cover from China to John Markham in USA**, bearing Chicago transit cds (8 Dec) on front. On reverse with Hong Kong (Sep 25) transit and Galesville (Dec 15) arrival. Flap missing. This mail was probably sent in mid-September after the Anglo-French Joint Force reached Tungchow. Albert Hastings Markham was a British navy officer serving in the China Station as well as the designer of the flag of New Zealand. 1860年9月 Albert Markham 封自中國寄美國封，正面蓋芝加哥中轉戳（9月25日）。背面蓋有香港（9月25日）中轉戳及 Galesville（12月15日）到達戳，封舌丟失。此信應是於英法聯軍在九月中抵達通州時寄出。Albert Hastings Markham 是皇家海軍中國艦隊軍官，亦是新西蘭國旗的設計者。

Start Price HK\$1,000



- 9186 1860 (Aug 25) incoming cover from England to a Lieutenant onboard HMS Stauch in China**, sent "Via Marseilles", f.w. QV 1p x 2 and 4p, tied by barred 250 obliterator. On reverse with Devonport origin cds. and London (Aug 27) transit. HMS Stauch was sailed to Tungchow along Peiho when the Anglo-French Allied Force was approaching Peking. When the mail arrived at China, the ship was probably stationing at Tungchow. With 1987 certificate. 1860年8月25日進口封自英國寄英國戰艦Stauch號上的一名軍官，寫有“Via Marseilles”郵路指示，貼維多利亞女皇像1便士2枚及4便士1枚，銷250殺手戳。背面蓋有德文港始發日戳及倫敦（8月27日）中轉戳。Stauch號當時正沿海河駛往通州，以配合進逼北京的英法聯軍。當此信到達中國時，該船很可能停泊於通州。歷史內涵豐富。附1987年保真證書。

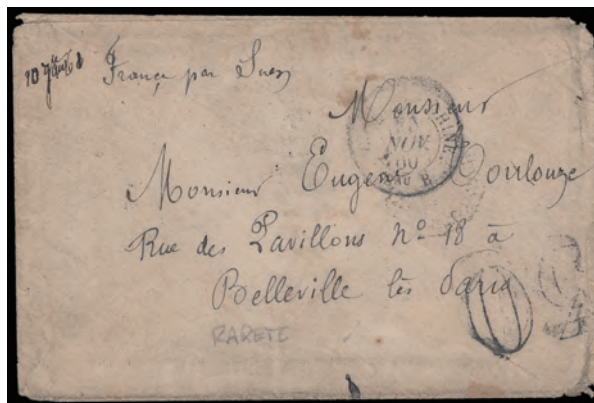
Start Price HK\$1,600



- 9187 1860 (Nov 5) French Marine in Peiho to France cover**, f.w. Napoleon III 20c in pair, tied by CECB.C (Corps Expeditionnaire de China Bureau C) dotted diamond obliterator, along with Expeditionary Corps Bau Central in Shanghai cds and PD mark. On reverse with the seal of Transport section of French Marine and Marseilles (Dec 26) transit cds.

1860年11月5日法國海軍陸戰隊封自海河寄法國，貼拿破崙三世20生丁雙連，銷對華遠征軍C局菱形殺手戳，旁蓋對華遠征軍上海中央軍郵局日戳及PD戳。背面蓋有海軍陸戰隊後勤單位蓋章及馬賽（12月26日）中轉戳。

Start Price HK\$1,200



- 9188 1860 (Nov 23) French 101st infantry regiment in Peking to France cover**, bearing French Military Bau B in Tientsin cds, along with “50” h.s. On reverse with Marseilles transit (Jan 26) and Paris arrival (Jan 26). It is the earliest recorded mail from Peking after Allied Force entering Peking.
 1860年11月23日法國第101步兵團封，自北京寄法國，鈐天津法國軍郵B局日戳，旁蓋“50”戳記。背面蓋有馬賽（1月26日）中轉戳及巴黎（1月26日）到達戳。此為英法聯軍進入北京後的最早日期郵件。 **Start Price HK\$3,000**



- 9189 1861 two Cochin China to France covers**, one by French naval personnel and sent during the course to Cochin China after the 2nd Opium War while another sent from Saigon. Both sent via Marseille with various French transit.
 1861年兩件交趾支那寄法國封，一件由法國海軍成員在第二次鴉片戰爭結束，前往交趾支那途中寄出，另一件寄自西貢。均經馬賽，蓋多枚法國中轉戳。 **Start Price HK\$1,500**



- 9190 1862 (Aug 25) incoming missionary cover from France to Chefoo**, f.w. Napoleon III 80c, tied by diamond obliterator, along with Paris origin cds, framed P.P. cachet and “Voie de Suez” annotation. On reverse with Marseilles (Aug 26) and Hong Kong (Oct 5) transit cds. Early incoming mail to Chefoo.
 1862年8月25日進口教會封自法國寄煙台，貼拿破崙三世80生丁，銷菱形殺手戳，旁蓋巴黎始發日戳、PP戳及“Voie de Suez”批注。背面蓋馬賽（8月26日）及香港（10月5日）中轉戳。非常早期的煙台進口郵件。 **Start Price HK\$1,800**



- 9191 1864 (Sep) Swatow to Germany cover**, on front bearing "VIA MARSEILLES" cachet, accountancy marks and Marseilles (Oct 24) transit. On reverse with Hong Kong (Sep 7) transit and Hamburg arrival (27 Oct). Swatow Customs was set up in 1864.
 1864年9月汕頭寄德國封，正面蓋有 "VIA MARSEILLES" 郵路指示戳、菱形郵資戳記及馬賽（10月24日）中轉戳。背面蓋香港（9月7日）中轉戳及漢堡（10月27日）到達戳。汕頭海關於1864年開幕。 **Start Price HK\$3,000**



- 9192 1885 (Nov 25) Japan UPU 2s postal card, from Nanking to USA, via Shanghai**, card canceled by Shanghai Japanese PO obliterator, along with Shanghai IJPO cds., Yokohama, New York transit and arrival cds. Nanking was planned to open as a treaty port after 2nd Opium War, however, due to the Tai Ping Rebellion, it was not opened at that time. Missionary first come in mid-1880 and the Nanking Local Post system established in 1887. This card is a rare pioneer item of Nanking postal history.
 1885年11月25日日本UPU2錢郵資片自南京經上海寄美國紐約，郵資圖銷上海日本客郵局殺手戳，旁蓋上海IJPO日戳、橫濱、紐約中轉和到達戳。第二次鴉片戰爭之後，南京成為商埠，但因為太平天國動亂，南京遲遲未開埠，直到1880年中，才開始有傳教士抵達。郵政方面則在1887年后才有南京書信館，這件片是南京郵政史裏面珍貴的史前郵品，可遇不可求。 **Start Price HK\$4,000**





- 9193 1862 (May 3) Shanghai to USA entire letter**, sent "Via Marseilles" and rated "2/1", "2/2", alongside with Boston arrival (Jul 10). On the flap with Shanghai (spelled as Shanghae) BPO origin cds and Hong Kong (May 8). The letter is mostly about the Anglo-French force fighting against the Taiping Rebellion in Kading in the 2nd Battle of Shanghai.

1862年5月3日上海寄美國信簡，寫有“Via Marseilles”郵路指示及“2/1”、“2/2”郵資字樣，旁蓋波士頓到達戳（7月10日）。背面蓋上海（Shanghae）英國客郵局始發日戳及香港（5月8日）中轉戳。信中內容主要講述英法聯軍在嘉定鎮壓太平軍二攻上海。歷史內涵豐富。 Start Price **HK\$2,000**



- 9194 1863 (Dec) two covers from Canton Customs to France**, both bearing Hong Kong transit. One cover delivered per Messageries Maritime paquebot Imperatrice with framed "PAQUEBOTS DE LA MEDITERRANEE" cachet which is rare on Chinese mails. Two early covers during the Customs era of Chinese post.

1863年12月兩件廣州海關寄法國封，其中一件是廣州海關的官封，均蓋有香港中轉戳。當中一件由佛囑西火輪船公司Imperatrice號送遞，並蓋“PAQUEBOTS DE LA MEDITERRANEE”戳，此戳在中國郵件上頗為難得。兩件日期較早的海關郵政時期信件。 Start Price **HK\$4,000**



- 9195 1886 and 1890 two Hong Kong QV 1c postal stationery cards used between Pakhoi and Hong Kong**, indicia tied by Hong Kong cds. Pakhoi was opened as one of the four new treaty ports according to the 1876 Chefoo Convention.
 1886及1890年兩件香港維多利亞女皇像1仙郵資片，往來香港及北海。郵資圖均銷香港日戳，其中一件應該是自北海寄到香港才用到達戳銷郵資。北海於1876年根據《煙台條約》成為商埠。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9196 1880-84 a group of 3 Tonkin Expeditionary Corps covers from Indochina to France**, two covers f.w. French Indochina 15c, showing multiple paquebot and French transit cds. Reflecting Tonkin Campaign as well as the Sino-French War.
 1880至84年一組3枚東京遠征軍封自印支寄法國，當中2枚貼法屬印支票15生丁，銷不同法國郵船及法國中轉戳。反映了北圻遠征及中法戰爭一系列軍事行動。 **Start Price HK\$1,800**



- 9197 1884 (Sep 4) Tonkin Expeditionary Corps cover to France**, bearing “Marine et Colonies, Service a la Mer” seal and French paquebot transit (Sep 4) on front. On reverse with Besançon (Oct 8) arrival. It is the earliest mail packet recorded after the Sino-French War. It supposed to be originated from Foochow and sent to Hong Kong for further delivery after Battle of Foochow. According to “De Paquebot des Messageries Maritimer” by La Salles, Admiral Courbet’s squadron bombarded the Foochow Arsenal in Pagoda Anchorage. The big liners stopped at Hong Kong and the first voyage from Hong Kong was 4 Sep 1884.

1884年9月4日東京遠征軍封寄法國，正面鈐海軍陸戰隊軍團章及法國郵船中轉戳（9月4日）。背面蓋有貝桑松（10月8日）到達戳。此為中法戰爭後日期最早之郵船信件，相信寄自福州。根據 La Salles 的《De Paquebot des Messageries Maritime》，孤拔之遠東艦隊炮擊福州船政局。佛囉西火輪船公司的大型汽船因而停留香港，於香港出發的首次旅程為1884年9月4日。為福建郵政史其中一件重要郵品。 Start Price **HK\$3,000**



- 9198 1884 (Nov 22) Tonkin Expeditionary Corps cover from Hong Kong to France**, written by a seaman onboard French cruiser Nielly, bearing “Marine et Colonies, Service a la Mer” seal and French paquebot cds. On reverse with Paris arrival (Dec 21). Nielly joined Coubet’s Squadron in Oct to reinforce the garrison of Keelung and Formosa blockade. This mail was accried by coastal steamer from Formosa to Saigon as it missed the Keelung Packet. With letter sheet content. 1884年11月22日東京遠征軍封自香港寄法國，由法國巡洋艦Nielly號寄出，正面蓋有海軍陸戰隊軍團章及法國郵船戳。背面蓋有巴黎（12月21日）到達戳。Nielly號於10月加入孤拔的艦隊，以增加封鎖基隆及台灣的實力。此信趕不上基隆的郵船，故由台灣至西貢的汽船送遞。附信紙內容。

..... Start Price **HK\$1,500**



- 9199** 1884-85 a group of 3 French Far East Squadron covers from Keelung to France, bearing “Marine et Colonies, Service a la Mer” seal, Keelung paquebot cds, Hong Kong and French transit or arrival.
 1884至85年一組3枚法國遠東艦隊封，自基隆寄法國，蓋有海軍陸戰隊軍團章、基隆法國郵船日戳、香港及法國中轉及到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$2,000**



- 9200** 1884 and 85 two French Far East Squadron covers from Keelung to France, bearing “Marine et Colonies, Service a la Mer” seal, French paquebot and France transit and arrival cds.
 1884及85年兩枚法國遠東艦隊封，自基隆寄法國，蓋有海軍陸戰隊軍團章、法國郵船及法國中轉、到達戳。 Start Price **HK\$1,400**



- 9201 1885 two mourning covers from France to French cruiser Eclairer, Far East Squadron**, showing Marseilles and Saigon paquebot transit cds. Cruiser Eclairer took part in the Battle of Shipu.
 1885年兩件報哀封自法國寄遠東艦隊Eclairer號，蓋有馬賽及西貢郵船中轉戳。Eclairer號曾當時曾參與石浦之戰。 Start Price **HK\$1,200**



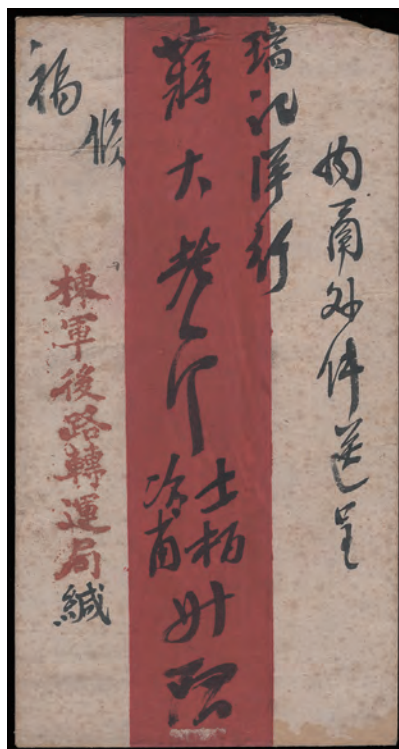
- 9202 1885 a group of 3 French Expeditionary Corps and Far East Squadron covers from Chekiang to France**, bearing Hong Kong and French paquebot transits. A group of mails during the Battle of Chinhai and the Rice Blockade.
 1885年一組3件法國遠征軍及遠東艦隊封，自浙江寄法國，鈐香港及法國郵船中轉戳。這些郵品反映了鎮海之戰以及大米禁運事件。屬於難得的浙江郵政史早期郵件。 Start Price **HK\$2,200**



- 9203 1885 a group of 3 French Far East Squadron covers from Makung to France**, bearing “ Marine et Colonies, Service a la Mer ” seal, France transit and arrival. Reflecting the Pescadores campaign after an unsuccessful attempt to capture of Taipei.

1885年一組3枚法國遠東艦隊封，自媽宮寄法國，蓋有海軍陸戰隊軍團章、法國中轉及到達戳。反映了法軍未能攻佔台北後改為出兵媽宮城的澎湖之役。

Start Price HK\$2,000



- 9204 1880s red band cover from the Dong Army Logistic Bureau to Arnold & Karberg & Co in Shanghai**, showing delivery characters and postage in Suzhou numeral on reverse. Lin Chao-Dong reinforced the Imperial forces in Sino-French War and defended Taipei successfully for multiple times against the French troops.

1880年代中式紅條封自棟軍後路轉運局寄上海瑞記洋行，背面寫有毛筆字送遞指示及蘇州碼郵資字樣。林朝棟於中法戰爭中有力支援清軍並曾多次成功擊退法軍以守住台北。

Start Price HK\$1,000



- 9205 1898 and 99 two Mission d'Etudes des Chemins de Fer du Sud de la Chine covers from Mengtsz and Langson to France, f.w. CIP 10c and French Indochina 25c respectively, tied by Mengtsz and Langson cds respectively, bearing different types of "Mission d'Etudes des Chemins de Fer du Sud de la Chine" cachets and French Indochina transit. The cover from Mengtsz was the earliest recorded cover with adhesive in Yunnan.

1898及99年兩件南中國鐵路研究社封，自諒山及蒙自寄法國，分別貼法屬印支25生丁及蟠龍1角，銷諒山及蒙自半切日戳，旁蓋不同款式之南中國鐵路研究社戳記及法屬印支中轉戳。蒙自封為記錄中最早貼票之雲南封，也是蒙自半切日戳的極早使用例，非常珍貴。 Start Price HK\$4,000



- 9206 1898 and 1899 two postal card and cover of Wuwei Corps and Tientsin Military Academy, used from Tientsin, Imperial postal card used in Tientsin local, tied by Tientsin Dollar cds. Cover from Tientsin to Germany, f.w. German issue 5pf ovpt. China x 4, tied by Tientsin German PO cds.

1898及99年兩件武衛營及天津武備學堂封片。清片於天津本地實寄，銷天津大圓戳。西式封自天津寄德國，貼德國客郵5芬尼5枚，銷天津德國客郵局日戳。

..... Start Price HK\$1,200



- 9207 1888 (Sep 20) incoming cover from England to General Arthur Sandbach, Sikkim Field Force**, f.w. QV 1p x 5, tied by barred 181 obliterator and Abergele cds. On reverse with Egypt Sea PO (Sep 27) transit. This is one of the earliest known covers into Tibet, reflecting the Sikkim expedition in 1888.
 1888年9月20日進口封自英國寄錫金野戰軍 Arthur Sandbach 將軍，貼維多利亞女皇像1便士5枚，銷181殺手戳及 Abergele 始發日戳。背面蓋有埃及郵船中轉戳（9月27日）。此為寄西藏的最早郵件之一，反映了1888年隆吐山戰役。 **Start Price HK\$8,000**



- 9208 1889 (Mar 25) incoming cover from USA to Lappa Customs**, f.w. Presidential issue 5c. On reverse with San Francisco (Mar 30), Hong Kong (Apr 29) transit and Macao double-ringed cds without crown (Apr 29). An early incoming cover to Lappa Customs.
 1889年3月25日美國寄拱北海關進口封，貼總統像票5分。背面蓋有三藩市（3月30日）、香港（4月29日）中轉戳及澳門雙圈無皇冠到達戳（4月29日）。此封乃係寄拱北海關之早期進口例子。 **Start Price HK\$3,000**



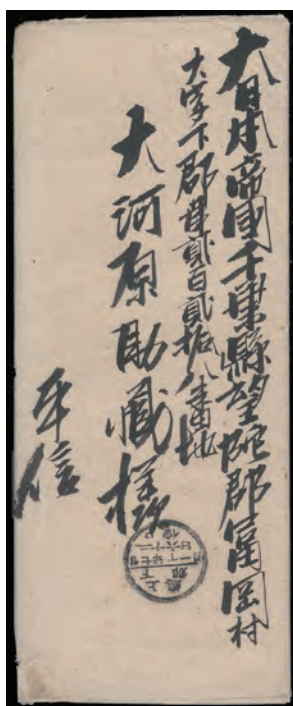
- 9209 1895 two Macau Carlos I surch Provisorio 3a and 5a stationery cards from Lappa Customs to Hong Kong and Germany**, indicia tied by Macao cds. On content side with Lappa Customs origin cds., along with Hong Kong transit or arrival.
 1895年兩枚澳門加路士一世改值3仙及5仙郵資片，自拱北海關寄香港及德國，銷澳門日戳。背面均蓋有拱北海關日戳，正面蓋香港中轉戳。 **Start Price HK\$3,000**



- 9210 1911 (Aug 31) Lappa Customs to Tsingtau Customs registered cover**, f.w. Fiscal Stamp surch 1a/5a x 6, Carlos I surch bisected 2a x 2 and 5a x 2, tied by Macao cds. On reverse with Lappa Customs origin cds, Macao registered label, Hong Kong (Sep 1), Shanghai (Sep 4) transit and Kiaochow (Sep 8) arrival cds. 1911年8月31日拱北海關寄青島海關掛號封，貼稅票加蓋改作郵票1仙6枚，加路士一世加蓋對剖票2仙2枚及5仙2枚，銷澳門日戳。背面蓋有拱北海關始發日戳、澳門掛號標籤、香港（9月1日）、上海（9月4日）中轉戳及膠州（9月8日）到達戳。 **Start Price HK\$3,000**

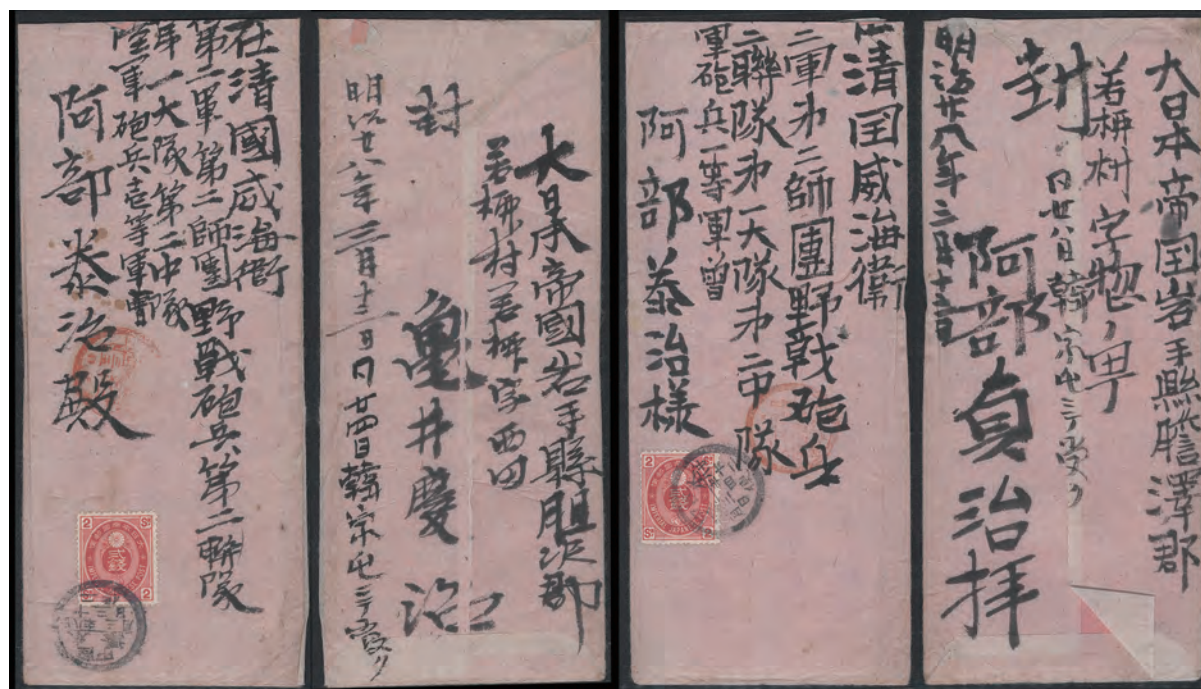


- 9211 1894 (Nov) Japanese 1s stationery card from the 19th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Division in Antung to Japan**, tied by unclear 1st Army Field PO No. 6 cds in Eujiu, along with Japanese arrival. The content is mostly about the progress of the Japanese army which crossed Yalu River for Antung. A great temperature change in Liaotung was mentioned. Reflecting Japanese invasion of Liaotung in the Sino-Japanese War. 1894年11月日本1錢郵資片由日軍第三師團步兵第十九聯隊自安東寄日本，銷紅色朝鮮義州第一軍第六野戰軍郵局日戳，旁蓋日本到達戳。內容提到日軍正跨越鴨綠江並向安東進逼，並提到遼東巨大的溫差。反映了甲午戰爭中日本入侵遼東半島。歷史內涵豐富。 **Start Price HK\$1,000**



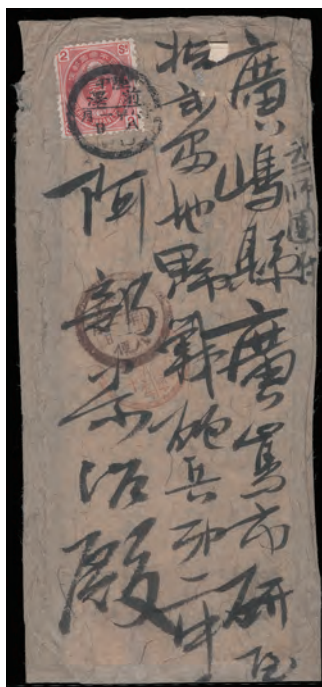
- 9212 1894 (Nov 16) Japanese military cover from the 1st Infantry Regiment, 1st Division to Japan**, bearing 2nd Army Field PO No. 5 cds in Liushiutun on reverse and Japanese arrival on front. Japanese Army already occupied Dalianwan 5 days before the Port Arthur massacre.

1894年11月16日日本軍郵封自第一師團第一聯隊寄日本，背面蓋有駐柳樹屯紅色第二軍第五野戰軍郵局日戳，正面蓋有日本到達戳。在旅順大屠殺前五日，日本已佔領大連灣。 *Start Price HK\$1,200*

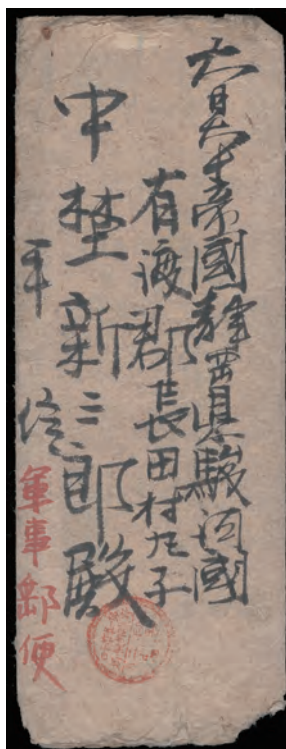


- 9213 1895 (Mar) two incoming covers from Japan to the 2nd Artillery Regiment, 2nd Division, the 2nd Army in Weihaiwei**, both f.w. Japanese issue 2s, tied by Mizusawa cds, along with the 2nd Army Field PO No. 5 in Shihhotsang transit for the frontline. Reflecting the battle of Weihaiwei.

1895年3月13及14日兩枚日本寄威海衛第二軍第二師團炮兵第二聯隊封，均貼日本票2錢，銷水澤日戳，旁蓋駐石河紅色第二軍第五野戰軍郵局中轉戳再送至前線。反映了威海衛之戰。 *Start Price HK\$2,400*



- 9214 1895 (Jan 8) Incoming cover from Japan to the 2nd Artillery Regiment in Hiroshima, redirected to Weihaiwei, f.w. Japanese issue 2s, tied by Maesawa cds, along with Hiroshima and the 2nd Army Field PO No. 5 transit in Shihhotsang. Reflecting the battle of Weihaiwei.**
 1895年1月8日進口封自日本寄廣島第二軍第二炮兵聯隊，再改寄威海衛，貼日本票2錢，銷前澤日戳，旁蓋廣島及駐石河紅色第二軍第五野戰軍郵局中轉戳再送至前線。反映了威海衛之戰。 *Start Price HK\$1,200*

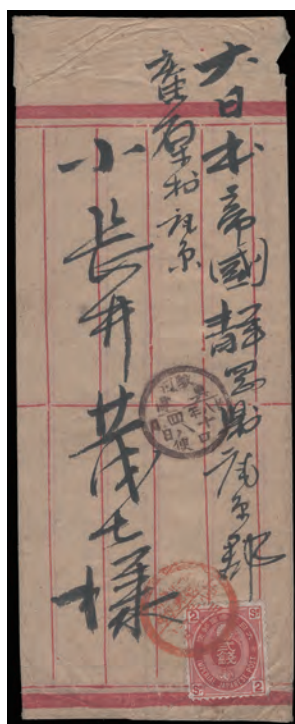


- 9215 1895 (Feb 5) Japanese military cover from the 11th Engineer Regiment, 3rd Division in Haicheng to Japan, bearing 1st Army Field PO No. 14 cds in Haicheng. With letter sheet content. Reflecting the Battle of Tienchuantai.**
 1895年2月5日日本軍郵封自第三師團工兵第十一聯隊由滿洲海城寄日本，鈐駐海城紅色第一軍第十四野戰軍郵局日戳。附信紙內容。反映了田莊台戰役。 *Start Price HK\$1,200*



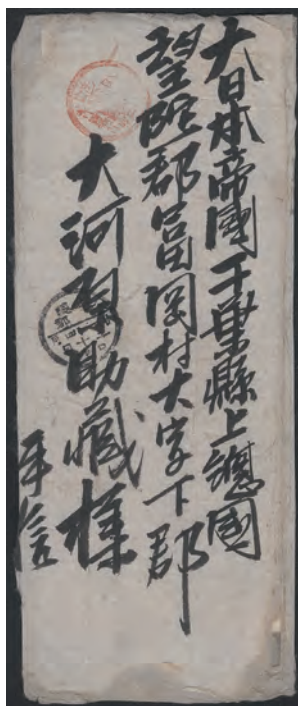
- 9216 1895 (Feb 17) Incoming cover from Japan to the 18th Infantry Regiment in Simucheng, Liaotung,** f.w. Japanese issue 2s on reverse, tied by Totomi cds. On front with the 1st Army Field PO No. 14 cds in Haicheng. With letter sheet content. Simucheng is a strategic location between Siuyen and Haicheng and was captured by the Japanese 3rd Army on 12 Feb 1895 after the Battle of Simucheng.

1895年2月17日進口封自日本寄遼東柝木城步兵第十八聯隊，背貼日本票2錢，銷遠江日戳。正面蓋有駐海城紅色第一軍第十四野戰軍郵局日戳。附信紙內容。柝木城戰略價值非凡，位於岫巖和海城之間。在柝木城之戰後，柝木城於1895年2月12日被日本第三軍佔領。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**

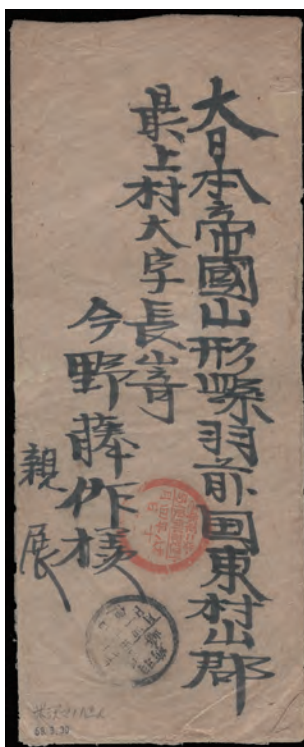


- 9217 1895 (Mar 30) Japanese military cover from the 18th Regiment, the 3rd Division to Japan,** f.w. Japanese 2s, tied by the 1st Army Field PO No. 16 cds in Kangwachai, along with Japanese arrival. 1st Army Field PO No. 16 operated between Mid Jan to 30 Apr 1895. Reflecting the Battle of Tienchuantai.

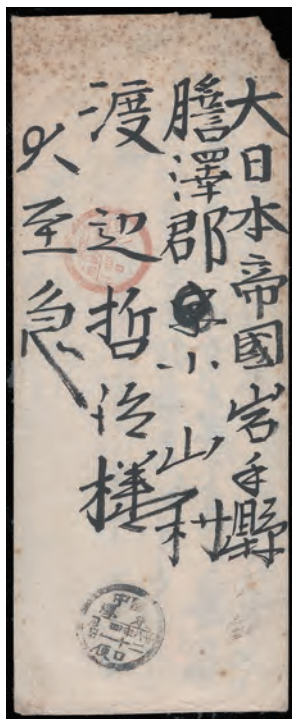
1895年3月30日日本軍郵封自第三師團第十八聯隊寄日本，貼日本票2錢，銷駐缸瓦寨紅色第一軍第十六野戰軍郵局日戳。該軍郵局於1895年1月中至4月30日期運作。反映了田莊台戰役。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9218 1895 (Apr 4) Japanese military cover from the 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Division to Japan** bearing the 2nd Army Field PO No. 12 cds in Kaiping. Kaiping was captured by the Japanese force on 10 Jan 1895 and was preparing for the strike of Newchwang on 3 Mar 1895. With letter sheet content. 1895年4月4日日本軍郵封，由第一師團步兵第二聯隊寄日本，鈐駐蓋平紅色第二軍第十六野戰軍郵局日戳。附信紙內容。蓋平於1895年1月10日被日軍佔領，並為下一步在3月1日對牛莊的進攻作準備。 *Start Price HK\$1,200*

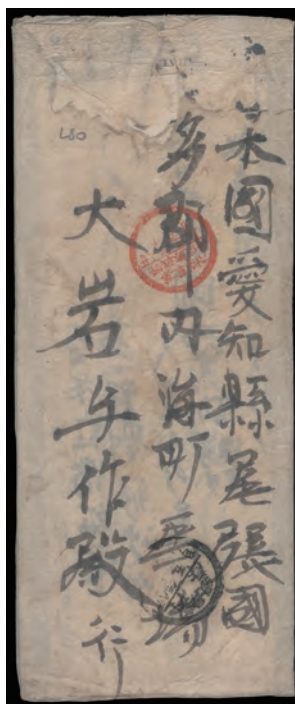


- 9219 1895 (Apr 10) Japanese military cover from the Infantry Regiment, the 2nd Division, the 2nd Army in Chinchow to Japan**, bearing the 2nd Army Field PO No. 1 cds in Chinchow and Japanese arrival. 2nd Army Field PO No. 1 was located in Chinchow from 6 Dec 1894 to 20 Dec 1895. Example of Japanese occupation before the Triple Intervention. 1895年4月10日日本軍郵封由第二軍第二師團步兵聯隊自錦州寄日本，鈐駐錦州紅色第二軍第一野戰軍郵局日戳及日本到達戳。該局在1894年12月6日至1895年12月20日間位處於錦州。三國干涉還遼前，被日本佔領例子。 *Start Price HK\$1,200*



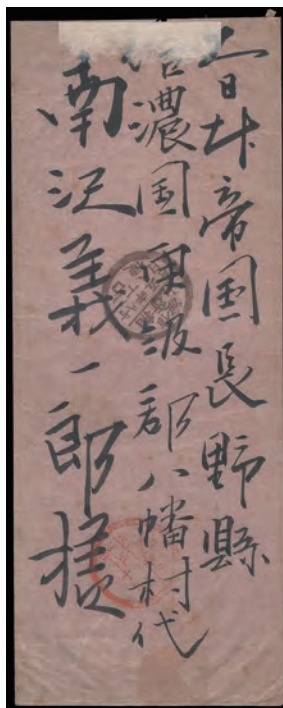
- 9220 1895 (Apr 8) Japanese military cover from the 4th Reserve Infantry Regiment, the 2nd Division to Japan**, bearing the 2nd Army Field PO No. 3 cds in Shuangtaikou and Japan arrival. This FPO was located at Shuangtaikou from 6 Dec 1894 to 15 Apr 1895. Example of Japanese occupation before the Triple Intervention.

1895年4月8日日本軍郵封由第二師團後備步兵第四聯隊寄日本，鈐駐雙台溝紅色第二軍第三野戰軍郵局日戳及日本到達。該局在1894年12月6日至1895年4月15日間位處於雙台溝。三國干涉還遼前，被日本佔領例子。..... *Start Price HK\$1,200*



- 9221 1895 (May 5) Japanese military cover from the field hospital to Japan**, bearing the 2nd Army Field PO No. 16 cds in North Sanshihlipao and Japanese arrival. This FPO was located at North Sanshihlipao from 2 May 1895 to 6 Jun 1895. With original letter content. Example of Japanese occupation before the Triple Intervention.

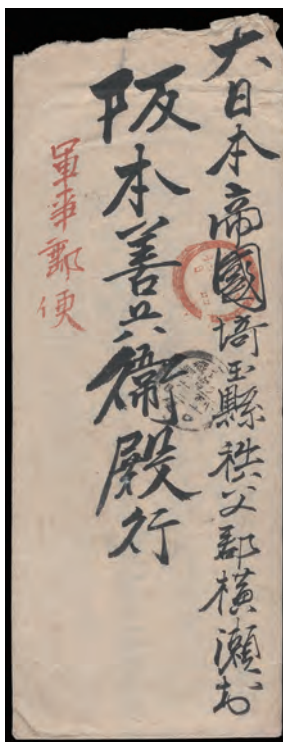
1895年5月5日日本軍郵封自戰地醫院寄日本，鈐北駐三十里堡紅色第二軍第十六野戰軍郵局中轉戳及日本到達戳。該局在1895年5月2日至1895年6月6日間位處於北三十里堡。附信紙內容。三國干涉還遼前，被日本佔領例子。..... *Start Price HK\$1,200*



- 9222 1895 (May 21) Japanese military cover from the 4th Infantry Regiment in South Sanshihlipao to Japan, bearing the 2nd Army Field PO No. 2 cds in Liushutsun and Japanese arrival. Example of Japanese occupation before the Triple Intervention.

1895年5月21日日本軍郵封自南三十里堡步兵寄日本，鈴駐柳樹村紅色第二軍第二野戰軍郵局日戳及日本到達戳。三國干涉還遼前，被日本佔領例子。

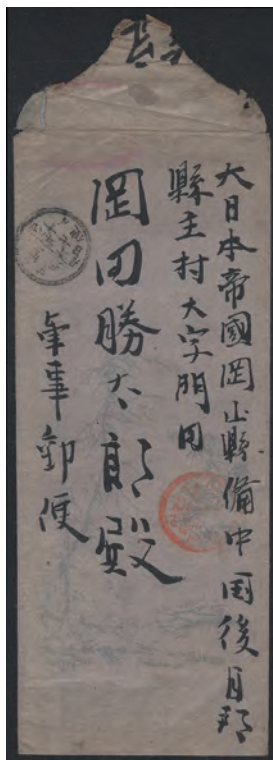
Start Price HK\$1,200



- 9223 1895 (Jun 4) Japanese military cover from the 1st Infantry Regiment in Antung to Japan, bearing 1st Army Field PO NO. 8 cds in Taikushan and Japanese arrival. With letter sheet content. Example of Japanese occupation before the Triple Intervention.

1895年6月4日日本軍郵封由步兵第一師團自安東寄日本，鈴駐大孤山紅色第一軍第八野戰軍郵局日戳及日本到達戳。附信紙內容。三國干涉還遼前，被日本佔領例子。

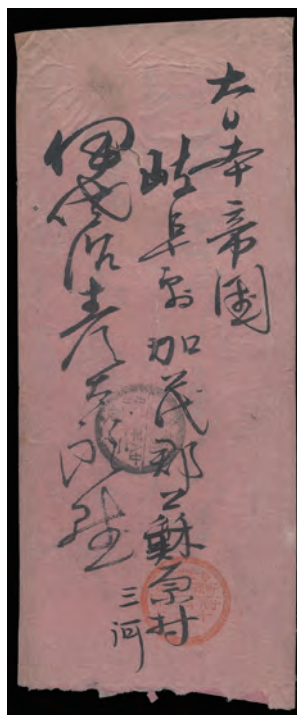
Start Price HK\$1,200



- 9224 1895 (Jun 7) Japanese military cover from the 1st Infantry Regiment from Tengkatat to Japan**, bearing 1st Army Field PO No. 14 cds in Haicheng and Japanese arrival. Example of Japanese occupation before the Triple Intervention.

1895年6月7日日本軍郵封由步兵第一聯隊自登家台寄日本，鈐駐海城紅色第一軍第十四野戰軍郵局日戳及日本到達戳。三國干涉還遼前，被日本佔領例子。

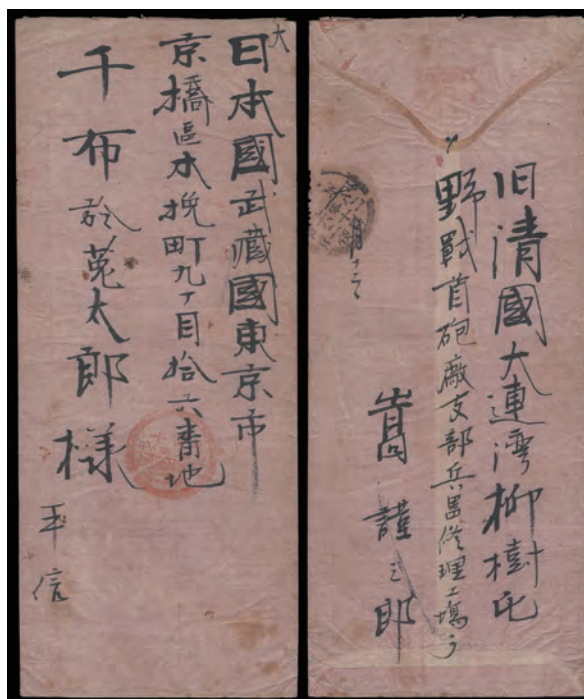
Start Price **HK\$1,200**



- 9225 1895 (Jun 12) Japanese military cover from the 19th Infantry Regiment in Fuchow to Japan**, bearing 1st Army Field PO No. 18 cds in Fuchow and Japanese arrival. With letter sheet content. This FPO operated at Fuchow between 16 Apr and 12 Jun 1895. Example of Japanese occupation before the Triple Intervention.

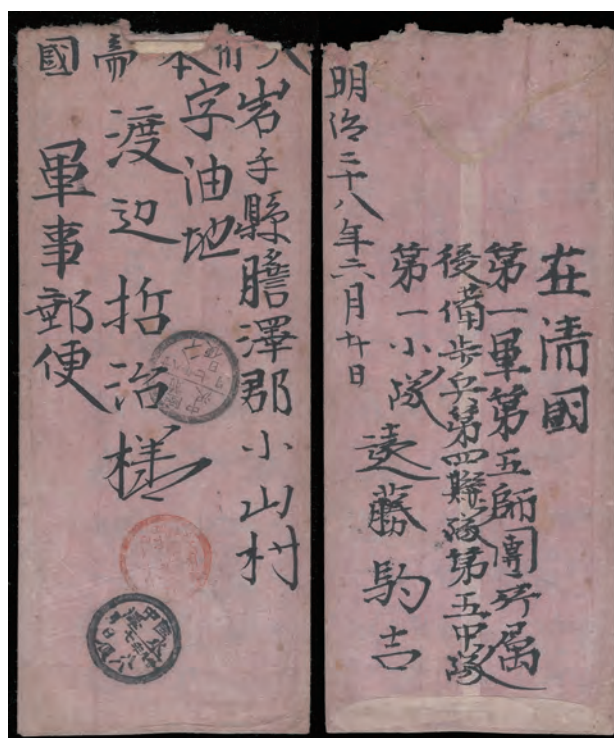
1895年6月12日日本軍郵封由步兵第一九聯隊自復州寄日本，鈐駐復州紅色第一軍第十八野戰軍郵局日戳及日本到達戳。附信紙內容。該局於1895年4月16日及6月12日間於復州運作。三國干涉還遼前，被日本佔領例子。

Start Price **HK\$1,200**



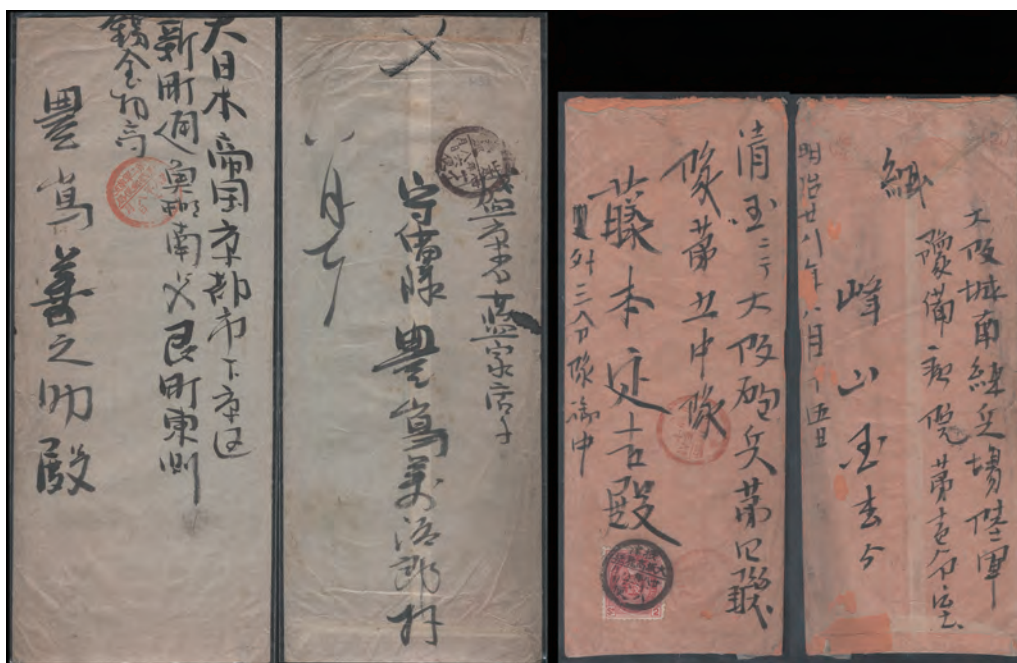
- 9226 1895 (Jun 13) Japanese military cover from the field arsenal in Dalienwan to Japan**, bearing 2nd Army Field PO No. 2 cds in Liushutun on front and Japanese arrival on reverse. This FPO was located at Liushutun between 6 Dec 1894 and 11 Dec 1895. Example of Japanese occupation before the Triple Intervention.

1895年6月13日日本軍郵封由野戰砲廠自大連灣柳樹屯寄日本，正面鈐駐柳樹屯紅色第二軍第二野戰軍郵局日戳，背面蓋日本到達戳。該局在1894年12月6日至1895年12月11日間位處於柳樹屯。三國干涉還遼前，被日本佔領例子。 *Start Price HK\$1,200*



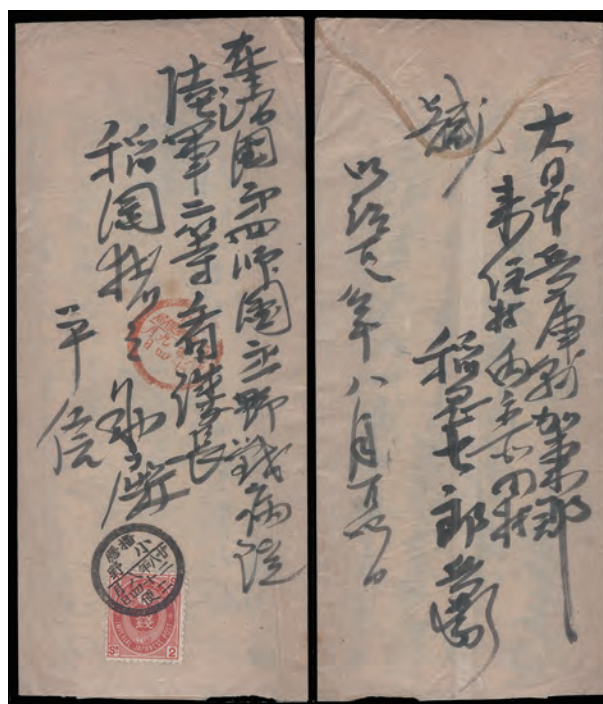
- 9227 1895 (Jun 22) Japanese military cover from the 4th Reserve Infantry Regiment, 5th Division, 1st Army to Japan**, bearing 1st Army Field PO No. 19 cds at Kaiping and Japanese arrival. This FPO was operating at Kaiping between 16 Apr and 16 May 1895. Example of Japanese occupation before the Triple Intervention.

1895年6月22日日本軍郵封自第一軍第五師團後備步兵第四聯隊寄日本，鈐駐蓋平紅色第一軍第十八野戰軍郵局日戳及日本到達戳。該局在1895年4月16日至5月16日間位處於蓋平。三國干涉還遼前，被日本佔領例子。 *Start Price HK\$1,200*



- 9228 1895 (Aug) two Japanese military covers used in Lankatien and Fenghwangcheng,** 1 cover from Lankatien to Japan, bearing 2nd Army Field PO No. 5 cds in Shihhotsang. Another cover from Japan to the 4th Artillery Regiment, bearing the 1st Army Field PO No. 10 cds in Fenghwangcheng. Example of Japanese occupation before the Triple Intervention.

1895年8月兩件日本軍郵封於藍家店及鳳凰城寄出，一枚自藍家店寄日本，蓋駐石河紅色第二軍第五野戰軍郵局日戳。另一件自大阪寄炮兵第四聯隊，蓋駐鳳凰城紅色第一軍第十野戰軍郵局日戳。三國干涉還遼前，被日本佔領例子。 **Start Price HK\$2,000**



- 9229 1895 (Aug 24) incoming cover from Japan to the field hospital,** f.w. Japanese 2s, tied by Ono cds., along with the 1st Army Field Po No. 10 cds (Sep 4).

1895年8月24日進口封自日本寄在華戰地醫院，貼日本票2錢，銷小野日戳，旁蓋第一軍第十野戰軍郵局（9月4日）日戳。 **Start Price HK\$600**



- 9230 1895 (Aug 2) Incoming cover from Japan to the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the Imperial Guard in Taiwan**, f.w. Japanese issue 1c in pair and 2c, tied by Ono cds., along with Taiwan PO No. 3 cds in Hsinchu. With letter sheet content. In 1895, Japanese army controlled Hsinchu (26 Jun), Chunam (9 Aug) and Muli (14 Aug). This PO was operational from 19 Jul 1895 to 31 Mar 1896. Reflecting the Japanese invasion of Taiwan.

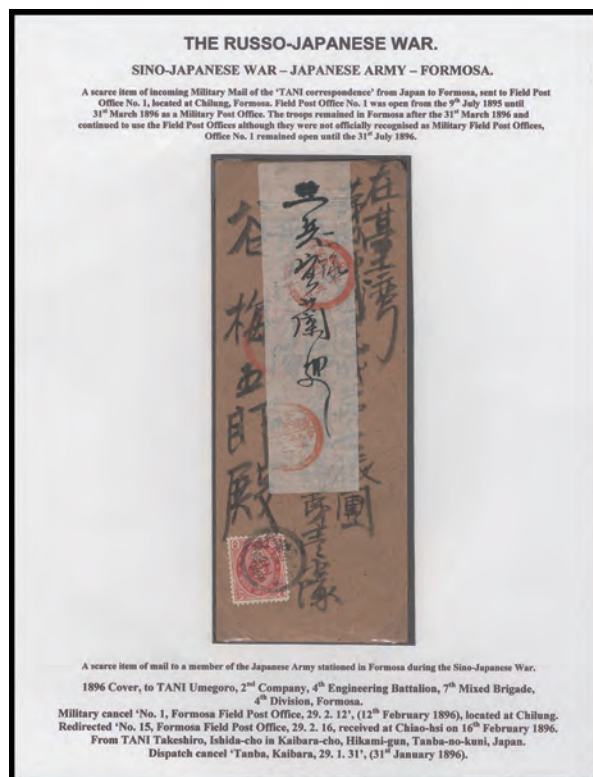
1895年8月2日進口封自日本寄台灣近衛師團步兵第二聯隊，貼日本票1錢雙連及2錢1枚，銷小野日戳，旁蓋駐新竹紅色第三野戰郵便局日戳。附信紙內容。1895年，日本控制了新竹（6月26日）、竹南（8月9日）及苗栗（8月14日）。該局在1895年7月19日至1896年3月31日間運作。反映了乙未戰爭。

Start Price **HK\$1,200**



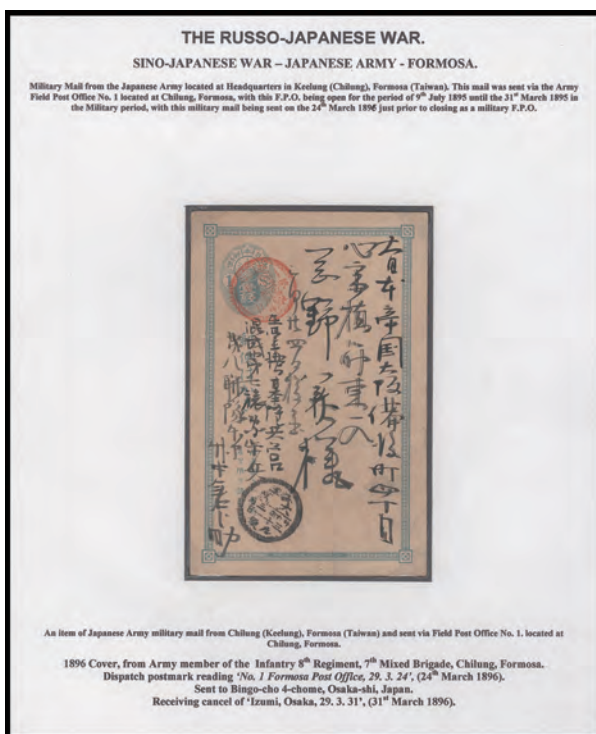
- 9231 1895 and 1896 two cover and stationery card used by the Japanese forces in Taiwan**, cover from the 5th Infantry Regiment to Japan, bearing Taiwan PO No. 2 cds at Taipei while the card from Japan to the 4th Engineer Bridge, bearing Taiwan PO No. 15 cds at Taipei. PO No. 2 PO was operational since 03 Jun 1895 while PO No. 15 since 20 Nov. The operation of both PO was ended on 31 Mar 1896.

1895及1896年兩件在台日軍封片，軍郵封自步兵第五聯隊寄出，銷第二台灣郵便局日戳，郵資片則由工兵第四大隊寄出，銷第十五台灣郵便局日戳。日軍於1895年6月3日控制台北。第二郵便局於1895年7月9日開業，第十五郵便局則於11月20日開業，兩局均運作至1896年3月31日。..... Start Price **HK\$2,400**



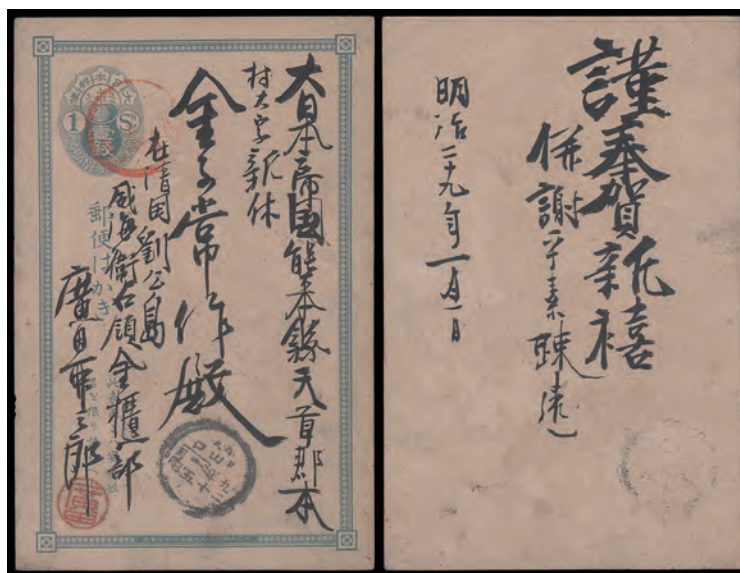
- 9232 1896 (Jan 31) Incoming cover form Japan to the 4th Engineering Battalion, 4th Division in Taipei, redirected to Ilan, f.w. Japanese issue 2s, tied by Tanba cds. On the slip with Taiwan PO No. 1 at Keelung (Feb 12) transit and PO No. 15 at Chiaohsi (Feb 16) arrival. Taiwan PO No. 1 was operational between 9 Jul 1895 and 31 Jul 1896.**

1896年1月31日進口封自日本寄台北第四師團工兵第四大隊，再改寄宜蘭，貼日本票2錢，銷丹波日戳。改寄紙條上蓋基隆第一台灣郵便局（2月12日）中轉戳及礁溪第十五台灣郵便局（2月16日）到達戳。第一郵便局於1895年7月9日至1896年7月31日間運作。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9233 1896 (Mar 24) Japanese 1s stationery card from the 8th Infantry Regiment, 7th Mixed Brigade in Keelung to Japan, tied by Taiwan PO No. 1 cds, along with Osaka arrival (Mar 31). Taiwan PO No. 1 was operational between 9 Jul 1895 and 31 Jul 1896.**

1896年3月24日日本1錢郵資片由混成第七旅步兵第八聯隊自基隆寄日本，銷第一台灣郵便局日戳，旁蓋大阪（3月31日）到達戳。第一郵便局於1895年7月9日至1896年7月31日間運作。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9234 1896 (Jan) Japanese 1s stationery card from the Japanese force in Laukuntao to Japan**, tied by 1st Army Field PO No. 20 cds, along with name seal of the censor and Japanese arrival (Jan 25). This PO was operational between 7 Oct 1895 and 31 Mar 1896.

1896年1月日本1錢郵資片自劉公島寄日本，銷第一軍第二十野戰軍郵局日戳，旁蓋檢查員名字章及日本（1月25日）到達戳。該局於1895年10月7日至1896年3月31日間運作。 **Start Price HK\$1,000**



- 9235 1896 two Japanese military covers used by the Reserve Infantry No. 15 Regiment in Weihaiwei**, both sent via Wei Hai Wei 1st Post Office. VF-F.

1896年兩件日軍軍郵封，由守備步兵第十五聯隊於威海衛寄出，均紅色鈐威海衛第一郵便局日戳。 **Start Price HK\$1,600**



- 9236 1898 two Japanese military cover and stationery card used by the Weihaiwei Occupation Force to Japan, both bearing Weihaiwei PO No. 1 cds, along with Japanese arrival.** According to the Treaty of Shimonoseki, Japan would occupy Weihaiwei for 3 years and would return only if the Chinese government settles the indemnity.

1898年兩件威海衛佔領軍寄日本封片，均蓋有威海衛第一郵便局日戳及日本到達戳。根據《馬關條約》，日本將佔領威海衛三年，並在清政府償還賠款後歸還。 Start Price HK\$1,600



- 9237 1892 (May 24) Kowloon to India cover, written by a soldier of the Hong Kong Regiment in British concession.** F.w. Hong Kong QV 2c, tied by B62 obliterator and Hong Kong cds. On reverse with Deoli (Jun 13) transit and Bombay (Jun 13) arrival. Official postal system in British Kowloon was developed only after the Convention Extension of Hong Kong in 1898.

1892年5月24日九龍寄印度封，由香港軍團的一名士兵於英界寄出，貼香港維多利亞女皇像2仙，銷B62殺手戳及香港日戳。背面蓋德奧利（6月13日）中轉戳及孟買（6月13日）到達戳。英屬九龍的官方郵政系統要待1898年《中英展拓香港界址專條》後才得以建立。此件屬於九龍郵政史的先行郵件。

Start Price HK\$1,500



- 9238 1892 (Jun 14) Incoming Indina QV 1a stationery cover from Burma to Hong Kong Regiment in Kowloon**, uprated by 1/2a and 1c, tied by squared circular Myingyan cds. On reverse with Rangoon (Jun 18) transit and Singapore to Hong Kong marine sorter (28 Jun). It is the earliest recorded mail to Kowloon, Hong Kong after the Treaty of Peking in 1860.

1892年6月14日印度維多利亞女皇1安娜郵資封，自緬甸寄九龍，收件人隸屬香港兵團，加貼半安娜及1安娜，銷內圓外方敏建日戳。背面蓋有仰光（6月18日）中轉戳及新加坡至香港海上分揀戳（6月28日）。此為記錄中1860年《北京條約》後寄往九龍的最早郵件。歷史及郵政史內涵豐富。

Start Price **HK\$1,500**



- 9239 1896 (Mar 28) Hong Kong QV 1c stationery card from Yau Ma Ti, Kowloon to Hong Kong**, tied by Hong Kong cds.

1896年3月28日香港維多利亞女皇1仙郵資片，自九龍油麻地寄香港島，銷香港日戳。 Start Price **HK\$500**



9240  **1896 (Apr and Nov) two Hong Kong QV 1c stationery cards mailed to Kowloon**, from Hong Kong to Kowloon Dock (later known as Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock), tied by Hong Kong cds.

1896年4月及11月兩枚香港維多利亞1仙郵資片，自香港島寄九龍船塢（即後來之黃埔船塢），銷香港日戳。..... *Start Price* **HK\$800**



9241 1899 and 1904 two Hong Kong postcards used to Europe, 1899 card tied by K.B. cds which was the first postal branch office in Hong Kong and was opened on 1 Jul 1898. Sender was C.E. Sachen of Kowloon Customs. 1904 card, was sent from Kwai Chung. An early example of postal sub-office in New Territories.

1899及1904年兩件九龍寄外國明信片，1899年片銷九龍分局日戳。該局為香港首家分局，於1898年7月1日開幕。寄件人應為九龍海關 C.E. Sachen。1904片則銷自葵涌寄出，為早期之新界分局郵例。 **Start Price HK\$1,500**



- 9242 1890 and 1895 two Hong incoming and outgoing stationery card and cover from Customs Kowloon**, 1890 card from Germany to Kowloon Customs, probably before the relocation of Kowloon Customs from Victoria to Lai Chi Kok in 1890. 1895 registered cover from Kowloon Customs to USA, f.w. Hong Kong QV surch 20c on 30c with Chinese character, tied by Hong Kong cds., overstruck by faint Customs Kowloon cds.

1890及1895年兩件九龍海關進口及出口封片。1890年片自德國寄九龍海關，可能為九龍海關從維多利亞城搬至荔枝角前。1895年掛號封則由九龍海關寄美國，貼香港維多利亞女皇20先改30先票，銷香港日戳，另覆蓋不清晰之九龍海關日戳。 Start Price **HK\$1,000**



- 9243 1894 (Sep 29) Incoming German 10pf stationery double card to Kowloon Customs**, indicia of front portion tied by Wilhelmshaven cds, along with Singapore to Hong Kong marine sorter transit. Reply portion uprated by Hong Kong QV 5c, tied by Hong Kong cds (Nov 1), along with Chinese word "Customs" annotation by crayon, probably in Lai Chi Kok. J. Kirkwood's correspondence. J. Kirkwood was the first engineer of revenue cruisers Kai Pan and Fukin.

1894年9月29日德國10芬尼郵資片雙片寄九龍海關，正面郵資圖銷威廉港日戳，旁蓋新加坡至香港海上分揀戳。回片加貼香港維多利亞5仙票，再寄九龍海關，票銷香港日戳，旁有中文蠟筆批注“關口”，應為九龍海關搬至荔枝角之後。J. Kirkwood 書信。J. Kirkwood 為九龍海關緝私船大管輪。

..... Start Price **HK\$3,000**



9244 1894 (Mar 8) Hong Kong QV 1c stationery card to Kowloon Customs in Lai Chi Kok, addressed to A. Diercking, tied by Hong Kong cds.

1894年3月8日香港維多利亞1仙郵資片，寄位於荔枝角之九龍海關，收件人為海關關員德鏗，銷香港日戳。 Start Price **HK\$600**



9245 1896 and 97 two Hong Kong QV 4c stationery cards from Kowloon to Europe, former tied by Kowloon Customs cds. while latter tied by Hong Kong cds which probably indicated that junk from Kowloon City (substation of Kowloon Customs) via Lung Tsun Stone Bridge to Hong Kong was employed. A good pair for comparison. One card with corner crease and thin on rightside. F-VF.

1896及97年兩件香港維多利亞4分郵資片，均自九龍寄歐洲，前者銷香港及九龍海關日戳，後者銷香港日戳，可見後者應是由九龍海關九龍城稅廠經龍津石橋以帆船送至香港。互為對比的一對郵例。其中一枚片角褶，正面有揭薄，但影響不大。 Start Price **HK\$2,000**



- 9246 1898 (Nov 23) Kowloon Customs to Germany printed matter cover**, f.w. Hong Kong QV 2c, tied by Kowloon Customs cds and Hong Kong cds. On reverse with Germany arrival. After The Convention of Extension of Hong Kong in 1898, Lai Chi Kok came under British administration. 1898年11月23日九龍海關寄德國印刷品封，單貼香港維多利亞2先票，銷九龍海關日戳及香港日戳。背面蓋有德國到達戳。在1898年《展拓香港界址專條》後，荔枝角歸入英國管治。 Start Price **HK\$2,000**



- 9247 1898 (Dec 10) Hong Kong QV 4c stationery card from Kowloon to Austria**, tied by Kowloon Customs cds. (in Kap Shui Mun). Sender P. Brossman was the launch officer of the customs cruiser Kwan Tin. 1898年12月10日香港維多利亞4先郵資片自九龍寄奧國，銷香港及九龍海關（汲水門稅廠）日戳。寄件人 P. Brossman 曾為海關緝私船船員。 Start Price **HK\$1,500**



- 9248 1899 (Feb 2) Kowloon to Switzerland registered cover**, written by P. Brossman, f.w. Hong Kong QV 5c in pair and 10c in pair, tied by Kowloon Customs cds (in Kap Shui Mun) and Hong Kong cds, along with circled R mark.

1899年2月2日九龍寄瑞士掛號封，由關員P. Brossman寄出，貼香港維多利亞5先票及10先票雙連各一件，銷九龍海關（汲水門稅廠）日戳及香港日戳，旁蓋R字掛號章。 **Start Price HK\$4,000**



- 9249 1899 (May 2) Swatow to Kowloon Customs (Kap Shui Mun) cover**, addressed to P. Brossman, f.w. CIP 4c in strip of 3, tied by Swatow dollar cds. On reverse with Hong Kong arrival (May 3) cds. CIP example addressed to Kowloon Customs are rare.

1899年5月2日汕頭寄九龍海關（汲水門稅廠）封，收件人為關員P. Brossman，貼蟠龍4分票直三連，銷汕頭大圓戳。背面蓋有香港（5月3日）到達戳。貼大清票寄九龍海關例子頗為少見。 **Start Price HK\$2,800**



- 9250 1899 (May 16) Kowloon Customs to Germany registered cover**, sent by P. Brossman, f.w. Hong Kong QV 4c x 2 and 12c, tied by Kowloon Customs cds (in Kap Shui Mun) and Hong Kong cds., along with circled R mark. On reverse with Germany arrival (Jul 19). This cover was sent on the same day when Kowloon City substation of was forcibly closed by the British Hong Kong authority.

1899年5月16日九龍海關寄德國掛號封，寄件人為關員 P. Brossman，貼香港維多利亞4先雙連及12先一枚，銷香港及九龍海關（汲水門稅廠）日戳，旁蓋R章。背面蓋有德國（7月19日）到達戳。寄出日期正好為九龍城稅關被港英政府以武力關閉的同一天。 Start Price **HK\$3,000**



- 9251 1899 (Jul 1) Kowloon Customs to Germany registered cover**, sent by P. Brossman, f.w. Hong Kong QV 5c x 2 and 10c, tied by Kowloon Customs cds. (in Kap Shui Mun) and Hong Kong cds., along with circled R mark. On reverse with Germany arrival (Aug 6). It is the latest recorded cover used before the closure of Kowloon Customs in Oct 1899.

1899年7月1日九龍海關寄德國掛號封，寄件人為關員 P. Brossman，貼香港維多利亞5先2枚及10先一枚，銷九龍海關（汲水門稅廠）日戳及香港日戳，旁蓋R章。背面蓋有德國（8月6日）到達戳。此為記錄中1899年10月九龍海關關閉前的最晚寄出例子。 Start Price **HK\$3,600**



- 9252** 1899 (May 1) red band cover from Kowloon Customs to Wuchow Customs, f.w. Hong Kong QV 5c on reverse, tied by Kowloon Customs cds. (in Kap Shui Mun) and Hong Kong cds, along with oval Wuchow Imperial PO arrival. Kap Shui Mun station was only operational from 1897 to Oct 1899. 1899年5月1日中式紅條封自九龍海關寄梧州海關，背貼香港維多利亞5先票，銷九龍海關（汲水門稅關）日戳及香港日戳，旁蓋藍色橢圓形梧州帝國郵政局日戳。汲水門稅廠僅於1897年至1899年10月營運。 **Start Price HK\$3,000**



- 9253** 1897 (Nov 14) Kiaochow to Germany cover, f.w. German 10Pf, tied by Kais. Deutsche Marine Schiff Post No. 5 cds., on reverse with Konradsthal (Dec 24) arrival cds. This is the earliest recorded item for Deutsche Kiautschou Leasehold. 1897年11月24日膠州寄德國西式封，貼德郵10芬尼，銷德國海軍郵局No.5日戳，北旁蓋Konradsthal（12月24日）到達戳。此封是德國佔領膠州最早的郵件。 **Start Price HK\$3,000**



- 9254 1897 (Oct 20) French ovpt. "Chine" 10c stationery card from Port Arthur to Denmark**, pre-paid by cash, bearing Tientsin dollar cds (23 Oct) and Shanghai Dollar cds (26 Oct). Indicia tied by Shanghai French PO cds (27 Oct) cds. Arrived Denmark (Dec 5). Imperial PO was never set up in Port Arthur before and after the lease in 1898. One of the a few Port Arthur example via Imperial Post.

1897年10月20日法國10生丁加蓋“Chine”郵資片自旅順寄丹麥，現金預付，蓋天津（10月23日）及上海（10月26日）大圓中轉戳。郵資圖銷上海法國客郵局日戳（10月27日）。另蓋丹麥到達戳（12月5日）。在1898年《旅大租地條約》前後，旅順均並未成立大清郵局。此為少數經大清郵局送遞之旅順郵品。 Start Price HK\$4,000



- 9255 1898 (Oct 3) incoming cover from Nagasaki to a lieutenant onboard Russian warship Sivotch in Port Arthur**, f.w. Japanese Koban 5s, tied by Nagasaki cds, along with Russian Consul at Chefoo transit mark. On reverse with Shanghai Japanese IJPO (Oct 10), Shanghai Dollar transit (Oct 10) and Chefoo Dollar transit (Oct 13) cds. As Port Arthur was not Treaty Port, extra inland fee was needed for transferring from Chefoo to Port Arthur. The Sino-Russian Secret Treaty in 1896 allowed Russian warships entered China Port freely. Early Russia item to Port Arthur after the lease of Port Arthur in 1898. 1898年10月3日進口封自長崎寄旅順，收件人為俄國戰艦Sivotch號上的一名中尉，單貼日本小判5錢，銷長崎日戳，旁蓋俄國煙台使館中轉戳。背面蓋有上海日本客郵局（10月10日）中轉戳、上海大圓戳（10月10日）及煙台大圓戳（10月13日）。由於旅順並非商埠，故煙台寄旅順另需內陸郵資。1896年《中俄密約》規定俄國戰艦可自由出入旅順。此為1898年《旅大租地條約》後之早期俄國郵品。 Start Price HK\$3,000



- 9256 1898 (Dec) incoming cover from St. Petersburg to Hong Kong, then forwarded to Russian warship Navarin anchored at Port Arthur, f.w. Russian**
 issan 10k x 2 (damaged), tied by unclear cds. On reverse with Hong Kong (Jan 30) and Chefoo Dollar transit (Feb 12) cds.
 1898年12月聖彼得堡寄香港再改寄停泊於旅順的俄國戰艦Navarin號西式封，貼俄國票10戈比2枚（破損），銷不清晰之日戳。背面蓋有香港（1月30日）及煙台大圓中轉戳（2月12日）。 **Start Price HK\$600**



- 9257 1899 and 1904 Russia and Japan to Port Arthur postcards, VF-F.**
 1899及1904年分別自俄國及日本寄旅順港明信片2件。 **Start Price HK\$1,000**



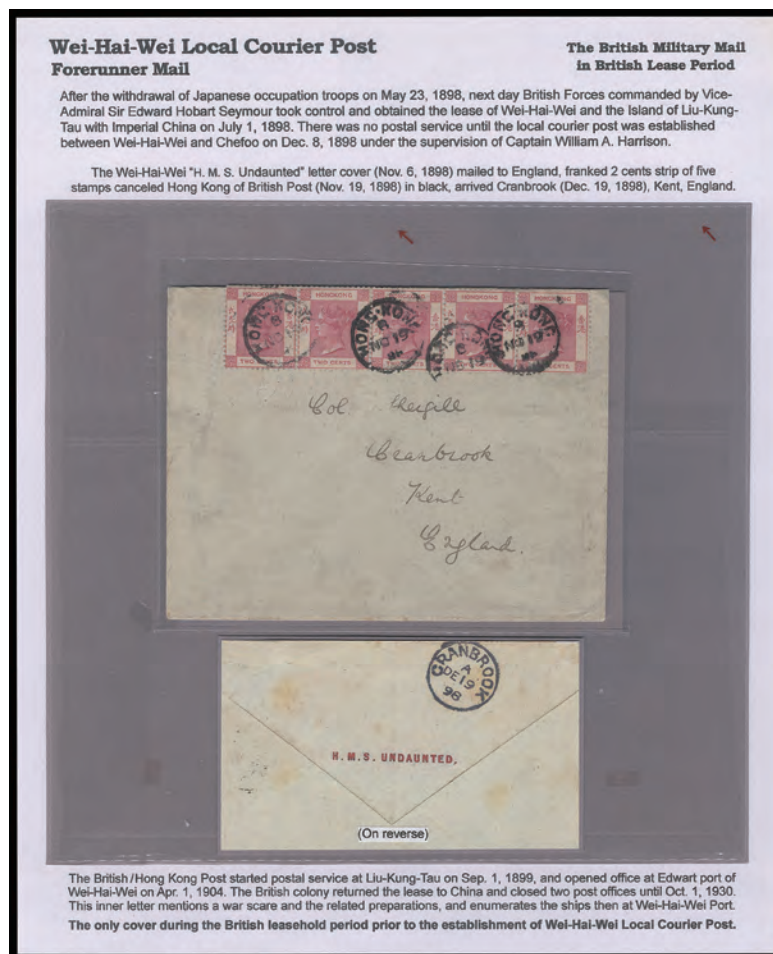
9258 1900 & 03 red band cover from Shanghai and postcard from Singapore to Port Arthur, VF-F.

1900及03年分別自上海及新加坡寄旅順港封片各一件。 Start Price **HK\$1,500**



9259 1898 two Weihaiwei to England covers, one cover sent from HMS Crafton (this cover damaged at upper left), the Admiral Ship during hand over Weihaiwei after Convention for the Lease of Weihaiwei, while another cover originating from Weihaiwei local post. Both f.w. CIP issues, tied by Chefoo Dollar cds. Former was probably the earliest recorded item from British Weihaiwei.

1898年兩件威海衛寄英國封，一件於8月8日寄自英國戰艦Crafton（此封左上角破損），為租借威海衛時之英國旗艦。另一件於9月22日寄自威海衛專差郵局。兩件均貼蟬龍票，銷煙台大圓戳。前者有可能為英租威海衛之最早郵品。 Start Price **HK\$5,000**



- 9260 1898 (Nov 6) HMS Undaunted anchored at Weihaiwei to England cover**, f.w. Hong Kong QV 2c strip of 5, tied by Hong Kong transit cds. On reverse with Cranbrook arrival (Dec 19). With letter sheet content which is mostly about the arrival of British navy at Weihaiwei and the arrangement of various ships after occupation.

1898年11月6日威海衛寄英國封，寄自英國戰艦Undaunted號，貼香港維多利亞2先票橫五連，中轉香港銷票。背蓋到達戳（12月19日）。附信紙內容，主要有關英國艦隊抵達威海衛，以後佔領後的各船安排。..... **Start Price HK\$1,500**




- 9261 1930 (Dec) Liukungtau to England cover**, sent from a British warship of the China Station, f.w. Junk 10c, tied by rectangular "RECEIVED FROM H.M. SHIP" cachet, along with London arrival (Dec 22). The lease of Weihaiwei ended on 30 Sep 1930 but the lease of Liukungtau continued for 10 years. Both Weihaiwei and Liukungtau BPO were closed by 30 Sep 1930. This mail from Liukungtau was likely sent via ROC post in closed Naval packet. Postage cancelled on arrival. 1930年12月劉公島寄英國封，寄自英國海軍中國艦隊戰艦，貼帆船1角票，銷"RECEIVED FROM H.M. SHIP"戳，旁蓋倫敦（12月22日）到達戳。威海衛的租期於1930年9月30日結束，但劉公島的租期再維持十年。威海衛及劉公島英國客郵局均於1930年9月30日關閉。此信很可能是由中華郵政經海軍郵袋送遞。於到達時蓋銷。..... **Start Price HK\$1,000**



- 9262 1900 (Mar 5) Imperial 1st postal card from a soldier of the II Company, III Seebataillon at Kiaochow to Germany**, uprated by German ovpt. "China" 5pf, CIP 1c and 2c, former tied by Tsingtau German PO (Mar 6) cds, latter tied by oval Kiaochow PO cds, along with Germany arrival (Apr 15). In early 1900, a detachment from III Seebataillon, Tsingtau was sent to protect the newly built Kiaochow Tsinan Railway.
- 1900年3月5日清一次片自德國海軍第三營第二連的士兵寄德國，加貼德國票斜蓋 "China" 5芬尼、蟠龍1分及2分票各一枚，分別銷青島德國客郵局（3月6日）日戳及銷橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳，旁蓋德國（4月15日）到達戳。在1900年初，一枝第三營的部隊自青島被派往保護新落成之膠濟鐵路。
- **Start Price HK\$1,500**



- 9263 1900 (Oct to Nov) a group of 3 picture postcards from a soldier of the Kaumi Detachment of the III Seebataillon at Kiaochow to Germany,**
 all bearing Kiachow German PO cds, along with Germany arrival. In Sep 1900, several hundreds of local people in Kaumi attempted to stop the construction of railway at Nanliu. German troops arrived and opened fire at the local people. Boxers stroke back and led to casualty of 50 German soldiers.
 1900年10至11月一組三枚風景明信片由德軍海軍第三營高密分隊士兵自膠州寄德國，均鈐膠州德國客郵局日戳，旁蓋德國到達戳。在1900年9月，數百高密民眾在南流阻建鐵路。德軍抵達現場並開火。義和團反擊並導致50名德軍傷亡。..... **Start Price HK\$1,500**



- 9264** 1901 (Feb 26) red band cover from Shanghai to Kaomi, f.w. CIP 1c pair, tied by Shanghai bisected bilingual cds. On reverse with oval Kiao Chow PO arrival cds. in blue (Mar 7). Early mail to Kaomi after Kaomi incident in Sep 1900.
 1901年2月26日中式紅條封自上海寄高密，貼蟠龍1分票雙連，銷上海半切漢英日戳。背面蓋有紫色橢圓形膠州郵政局日戳。此件為1900年9月高密事件後的寄高密早期郵件。 Start Price **HK\$800**



- 9265** 1902 (Sep 19) Japanese 1-1/2s stationery card from a soldier of the 1st Infantry Battalion in Peking to the 2nd Infantry Company at Chinwangtao, tied by Peking Japanese PO cds., along with Shanhaikwan Japanese IJO (19 Sep) transit and Chinwangtao German PO arrival (19 Sep) cds. Example reflecting the terms of the Boxer Protocol 1901 that foreign forces could station in Peking Legation Quarter as well as the area between Peking and Shanhaikwan.
 1902年9月19日日本1錢5厘郵資片，由步兵大隊第一中隊之士兵自北京寄秦皇島步兵第二中隊，銷北京日本客郵局日戳，旁蓋山海關日本客郵局（9月19日）中轉戳及秦皇島德國客郵局（9月19日）到達戳。反映了1901年《辛丑和約》中外國可派兵駐紮于北京使館區以及北京至山海關一帶的條款。 Start Price **HK\$800**



9266 1900-01 a group of 3 Tonkin and Kouang-Tchéou-Wan Expeditionary Corps covers to France, showcasing “ Marine Francaise, Service a la Mer ” seal, Tonkin transit and France arrival. Kouang-Tchéou-Wan was leased to France in 1899.

1900至01年一組3枚法國東京及廣州灣遠征軍封，寄法國，鈐海軍陸戰隊軍團章、印支東京中轉戳及法國到達戳。廣州灣於1899年成為法國租界。

Start Price HK\$1,000

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9267 1904-06 a group of 8 Russo-Japanese War postcards, all bearing Russian issues or sent by Russian military post offices.

1904-06年一組8枚日俄戰爭時期實寄明信片，均貼俄郵或使用俄國軍郵局。..... Start Price HK\$1,500



- 9268 1904 and 07 two picture postcards from British Field PO in Tibet to India and England**, both f.w. Indian issues, along with FPO No. 28 and No. 81 cds in Tibet. After the Treaty of Lhasa, British forces retreated from Lhasa on 23 Sep 1904. Chumbi Valley was under British control. 1904及07年兩件圖片明信片，自西藏英軍軍郵局寄印度及英國，均貼英屬印度票，鈐英軍28號及81號軍郵局日戳。在《拉薩條約》生效後，英軍於1904年9月23日撤出拉薩，而春丕河谷亦受英國控制。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**



- 9269 1907-09 a group of 3 Tibet Gyantse incoming and outgoing covers**, bearing Indian stamps or using Indian postal covers. Using the Gyantse-Siliguli postal route. Gyantse post office was opened after the Sino-British Tibet-India treaty. 1907-09年一組3枚西藏甘孜寄出和寄入實寄封，均貼印度郵票或使用印度郵資封，使用甘孜-西里古尼郵路。西藏甘孜在1907年中英藏印條約後開局。 **Start Price HK\$1,200**

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一口通商Canton System，是中國自1757年至1842年簽訂《南京條約》之前，清朝規定西洋商人只可以在廣東（指廣州）通商的政策，但中國商民不受此令限制。

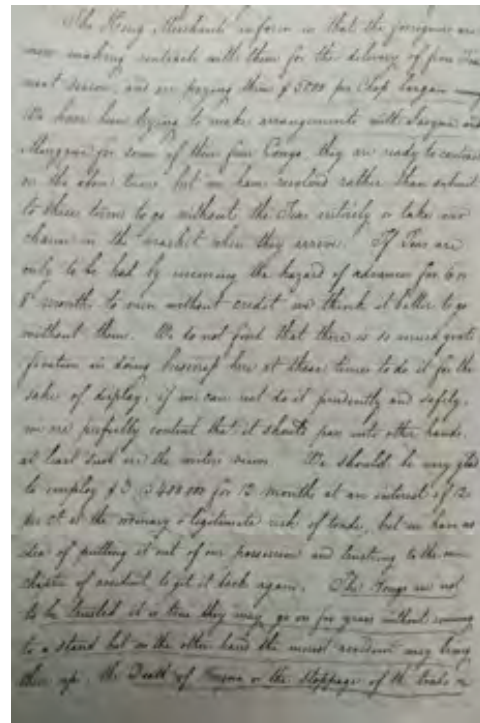
清初，為了削弱、消滅鄭成功等抗清力量，一度實行海禁。康熙二十二年（1683年），清軍平定台灣。康熙二十三年（1684年），清朝正式開海。

乾隆二十二年（1757年），爆發了洪任輝事件，乾隆帝以海防重地規範外商活動為理由，諭令西洋商人只可以在廣東通商，是謂「一口通商」。

廣州十三行（英語：Thirteen Factories或Thirteen Hong of Canton），又稱廣東十三行、十三洋行，是指清朝沿用明朝之習慣稱呼廣州對外貿易特區內的十三家洋行商人。

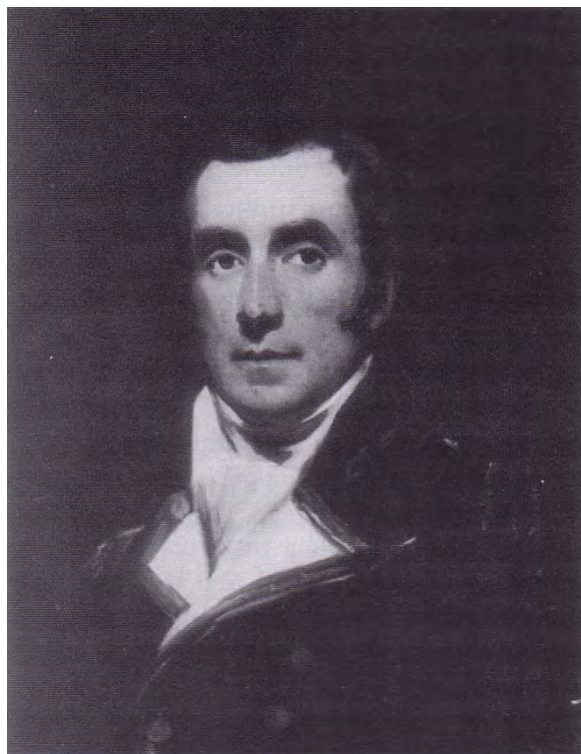
廣東十三行只是形容最興盛的十三家。十三行以同文行、廣利行、怡和行、義成行最為著名，其貿易對象包括外洋、本港和海南三部分內容。

最著名的是廣東南海縣富商伍秉鑒經營的怡和行，伍秉鑒家族則坐擁2600萬銀元，是當年的世界十大首富之一。在鴉片戰爭後，道光二十三年伍秉鑒曾獨自承擔《南京條約》中外債300萬銀元中的100萬。隨着《南京條約》簽訂後的五口通商，道光二十三年七月初一（1843年7月27日）允許英國商人在各口岸任意與華商交易，廣東喪失了在外貿方面的優勢，廣東十三行的輝煌時代也隨之結束。



1838 William Wetmore entire Letter from Canton to his uncle Saemaetul Wetmore in London (10.12).

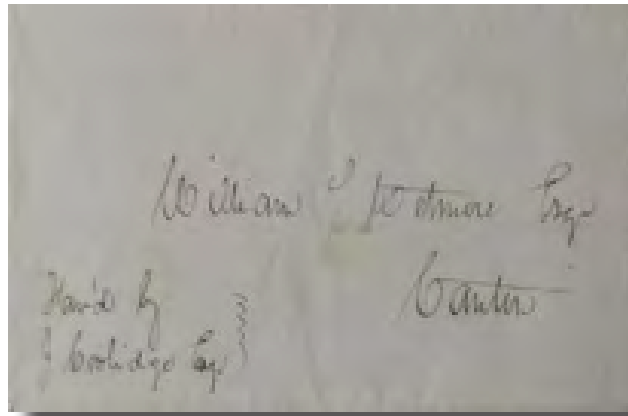
Content mention about... Hong merchant not to be trusted... The death of Hougun (浩官-伍秉鑒) or the stoppage of The trade... reflected the relationship between Merchants during Canton system period.



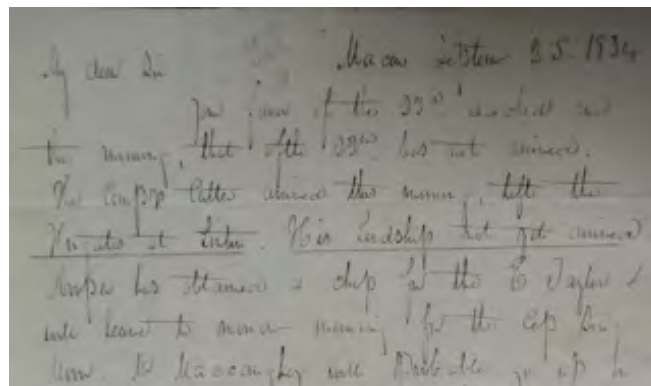
Lord Napier

He arrived at Macau on 15 July 1834 on board the East India Company frigate *Andromanche*, and reached Canton ten days later, with the mission of expanding British trade into inner China. Lacking the necessary diplomatic and commercial experience, he was not successful in achieving the objective.

Having failed to secure a meeting with Lu Kun, the Governor-general of the Liangguang, because of Napier's rigid demands contravening longstanding protocols, Napier's frustration led to his favoring a military intervention as personal retribution. He sent the frigates *Andromache* and *Imogene* to Whampoa on 11 September, defying an edict issued by Lu Kun, in a 'casualty-less' skirmish of cannon fire as the British warships breached defences at the Bocca Tigris. After a prolonged stalemate, Lord Napier, sapped by typhus, was forced to retire to Macau in September 1834, where he died of the fever on 11 October.



1834 Entire Letter from agency in Macau (25.9) to William Wetmore in Canton



Napier's Lordship pending to arrive Macau, one of the accompanied figate arrived (after breaching The defence at Bocca Tigris).

East India Trading Co and China

The East India Company (EIC) was a British, joint-stock company founded in 1600. It was formed to trade in the Indian Ocean region, initially with the East Indies and later with East Asia. The company seized control of large parts of the Indian subcontinent, colonised parts of Southeast Asia and Hong Kong. At its peak, the company was the largest corporation in the world.

By 1713 the company had secured access to Canton, although it attempted trade at other ports until 1757 when the Chinese restricted all foreign trade to Canton. The company conducted its trade under a structure known as the Council of China. In 1770 the company decided to form a permanent council. Merchants were to remain for one year in Canton, where the company had been given permission to establish a permanent factory, or trading station, in 1762.

East India Company Act 1773

High Governor, with management over the whole of British India. Appointed by a committee of four ordered by the royal family. The Governor and the Council of Four have all legislative powers. The company is allowed to continue to maintain its de facto trade monopoly.

In 1813 the company was stripped of its trade monopoly with India and in 1833 the China trade was opened to all. Trade between Britain and China became a matter of interstate relations. These quickly soured resulting in the Opium War of 1839–42, the Treaty of Nanjing, and the forced opening of China.



George Eden, 1st Earl of Auckland

In 1836 Lord Auckland was appointed of Governor-General of India. After successful early operations in Afghanistan he was created Baron Eden, of Norwood in the County of Surrey, and Earl of Auckland.



1839 Entire cover from Lord Auckland in Calcutta (29.4) to EIC agency in Canton China carried by EIC Lordship 'Auckland'.

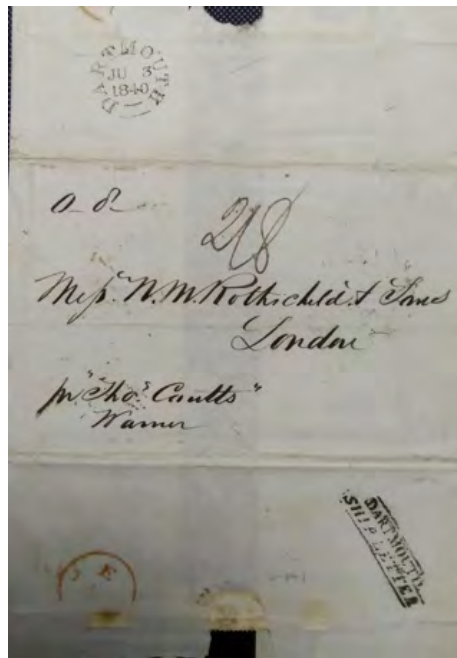
First Opium War and The opening of Hong Kong

First Battle of Chuenpi

In late October 1839 the merchant ship Thomas Coutts arrived in China and sailed to Canton. Thomas Coutts's Quaker owners refused on religious grounds to deal in opium, a fact that the Chinese authorities were aware of. The ship's captain, Warner, believed Elliot had exceeded his legal authority by banning the signing of the "no opium trade" bond, and negotiated with the governor of Canton. Warner hoped that all British ships not carrying opium could negotiate to legally unload their goods at Chuenpi, an island near Humen.

To prevent other British ships from following Thomas Coutts's precedent, Elliot ordered a blockade of British shipping in the Pearl River. Fighting began on 3 November 1839, when a second British ship, Royal Saxon, attempted to sail to Canton. The British Royal Navy ships HMS Volage and HMS Hyacinth fired warning shots at Royal Saxon. In response to this commotion, a fleet of Chinese war junks under the command of Guan Tianpei sailed out to protect Royal Saxon.

The ensuing First Battle of Chuenpi resulted in the destruction of 4 Chinese war junks and the withdrawal of both fleets. The Qing navy's official report on the Battle of Chuenpi claimed that the navy had protected the British merchant vessel and reported a great victory for the day. In reality, the Chinese had been out-classed by the British vessels and several Chinese ships were disabled. Elliot reported that his squadron was protecting the 29 British ships in Chuenpi, and began to prepare for the Qing reprisal. Fearing that the Chinese would reject any contacts with the British and eventually attack with fire rafts, he ordered all ships to leave Chuenpi and head for Toogku Bay, 20 miles (30 km) from Macau, hoping that offshore anchorages would be out of range of Lin. Elliot asked Adrião Acácio da Silveira Pinto, the Portuguese governor of Macau, to let British ships load and unload their goods there in exchange for paying rents and any duties. The governor refused for fear that the Chinese would discontinue supplying food and other necessities to Macau, and on 14 January 1840 the Daoguang Emperor asked all foreign merchants in China to halt material assistance to the British.



1840 Entire cover carried by Ship Thomas Coutts Canton (.) to London Via Dartmouth (3.6).

Remark:

British Merchant had relocated to Hong Kong after Elliot's Blockade of Bocca Tigris.

Early Mail after lifting of blockade.

Early Hong Kong Mail before British occupation.



1839 (12.11) Entire Letter from Hong Kong to London (24.4) Via Liverpool.

Remark:

Content described scene of First Battle of Chuepi (4.11)

The occupation of Hong Kong

In 1841, Elliot negotiated with Lin's successor, Qishan, in the Convention of Chuenpi during the First Opium War. On 20 January, Elliot announced "the conclusion of preliminary arrangements", which included the cession of the barren Hong Kong Island and its harbour to the British Crown.

British rule began with the occupation of the island on 26 January. The Commodore Gordon Bremer, commander-in-chief of British forces in China, took formal possession of the island at Possession Point, where the Union Jack was raised under a fire of joy from the marines and a royal salute from the warships. Hong Kong Island was ceded in the Treaty of Nanking on 29 August 1842 and established as a Crown colony.



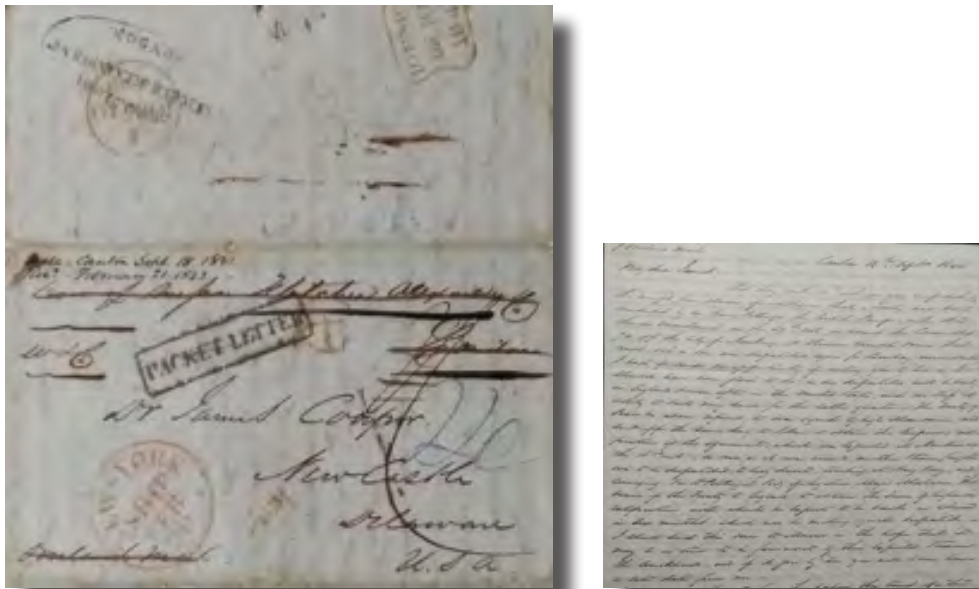
1841 Entire Letter Sent from Early occupied Hong Kong to England Via India

南京條約 Treaty of Nanking

1842年8月4日，大英軍艦駛抵江寧府下關江面，清政府代表在靜海寺與大英政府議約，雙方共在寺內談判約4次。

8月29日（道光二十二年七月二十四日），清廷代表欽差大臣耆英、伊里布和大英代表砵甸乍在英軍旗艦汗華麗號上正式簽訂《南京條約》。

1. 大清和大英停戰並締結永久和平及對等關係。
2. 清政府向英方開放五口通商，即沿海的廣州、福州、廈門、寧波、上海五處港口。
3. 清政府將永久割讓香港島予大英治理。
4. 清政府向大英共賠償二千一百萬銀圓[9]，同時廢除須經公行進行貿易的制度。
5. 兩國各自釋放對方軍民。
6. 英軍撤出江寧、定海軍政府等處江面和島嶼。
7. 兩國共同訂立進出口關稅。



1842 (18.9) Entire Letter from Canton to US America via GB and New York (21.2).

Remark: Content describe the surprise in Macau and gave the detail of Treaty of Nanking.

This Letter carried by Ship Auckland of EIC at Hong Kong. According to study of Lee Scamp the Ship had Major Malcolm on board and carried the peace treaty to England.

Reference from Lee Scamp :

[illegible]

Early Mail from Hong Kong after Treaty of Nanking



1842 (1.11) Entire Letter from Captain Henry W. Bruce of HMS Agincourt at Hong Kong to Ireland (8.5) via Calcutta (7.1) and London (6.5).

An Early Letter from Hong Kong after Treaty of Nanking, content mention the arrival of Sir Henry Pottinger to Hong Kong.

黃埔條約

《黃埔條約》（Treaty of Whampoa）是在1844年（道光二十四年）10月24日清朝與法國在廣州黃埔簽訂的不平等條約。

鴉片戰爭結束後，法國看到英國通過《南京條約》、《虎門條約》在中國攫取了一系列特權，便起而效尤。

1844年（道光二十四年）8月14日，法國公使拉萼尼來到澳門，並開來8艘兵船，以顯示其武力。

10月1日起，拉萼尼與清朝欽差大臣、兩廣總督耆英在澳門舉行會談，拉萼尼在研究了中英、中美條約的基礎上，採取恫嚇和訛詐等手段提出援引英、美先例訂立條約的要求。

10月24日，受脅迫的清欽差大臣耆英和法國公使拉萼尼分別代表中法兩國政府在廣州黃埔的一艘法國兵船「阿吉默特」號上簽訂了中法《五口貿易章程：海關稅則》。因該條約在黃埔簽訂，亦稱《黃埔條約》。

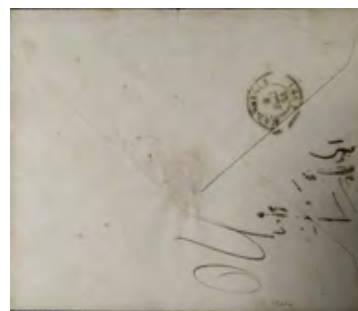


1844 Incoming cover Lyon France (8.12) to in Canton Via Marseilles (9.12) and Bombay (12.3).

Remark:

“ To attachment of Extraordinary mission ” during Treaty of Whampoo.

Member in One of The 8 War ship came to China



1845 Entire cover Canton (30.3) to France (1.6) via Bombay forwarder ad Marseilles (1.6).

Remark:

Early Letter from Canton to France after Treaty of Whampoo

上海開埠

1843年11月8日晚間，英國駐上海首任領事巴富爾爵士一行乘坐麥杜薩號抵達上海，正式執行《南京條約》及其附加條款。

11月17日，上海正式開埠。而英國領事館方面，英方要求於縣城內設立，而中方認為上海縣城內已過度擁擠，建議英方在城外設館。

1845年11月29日第一次土地章程（也稱「地皮章程」）出台這份土地章程被視為上海租界存在和運作的依據法理，由上海道台和英國駐滬領事共同商定，其要旨在於華洋隔離居住的政策，並定出了英國人居住地的範圍。

1849年4月6日法租界成立。

1853年9月7日小刀會佔領上海縣城燒毀了上海縣衙和海關等處，殺了上海知縣，囚禁了上海道台。

1860年8月17日太平天國起義軍首次攻打上海。

1862年1月11日太平天國起義軍第二次攻打上海。

1862年5月1日上海法租界公董局成立為了保全上海法租界的獨立性，法國駐滬領事愛棠宣佈法租界退出工部局，代之以上海法租界公董局。



1845 Entire cover Shanghai (17.9) to London (22.11)

Remark:

Early commerical cover from Shanghai before establishment of concession



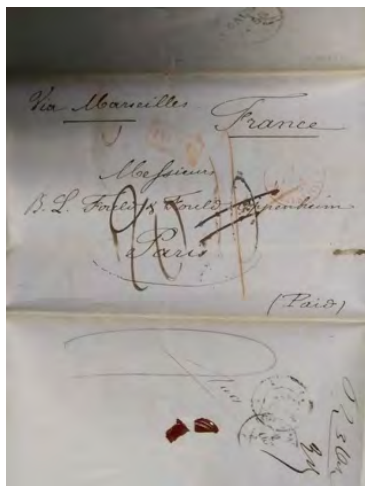
1846 Entire Letter Shanghai (.) to England (22.5) Via Hong Kong (27.3)

Remark: Mail from concession after 第一次土地章程



1854 Entire cover Shanghai to France Via Hong Kong (5.8) and Marseilles (30.9)

Remark: Early letter from Shanghai to France after Treaty of Whampoo (1844).



1856 Entire Letter Shanghai (23.7) to France (2.10) Via Hong Kong (5.8) and Marseilles (1.10)

Remark: Early recorded Mail from Shanghai French Concession

第二次鴉片戰爭

又稱英法聯軍之役，是西元1856年至1860年9月22日英國與法國因為清朝未有履行之前南京條約中的承諾，在亞羅號事件及西林教案為導火線下，組織英法聯軍入侵大清的戰爭。結果兩國於1858年簽訂《天津條約》，英國得派遣外交代表到中國，戰事暫告平息。香港首任布政司布魯司爵士，他奉命前往北京呈遞國書，但途經大沽突遭炮轟，於是1859年至1860年間，戰火再起；英軍擬保留九龍半島駐防，經英國駐廣州領事白加士爵士與兩廣總督交涉後，獲得九龍半島南端（北至界限街）連同昂船洲之租借權。英法使團在試圖前往北京確認批准天津條約時，在與清政府官員談判期間被僧格林沁將軍所率部隊抓捕，多人受到酷刑，甚至被凌遲處死，導致英法聯軍隨後報復，攻陷北京並火燒圓明園。

第一次英法聯軍

1856年10月23日，英國海軍上將邁可爾·西摩爾率領3艘英艦穿越虎門，24日英國軍艦轟擊廣東南郊鳳凰崗砲台。25日英軍連連攻陷海珠砲台以及商館一帶，直逼廣州城。

1857年9月英法聯軍抵達廣東洋面。12月12日，英、法公使額爾金、葛羅分別對葉名琛發出最後通牒，要求入城、修約和賠款。15日，英法數十艘艦船集結於珠江主航道上，炮擊廣州城。20日，聯軍艦隊進泊廣州城五仙門外的珠江水面。27日晚，聯軍工兵連、爆破連佔領二沙尾。28日英法聯軍攻擊廣州，次日攻入廣州城內，清軍與聯軍巷戰。30日，廣州為英法聯軍佔領。

1858年4月，英法軍艦抵達大沽口（天津市濱海新區）。5月20日聯軍以6艘砲艇掩護陸戰隊近千人向砲台側面登陸，南北砲台陸續被聯軍攻佔。5月26日聯軍沿河到達天津城。

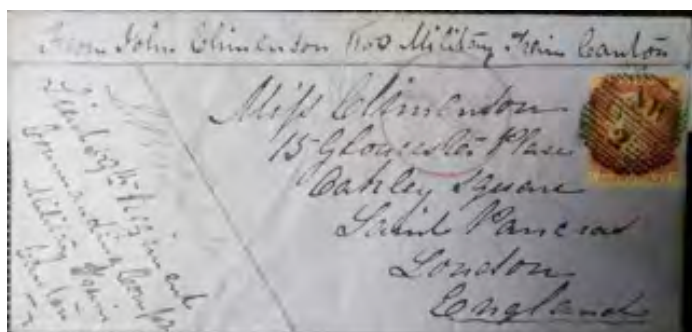
清廷分別於6月13日和6月18日簽訂了《中俄天津條約》和《中美天津條約》。在中俄《天津條約》簽訂以前半個月，黑龍江將軍奕山在沙俄武力威脅下，與東西伯利亞總督穆拉維約夫簽訂了《中俄璦琿條約》。6月26日和6月27日，清朝與英法兩國分別簽訂了《中英天津條約》和《中法天津條約》。



1857 (12.6) Incoming cover Ramscate GB to H.M.S Niger in Hong Kong Via Marseilles.
It carried in Navy mailbag and transported to Fatshan Creek from Hong Kong.

Remark:

HMS Niger involved in Battle of Fatshan Creek in June 1856. It stayed in Canton River system.



1858 (Jan) Entire cover from 9th Regiment in Canton to London (26.3) Via Hong Kong (29.1).

Remark:

It's the earliest recorded packet from Canton after the Allied Force capture Canton in 30th Dec 1857.

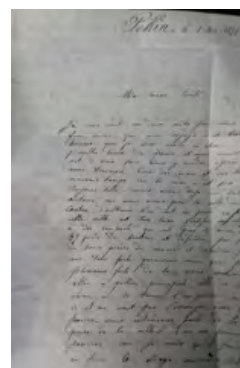




1858 (23.2) Incoming cover from Aberdeen, GB to Surgeon in 65th Regiment of Foot in Calcutta (18.4) Via Marseilles. Mail redirect to Canton China via Hong Kong (2.6).

Remark:

Reinforcement sent from India after Capture of Canton. And Allied Force approached Northern China



1858 (1.5) Entire Letter Pekin (Northern China) to France Via Marseilles (24.7)

Remark:

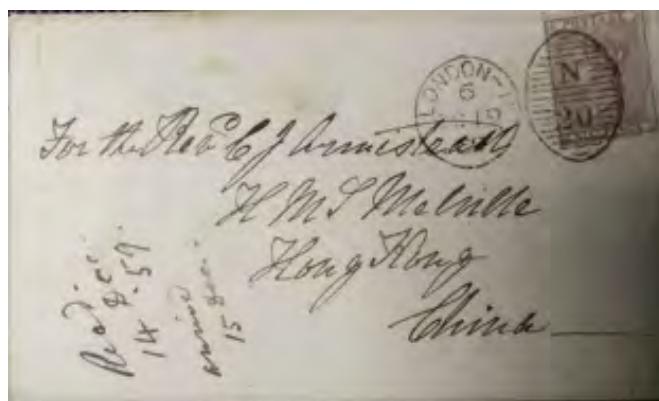
Allied Force arrived Taku in April and Battle begin after 26th Mai 1858.

This Mail is One of The earliest recorded Foreign mail originated from Northern China

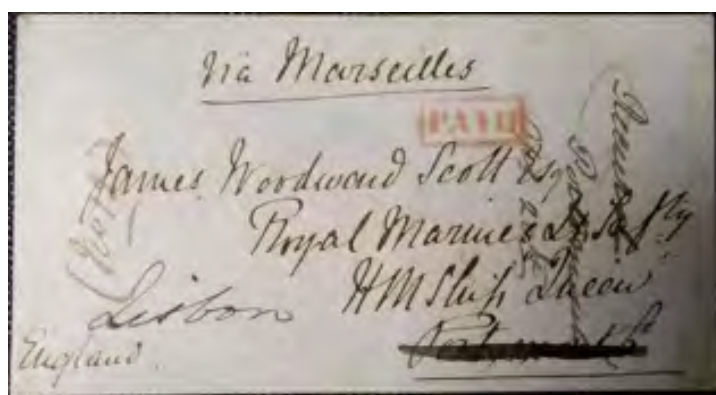
1859年6月20日，英、法、美三國公使到達大沽口外，新任英國駐華公使卜魯斯（Frederick Bruce）和法國駐華公使布爾布隆（Alphonse de Bourboulon），奉命進京換約。在途經大沽炮口之時，遭到了清軍的大炮開火攻擊。1859年6月25日，英法聯軍發兵進攻大沽口，經過一晝夜激戰，聯軍遭到慘敗，陸續離開大沽口，向南撤退到杭州灣。

11月，英、法兩國政府分別再次組成一支新的遠征軍，開往中國。

1860年，克靈頓中將從印度加爾各答到香港新任陸軍司令，3月18日指揮英軍第44團特遣隊強佔尖沙嘴一帶，5月19日撤離九龍半島。



1859 (19.10) Incoming Mail to HMS Melville (Hospital Ship) in Hong Kong (14.12)



1860 (15.2) Cover from Hong Kong to James Woodward Scott correspondent of Royal Marine Light Infantry in England (26.3)

Remark:

Allied Force assembly in Hong Kong before Northern China Expedition in Spring 1860.



1859 (5.12) Cover to Lieutnant in Ship USS Hartford in Hong Kong (11.2) Via New York (7.12) and London (20.12).

Remark:

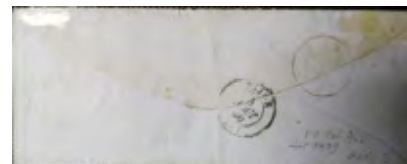
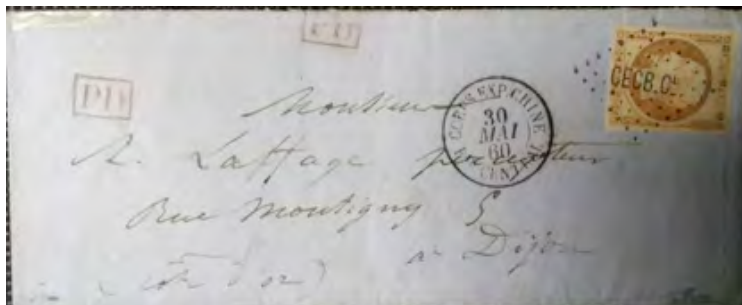
American Minister John Elliott Ward arrived Peking In 27th July 1859 for affairs involving rectification of Treaty of Tientsin. He Exchange The treaties in 16th Aug 1859 with Imperial China Officier at Petang. Then Ward returned to Hong Kong.

USS Hartford

In November 1859, she embarked the American Minister, John Elliott Ward, at Hong Kong and carried him to Canton, Manila, Swatow, Shanghai, and other Far Eastern ports to settle American claims and to arrange for favorable consideration of the Nation's interests.

1860年春，格蘭特、孟托班分別率英、法艦隊駛達上海集結，隨後即開始第三次北上。

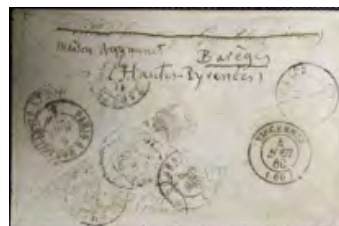
4月21日，聯軍佔領定海舟山。



1860 (30.5) Cover from Shanghai to France (4.8) Via Marseilles.

Remark:

The Allied Force assembly was located at Chusan in May 1860.



1860 (30.5) Cover from Shanghai to France (6.8) Via Marseilles (6.8).

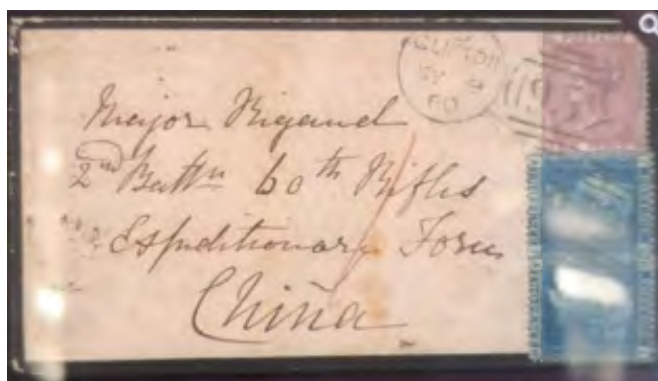
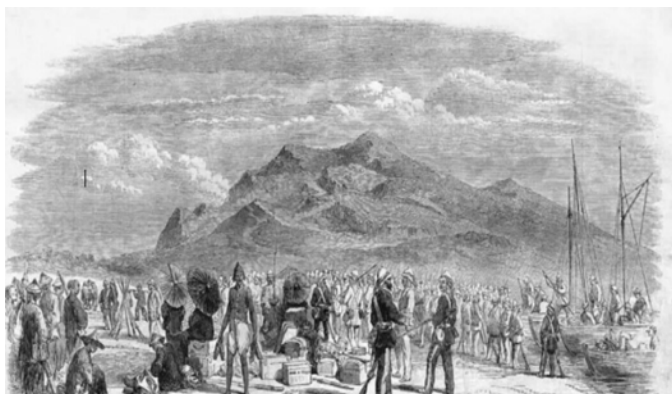
Remark:

The Allied Force assembly was located at Chusan in May 1860.

These Two prepaid cover sent via the Bau Central in Shanghai which began its operation from 30 May 1860 to Feb 1861.

These was the earliest recorded adhesive usage examples in China (excluded British Hong Kong) with cancellation from military office within China water.

5月27日，英軍佔領大連。



1860 (9.5) Incoming cover from Clifton GB to Major Rigaud of The 2 nd Battalion 60th Rifles of China Expedition Force via London and Hong Kong (21.6)



1860 (25.5) cover from Clifton GB to Lieut. Gifford of Maine Light Infantry of China Expeditionary Force via Marseilles.

Remark:

British Expedition Force were assembled in Tailienwan from 27th May to July 1860.

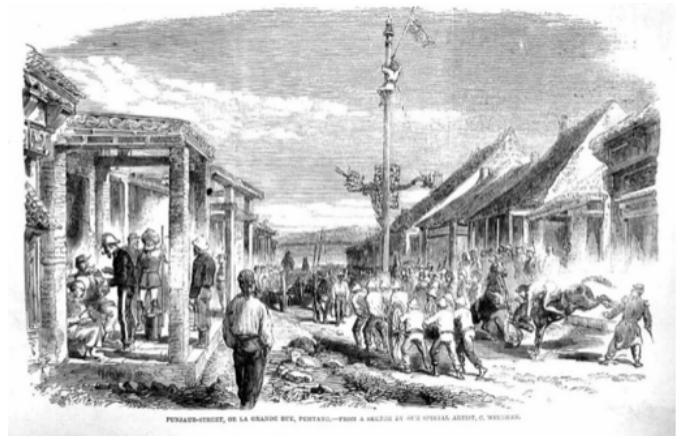
Likely to be earliest Foreign Mail to Liaodong Peninsula.

6月8日，法軍佔領煙臺，封鎖渤海灣。

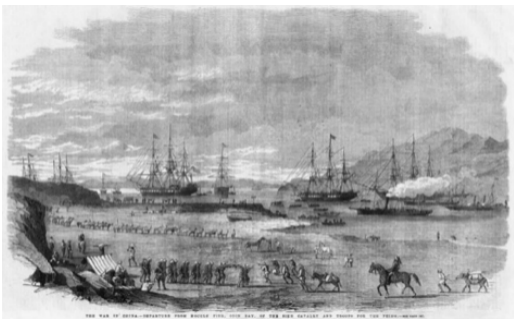


7月19日，聯軍完成攻擊大沽口最後作戰準備。

7月26日，英、法艦隊於渤海灣會齊後，向北塘方向開進。



7月29日，英法援軍大舉來襲，自北塘登陸，迂迴攻擊大沽口炮台。在大沽口擊敗清軍後，北上佔領天津。



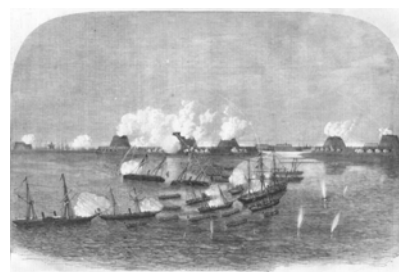


1860 (July) Mourning cover from Gulf of Petchilli (Petang.) to England (Sep). Mail carried by P&O packet.

Remark:

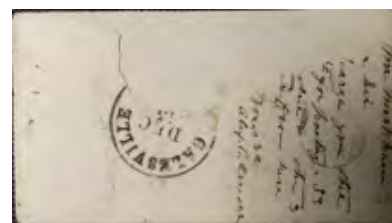
Rare Mail Sent after Allied Force Take over Petang and Taku Fort in 26th July 1860.

China mail with adhesive cancelled by P&O cancellation are elusive.



9月10日，聯軍先頭部隊三千餘人，自天津向通州方向前進。雙方在通州進行會談，由於雙方爭執不下，談判於17日徹底破裂。

39人英法外交官員被抓捕，其中大多數人遭到酷刑，甚至被凌遲，最後半數死亡。



1860 (Sep) John Markham correspondent cover from Northern China to Wisconsin USA (13.12) via Hong Kong (25.9) and Chicago (8.12).

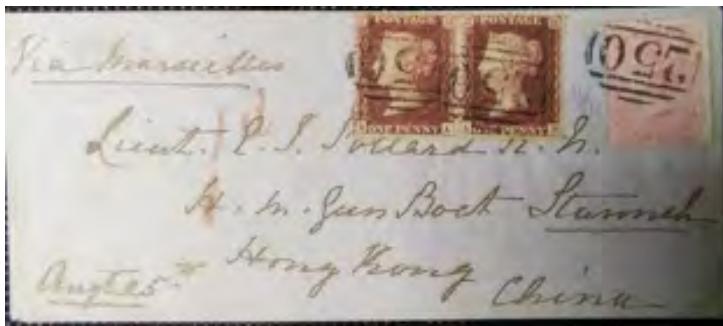
Remark:

From Albert Hasting Markham in Royal Navy. The mail probably send in Mid September after Allied Force reach Tungchow



1860 (8.8) Incoming cover from France to Captain on board France frigate Renommée in Hong Kong via Marseilles (8.8).

Remark: RN Renommée was stationed at Tungchow at September 1860.



1860 (25.8) Incoming mail from Devonport GB to Lieutnant on board HMS Stauch in China Water via London (27.8).

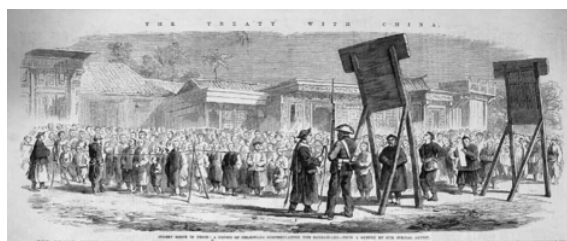
Remark:

HMS Stauch sailed along Peiho to Tungchow during Allied Force approach Peking. When the Mail arrived China. The ship probably stationed at Tungchow.



1860 (5.11) Cover from Transport section of Francais Marine in Peiho to Paris (26.12) via Bau Central in Shanghai and Marseilles (26.12).

9月18日，聯軍先頭部隊與清軍在張家灣交戰，清軍敗退至八里橋決戰。

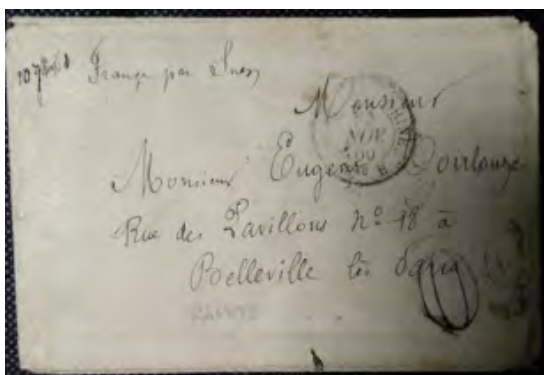


9月30日，英法聯軍兵臨北京城下，在城外安營紮寨。

10月13日，北京打開城門，向聯軍投降。

而第八代額爾金伯爵詹姆斯·布魯斯得知之前被清軍擄去的英國外交人員被清軍虐待至死後，下令英軍焚毀圓明園作為報復。

1860年10月28日，咸豐帝批准《北京條約》。



1860 (23.11) Cover from Sargent of 101 infantry France Force in Peking via Bau B in Tientsin to Paris (26.1) via Marseilles (26.1).

Remark: It's the earliest recorded mail from Peking after Allied Force enter Peking.



英、法聯軍於12月9日先後將軍隊撤出北京，第二次鴉片戰爭正式結束。

南圻遠征Cochinchie Campaign

南圻遠征，指的是1858年至1862年期間法國與西班牙聯合攻佔越南阮朝下屬的南圻的戰爭。

19世紀40年代，越南天主教徒受到了明命帝和紹治帝的迫害和騷擾，誘發了法國人非官方性質的零星報復。這是法國於1858年在印度支那建立殖民地的原因。

1857年，越南嗣德帝處死了兩名西班牙天主教傳教士。這不是越南第一次或最後一次處死傳教士，此前法國政府忽略了這種挑釁。然而此時正處於第二次鴉片戰爭時期，嗣德帝不合時宜的行為引起了法國的注意。英法聯軍以懲治中國為名義出兵遠東，使得法國能夠糾集部隊干預越南事務。1857年11月，法國皇帝拿破崙三世授權夏爾·里戈·德·熱諾伊利海軍中將（Charles Rigault de Genouilly，越南史料稱之為「黎峨」）出兵遠征以懲治越南。1858年9月，法國、西班牙聯軍登陸土倫港（今峴港），佔領了這個城鎮。

1859年1月，讓烏伊利建議海軍部遠征交趾支那的西貢，因為這個地區是越南軍隊的產糧基地而且很有戰略意義。

1859年4月21日，若勒居伯里的小隊受到越南人要塞的突襲，損失慘重，此後被迫保持守勢。與此同時索爾費里諾戰役（第二次意大利獨立戰爭）爆發，大量法國軍隊開往意大利戰場對付奧地利帝國，法國政府被迫放棄了出兵遠東的計劃。

從1860年3月至1861年2月，他們不得不抵禦擁有相當大數量優勢的越南人的進攻。法國人意識到無法同時守住西貢和土倫港，因此在1860年3月撤離了土倫港，法國人就這樣不體面的結束了土倫港戰役。

雖然法軍撤離了土倫港，西貢的法西聯軍卻成功地度過了1860年。但聯軍規模不夠大，因此未能衝破越南人的包圍。直到1861年初法軍對中國的軍事行動結束之後僵局才被打破。沙內中將和帕熱少將從中國率軍返回西貢。沙內率領海軍70艘戰船、少將德·瓦蘇瓦涅（de Vassogne）率領陸軍3500人從中國北部來到了西貢。

沙內的艦隊是法國海軍在越南海域部署的最為強大的艦隊，其中包括沙內和帕熱最引以為傲的、以蒸汽為動力的兩艘旗艦：歐也妮皇后號（Impératrice Eugénie）和信息女神號（Renommée），以及輕巡洋艦Primauguet、Laplace、Du Chayla。

1861年2月24日至25日，法西聯軍在其和之戰中擊敗了由阮知方率領的越南包圍軍，成功突破了越南人的防線。

永隆繼美湫和邊和之後淪陷，使順化朝廷十分沮喪。1862年4月，嗣德帝表示希望達成和解。[15]

1862年5月，在順化舉行初次會談之後，法國巡洋艦弗爾賓號（Forbin）開往土倫港，欲越南全權代表談判。

簽訂了《第一次西貢條約》。條約規定：天主教在越南為合法宗教；傳教士可以在越南自由傳教；越南將邊和（今同奈省）、嘉定（今胡志明市）、定祥（今前江省）三省以及崑崙島割讓給法國；允許法國商船在湄公河流域自由航行和貿易；越南開闢土倫港（今峴港）、廣安港（位於今廣寧省）和巴喇港（位於紅河入海口）為通商口岸。

1864年，法國在交趾支那三省正式成立殖民機構——法屬交趾支那。



1861 (Feb) Cover from naval personel en route to Cochinchine after Second Opium War in China to Toulon France (15.3) via Marseilles (15.3).

Treaty of Peking 1860 - 《北京條約》，包括《中英北京條約》、《中法北京條約》、《中俄北京條約》，是1860年大清於英法聯軍攻占北京後在北京分別與大英帝國、法蘭西第二帝國、俄羅斯帝國各自簽訂的戰敗條約。

《中英北京條約》

大清割讓九龍予英國並納入英屬香港（正式稱為「九龍司」南部，即界限街以南連同昂船洲在內的地方）

清朝增開天津為商埠。

增加中英《天津條約》的賠款至1300萬兩。

允許西方傳教士到中國租買土地及興建教堂。

容許外國商人招聘華人出洋工作（實際上充當廉價勞工，又稱「苦力」）。

《中法北京條約》

清朝批准清法《天津條約》，賠款增為800萬兩

歸還從前沒收的天主教財產

中文條約第七款明定法國傳教士在各省租買田地及建造自便，但法文版無此條

清朝同意開放大連為商埠

The opening of Chefoo

Martin Morrison, the son of prominent missionary Robert Morrison, was responsible for opening the port of Tengchow-fu to British trade. He arrived on 28 February 1861. However, suspecting that he was in the wrong place, he moved to Chefoo where, on 18 March, he gave official notification of the establishment of the Tengchow-fu British Consulate.

The British merchants in Chefoo, led by T. T. Fergusson, one of the first to arrive.

An Imperial Maritime Customs office was opened in March 1863, and trade statistics started to become available.



1862 (25.8) Incoming missionary cover from Paris to Chefoo via Marsilles (26.8) and Hong Kong (5.10).

Remark: Early incoming mail to Chefoo.

Swatow

In view of the pervading hostility on the mainland to Europeans, Double Island was chosen as the site for the Custom House when Swatow was opened by Horatio Nelson Lay on 1 January 1860.

The sparkle of Swatow as a treaty port proved illusory. In 1860 Swatow was a small, dirty town on the northern banks of the Han River, which was fast-flowing and very muddy. The highest settled area was only two metres above the level of the river. From the town, the river bank stretched to the east for a kilometre or so, then curved north and back to a point directly opposite Double Island, making a large bay. It was at the head of this bay, in an area called Kialat (Jielu), that a small European community developed. An 1867 account refers to 'several handsome houses'. The customs establishment was at the south-western tip of the bay, adjacent to the Chinese town.

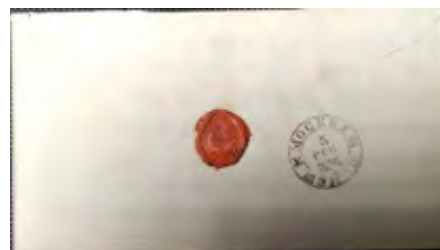
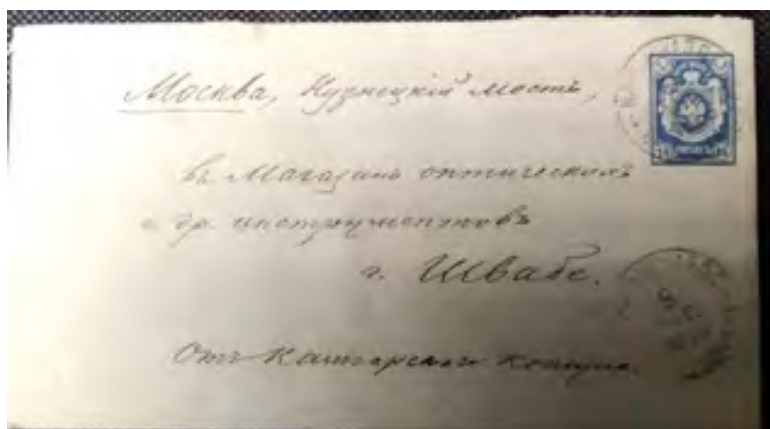


1864 (Sep) Swatow correspondant to Hamburg (27.10) via Hong Kong (7.9) and Marseilles (24.10).

《中俄北京條約》共15條，主要內容有：1.中俄東段邊界以黑龍江、烏蘇里江為界，黑龍江以北、烏蘇里江以東劃歸俄羅斯。原住這一地區的大清國人，仍准留住。2.中俄兩國未經劃定之西部疆界，今後應順山嶺的走向、大河的流向以及大清國現有常駐卡倫路線而行，即從沙賓達巴哈界牌起，經齋桑湖、特穆爾圖淖爾至浩罕一線為界。3.俄羅斯在伊犁、塔爾巴哈台、喀什噶爾設領事官，“遇有大小案件，領事官與地方官各辦各國之人，不可彼此妄拿、存留、查治”。4.東北新定邊界地區准許兩國之人隨便貿易。

喀什噶爾

《中俄北京條約》準許俄羅斯在喀什噶爾設領事官。在1864年（同治三年）同治新疆回亂時，阿古柏（Yakub Beg）以喀什噶爾為根據地，建立哲德沙爾汗國（Yettishar），哲德沙爾意為「七城」，指喀什噶爾、和闐、葉爾羌、揚吉沙赫（英語：Yangi Shahr）、阿克蘇、庫車與庫爾勒。清國為此發生海防與塞防之爭，最後決定在1872年派出左宗棠攻打阿古柏。1877年，哲德沙爾汗國被清軍所滅，喀什噶爾回到大清帝國治下。俄方於1882年在喀什噶爾設使館。

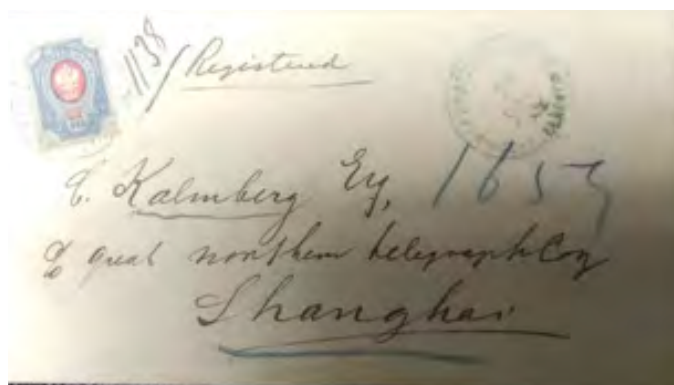


Please refer to cover in Southern Sinjiang lot no. ??? Vladivostok and Russia Amur Oblast after Treaty of Peking 1860



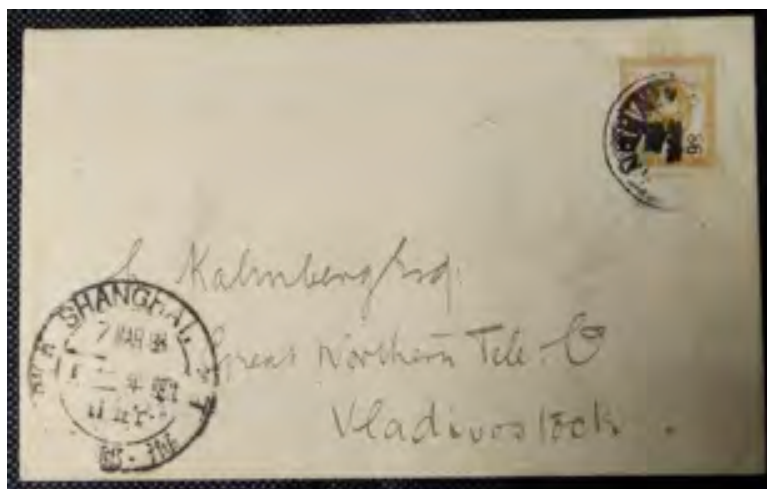
1882 (31.8) Russia Postal Stationery sent from SMS Elisabeth in Vladivostok to Germany via Moskau (18.9).

Remark: Earliest recorded Vladivostok item



1892 (28.9) Registered cover Vladivostok to Shanghai via Nagasaki

Remark: Earliest recorded mail example from Vladivostok to China



1898 (7.3) Cover from Shanghai to Vladivostok (14/27.3) via Nagasaki (14.3).

Remark: Earliest recorded cover from ICP to Russian Amur Oblast

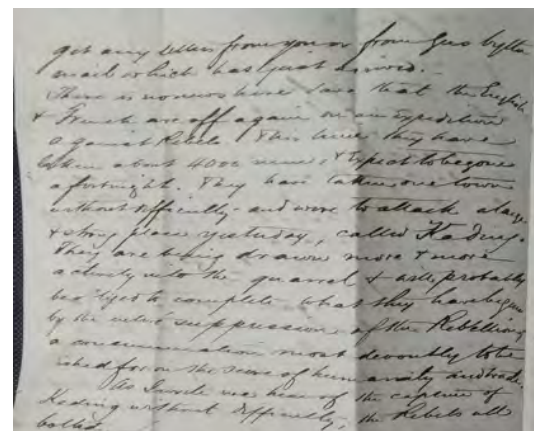
Nanking As Treaty port

In 1858 the French Treaty of Tientsin (Tianjin) gave treaty port status to Nanking, but it was not formally opened; the surrounding country was occupied by the Taiping armies, and since 1853 Nanking had been their capital. Establishing a foreign trading post was considered neither possible nor desirable. The rebels were defeated in 1864 with much loss of life. In an orgy of looting and terror, the incoming Hunan troops completed the destruction of the city and its people.

In 1899, as France tried to revive its dormant claim to a concession at Nanking, established a Custom House. After 40 years, Nanking formally assumed treaty port status.

The Battle of Shanghai (太平軍二攻上海)

The Battle of Shanghai (太平軍二攻上海) was a major engagement of the Taiping Rebellion that occurred from June 1861 to July 1862. British and French troops used modern artillery on a large scale for the first time in China.



1862 (May) Entire letter from Shanghai to USA (10.7) via Hong Kong (3.5)

Remark:

Content described the news English and French expedition against the rebels in Kading,
2nd Battle of Shanghai

大清海關（洋關）

太平天國佔領天京後，清朝政府實際無力控制上海海關。在此情況下，1854年，英國、法國和美國三國駐上海領事館聯合與蘇松太道（上海實際行政長官）吳建彰談判，決定由三國各派稅務司一人「協助」清朝政府徵集關稅。不久，這個委員會的職權擴充到了海關、航運甚至郵政管理方面。1859年，英國稅務司李泰國被清朝南洋通商大臣何桂清任命為總稅務司，成為了中國海關的最高領導。1861年，這個職位得到清朝中央政府的確認。1865年，總稅務司遷往北京台基廠。



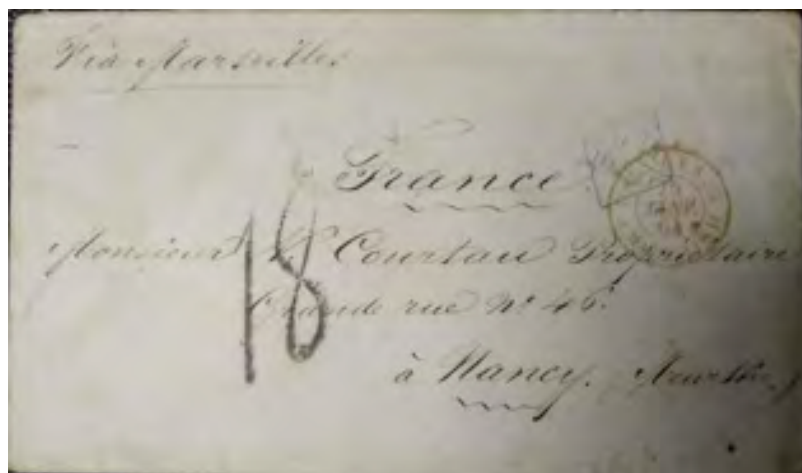
粵海關

自清政府在清康熙二十三年（1684年）將台灣納為版圖，解除海禁，允許與外國貿易往來，並分別在廣東、福建、浙江和江蘇四個對外口岸設粵海關、閩海關、浙海關、江海關四大海關。粵海關於1685年成立，官署設在省城（廣州）天字碼頭，在黃埔村（黃埔洲）設黃埔掛號口和稅。關部行台則設在澳門關前街和關後街之間的地段。

據《粵海關志》與《黃埔掛號口圖》記載，在黃埔口設有黃埔稅館、夷務所、買辦館和永靖營等機構。清政府當時規定：「凡載洋貨入口之外國商船，不得沿江停泊，必須下錨於黃埔。」故粵海關建立後，進廣州貿易的外國商船基本都是經黃埔古港進出。

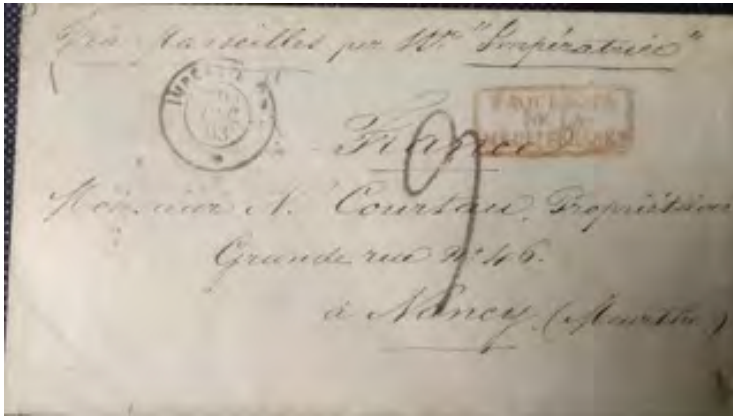
粵海關澳門關部行台設立後，澳門通往廣州的對外貿易運輸從陸路改為水路。為鼓勵外國商船來華進行貿易，粵海關監督赴澳門巡視時，還會親自上船丈量船舶，按地方政府的優惠政策減收貨稅。1849年，澳門總督亞馬留實行擴張殖民政策，拆毀香山縣丞衙署，更率兵推倒懸掛在澳門關部行台前的中國旗桿、遣走海關官員，將關部行台封閉。澳門海關官員被迫遷離，經兩廣總督與行台官員基溥相計，關部行台改設於廣州黃埔辦公。

19世紀下半葉的兩次鴉片戰爭後，廣州被英法聯軍佔領，粵海關開始逐漸由西人主導。時沙面島屬於租界，為方便外籍人士辦理公務，就在六二三路附近興建了一棟共兩層樓的粵海關稅務司公署。然而，大樓在經歷數次重修後最終被大火燒掉，後來就決定在附近興建辦公地點，也就是如今的「大鐘樓」。咸豐十年（1860年）粵海關稅務司在現關址正式建立公署（外界稱「洋關」）。



1863 (Dec) Cover from Custom Canton to Nancy France (27.1) via Hong Kong (25.12) and Marseilles (25.1) with 1F 62 accountancy making applied at Hong Kong

Remark: Very early cover from Imperial Maritime Custom in China well before Custom Post service.

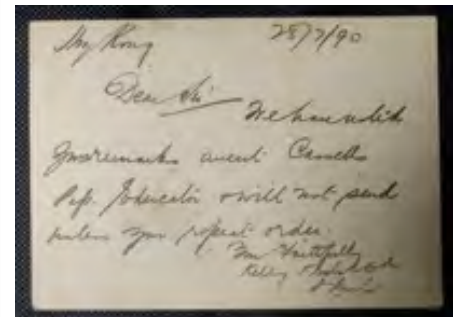
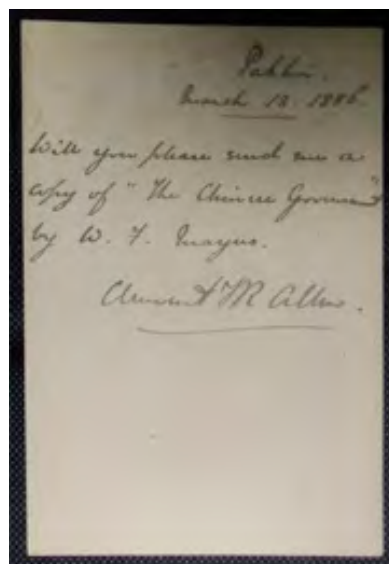


1863 (Dec) Cover from Custom Canton to Nancy France (3.2) via Messageries Maritime paquebot “ Imperatrice ” in Hong Kong (26.12) and Paris (3.2). “ Paquebot de la Meditterrian ” cachet applied I transit.

Remark: MM paqueot ship marking is rare in China mail.

Pakhoi was one of the four treaty ports created by the 1876 Chefoo Agreement. Its opening was sought for many years by Daniel Robertson, a former East India Company man and now a veteran of 33 years with the British consular service in China.

For fear there would be insufficient interest to make it pay. The bluff had plenty of space, and so these marooned expatriates consoled themselves with well-built villas and spacious gardens. Of course, today all this land has been built upon and even the bluff itself has disappeared.



由北圻遠征至中法戰爭

The Tonkin Expeditionary Corps

(French: corps expéditionnaire du Tonkin) was an important French military command based in northern Vietnam (Tonkin) from June 1883 to April 1886. The expeditionary corps fought the Tonkin Campaign (1883–86).

The expeditionary corps was established in June 1883 in the wake of Henri Rivière's defeat and death at the Battle of Paper Bridge, to entrench the French protectorate in Tonkin.

Upon the arrival of substantial French reinforcements in Tonkin in November and December 1883, the French government placed Admiral Amédée Courbet, the commander of the Tonkin Coasts naval division, in command of the expeditionary corps. Courbet commanded the expeditionary corps during the Sơn Tây Campaign (December 1883).

On 18 August several warships of Courbet's Tonkin Coasts naval division bombarded the Thuận An forts at the entrance to the Huế River. On 20 August, in the Battle of Thuận An, two companies of French marine infantry and the landing companies of three French warships went ashore and stormed the forts under heavy fire. During the afternoon the gunboats Lynx and Vipère forced a barrage at the entrance to the River of Perfumes, enabling the French to attack Huế directly.

The Vietnamese asked for an armistice, and on 25 August Harmand dictated the Treaty of Huế to the cowed Vietnamese court.

On 16 December 1883, the very day on which he captured Sơn Tây, Admiral Courbet was replaced in command of the Tonkin Expeditionary Corps by général de division Charles-Théodore Millot, as a result of the despatch of strong reinforcements to Tonkin in November 1883 and the consequent expansion of the expeditionary corps into a two-brigade army division. Although the capture of Sơn Tây paved the way for the eventual French conquest of Tonkin.

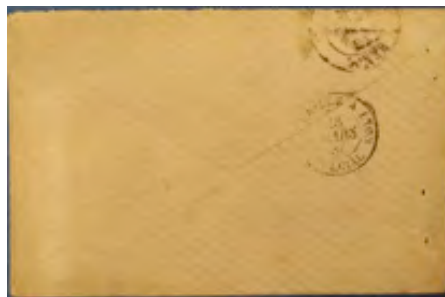


1883 (5.11) Corp. Exp du Tonkin Cover from Tonkin to France (26.11) via Paris (25.11).

Remark:

Corp Exp du Tonkin established on June 1883

Early cover from reinforcement arrival in Tonkin



1884 (3.3) Corp exp du Tonkin cover from member on bord Sarthe stationed in An Lung Bay to France via Marseilles (28.3).

Remark:

This cover send before the hostilities in Bac Ning

中法戰爭

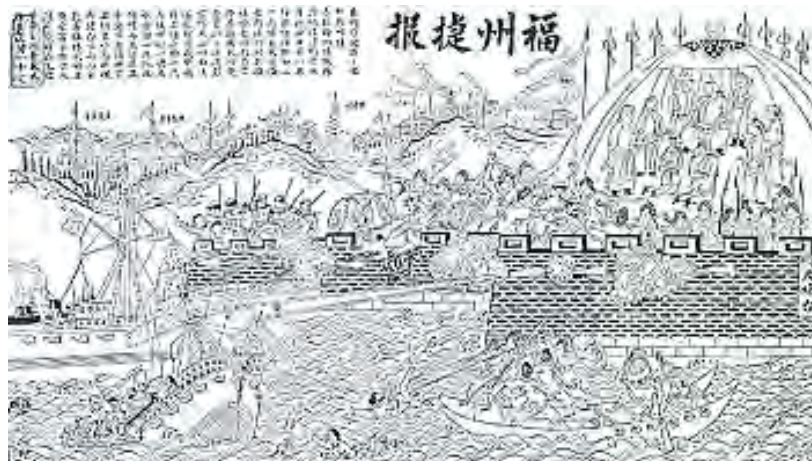
中法戰爭，發生在1883年12月至1885年4月間，是清朝為了保護越南而與法國發生的戰爭。由法國海軍上將孤拔統率遠東艦隊（英語：Far East Squadron），殲滅清朝福建水師，擊敗南洋水師，取得臺灣海峽制海權，並先後佔領臺灣基隆和澎湖兩處，結果訂定《中法新約》。

1883年12月，孤拔帶領的法軍進攻駐紮在越南紅河三角洲東京並佔領了該地，中法戰爭自此爆發。

1884年2月，法國陸軍進攻北寧市的四十營清軍。3月12日，北寧失守。接連丟掉了太原和興化。

6月23日，法軍到諒山附近的北黎接防，要求清軍立即退回中國境內。造成「北黎事件」。

1884年8月5日，由於雙方談判破裂，法國希望佔領基隆煤礦（今八斗子清國井）和破壞馬尾造船廠逼使清廷和談，於是令東京灣艦隊司令李士卑斯率領三艘戰艦強攻基隆。



The Far East squadron

The Far East squadron was formally constituted on 27 June 1884, in response to the news of the Bắc Lệ ambush, by the amalgamation of the Tonkin Coasts naval division and the Far East naval division.

The Tonkin Coasts naval division, under the command of Admiral Amédée Courbet since July 1883, consisted of the ironclads Bayard (the flagship) and Atalante, the cruiser Châteaurenault, the light frigates Hamelin and Parseval, the gunboats Lynx, Vipère and Aspic, the troopships Drac and Saône and Torpedo Boats Nos. 45 and 46.

The Far East naval division, under the command of Admiral Sébastien Lespès since March 1884, consisted of the ironclads La Galissonnière (the flagship) and Triomphante, the cruisers d'Estaing, Duguay-Trouin and Volta, and the gunboat Lutin.

The new squadron was placed under Courbet's command, with Lespès second in command.

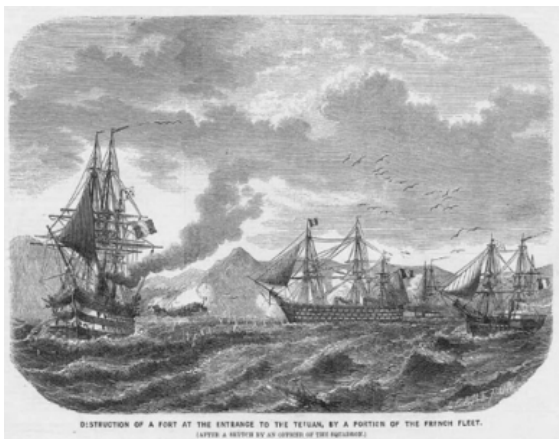
In October 1884 the squadron was joined by the cruisers Rigault de Genouilly from the Levant station, Nielly from the Indian Ocean station and Champlain. At the end of November 1884 a fourth cruiser, Éclaireur, arrived from the Pacific station. In January 1885 the squadron was joined by the cruisers Duchaffaut from New Caledonia and Lapérouse from France. Around the end of March 1885 the cruiser Kerguelen, transferred from the Pacific station, joined the squadron. French naval forces in Tonkin were strongly reinforced in the spring of 1885 by the cruisers Fabert and La Clocheterie, and the seagoing gunboat Jaguar, previously based at Along Bay as part of the Tonkin flotilla, was also transferred to the Far East squadron at this period.

8月5日法軍先對基隆港東的大沙灣砲台開火，法軍由二沙灣登陸。隔日法軍攻入雞籠市街時卻中埋伏，敗退回艦。艦隊後退回到馬祖。



馬江之役（又稱馬尾海戰）

由於基隆的失敗，1884年8月22日，法國海軍部長命令中國海艦隊司令孤拔攻擊清朝南洋水師，摧毀福建沿岸海防設施。馬江之役，孤拔乘窩爾達號率遠東艦隊全殲駐福建馬尾的福建水師。法軍則一艦未失。孤拔並摧毀馬尾造船廠、閩江沿岸砲臺等河防設施，徹底癱瘓福建沿海的海軍，順利達成法軍掌握台灣海峽制海權的戰略目標。



Battle of Fuzhou



1884 (4.9) Corp. Expedition du Tonkin cover to Besancon (8.10) France via Marseilles (7.10).

Remark:

The earliest mail packet recorded after Sino french War. It supposed to be originated from Fuzhou and sent to Hong Kong for further delivery after Battle of Fuzhou.

According to La Salles “ De Paquebot des Messageries Maritime “ p108

23rd August 1884: Admiral Courbet's squadron bombards the Fu Tcheou Arsenal in Pagoda Anchorage. The agent of Messageries in Shanghai immediately sends back to Hong Kong. All the “Big Liners” stop in Hong Kong. The first voyage from Hong Kong was 4 Sep 1884.

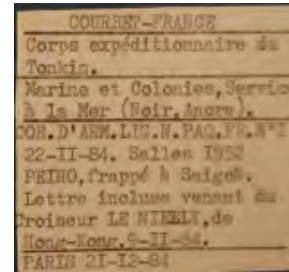
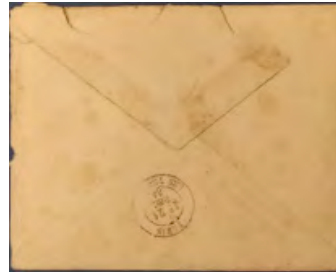
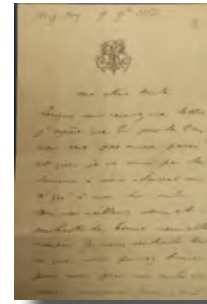
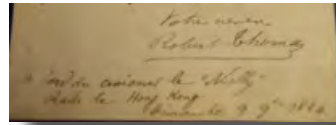
The Far East Squadron were engaged in Futcheou and Keeling Formosa

Coastal connection between Formosa and Hong Kong was not set up until Nov 1884.

1885		Hu-Ké Saigon		Mars.	
May		Z. 9	9/3	13.	10/4
4/1	SAGHAËN	Z. 10	21/3	27.	25/4
5/1	PHU-HO	Z. 1	7/4	10.	7/5
6/1	MELBOURNE (1)	Z. 2	21/4	24.	24/5
7/1	JEKONADOV	Z. 3	30/4	4.	1/6
8/1	NATAI	Z. 4	14/5	18.	20/6
9/1	YANGTSE	Z. 5	28/5	1.	4/7
10/1	ANADYR	Z. 6	11/6	15.	20/7
11/1	DJESMAN				

由於法軍強攻淡水不下，轉而從10月23日起對台灣實行海上封鎖。從1884年10月一直到隔年1885年4月，法軍曾一直被困於基隆。

VOYAGES DE RETOUR DE LA LIGNE 8 ATEX VOYAGES A FORMOSE ET AUX PENSACADES						
	Volée d'attente		Arrivée à M. Ho	Château nouveau	Départ des pensacades	
1 ^{er} voyage	1994					
1 ^{er} voyage	2007		12 10	14 10	15 10	
2 nd voyage	2008		12 10	14 10	15 10	
3 rd voyage	2009		12 10	14 10	15 10	
4 th voyage	2010		12 10	14 10	15 10	
5 th voyage	2011		12 10	14 10	15 10	
6 th voyage	2012		12 10	14 10	15 10	
7 th voyage	2013		12 10	14 10	15 10	
8 th voyage	2014		12 10	14 10	15 10	
9 th voyage	2015		12 10	14 10	15 10	
10 th voyage	2016		12 10	14 10	15 10	
11 th voyage	2017		12 10	14 10	15 10	
12 th voyage	2018		12 10	14 10	15 10	
13 th voyage	2019		12 10	14 10	15 10	
14 th voyage	2020		12 10	14 10	15 10	
15 th voyage	2021		12 10	14 10	15 10	
16 th voyage	2022		12 10	14 10	15 10	
17 th voyage	2023		12 10	14 10	15 10	
18 th voyage	2024		12 10	14 10	15 10	
19 th voyage	2025		12 10	14 10	15 10	
20 th voyage	2026		12 10	14 10	15 10	
21 st voyage	2027		12 10	14 10	15 10	
22 nd voyage	2028		12 10	14 10	15 10	
23 rd voyage	2029		12 10	14 10	15 10	
24 th voyage	2030		12 10	14 10	15 10	
25 th voyage	2031		12 10	14 10	15 10	
26 th voyage	2032		12 10	14 10	15 10	
27 th voyage	2033		12 10	14 10	15 10	
28 th voyage	2034		12 10	14 10	15 10	
29 th voyage	2035		12 10	14 10	15 10	
30 th voyage	2036		12 10	14 10	15 10	
31 st voyage	2037		12 10	14 10	15 10	
32 nd voyage	2038		12 10	14 10	15 10	
33 rd voyage	2039		12 10	14 10	15 10	
34 th voyage	2040		12 10	14 10	15 10	
35 th voyage	2041		12 10	14 10	15 10	
36 th voyage	2042		12 10	14 10	15 10	
37 th voyage	2043		12 10	14 10	15 10	
38 th voyage	2044		12 10	14 10	15 10	
39 th voyage	2045		12 10	14 10	15 10	
40 th voyage	2046		12 10	14 10	15 10	
41 st voyage	2047		12 10	14 10	15 10	
42 nd voyage	2048		12 10	14 10	15 10	
43 rd voyage	2049		12 10	14 10	15 10	
44 th voyage	2050		12 10	14 10	15 10	
45 th voyage	2051		12 10	14 10	15 10	
46 th voyage	2052		12 10	14 10	15 10	
47 th voyage	2053		12 10	14 10	15 10	
48 th voyage	2054		12 10	14 10	15 10	
49 th voyage	2055		12 10	14 10	15 10	
50 th voyage	2056		12 10	14 10	15 10	
51 st voyage	2057		12 10	14 10	15 10	
52 nd voyage	2058		12 10	14 10	15 10	



1884 (22.11) Cover from a member in French Cruisier " Le Nelly " to Paris (21.12) via fr paquebot Pei Ho at Saigon

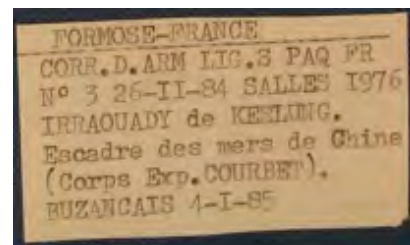
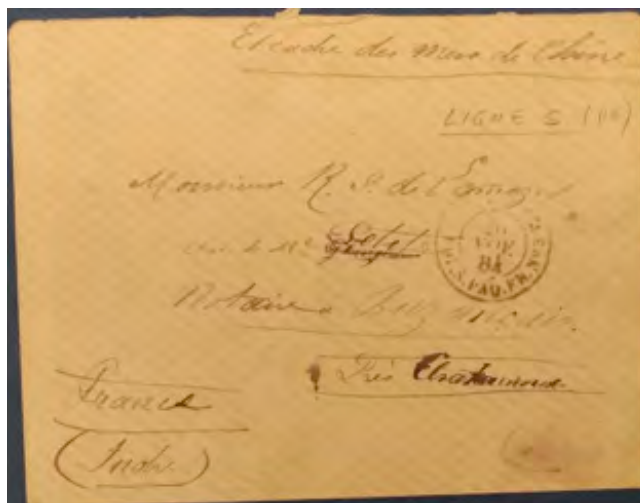
Also included a letter written in Hong Kong at 9.9.1884

Remark:

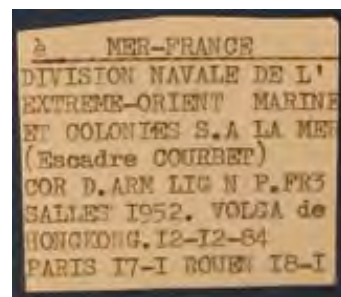
Le Nelly joined Coubet's Squadron in October , it reinforce the garrison of Keelung and Formosa blockade.

This mail missed the Keelung Packet on 12.11.184.

It carried by costal steamers from Formosa to Saigon

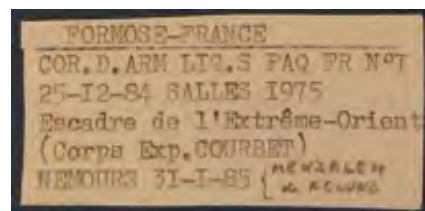


1884 (26.11) Escade des Mers de China cover sent form Keelung to France (4.1) via Fr paq line S no.3.

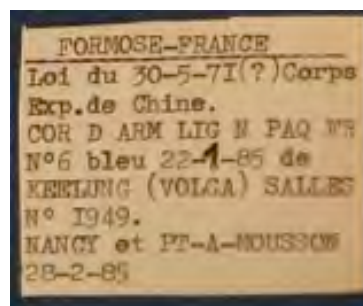
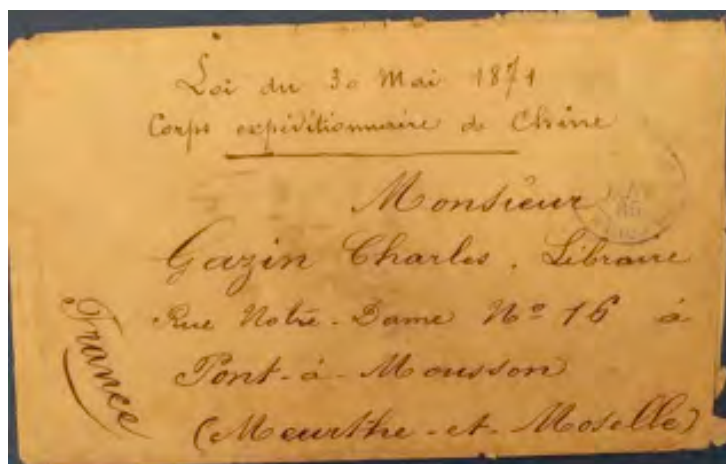


1884 (Dec) Division Navale De Extreme Orient cover from Keelung to France (18.1) via Hong Kong (12.12)and Paris (17.1).

Remark: Escade a Keelung by Volga on 10.12, arrived HK at 12.12. Depart HK at 16.12 (paq no 3)



1884 (25.12) Escade de Extreme Orient cover sent from Keelung to France (31.1) via Fr paq line S no.1.

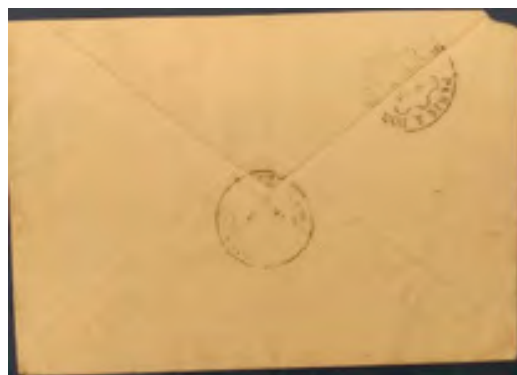
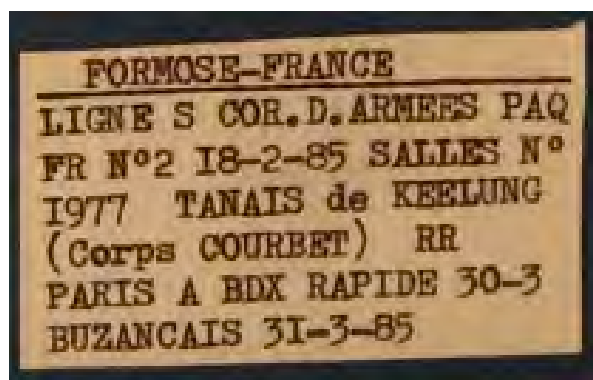


1885 (22.1) Corp Exp du Chine cover sent from Keelung to France (28.2) via Fr paq line N no.6.



1885 (18.2) Cover frm Keelung to France (30.3) via Paris (31.3) and fr paq line N no2.

封鎖台海期間，法艦隊截擊清南洋水師5艘往援台灣的軍艦，在浙江石浦擊沉馭遠與澄慶，並追擊其餘3艦至杭州灣口，與鎮海砲台對峙駁火。



石浦之戰

大清南洋水師分企圖解除法國對台灣的封鎖。1885年1月18日，南琛艦、南瑞艦、開濟艦離開上海，同時由馭遠護衛艦和澄慶護衛艦陪同，準備航向臺灣。

法國艦隊在檀頭山附近發現了南洋水師的五艦編隊。「馭遠」號和「澄慶」號退避回石浦港。

2月14日，孤拔派角蝟號(Aspic)炮艦和偵察號(Eclaireur)偵巡艦入三門灣偵察。法軍兩艘杆雷艇在偷襲前被清軍發現，馭遠號與岸上一起開火。兩艇在清軍砲火下一起撤退。澄慶號被岸上砲火誤擊而沈沒。

25日孤拔受命開始「大米封鎖」-禁止糧船離開上海的巡海。



Battle of Shipu



1885 (Feb) Mourning cover from member of Fr Ship Eclairer to France (29.9) via Saigon (28.2) and Marseilles (29.3).

Remark: Mail carried by coastal steamer from Zhejiang to Saigon



1885 (7.7) Mourning cover from France to member of Fr Cruiser Eclairer, Escadre de Extreme Orient

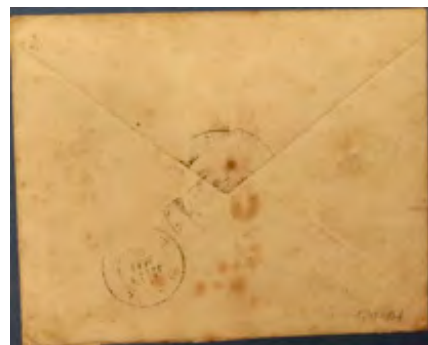
Remark: The war already finished when this cover sent out. Rice block in Zhejiang had been lifted.

鎮海之戰 (1885年)

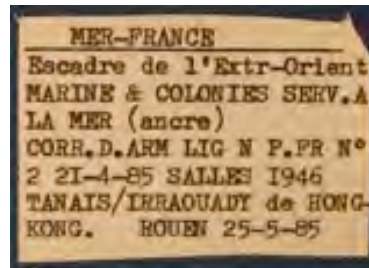
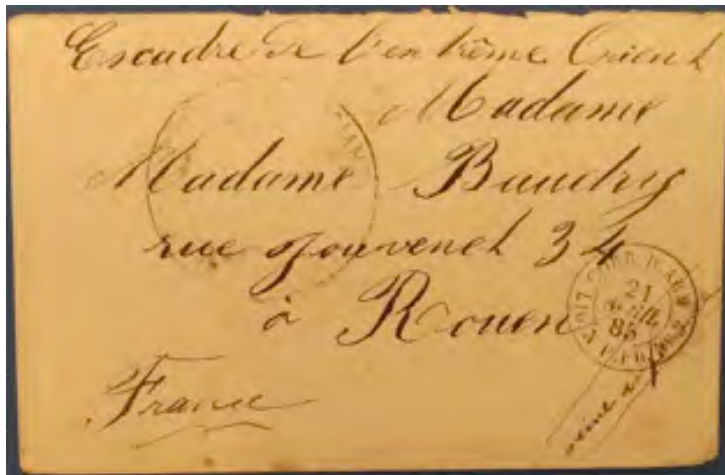
3月1日，法艦貝亞德、紐回利（Nielly）、答納克、凱旋和幾艘武裝輪船在離鎮海港外七里嶼海面拋錨。到了3月3日，法艦由於一直沒有被清軍還擊，出於輕敵已經進入了招寶山炮台的有效射程，被一炮擊斷了「貝亞德號」的艦首主桅的一根橫木。

此後十多天平靜無事。3月14日，法艦又來，但因為不敢接近招寶山炮台岸邊，只是以火炮遠遠地遙射。一直如此僵持到4月9日，副將王立堂率敢死隊偷偷地把新式後膛銅炮八門埋伏在南岸金雞山北角靠海突出部。4月10日凌晨，法艦依舊來襲，王立堂出其不意地開炮，有五發炮彈命中法艦。至此，法艦看到無法取得好處，離開鎮海，結束了此次戰役。

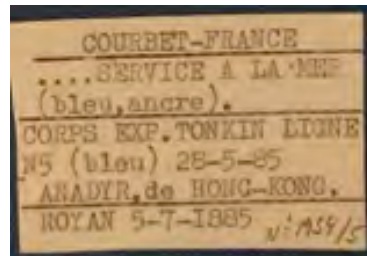
Zhejiang Rice Blockade



1885 (Apr) Corp exp du Chine Cover from Zhejiang to France (26.5) via Hong Kong (21.4) and fr pag line N no2.



1885 (Apr) Escade de Extreme Orient Cover from Zhejiang to France (25.5) via Hong Kong (21.4) and fr pag line N no2.



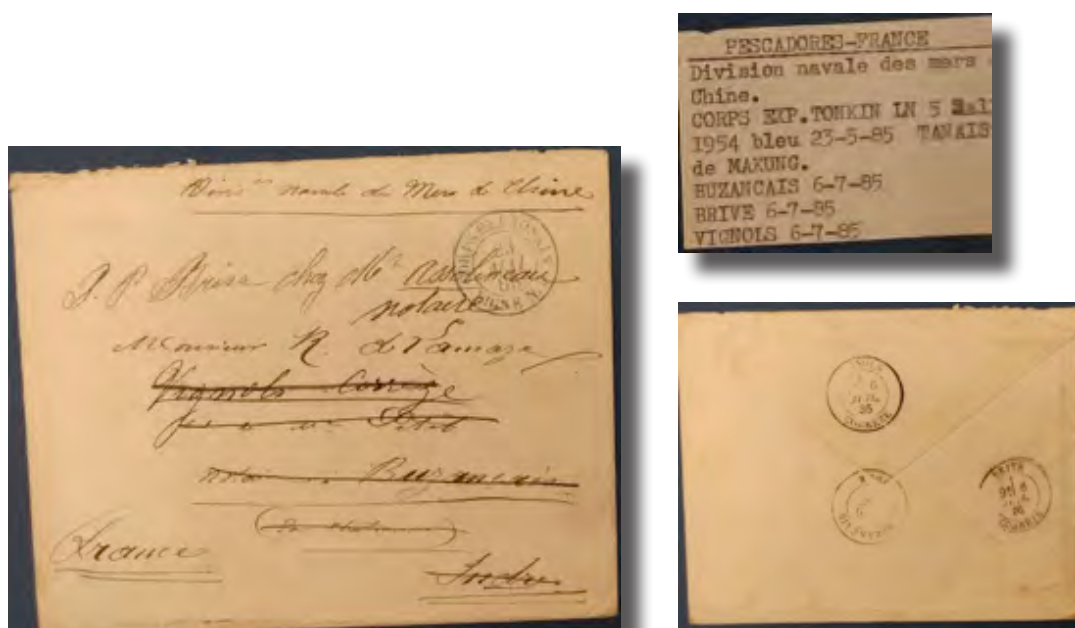
1885 (May) Corp exp du Chine Cover from Zhejiang to France (26.5) via Hong Kong (28.5) and fr pag line N no5..

3月底，由於法軍困於基隆，未能佔領台北，於是出兵攻佔澎湖；3月29日，孤拔率領遠東艦隊8艘戰艦進攻媽宮城。至3月31日時幾乎夷平整座要塞，順利佔領澎湖。4月3日，孤拔將基隆法軍撤至澎湖，準備調往越南增援。

Pescadores Campaign



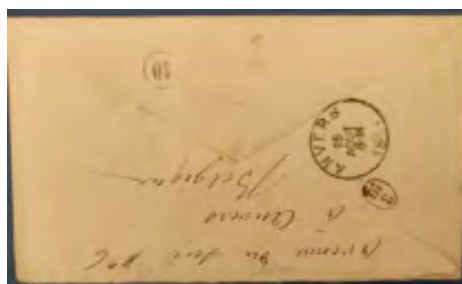
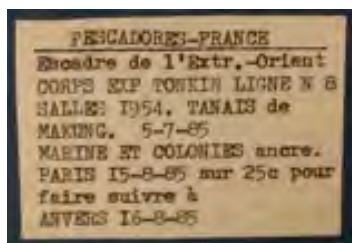
1885 (25.4) Escadre de l'extreme Orient cover sent from Makung to France (2.6) via Paris (2.6).



1885 (23.5) Division Naval der Mer du Chine cover sent from Makung to France (6.7) via Paris (7.6).

1885年3月23日，法軍第2旅900餘人從諒山出發，攻入鎮南關，遭到清軍及黑旗軍43,000人的伏擊。清廷於4月4日和法方協議停戰；慈禧乃下詔撤軍。

4月14日，雙方開始談和，令孤拔解除對台封鎖。4月15日，法軍正式解除封鎖。但於和約訂下為止都仍佔領澎湖。



1885 (5.7) Escadre de l' Extreme Orient cover sent from Makung to France (16.8) via Paris (16.8).

Remark: Escadre de L' Extreme Orient remain in Pescardores Island after signature of Peace treaty. They left Formosa by the end of July 1885.

中法新約

條約共十款，主要內容為：

中國承認法國與越南1884年簽訂的第二次順化條約；

中法兩國派員勘定中越邊界；

中國和越南邊境開放兩處通商：保勝、諒山；

中國對法國貨物的進口，給予減稅待遇；

中國西南地區修建鐵路，法國享有優先協商權；

法國撤出基隆、澎湖。

Treaty of Tientsin (1885)

ARTICLE SEVEN

In view of the development of conditions advantageous for commercial relations and neighbourliness which the present treaty has for its object to reestablish between France and China, the Government of the Republic will construct roads in Tonkin and will encourage the construction of railways there.

When on her side, China decides to construct railway tracks, it is intended that she will address herself to French industry, and the Government of the Republic will provide her with every facility for the procurement in France of the personnel that she needs. It is also intended that this clause will not be considered as constituting an exclusive privilege in favor of France.

滇越鐵路

1885年（光緒十一年）6月9日，清政府與法國政府在天津正式簽訂《中法新約》（又稱《中法會訂越南條約十款》），其第七款載：「彼此言明，日後若中國酌擬創造鐵路時，中國自向法國業此之人商辦，其招募工人，法國無不盡力讓勸助。」

1896年（光緒二十二年）12月13日法國駐華公使施阿蘭向清政府提出「自東京至雲南府之鐵路由法國築造」。

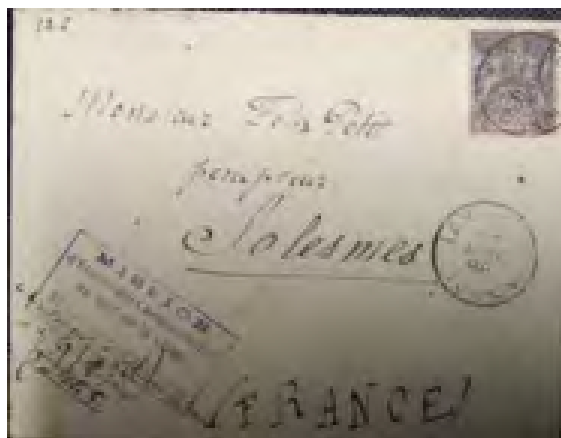
1897年（光緒二十三年）到任法屬印度支那總督的保羅·杜美開始實質推進滇越鐵路籌建。

6月18日 清政府照會法國公使：「同登至龍州鐵路修成後，可展修至南寧、百色；中國在廣東、廣西、雲南開礦，可延聘法國礦師廠商；中國疏通紅河上遊河道，修平河口至蠻耗、蒙自至昆明的道路；定允准由越南交界起，由百色河一帶或紅河上游一帶，修造鐵路以達省城，應由中國漸次察勘辦理。」即滇越鐵路。

保羅·杜美派邦勒甘以考察雲南地理為名，偷測紅河至蒙自線路。法國外交部指派吉勒莫多（M.Guillemoto）、勒克萊爾（Leclere）組成考察團赴雲南勘測線路。1898年4月10日清政府：「法國國家或所指法國公司，自越南邊界至雲南省城修造鐵路一道。中國國家所應備者，唯有該路所經之地與路旁應用地段而已。」1898年12月25日法國議會批准興建滇越鐵路。

“ Mission d'Etudes des Chemins de Fer du Sud de la Chine ”

South China Railway Study Mission



1898 (22.4) “ Mission d'Etudes des Chemins de Fer du Sud de la Chine ” Cover from Langson Tonkin to France



1899 (21.7) “ Mission d'Etudes des Chemins de Fer du Sud de la Chine ” Cover from Mengtze to France via Laokay (26.7) and Tonkin(Corp Exped. Tonkin).

Remark:

Rare ICP France combination cover , no france postage needed for Corp Exped. Tonkin correspondent.

The earliest recorded postage usage cover in Yunnan known.

棟軍

1870年霧峰林家家長林文明被凌定國斬殺於廳堂前，因而導致林家展開15年的訴訟，期間林朝棟曾前往北京控訴，並常居於此，因此捐了個兵部郎中的官位，成為具備道員身分的準官員。1882年林朝棟返回台灣，1884年中法戰爭爆發，福建巡撫岑毓英來台灣巡視，並興建台中府城（今台中市），而林朝棟自備材料人力協助建城，且施工十分有效率，因而被岑毓英推薦給新任巡撫劉銘傳。

不久法國海軍將領孤拔率領遠東艦隊攻打台灣北部，林朝棟奉臺灣兵備道劉璈之命，徵召客家義勇軍「禮」字營500人部隊北上馳援[1]，此即為棟軍之始，戰爭期間，林朝棟率「禮」字營駐守台北山區，在第一次月眉山之役與第二次月眉山之役表現傑出，不但多次擊退來襲法軍，並成功掩護潰敗清軍撤退至暖暖，防止法軍進一步攻勢。因此戰後全台三十多營鄉勇僅林朝棟與張李成兩營未被裁撤。其中林朝棟因受劉銘傳賞識，手下部隊也獲得進一步擴充的機會。

1894年年底甲午戰爭期間，台灣巡撫邵友濂為防範日軍攻台，命林朝棟率領四營棟軍駐守獅球嶺砲臺，但隔年唐景崧接任巡撫，以同鄉徵召來的廣勇代替林朝棟率領部隊，棟軍隨林朝棟返回中部。不久馬關條約中清朝將台灣與澎湖割給日本，在全台士紳支持下台灣民主國成立。

林朝棟先送妻兒至廈門安頓，準備在無後顧之憂下率軍迎戰日軍，然而返台時日軍已攻入桃園（今桃園市），民主國總統唐景崧倉皇逃走，臺北城失守。林朝棟見狀感到大勢已去，遂將銀餉發給全軍將士，然後獨自一人渡船前往廈門。至此，棟軍正式解散，只有少部份編入其餘抗日台勇。



棟軍後路轉運局寄上海瑞記洋行(Arnold & Karberg & Co)紅條封
棟軍後路轉運局為棟軍在上海負責採購物資之辦事處

武衛軍

武衛軍是清朝的一支現代化軍事編制。它於光緒二十五年（1899年）5月[3]或6月由步兵、騎兵和炮兵組成，由西方軍事顧問訓練。他們負責守衛北京和紫禁城，以兵部尚書協辦大學士榮祿為總統。

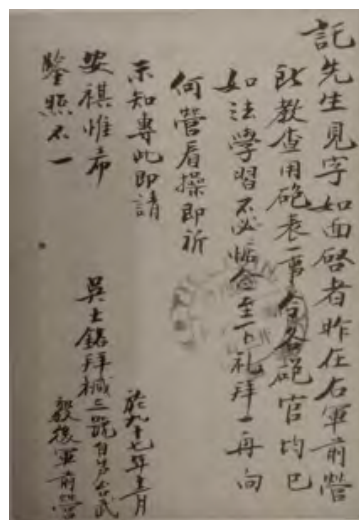
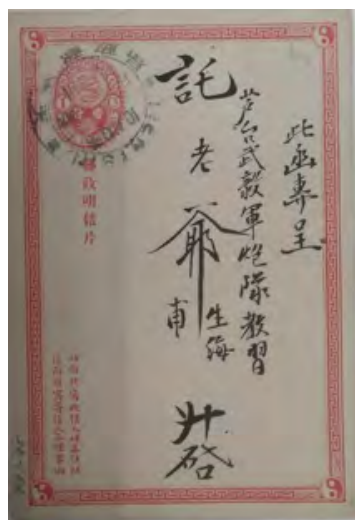
武衛軍由五軍組成：左、右、前、後、中。

其中，「當時最強大的」是保溫處道袁世凱的右軍，僅僅是他1895年組建的新建陸軍的重組，採用日式訓練。聶士成的由德國軍事顧問訓練的前軍列第二。此兩軍享受現代化步兵軍事系統和訓練，其他三軍仍用傳統八旗體系。

武衛軍建立前，聶士成的前軍三十營被稱為「武毅軍」，宋慶軍稱「毅軍」。他們彼此相似地裝備毛瑟槍和馬克沁機槍。

二十六年（1900年），義和團二萬人聚集天津，遇到武衛軍就辱罵甚至殺害，聶士成約束部下不要妄動。榮祿擔心生變，派人騎馬帶信慰解，稱武衛軍軍服西化，容易被誤會。聶士成回信稱「拳匪（義和團）害民，必至害國，我身為提督，境內有匪不能剿，如何履職？」乃鬱鬱駐楊村觀變。武衛前軍與義和團不合，阻擊八國聯軍時仍互相殺傷，最後聶士成殉國。

在對抗八國聯軍的戰鬥中，前、後、中軍都遭受慘重傷亡，在辛丑條約簽訂後都被解散。右軍留在山東省鎮壓義和團，因沒有對抗外軍，力量保持完整。



1898 (10.8) Postal stationery from member of 武毅後軍前營 to trainer of 武毅軍炮隊 in Lutai Via Tientsin CIP.

天津武備學堂

天津武備學堂（英語：Tientsin Military Academy），又名北洋武備學堂、陸軍武備學堂，位於天津大直沽，是光緒十一年（1885年）直隸總督兼北洋大臣李鴻章在興辦洋務運動中創設，意在通過新式教育培養新式陸軍軍官等新型軍事人才，是中國第一所開展近代軍事教育陸軍學堂。

學堂初設步、馬、炮、工程四科，1890年後增設鐵路科。軍事教習多聘用德國退役軍官。

1889年，天津武備學堂曾派段祺瑞等5名學生赴德國留學。1900年6月，學堂毀於八國聯軍之炮火。

1901年，辛丑條約簽訂後，天津附近20里地區內不得有中國軍隊駐紮，天津武備學堂復校無望。



1899 (30.9) Cover from German trainer of 天津武備學堂 to Germany (7.11).

中葡和好通商條約-拱北關 Custom Lappa

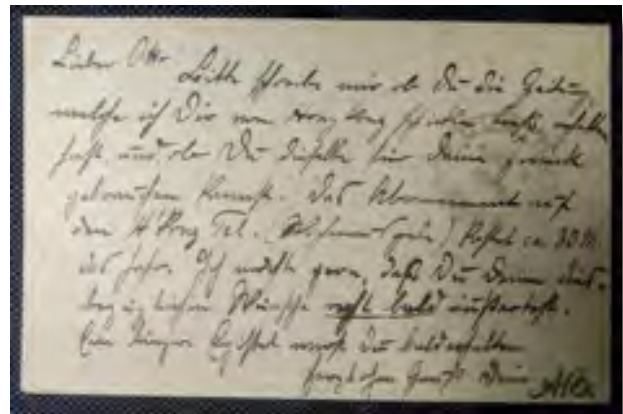
1886年（光緒12年），葡萄牙與英國代表就鴉片緝私征稅的合作與清政府談判。1887年（清光緒13年），在清政府擔任海關總稅務司的北愛爾蘭人羅伯特·赫德指示金登幹(James Duncan Campbell)前往里斯本，與曾任澳門總督的葡萄牙代表羅沙(Tomás de Sousa Rosa)和葡萄牙外長巴羅果美(Henrique de Barros Gomes)舉行會議，並於3月26日草簽了《中葡里斯本草約》。因《中葡里斯本草約》訂明雙方「定準在中國北京即議互換修好通商條約」。結果於同年12月1日，清政府與葡萄牙代表終於在北京正式簽署《中葡和好通商條約》，承認了葡萄牙有權「永駐管理澳門」。

清光緒十三年（1887年）4月2日，稅務司法來格（匈牙利人）到拱北接管了馬騮洲、前山等常關稅廠及其所屬的3個緝私卡，拱北關（洋關）成立，總關設在澳門。清宣統元年（1909年），拱北關香洲稅廠成立。



1889 (25.3) Incoming cover USA to IMC Lappa Macao (29.4) via San Francisco (30.3) and Hong Kong (29.4).

Remark: Early incoming cover to Custom Lappa



1895 (20.8) Postal stationery from Custom Lappa to Germany

Remark: Early outgoing usage from Custom Lappa



1911 (30.8) Registered cover from Custom Lappa to IMC Tsingtau (8.9) via Macau (31.8) Hong Kong (1.9) and Shanghai (4.9).

The Sikkim expedition 隆吐山戰役

It was an 1888 British military expedition to expel Tibetan forces from Sikkim.

Sikkim signed the Treaty of Tumlong with the British in 1861.

As the British established relations with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, Tibetan influence waned and in Lhasa and Peking it was feared that if left unopposed, the British would encroach into Tibet through Sikkim.

On 25 February 1888 Brig-Gen Thomas Graham RA was ordered to expel the Tibetans from Lingtu and reestablish Indian control of the road up to the Jelep La, while securing Gantok and Tumlong from possible reprisals.

Towards the end of July, as the Tibetans were fortifying the mountain passes above the Chumbi valley.

26 September, the British advanced along the Ammo Chu, and bivouacked for the night at Myatong (Yatung).

On 21 December, the Chinese resident in Lhasa arrived at Gnathong and negotiations began.





1888 (20.9) Incoming cover from England to A Sandback correspondent of Sikkim Field Force via Sea Post Office in Egypt (27.9).

Remark:

Sikkim expedition force enter Chumbi Valley at 26 th Sep 1888.

Expertise study recorded

Experimental PO C-3 used at Rungpo, Sikkim

(3 cover known. One dated 5.10.188)

Experimental PO C-7 used at Chumbi Valley ,Tibet from 9.11.1888-1.12.1888

Gnatang, Sikkim from 3.12.1888-3.12.1889

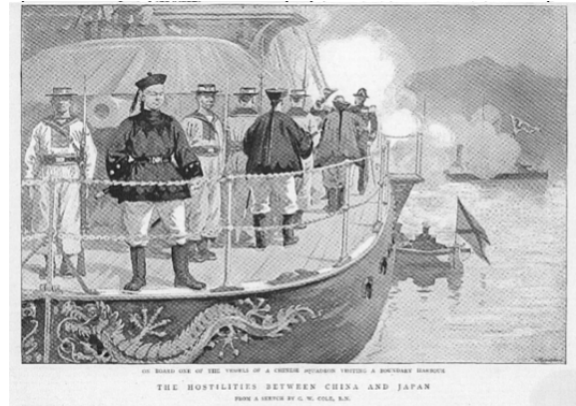
The above cover has no Experimental PO arrival .It supposed arrived Tibet in interim period after closure of C-3 d before opening of C-7.

This is one of the Earliest known cover into Tibet.

甲午戰爭

甲午戰爭，是一場中國清朝和大日本帝國之間的近代戰爭，兩國圍繞著朝鮮半島的宗主權展開了全面的軍事衝突。

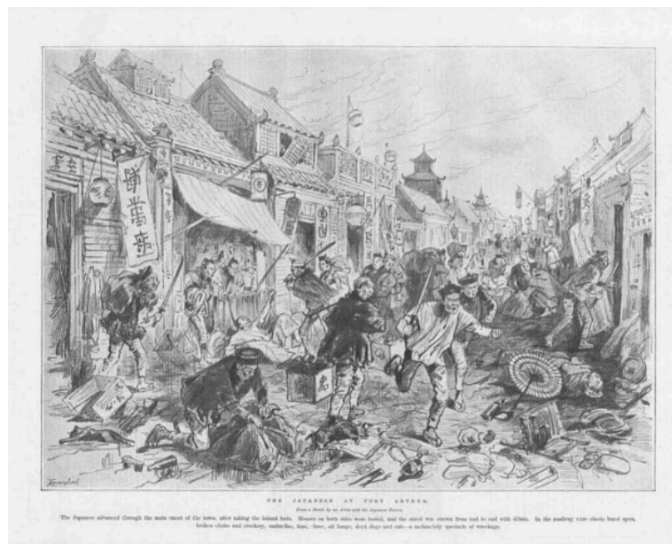
第一階段，從1894年7月25日到9月17日。戰爭分陸戰與海戰雙向進行，陸戰主要是在朝鮮半島上的平壤之戰，海戰主要是黃海海戰。



第二階段，從1894年9月17日到11月22日。戰場位於遼東半島，以陸戰為主。

10月25日，日軍在鴨綠江上搭浮橋搶渡成功，向虎山清軍陣地發起進攻。

26日，日軍佔領了九連城和安東縣（今丹東），同日日軍在莊河花園口登陸，11月9日，攻佔金州，10日陷大連灣，至此清軍在鴨綠江防線全線崩潰。11月21日旅順陷落，日軍執行旅順大屠殺。





1894 (Nov) Postal stationery from member of 19th Infantry, 3rd Battalion
In Antung to Japan (8.12) Via 1st Army FPO no 6 in Euiju 義州 Korea

Remark:

Content mentions the progress of Japanese army from crossing Yalu river (22.9) through Giulincheng to Antung.
Reported There is great temperature gradient in Liaodong



1894 (16.11) Cover from 1st Infantry regiment, 1st Army in China to Japan (26.11)
Via 2nd Army FPO No 5 in Liu Shiu Tun 柳樹屯.

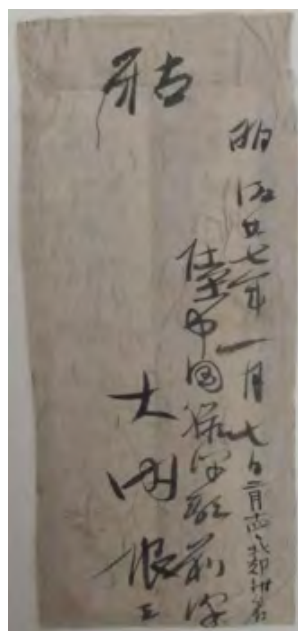
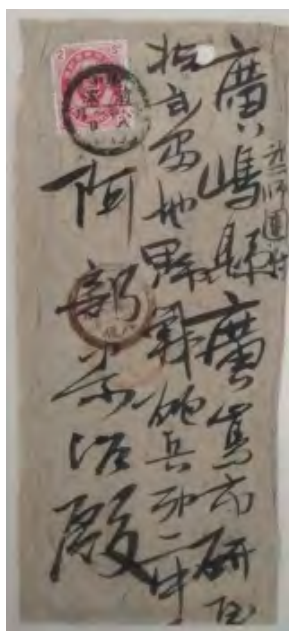
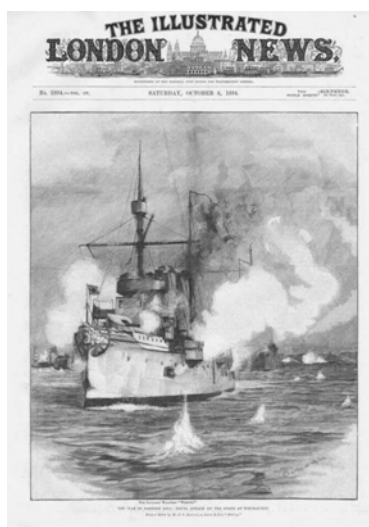
Remark: Japanese Army already occupied Dalienwan. 5 days before Lushun massacre.

第三階段，從1894年11月22日到1895年4月17日，有威海衛之戰和遼東之戰。

1895年1月20日，日本第二軍共兩萬五千人，在日艦掩護下開始在榮成龍須島登陸。30日，日軍集中兵力進攻威海衛南岸炮台，炮台被日軍攻佔。

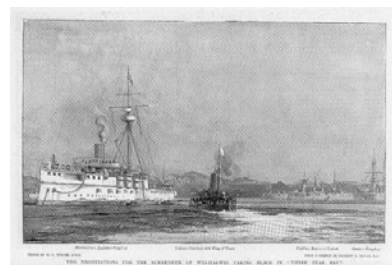
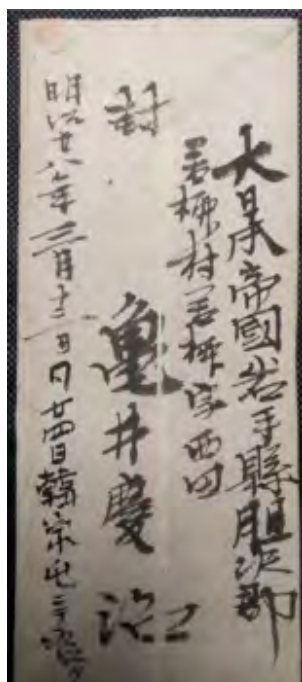
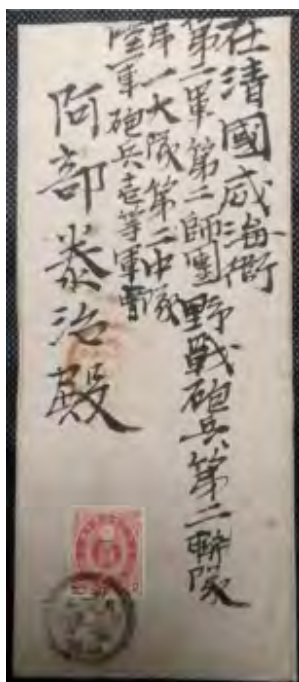
2月3日日軍攻陷威海衛城，劉公島成為孤島。

17日，日軍在劉公島登陸，在英國籍海軍軍事顧問建議下，日後民國第一任海軍總長薩鎮冰向伊東中將獻降，濟遠、廣丙、鎮中、鎮東等10艦為日軍所俘，北洋艦隊全軍覆沒。

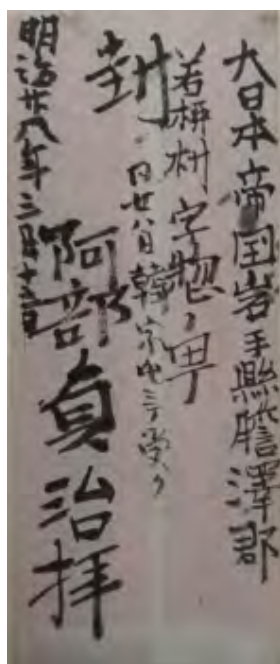
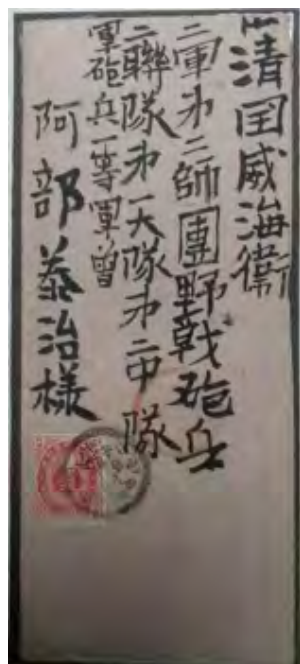


1895 (8.1) Incoming cover from Japan to member of 2nd Artillery regiment in Hiroshima.
Re-direct to Weiheiwai via 2nd Army FPO No5 in Shih HoTsang (14.2).

Remark: The mail delivered to 2nd Artillery Infantry of 2nd Army in Weiheiwai.



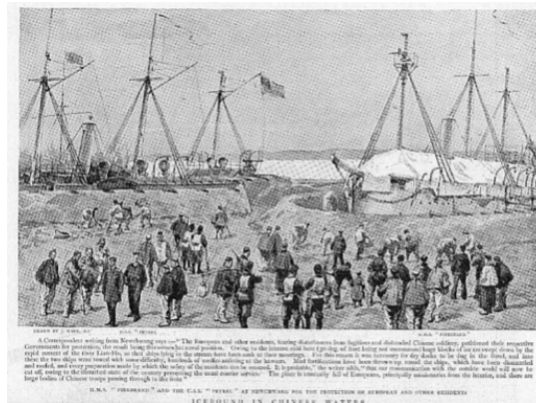
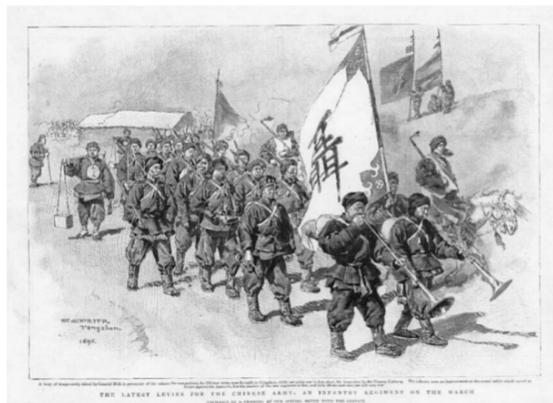
1895 (13.3) Incoming cover from Japan to member of 2nd Artillery regiment 2nd Army in Weiheiwai via 2nd Army FPO No5 in Shih HoTsang (23.3).



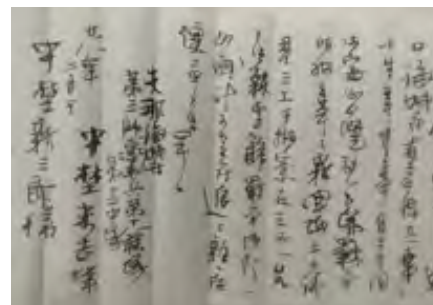
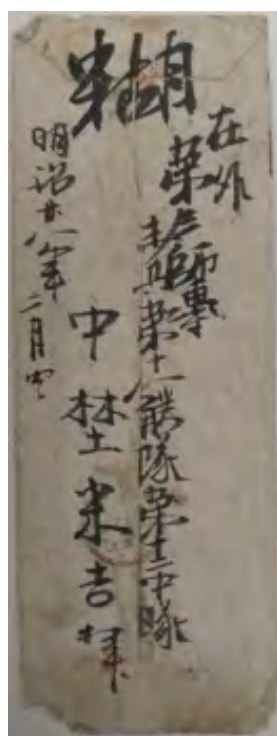
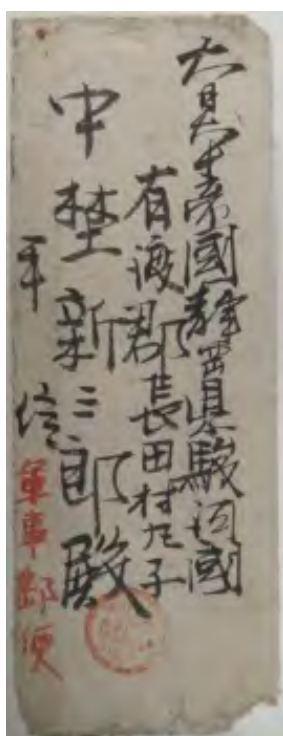
1895 (14.3) Incoming cover from Japan to member of 2nd Artillery regiment 2nd Army in Weiheiwai via 2nd Army FPO No5 in Shih HoTsang (27.3).

北線日軍與清軍滿洲部隊主力進行的戰役有五復海城，與湘軍、淮軍、毅軍進行的戰役有牛莊之戰。

最終雙方主力爆發田莊台決戰，清軍主力被圍殲前撤退。清廷被迫議和。

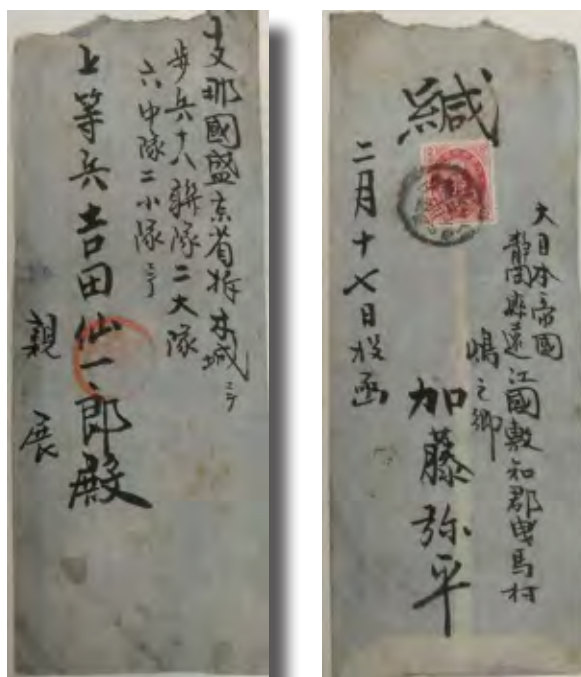


從1895年1月17日起至3月2日止，清軍先後5次向海城發起反攻，持續時間達一個半月之久。當時被包圍在海城的日軍為第一軍第三師團。開戰之後，日軍第二軍第一師團和第二師團一部在海城外圍攻擊清軍。



1895 (5.2) Cover from member of 11th Engineer Regiment 3rd Army in Haicheng to Japan Via First Army FPO No 14 in Haicheng.

Remark : FPO No 14 of 1st Army operated from 5.2.1895- 19.10.1895

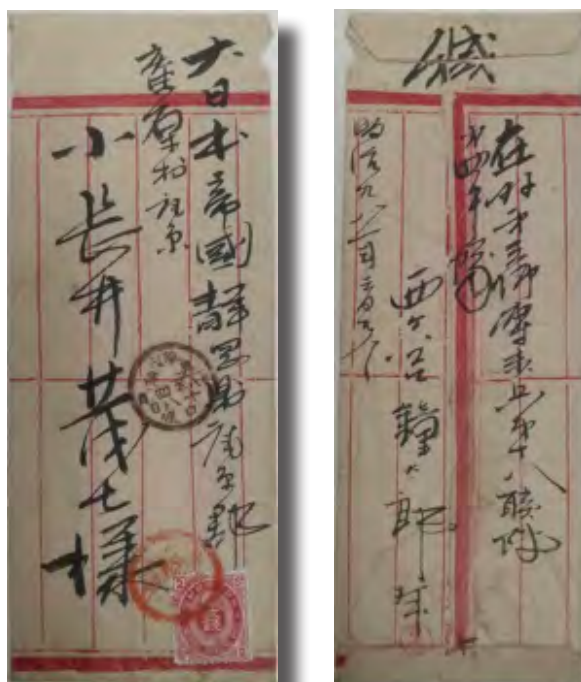


1895 (17.2) Incoming cover from Japan to member of 18th Infantry Regiment Xi Muk Cheng 析木城 in Liaodong Via FPO No14 First Army in Haicheng.

Remark :

Xi Muk Cheng is a military important location in between 岫岩 to Haicheng.

It was Capture by Japanese 3rd Army on 12.12.1895 after Battle of Xi Muk Cheng



1895 (30.3) cover from member of 18 th Regiment 3rd Army to Japan (18.4) Via FPO No 16, First Army in Kang Wa Chai 缸瓦寨 (今-感王鎮).



1895 (4.4) cover from member of 2nd Infantry 1st Battalion to Japan (20.4) via FPO No 12 Second Army Kaiping .

Remark :

FPO No 12 Second Army was located at Kaiping from 12.2.1895 -30.4.1895

On 10 January 1895, The Japanese Second Army Capture Kaiping.

Japanese positioned to strike either north to Mukden or west to Beijing and finally took Niuzhuang on 3rd March 1895.

FPO No 11 and 12 of The Second Army operated in Mid February 1895

《馬關條約》 Treaty of Shimonoseki

主要內容：

第一條：中國確認朝鮮國為獨立自主國家，朝鮮對中國的朝貢、奉獻、典禮永遠廢止。

第二條：下列地方之城壘、兵器製造所及國有物永遠讓予日本。一、遼東半島。二、臺灣全島及所有附屬各島嶼。三、澎湖群島，即英國格林尼次東經百十九度起至百二十度止、北緯二十三度起至二十四度之間諸島嶼。

第三條：兩國各選派官員依據粘附本約之地圖，共同踏勘並確定遼東半島之劃界。

第四條：中國支付日本賠款2億兩白銀（約3億日圓）。

第五條：割讓土地內居民能任聽其遷移界外與變賣資產，唯條約批准2年後該地的居民酌宜視為日本臣民。

第六條：中國開放沙市、重慶、蘇州、杭州等口岸，及認可日本最惠國待遇。允許日本人在中國通商口岸設立領事館和工廠及輸入各種機器。

第七條：日本在3個月以內撤回中國領土內之日軍。

第八條：中國承認日本佔領山東省威海衛三年，待中國還清賠款後才交還，如果費用支付不全，日軍不撤回，日軍軍費由中國負擔。

三國干涉還遼

三國干涉還遼（簡稱三國干涉）事件，是指俄國、德國和法國三國基於自身利益和國際形勢，在1895年甲午戰爭後聯手介入中國清朝政府與大日本帝國政府間的有關協定，使日本放棄佔領中國東北遼東半島地區的歷史事件。

4月23日，三國政府向日本政府發出以下通知：

今日本國割占遼東，既有危害清帝國之京畿之虞，也讓朝鮮國之獨立有名無實，有礙維持遠東之和平，故今勸諭貴國確認放棄佔領遼東半島。

三國要求日本歸還遼東半島予清帝國，並限定在15日之內答覆；三國甚至準備派出海軍艦隊前往東北。

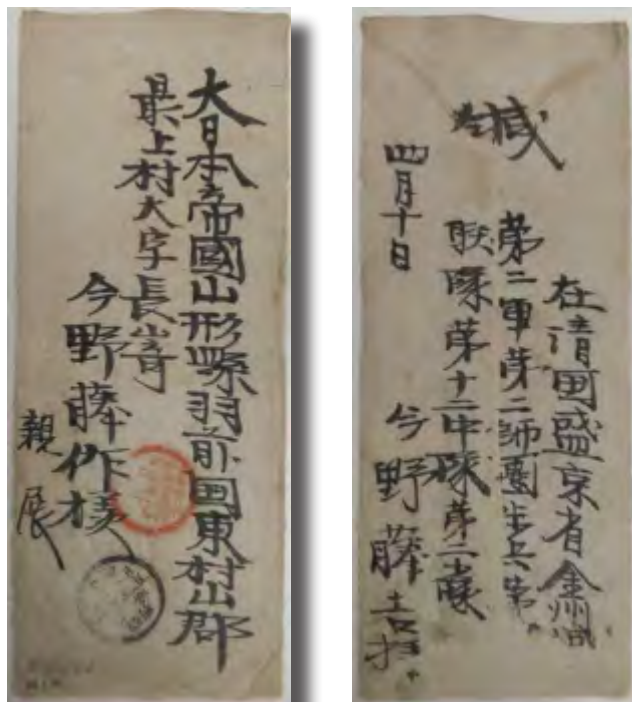
日本仍然盡努力保住在條約所得。4月30日，日本提出只佔領旅順與大連兩海港，加上一些賠款。但三國依然態度強硬，毫不退讓。

日本惟有在5月5日宣布放棄對遼東半島的永久割讓。

10月19日，日本與三國達成協議：日本歸還遼東半島予中國，而清廷要付出三千萬兩白銀作為賠償。

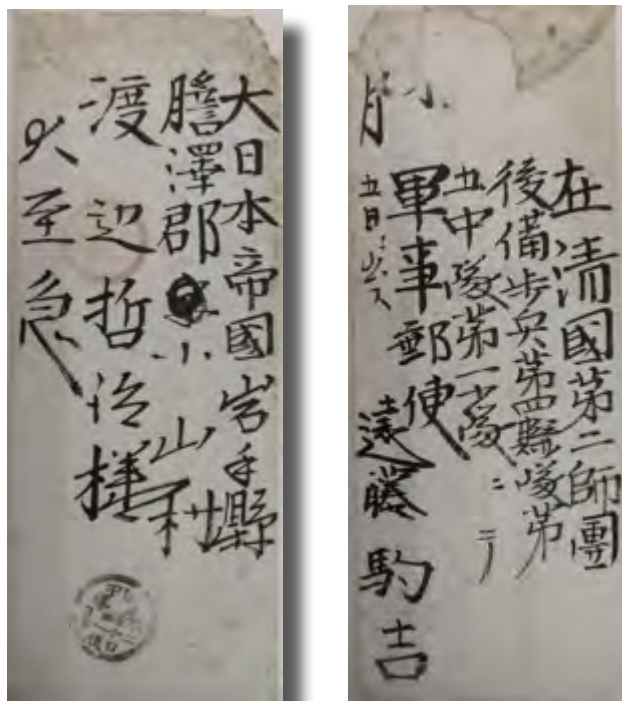
11月8日，中、日雙方簽訂了《遼南條約》（《中日交還奉天省南邊地方條約》），清廷贖回了遼東半島。但台灣依舊割讓予日本。

The Japanese Occupation of Liaodong Peninsular (10.3.1895 – 12.1895)



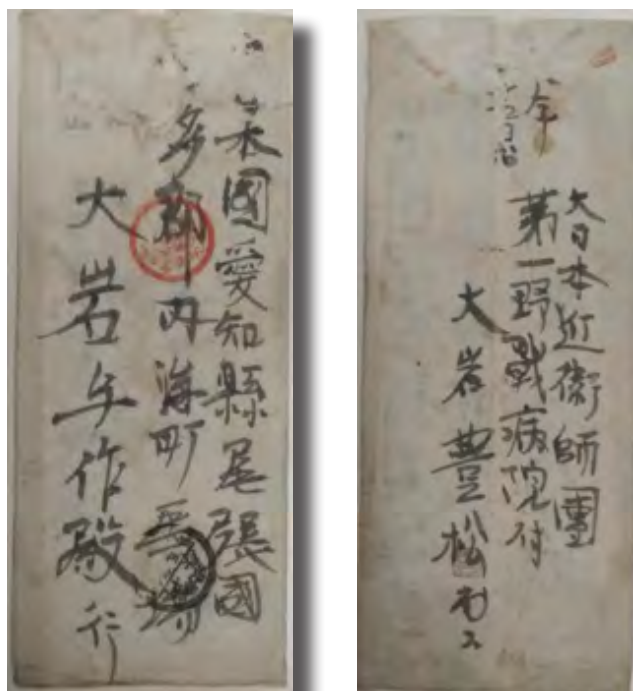
1895 (10.4) cover from member of Infantry Regiment of Second Army in Chin Chou City, Liaodong to Japan (21.4) via FPO no. 1 Second Army in Chin Chou.

Remark : FPO No 1 Second Army was located in Chin Chou from 6.12.1894 – 20.12.1895



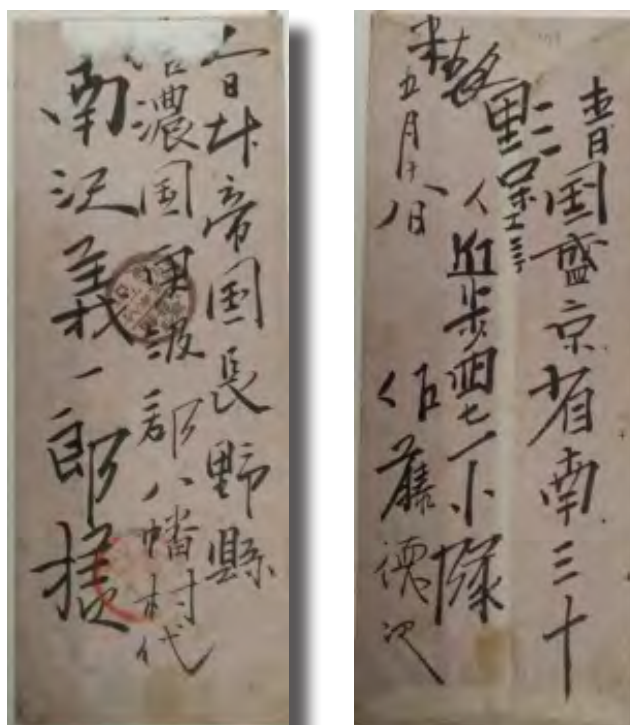
1895 (8.4) cover from member of Reserve Infantry Regiment 2nd Battalion to Japan (21.4) via FPO No 3 Second Army at Shuang Tai Kou 雙台謙, Dalien.

Remark : FPO no 3 Second Army was located at Shuang Tai Kou from 6.12.1894- 15.4.1895

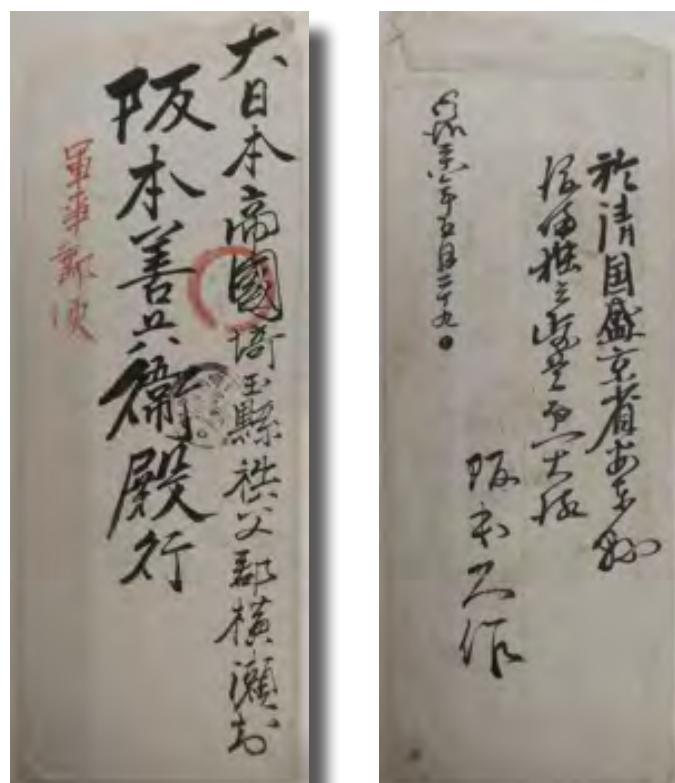


1895 (15.5) cover from member in Field Hospital to Japan (24.5) via FPO No 16 Second Army in North San Shih Li Pu 北三十里堡.

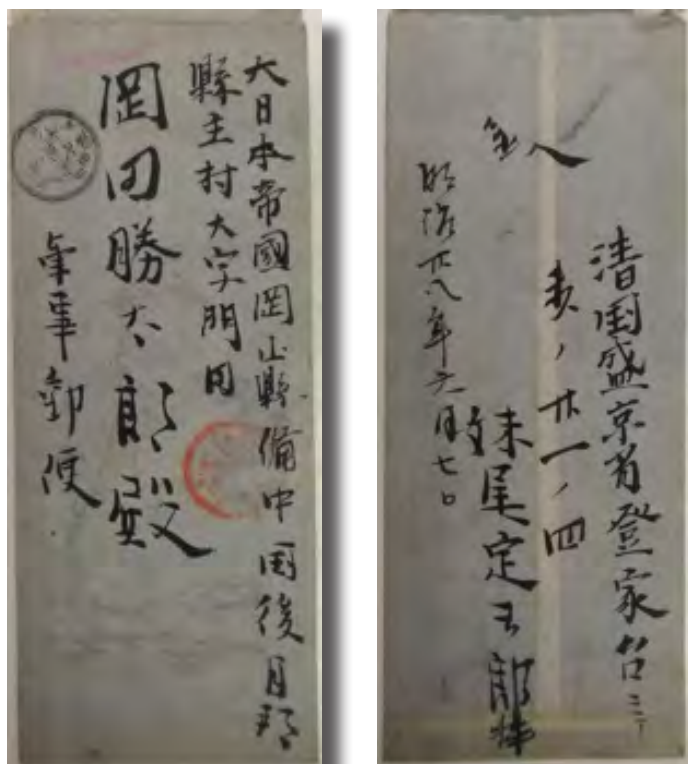
Remark : FPO no 16 Second Army was located at North San Shih Li Pu from 2.5.1895-6.6.1895.



1895 (21.5) cover from member of 4th Infantry Regiment in South San Shih Li Pu 南三十里堡 to Japan (18.5) via FPO no2 Second Army in Liu Shu Chun 柳樹村.



1895 (4.6) cover from member of 1st Infantry Regiment in Antung to Japan (12.6) via FPO No 8
First Army at Tai Ku Shan 大孤山

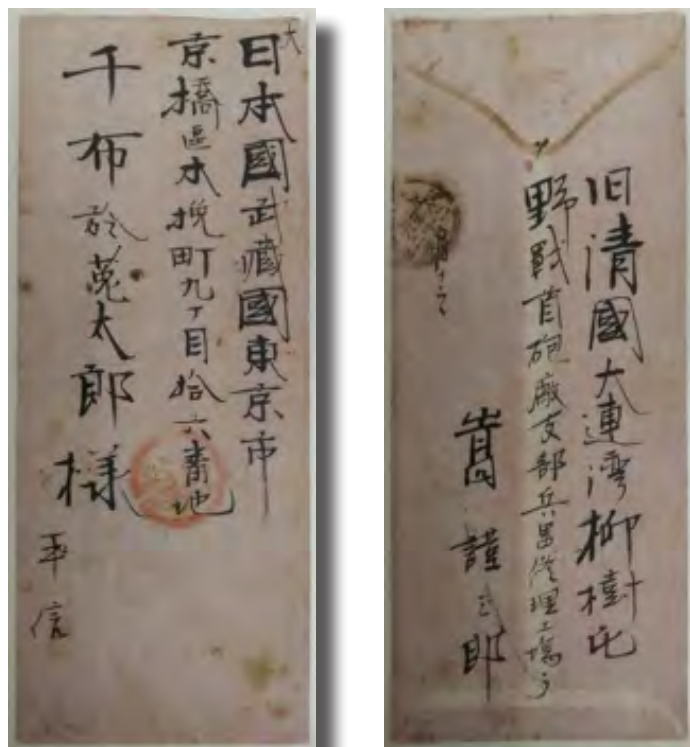


1895 (7.6) cover from member of 1st Infantry Regiment at Den Kia Tie 登家台 to Japan (17.6)
via FPO No 14 First Army at Haicheng



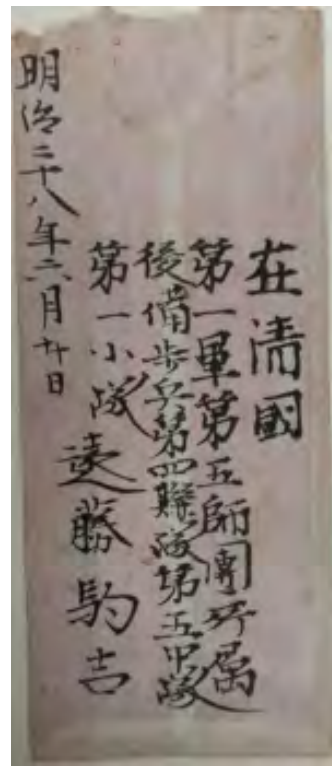
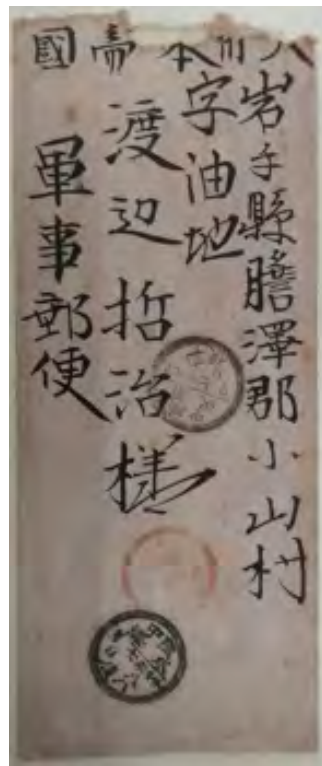
1895 (12.6) cover from member of 19th Infantry Regiment in Fu Chow City to Japan (22.6)
via FPO No 18 First Army in Fu Chow

Remark: FPO No 18 First Army operated at Fu Chow from 16.4.1895- 12.6.1895.



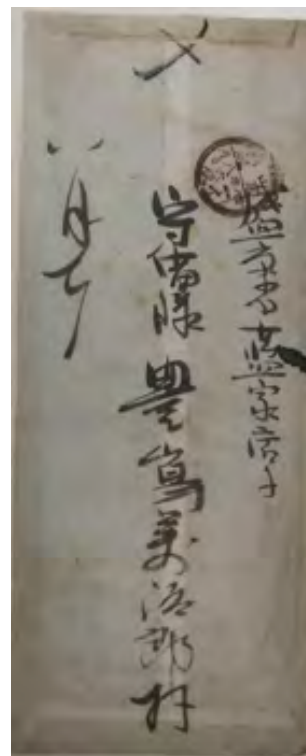
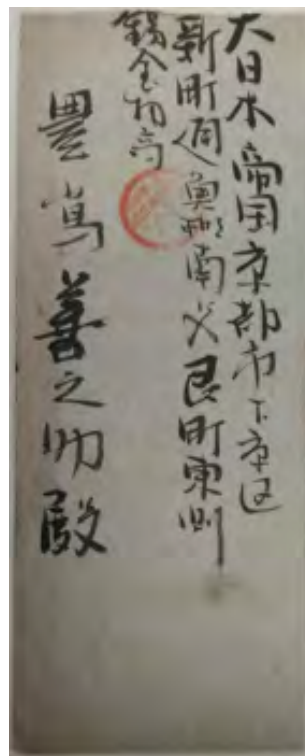
1895 (13.6) cover from member in Artillery Factory in DalianBay to Japan (22.6) via FPO No
2 Second Army at Liu Shu Tun 柳樹屯.

Remark: FPO No 2 Second Army was located at Liu ShuTun from 6.12.1894-11.12.1895

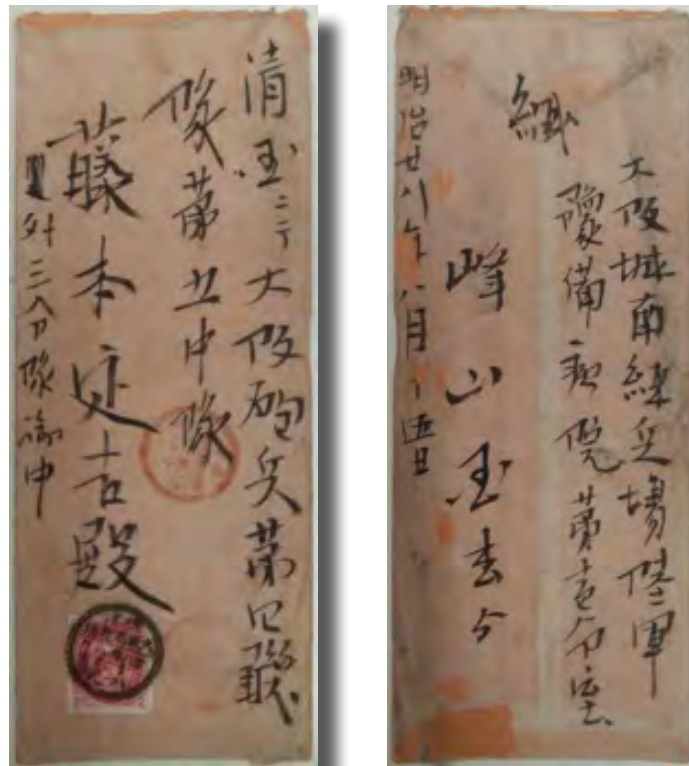


1895 (22.6) cover from member of Reserve Infantry Regiment 5th Battalion First Army to Japan (8.7)
via FPO No 19 First Army at Kaiping

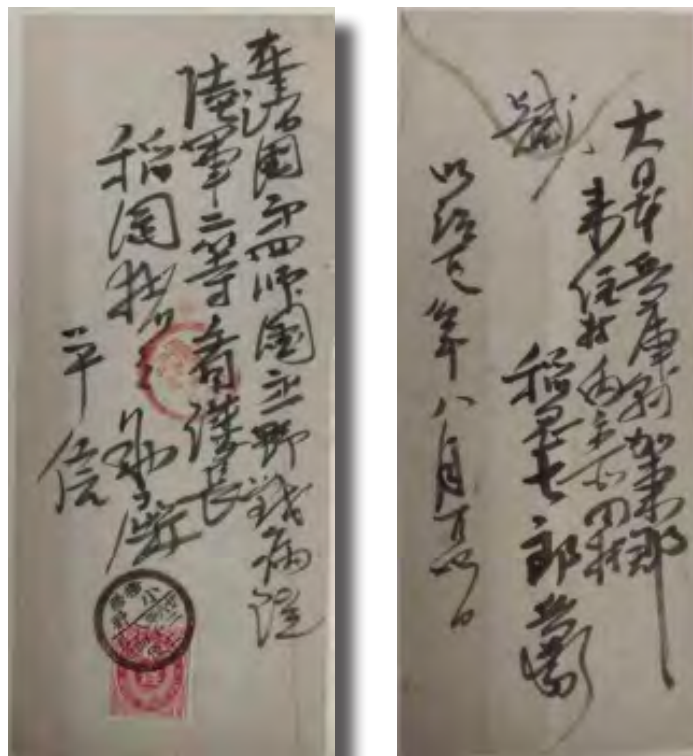
Remark: FPO No 19 First Army was operated at Kaiping from 16.4.1895 -16.5.1895.



1895 (7.8) cover from member or Reserved Field Force in Nam Kia Den 藍家店 to Japan (16.8)
Via FPO No 5 Second Army at Shih Ho Tang 石河, Chin Chou.



1895 (16.8) Incoming cover from Japan to member of Mixed 4th Artillery Regiment via FPO No 10 First Army at Feng Wang Cheng 鳳凰城.



1895 (24.8) Incoming cover from Japan to In charge officer of Field Hospital of 4th Battalion via FPO No 10 First Army (4.9)

乙未戰爭

乙未戰爭（1895年5月29日－1895年11月18日）是臺灣因《馬關條約》被清政府割讓予日本後臺灣各地人民為抵抗日本接收統治而發起的戰爭。

1895年5月29日，負責接收臺灣的日軍部隊從現今新北市貢寮區的澳底登陸，象徵乙未戰爭的開始。日本投入包含近衛師團等正規軍隊的四萬九千餘名官兵，而臺灣方面除了以臺灣民主國為主的抗日政權外，主要有臺灣人民等自發性組成的抗日義軍及劉永福的黑旗軍[11]和唐景崧的廣勇等；合計正規軍約有三萬三千餘名，及民兵十萬名。

1895年3月15日，日本遠征軍，從長崎佐世保港秘密出港，1895年3月23日澎湖登陸，3月24日，從媽宮城（今馬公市）的東門「朝陽門」進城。

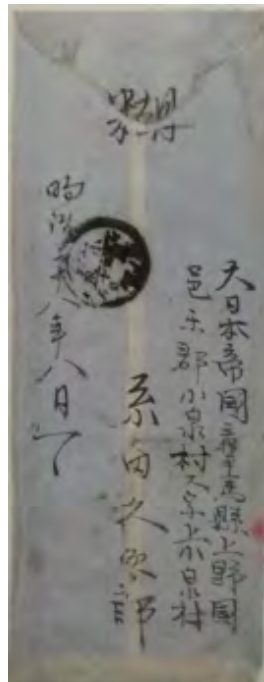
3月26日，已經拿到臺灣海峽戰略位置，確定可輕易拿取臺灣的日本，在日本馬關接受清朝的和議條件。

部分臺灣官員與一些臺灣士紳共同合作，於5月25日成立「臺灣民主國」。

戰爭初始，5月29日日軍登陸澳底，6月7日進入台北，日軍從登陸至佔領首府台北城僅花十日。

10月21日，日軍攻入台南，10月23日日軍控制全臺灣，戰事持續總時間約5個月。惟直至同年11月18日，臺灣總督樺山資紀向京都大本營報告：「全島悉予平定」。

The Japanese Occupation of Formosa



1895 (2.8) Incoming cover from Japan to member of 3rd Infantry Regiment

Formosa Expedition Force via Taiwan PO no 3 (14.8) in Hsinchu 新竹.

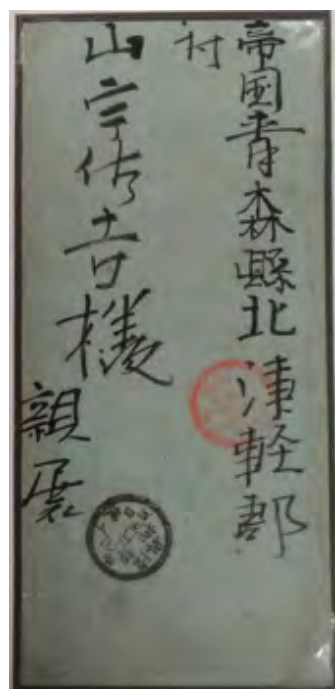
Remark:

Japanese Army control Hsinchu City 新竹城 on 26.6.1895

Chunam 竹南鎮 on 9.8.1895

Muilu 苗栗 on 14.8.1895

Taiwan PO No 3新竹 operated from 19.7.1895-31.3.1895



1895 (22.8) cover Sent by member of 5th Infantry Regiment,

Formosa Expedition Force to Japan (2.9) via Taiwan PO No 2at Taipei.

Remark:

Japanese control Taipei on 3.6.1895

Taiwan PO No 2 臺北 operated from 9.7.1895 -31.3.1895

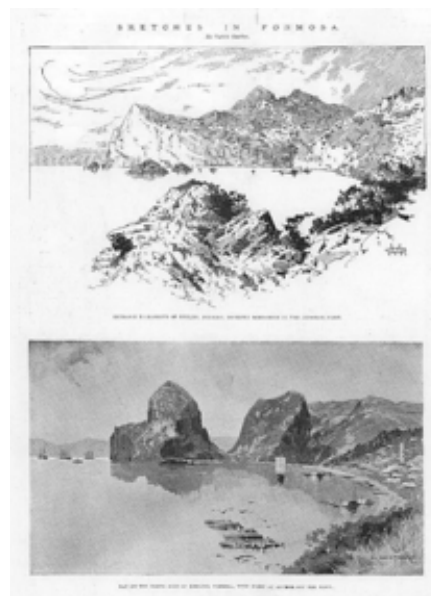
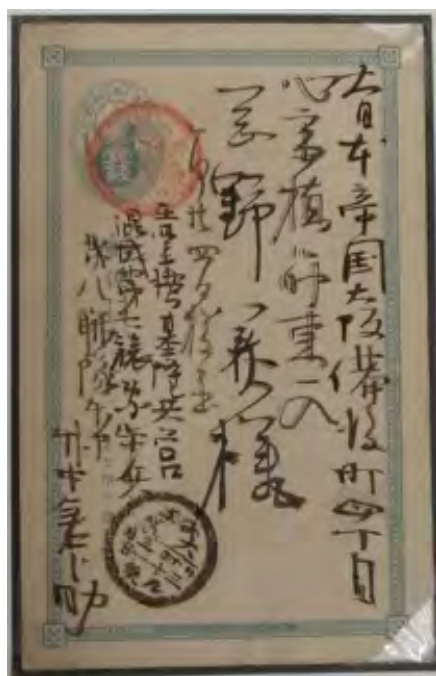


1896 (23.1) Incoming Postal stationery from Japan to member of 4th Engineer Bridge Formosa Occupation Force in Ilan 宜蘭 (PO No 15).

Remark: Formosa PO No 15 operated from 20.11.1895 -31.3.1896



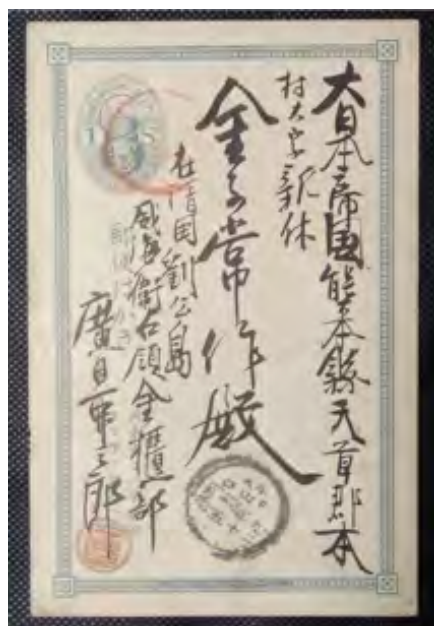
1896 (31.1) Incoming cover from Japan to member of 4th Engineer Bridge Formosa Occupation Force in Taipei (12.2), redirected to Ilan PO 15 (16.2).



1896 (24.3) Postal stationery from member of 8th Infantry Regiment, 7th Mixed Brigade, Japan Expedition Force in Keelung to Japan (31.3) via Taiwan PO No 1.

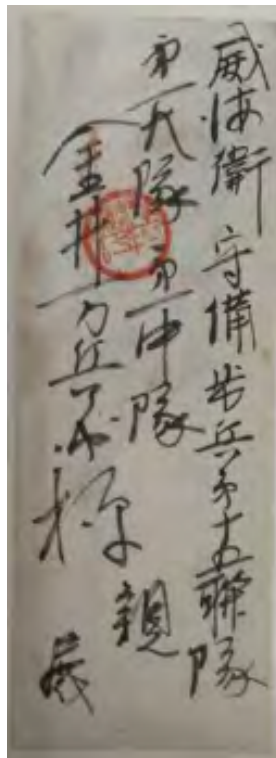
Remark: Taiwan PO No 1 operated from 9.7.1895 – 31.3.1896.

Japanese occupation of Weiheiwai (8.5.1895 -7.5.1898)

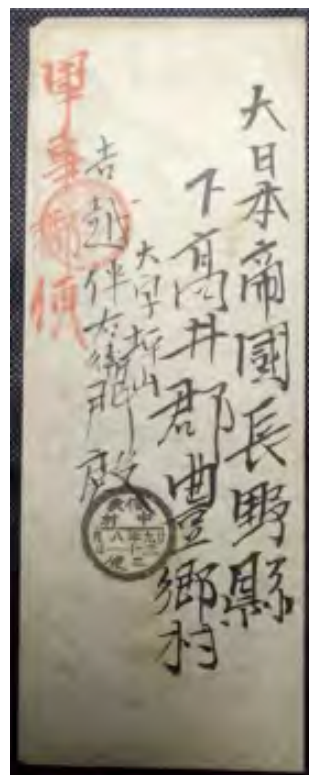


1896 (Jan) Postal stationery from member of audit department of Weiheiwai occupational force in Lau Kung Tau to Japan (25.1) via (1st army)FPO no 20.

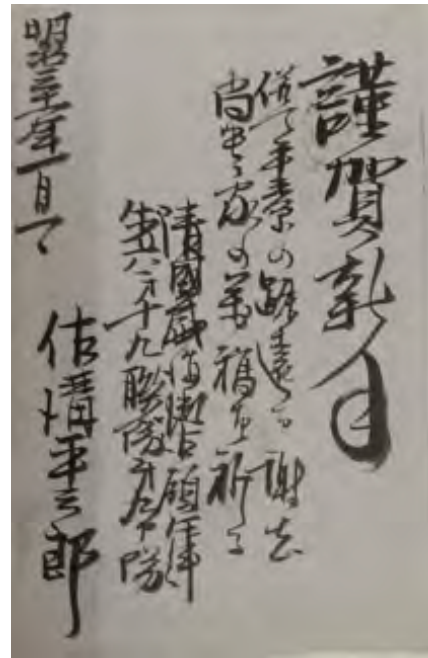
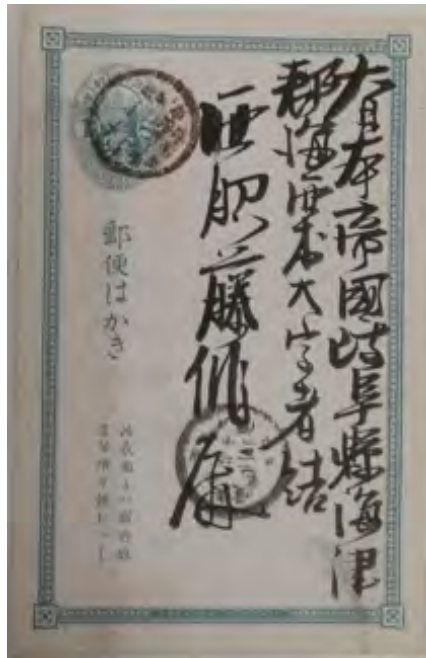
Remark: First army FPO no 20 opened on the 7th Oct 1895 -31st March 1896



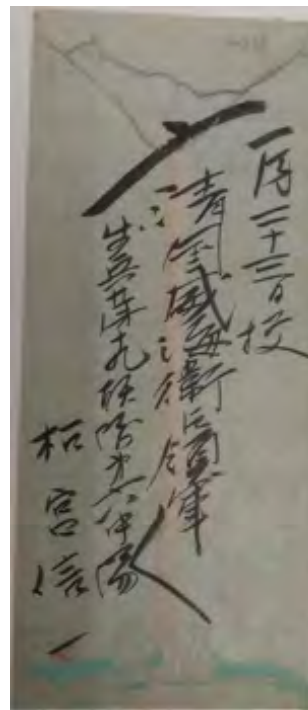
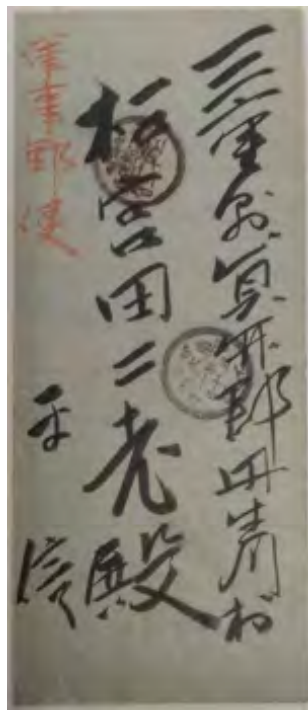
1896 (Jul) Incoming cover from Japan to member of Reserved Infantry No15 via FPO No 20.



1896 (23.8) cover member of Reserved Infantry No15 to Japan (31.8) via FPO No 20.



1898 (Jan) Postal stationery from member of 19th Infantry Weiheiwal occupational force to Japan (17.1) via weiheiwai PO no 1.



1898 (23.1) Cover from member of 16th Infantry, Weiheiwai occupational force to Japan (30.1) via Weiheiwai PO no 1.

Remark:

According to Treaty of Shimonoseki, Japan will occupy Weiheiwai for 3yr (8.5.1895- 7.5.1898) ,and will return only if Ching government cleared the indemnity.

《遼南條約》，又稱《交收遼南條約》或《中日交還奉天省南邊地方條約》，為清朝和日本於1895年（光緒二十一年）11月8日在北京簽署的條約，日本方面稱為《遼東還付條約》。

條約共六款，主要內容是：

一、日本交還遼東半島給中國。

二、中國在1895年11月16日前，交付日本庫平銀三千萬兩。

三、自交付贖金之日起三個月內，日軍撤出遼東半島。

清代德國租借金門事件

光緒二十一年（1895年）德國海軍大臣向清廷外交大臣提出，要在中國尋找一個軍港。

當時的德國東亞巡洋艦隊司令何孟甫認為廈門是最佳的戰艦基地港口，並進一步打算先借租金門作為儲煤站，或是取得對廈門「暫時有限的佔有權或管理權」。

同年的七月間，德國東亞巡洋艦隊馬上派三艘軍艦停泊在金門後浦港下錨停留，讓工程師率工作人員上岸作島嶼測繪，德國侵占金門的消息傳開散來，不僅導致中國人的憤怒，德國外交部也怕英、法、俄等三國的反對，影響到其他方面的利益，不敢貿然採取行動，就將事件焦點轉移，直到同年九月(西曆十一月)德國兵艦方駛離後浦港，結束金門人二個多月來的恐懼。

舊《金門志》對此事件的記載說：「二十一年七月，德國兵艦三艘停泊後浦港，有德人上岸測量，並於山上插旂，島民懼，紛紛遷徙，九月兵艦去，始知德國本欲租借金門開為商埠。金門四面受風，開港不便，故改租青島」。

The German Far East Squadron and the Kiaochow leasehold 1898

德租借膠澳





The Deutsche Far East Squadron

The Convention Respecting the Lease of Kiaochow between China and German 1898



1897 (14.11) Marine Schiffpost stationery from SMS Prinz Wilhelm (MSP no. 5) at Kiaochow Bay to Germany (21.12)

Remark: The earliest item related to Kiaochow Leasehold 1898



1898 英租威海衛

為英國於1898年至1930年在清朝山東省建立的租借地。1898年7月1日，大清與英國雙方共同簽署《威海衛租界專條》，租期與俄租旅順大連相同，為期25年。

佔據此地的主要目的是制衡俄羅斯帝國佔領旅順口區的影響；此地主要作用英國皇家海軍訓練基地及休養地。1930年10月1日，國民政府收回威海衛大部，唯劉公島為大英帝國海軍續租十年，直至1940年撤退。

In exchange for recognizing British Weihaiwei, Germany demanded and received assurance from Britain through Arthur Balfour that Britain would recognize a German sphere in Shantung and not build a railway from Weihaiwei into the interior of Shantung province.

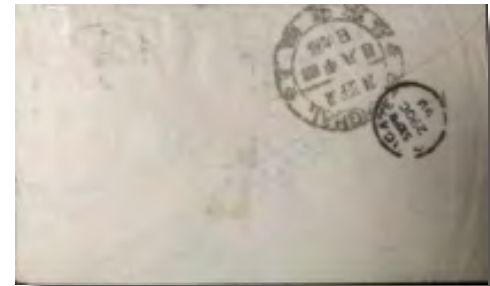


1898 (8.8) HMS *Crafton* cover *Chefoo* to England via Shanghai (11.8)

Remark:

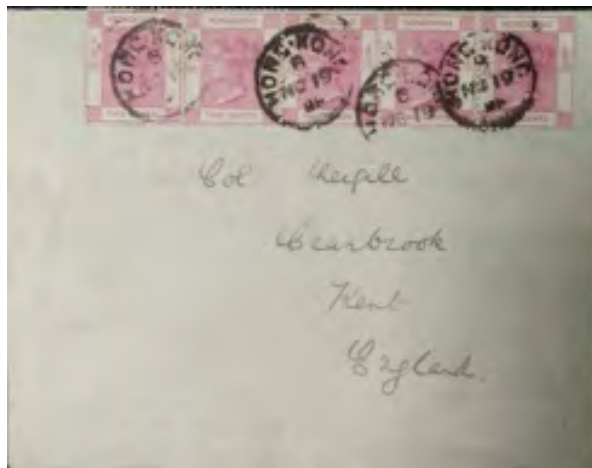
HMS Crafton was the Admiral Ship during hand over Weiheiwai after Convention for the Lease of Weiheiwai.

This cover likely to be the earliest recorded item from British Weiheiwei.



1898 (18.9) Cover from (founder of WHW local post) to England (29.10) via Chefoo (24.9) and Shanghai (26.9)

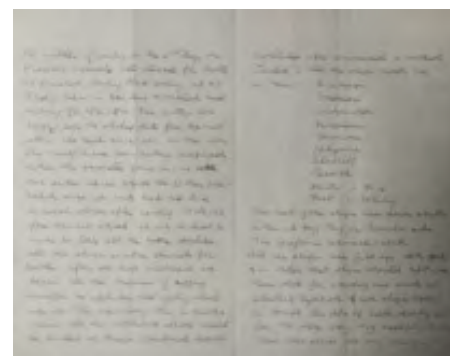
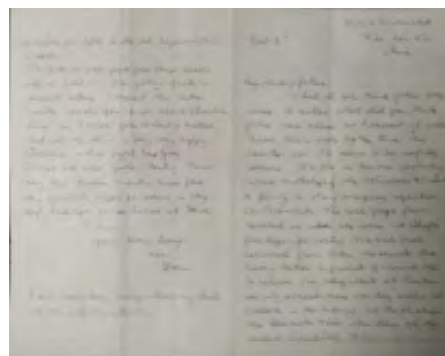
Remark: Weiheiwai Local Post began to operated in Dec 1898



1898 (6.11) Cover from member of HMS Undaunted in Weiheiwai to England (19.12) via Hong Kong (19.11)

Remark:

Content give an account when British Navy early arrived in Weiheiwai, coaling in Chefoo to arrangement of different Navy ship after occupation.





1930 (Dec) Cover from HMS China Station (Liu Kung Tau) to England (22.12)

Remark:

Weiheiwai leasehold ended on 30.9.1930 but Liu Kung Tau leasehold continued for 10 years. Both Weiheiwai and Liu Kung Tau BPO closed by 30.9.1930.

This mail from Liu Kung Tung likely sent via ROC post in closed Naval packet. Postage cancelled on arrival.

中俄密約

又稱《禦敵互相援助條約》或《防禦同盟條約》，是俄羅斯帝國與清帝國政府於1896年（光緒二十二年）簽訂的條約。

1895年中日《馬關條約》簽訂後，因俄德法三國干涉還遼清帝國贖回遼東半島聯俄抵禦日本勢力成為清朝外交政策之一。

主要內容是：

如果日本侵佔俄國遠東或中國、朝鮮領土，中俄兩國應以全部海、陸軍互相援助；

締約國一方未徵得另一方同意，不得與敵方簽訂和約；

戰爭期間，中國所有口岸均對俄國軍艦開放；

為使俄國便於運輸軍隊，中國允許俄國通過黑龍江、吉林修築一條鐵路至海參崴。鐵路的修築和經營，交華俄道勝銀行承辦；

無論戰時或平時，俄國皆可在此路運送軍隊和軍需物資；

本約自鐵路契約批准之日起，有效期15年，期滿前雙方可商議是否續約。

《旅大租地條約》

是清朝與俄羅斯帝國之間於1898年3月27日（光緒二十四年三月初六日）在北京協商達成的一項條約。此條約規定把旅順和大連灣沿海租給俄國25年作為軍港使用。

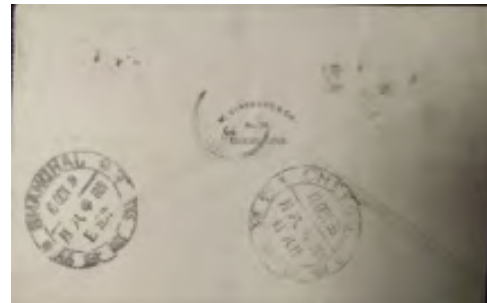
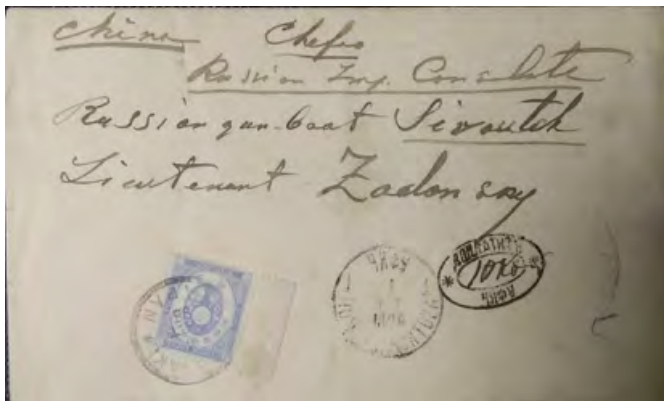
條約還規定俄國有權從遠東鐵路的某一有待協定的車站向該租界修造一條鐵路。

稍後又於當年的5月7日，雙方再次簽訂《旅大租地續約》，規定俄國可修築一條從哈爾濱至旅順口的東清鐵路（即中東鐵路）支線。

After nine months in the dock at Toulon, the repaired Sissoi Veliky was assigned to Admiral Fyodor Dubasov's Far Eastern Squadron (Navarin, Sissoi Veliky, and the armoured cruisers Ros-sia and Vladimir Monomakh) and sailed for the Far East. The ship safely reached Port Arthur on 16 March 1898.

Navarin was assigned to the Baltic Fleet and began a cruise to the Mediterranean Sea in August 1896. She visited the Greek port of Piraeus on 1 October. Together with the battleship Sissoi Veliky, the ship was ordered to the Far East in early 1898 and arrived at Port Arthur on 28 March. She took part in the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion two years later. Navarin and Sissoi Veliky, together with a number of cruisers.

Reference cover:



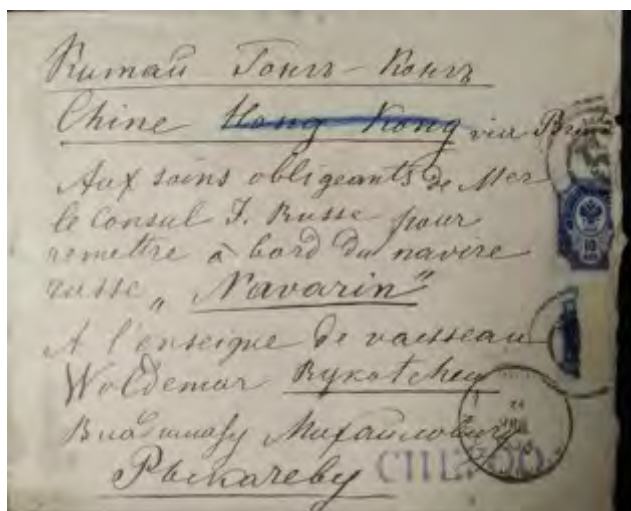
1898 (3.10) Incoming cover from Nagasaki to Lieutenaut in Russian Battleship “SMS Sivotch “ in Port Arthur via Shanghai (10.10) and Russian Consulate in Chefoo (12.10)

Remark:

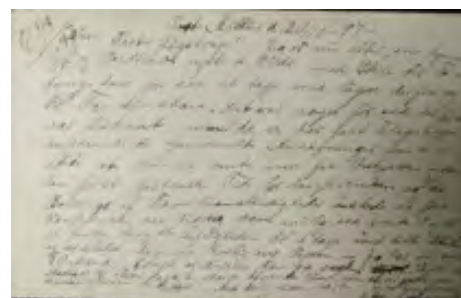
Port Arthur was not Treaty Port. Extra Inland fee needed for transfer from Chefoo to Port Arthur.

The Sino Russian Secret Treaty 1896 allowed Russian Battleship entered China Port feely.

Early Russia item to Port Arthur after Port Arthur leashold 1898



1898 (16/29.12) Incoming cover from St Petersburg to member on board Russian Battleship "SMS Navarin " in Port Arthur via Hong Kong (30.1) and Chefoo (12.10)



1897 (20.10) Postal Stationery Port Arthur to Denmark (5.12) via Tientsin (23.10) and Shanghai (28.10)

Remark:

Port Arthur (later Lushun) had never set up ICP before and after Port Arthur Leasehold 1898.

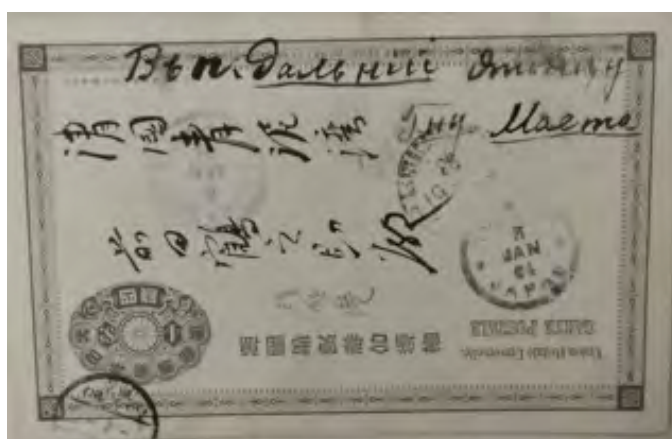
This item prepaid in Foreign Postage is One of A few item handled by ICP.



1900 (22.10) Red band cover from China Merchants Steam Navigation Company 輪船招商局
Shanghai to Lushun (26. 10) via Chefoo (27.10).



1903 (14.12) Picture postcard Singapore to Port Arthur via Hong Kong (24.12) and Shanghai
(28.12).



Chinese Eastern Railway after Sino Russian Secret convention



1901 (6.8/ 24.7) Cover Harbin to Germany (3.9) via Moskow (2.9)

Remark:

Transit time 27 days

Earliest recorded Mail from China Sent Via Chinese Eastern Railway.



1902 (23.1) Picture postcard Vladivostok to Paotingfu via Harbin, Port Arthur (31.1), FPO no13
Inkow (1.2) and Peking (8.2)

Remark:

Early Incoming Mail passed through Chinese Eastern Railway to Northern China.

Early TSR Mail connected to Peking – Shanhaikwan Railway.

The administration of Shanhaikwan to Inkow Railway was just passed back to Imperial China from Russian hand in Nov 1901.

自《北京條約》至《中英展拓香港界址專條》中的九龍半島

第二次鴉片戰爭，清朝再敗給英法聯軍，於1860年簽下《北京條約》，把九龍半島南部連同鄰近的昂船洲一同割讓給英國。當時在九龍半島上的新邊界（界限街）用矮矮的鐵絲網分割。1898年，英國通過與清廷簽訂《中英展拓香港界址專條》及其他一系列租借條約，租借九龍半島北部、新界和鄰近的兩百多個離島，但九龍寨城除外，租期99年。

自英國於1860年取得九龍半島後到1898租借九龍半島北部和新界，軍部主要保留九龍半島作為軍事用途保護港島，30多年沒有重點開發九龍。直到1898年《展拓香港界址專條》簽訂後，九龍半島的用途才改為商業與旅遊，而開始大力發展。



The Hong Kong Regiment was a British Indian Army regiment seconded to the British Army intended to form part of the garrison of British Hong Kong between 1891 and 1902.

They first arrived in Hong Kong in 1892. Upon arrival, they received authorisation from their British officers to help with the funding and rebuilding of the Kowloon Mosque.



1892 (24.5) cover sent from member of Hong Kong Regiment in Kowloon British concession to Deoli (13.6), India Via Bombay (13.6).

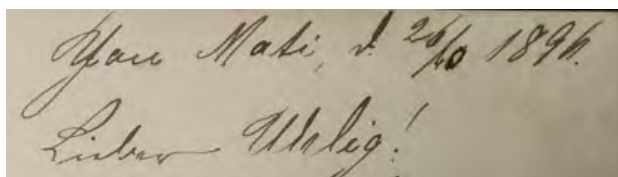
Remark:

Formal Postal system in British Kowloon only developed after Convention of Extension of Hong Kong 1898.

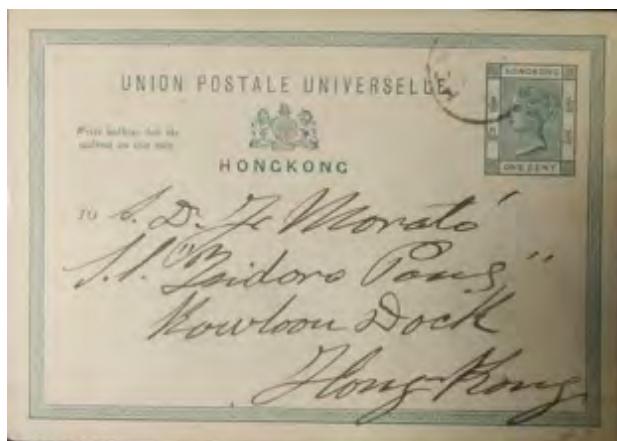


1892(14.6) Incoming cover Wyingyan Burma to Hong Kong Regiment, Kowloon Hong Kong via Rangoon (18.6) and Singapore to Hong Kong Marine sorter (28.6).

Remark: The earliest recorded Mail to and from Kowloon Hong Kong after Treaty of Peking 1860.



1896 (28.3) Postal stationery used locally from Yau Ma Ti, Kowloon to Hong Kong.



1896 (Apr and Nov) Postal stationery used locally from Hong Kong to Kowloon Dock.

The Convention of Extension of Hong Kong 1898

1898年《展拓香港界址專條》



1899 (5.1) Postal stationery Kowloon to Germany (6.2).

Remark:

The first postal branch office in Hong Kong, opened on 1st July, 1898.

The sender of this stationery supposed to be C.E.Sachen of IMC Kowloon.



1904 (18.2) Basel Missionary Picture postcard Kwai Chung to Germany.

Remark: Early item from New Territory before Postal suboffice set up

九龍關

香港古有稅關，向往來商船抽稅，後來廢棄。英國人管治香港島和九龍半島後，內地與香港貿易頻繁，清廷於同治七年（一八六八年）在汲水門（馬灣）、九龍城、佛頭洲和長洲再設關廠，隸屬粵海關管理，負責巡邏邊境、嚴防走私，並對鴉片船抽取釐金。

在1875年，清朝與英國簽訂不平等條約《煙台條約》，提到清廷增加通商口岸，訂立通商章程及鴉片稅務。結果在1885年，由曾國藩之子曾紀澤與英人簽訂《煙台條約續增專條》，確定每箱鴉片劃一徵收110兩左右，此後毋須繳交其他稅項。翌年，中英又簽訂《管理香港洋藥事宜章程》，規定英國人可以在九龍設置「九龍關」，負責收稅、邊境巡邏及防止鴉片走私等事宜，每個月稅務司都會將所得的錢親自交給兩廣總督。

一八八七年粵海關在香港成立九龍關，總關設於皇后大道中十六至十八號，由英國人摩根出任稅務司，管轄中港邊境關卡，包括上述四個關廠。摩根在汲水門關廠之下設立荃灣、朱谷灣和深水埗分廠，在九龍城關廠之下設立沙田分廠。一八九五年又將深水埗分廠升格為關廠，凸顯其重要性。

「九龍關」轄下有幾個稅廠，負責地區收稅，其中包括「汲水門稅廠」。1897年（光緒23年），汲水門稅廠落成並立「九龍關」石碑紀念。1898年馬灣隨《展拓香港界址專條》租予英國。1899年，中英邊界北移至深圳河，稅關亦隨之關閉。



From “ The Chronicle and Directory for China, Corea, Japan, The Philippines, Indo-China, Straits Settlements, Siam, Borneo, Malay States, Etc., for The Year 1892 ”

CHINESE KOWLOON

The station of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs just outside the harbor of Hongkong, generally known as, and officially designated, the Kowloon Customs Station is really situated at Lai Chi kok, a tiny hamlet on the mainland opposite the western end of Moucouther's Island. Two hulks are moored at a little distance from the shore, and buildings for the accommodation of the Foreign and Chinese staff, of considerable size and extent, have recently been erected on the point. Lai Chi-koik is not on the peninsula of Kowloon, though close to it, and is conveniently situated for watching craft bound for Canton. Kowloon City is situated at the back of the peninsula in a rocky but shallow bay to the northeast of Hung-ham bay, where the Kowloon establishments of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is located. The city is a small one, and the larger portion of it is built outside the walls, which climb to some height the hill at the back, giving it a rather picturesque appearance. The walls are of grey-wick, but of no great thickness, and neither they nor the old dismantled guns lying on them would be of any

[illegible]

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are for purposes of defence. There are no features of interest in the town, unless the *fan-tan* slopes are so considered. The streets are narrow and dirty, and there are no public buildings save the tower-like pavilion and the dilapidated yamen inside the walls. A little distance from the city may be seen, however, one of those interesting little fortified villages, with embattled walls and a moat, which are not uncommon in the province of Kwangtung, and which serve to indicate the state of insecurity in which the rural population live. Beyond this is the road which leads over the mountains at the back and which is worth climbing for the fine view of Hongkong from the pass at the top. The population of Kowloon City is probably not more than 3,000. A steam ferry plies between Hongkong and Kowloon City at uncertain hours every day. The total value of the trade passing through the Kowloon Customs Stations in 1890 was Tls. 39,495,122 as compared with Tls. 32,213,916 in 1889.

DIRECTORY

關大星九

INTERNAL MARITIME CUSTOMS
Commissioner—J. McLeary Brown
Deputy Commr.—E. Stokes (acting)
Assistant—S. J. Ramsick
Do. —R. Mackintosh, Jr.
Do. —J. W. Louison
Do. —J. H. Perry
Medical Attendant—James Cantile,
M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Tobacco-Inspector—D. C. Byworth (absent)
Do. —T. H. Kingsley
Assistant Tobacco-Inspector—E. Brown
Examiner—W. F. Kahler
Assistant Examiners—G. Keble, G.
Baldwin, S. J. Grainger, H. Haines,
J. A. Tigg, A. Dierckling
Tidewaiters—M. Schmepp, P. Foster,
H. J. Farnish, W. H. Blake, A. T.
Brooksbrough, S. B. Thompson, O. M.
Andrews, D. Brown, J. Schluter, A.
T. Woottonburg, G. M. Krush, K. T.
Melling, B. H. Wood, C. M. Cheland,
A. T. Fisher, J. McLean, L. J. Xavier,
J. A. Drewes, F. M. Buchanan, C.
Charlton, W. J. Mastick, T. Stephenson,
W. F. Gunning, J. B. Wagner,
B. Osborne, A. Ward, J. Jordan, J.
J. Blake
Revenue Cruiser *China Fun*
Commander—W. S. Wyles
First Officer—C. J. Williams
Second do. —C. A. V. Buckle
Third do. —E. O. Pacey
First Engineer—J. McElin
Second do. —G. M. Gray
Third do. —T. Sutherland
Gunner—J. Phillips
Revenue Cruiser *Am Fao*
Commander—J. Stewart
First Officer—J. W. Louison
Second do. —J. McKelown
First Engineer—J. Kirkwood
Second do. —L. Eames
Third do. —R. M. Slight
Gunner—H. Thomas
Revenue Cruiser *John*
Acting Commander—J. D. Ross
Acting First Officer—W. F. Tyler
Acting Second do. —F. Payne Gallway
First Engineer—S. Hobbs
Second do. —F. McGregor
Third do. —A. Richardson (detached)
Gunner—J. Cooper
Cruising Launch *Koon Tin*
Twainers—W. H. Blake, T. Stephenson
Cruising Launch *Koon Loi*
Twainers—P. Foster, J. A. Drewes
Cruising Launch *Koon Fong*
Twainers—B. S. Wood, W. F. Gunning
Revenue Launch *Kong Sang*
Twainers—C. Charlton, A. Ward
Revenue Launch *Coy San Fung*
Twainers—H. J. Farnish, C. M. Cheland
Revenue Launch *Koon Hin*
Stationary under the Kowloon Customs—
Capt. Sir Mow, Chung Chow, Fu Tsu
Chow, Kowloon City

四六龍光

INTERNAL MARITIME SYSTEMS

Chamberlain—J. McLeary Brown
 Deputy Chamberlain—B. Stokes (acting)
 Assistant—S. J. Hamish
 Do. —R. Markwick, Jr.
 Do. —J. W. Lounsbury
 Do. —J. H. Perry
 Medical Attendant—James Canale,
 M.D., F.R.C.S.
 Teller—D. C. Ryworth (absent)
 Do. —T. H. Kingsley
 Assistant Teller—E. Brown
 Examiner—W. F. Kahler
 Assistant Examiners—G. Koelke, G.
 Baldwin, S. J. Grainger, H. Haines,
 J. A. Vipp, & Diercking
 Tidewaiters—H. Schuppel, P. Foster,
 H. J. Fennell, W. H. Baker, A. T.
 Broderick, S. B. Thompson, O. M.
 Anderson, D. Brown, J. Schluter, A.
 T. Watters, G. M. Krush, E. T.
 Malins, B. S. Wood, C. M. Olsland,
 A. T. Fisher, J. McLean, L. J. Xavier,
 J. A. Dwyer, F. M. Bushman, C.
 Charlton, W. J. Martick, T. Steepham,
 W. F. Canning, J. B. Wagner,
 B. Osborne, A. Ware, J. Jackson, J.
 J. Blake
 Supreme Grievance Claim Fund
 Commissioner—W. S. Wyles
 First Officer—C. J. Williams
 Second do. —C. A. V. Backer
 Third do. —E. O. Pater

First Engineer—J. McLean
Second do —G. M. Gray
Third do —T. Sulzberger
Gunner—J. Phillips
Levee Cruiser *Kos Fae*
Commander—J. Stewart
First Officer—J. W. Looman
Second do —J. Mickelson
First Engineer—J. Kirkwood
Second do —L. Basse
Third do —R. M. Slight
Gunner—H. Thomas

Devenae Crested Lark

Acting Commander—J. D. Ross
Acting First Officer—W. F. Tyler
Acting Second in—F. F. Payne-Gallaway
First Engineer—S. Hebborn
Second do.—F. McGregor
Third do.—A. Richardson (retired)
Cruiser—J. Cooper
Cruising Launch *Avon*, Fitz
Twaters—W. H. Blake, T. Stephenson
Cruising Launch *Koon*, Lee
Telewriters—P. Foster, J. A. Drewes
Cruising Launch *Avon*, Page
Twaters—S. F. Foster, W. F. Coombes
Reserve Launch *Koon*, King
Telewriters—C. Clark, J. A. Watt
Reserve Launch *Koon*, Page
Twaters—H. J. French, L. M. Chalmers
Reserve Launch *Avon*, Ross
Station under the Koon's Command—
Capt. S. Moss, Chief Clerk, Fu Ts
Chow, Kowloon City

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population live. Beyond this is the road which leads over the mountains at the back and which is worth climbing for the fine view of Hongkong from the pass at the top. The population of Kowloon City is probably not more than 5,000. A stream flows into the sea between Hongkong and Kowloon City at mountain level every day. The total value of the trade passing through the Kowloon Customs Stations in 1905 was Tls. 21,000,000 as compared with Tls. 22,711,000 in 1902.

關天從先

Benjamin Crisley, Ed. Prof.
Albuquerque, N.M.

Executive Positions
SPECIAL MATTERS DIVISION
 Director—R. Edgar Holmes
 Deputy Director—J. E. Johnson (acting)
 Assistant—N. J. Ransick
 Chief Clerk—A. M. de Smet
 Dir.—C. E. Hefner
Medical Officers—A. Gaudin, M.D., C.M., W. Hartigan, M.D.
Tolson—C. H. Palmer
 Assistant Tolson—J. J. Dalton
 Executives—R. Macgregor, C. P. G. Laydon
Associate Executives—F. O. Triggles, A. E. Finkelstein, L. G. Arlington
Training Officer—A. P. Wicker
 Editor—S. B. Thompson, Jr. Jones, R. J. French, J. Schiller, J. M. Gorman, J. McLean, L. A. Nathan, J. A. Davis, T. Stephenson, J. Jordan, R. B. G. Halling, W. S. Jones, W. Friedman, J. M. M. Anderson, F. Wicks, R. M. Leibman, F. T. Givels, F. Brown, J. W. Vandenput, J. W. G. F. S. Newland, N. D. Jaffe, F. Turner, C. C. Williams, C. Allberg
 Wicks—C. E. Hefner
Revenue Control Chain Five
 Acting Commander—C. J. Williams
 Commanded by—R. E. Johnson
 Third Officer—J. Davis
 Third Asst.—J. M. Macgregor
 Chief Clerk—J. E. Johnson
 Third Asst.—D. Finkelstein
First Officer—R. G. Wrentham
 Second Asst.—A. D. S. Farrell
 Third Asst.—F. O. Triggles
 First Teller—J. K. Kipkoff
 Third Asst.—W. H. Young, T. O. Herman
Revenue Control Six
 Commander—R. D. Mylon
 First Officer—T. J. Kladovec
 Second Asst.—J. E. Johnson
 First Teller—S. B. Helmer
 Second Asst.—J. M. Macgregor
 Third Asst.—M. Brown
 Gunner—W. F. C. Johnson
Crating Launch Korea Five
 Officer in Charge—B. Brown
 Launch Officer—J. E. Johnson
Crating Launch Korea Six
 Officer in Charge—H. French
 Launch Officer—J. E. Johnson
Crating Launch Korea Eight
 Officer in Charge—S. C. Garland
 Launch Officer—J. E. Johnson
Revenue Launch Korea Five
 Officer in Charge—C. C. Williams
 Launch Officer—J. E. Johnson
Revenue Launch Korea Four
 Officer in Charge—H. A. Stephenson
 Launch Officer—J. E. Johnson
Revenue Launch Korea Two
 Officer in Charge—T. Stephenson
 Launch Officer—J. E. Johnson
Stations under the Revenue Control—Cap Ship, China, China Coast, Fei Ho, Korea, Korea Coast, San Shi, San and Luchin

John Bull Stamp Auctions, Ltd.

CHINESE KOWLOON

The station of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs just outside the harbour of Hongkong, generally known as, and officially designated, the Kowloon Customs Station, is really situated at Lai Chi-koek, a tiny hamlet on the mainland opposite the western end of Stonecutter's Island. Two hulks are moored at a little distance from the shore, and buildings for the accommodation of the Foreign and Chinese staff, of considerable size and extent, have been erected on the point. Lai Chi-koek is not on the peninsula of Kowloon, though near to it, and is conveniently situated for watching craft bound for Canton. Kowloon City is situated at the back of the peninsula in a roomy but shallow bay to the north-east of Hung-ham bay, where the Kowloon establishment of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is located. The city is a small one, and the larger portion of it is built outside the walls, which climb to some height the hill at the back, giving it a rather picturesque appearance. The walls are of granite, but of no great thickness, and neither they nor the old dismantled guns lying on them would be of any use for purposes of defence. The streets are narrow and dirty, and there are no public buildings save the tower-like pawnshop and the dilapidated yamen inside the walls. A little distance from the city may be seen, however, one of those interesting little fortified villages, with embattled walls and a moat, which are not uncommon in the province of Kwaichung, and which serve to indicate the state of insecurity in which the rural population live. Beyond this is the road which leads over the mountains at the back

CHINESE KOWLOON—LAPPA

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and which is worth climbing for the fine view of Hongkong from the pass at the top. The population of Kowloon City is probably not more than 5,000. A steam ferry plies between Hongkong and Kowloon City at uncertain hours every day. The net value of the trade passing through the Kowloon Customs Stations in 1891 was Tls. 49,388,212, in 1895 Tls. 59,285,194, and in 1894 Tls. 40,587,681.

DIRECTORY

關大聖九

Kowloon Tai-kuan

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS

Commissioner—H. M. Hillier

Deputy Commissioner—G. F. Montgomery (acting)

Assistant—H. W. Brazier

Do. —A. M. de Souza

Do. —F. R. C. Sarplice

Do. —A. J. Connors

Medical Officers—W. Hartigan, M.D.

A. Rennie, M.B.

Tidesurveyor—A. V. Havers (acting)

Assistant Tidesurveyor—J. Dalton

Acting do. —C. F. C. Lynberg

Examiner—E. C. Tregillus

Assistant Examiners—A. E. Pfankuchen, L. C. Arlington

Tide-writers—J. Schluter, C. Clarkson,

R. Walpole, T. Stephenson, J. Jardon,

W. R. Jones, L. J. Xavier, H. H.

Hallberg, F. Wolfe, C. B. Miller, P.

Brossman, T. Louvain, F. W. Ros-

land, C. Ahlberg, H. A. Adamsen,

P. Bender, C. E. A. Sachau, J. L.

Lutz, W. E. Campbell, H. H. Bode-

meyer, R. J. L. Jackson, C. T.

Spencer, E. T. Young, W. H.

Wheeler, F. Blain, C. A. Roberts,

H. S. Jenkinson, B. Collins, E. S.

Blades, C. B. Smith

Station Watcher—J. J. Lopes

Female Searcher—Mary Weston

Revenue Cruiser *Fukoo*

Commander—C. I. Williams (acting)

First Officer—F. W. Callison (acting)

Third Officer—E. C. Williams

First Engineer—T. O. B. Harman (actg.)

Third do. —D. Robinson (acting)

Gunner—J. Cartwright

Revenue Cruiser *Kai Pua*

Commander—G. T. B. Eldridge (acting)

First Officer—A. D. S. Powell

Third do. —A. C. Akhurst

Do. do. —G. S. Morgan (proby.)

First Engineer—S. Heblsen

Second do. —H. DeKoskamp (act.)

Third do. —G. Harman

Gunner—A. Valentine

Revenue Cruiser *Lilia*

Commander—H. G. Myhre

First Officer—R. Chenoweth

Second do. —E. O. Patey

Third do. —H. E. Strike

First Engineer—G. W. Appleby (act.)

Second do. —W. J. Harrison

Third do. —J. N. McDougall

Gunner—W. Canning

Cruising Launch *Koon Tin*

Officer-in-Charge—R. Walpole

Launch Officer—W. E. Campbell

Cruising Launch *Koon Lai*

Officer-in-Charge—C. Clarkson

Launch Officer—P. Bender

Cruising Launch *Koon Fong*

Officer-in-Charge—T. Stephenson

Launch Officer—E. C. Williams

Revenue Launch *Kowloon Tai*

Officer-in-Charge—W. E. Jones

Launch Officer—C. B. Miller

Revenue Launch *Kapoi Tai*

Officer-in-Charge—C. Ahlberg

Launch Officer—C. Walsh

Stations under the Kowloon Customs—

Cap Sui Moon, Chang Chow, Fo To

Chow, Kowloon City, Sam Shui Po,

and Lai-chi-koek, Chin Lan Shu, Ma

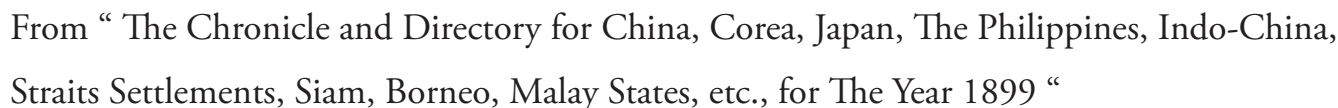
Yau Tang, Kau-tan-shuk

Waglan Lighthouse

Chief Lightkeeper—C. May

Lightkeeper—F. Jackson

From “The Chronicle and Directory for China, Corea, Japan, The Philippines, Indo-China, Straits Settlements, Siam, Borneo, Malay States, etc., for The Year 1898”



This is the information given to the Chinese Customs stations placed around Hongkong for the purpose of collecting duty on the trade carried on by Chinese junks between Hongkong and Chinese ports. In 1960, when the New Territory was taken over by Hongkong, the Customs stations had to be removed from their original sites. The new stations are now situated at Taiwan, Lantau, Shamshuipo, Shaukeuk, Shaukeuk, and Namun (Toomang), besides which there are a number of frontier patrol posts on the north shores of Hong and Mui Hays and between the two bays. The net value of the trade carried on by Chinese junks between Hongkong and Chinese ports in 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963, and the largest on record was in 1960, viz., Tls. 56,352,226.

海關說九
Kuan Sun Say Nine

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS
Acting Commissioner—W. R. M. Parr
Deputy Commissioner—T. E. Cocker
Assistant—P. C. Clayton
Assistant—A. E. Hanco
—J. W. Lyons
—C. R. H. Cabral
—F. P. T. Jock
Medical Officers—A. Henrie, G. M. Harston
Tele-Inspector—W. L. Parker
Chief Telegrapher—E. C. Triggall
Assistant Examiners—H. A. Adamsen, C. E. A. Snelan
Tele-Inspector—A. L. Knight, J. A. Pouch, W. J. Potter, E. M. Lundberg, C. F. Wallis, E. Pawcika, G. J. Haybinder, J. J. Gorman, L. J. Borgert, P. F. Corbin, J. W. Adamsen, A. D. Nelson, O. C. Miller, A. K. Taylor, C. L. L. C. U. C. C. A. K. P. F. McInab, W. Moore, W. H. Butler, C. F. Crawford, P. J. Bick, Whitman, T. T. St. G.

Treasury, R. Walpole, W. Anderson
A. B. Burton, W. Harris, C. J. Eary, L. L. Lopes, T. Buckley, C. F. Winkler, L. Patten, J. H. Butler, C. H. J. Bana, G. E. Cross, W. C. Van Yosten
Warehousemen—H. L. Wilson, J. Rees, G. St. M. Haker
Revenue Cruiser Kanjona
Commander—C. E. Williams
First Officer—R. H. Macgregor
Second Aid—R. Douglas
Third Aid—J. H. Gilman
First Engineer—G. J. Herman
Second Aid—F. H. Land
Third Aid—F. F. Pickham
Revenue Cruiser Leda
Commander—R. Chennoweth
First Officer—E. O. Patey
Second Aid—J. H. Gilman
Third Aid—W. D. Fraser
First Engineer—T. O. R. Harman
Second Aid—J. H. Gilman
Third Aid—S. J. Marlett, T. F. Gilkinson
Tele-Inspector—L. J. B. Jones

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1867 Canton customs authority established customs stations along The coast near Hong Kong

1871 A customs station was established in the walled-city garrison of Kowloon.

1887 With signing of Opium Agreement, Imperial Maritime Custom Kowloon was established. Custom office was set up on Queen's Road of Victoria city. Operation base was located at Lai-chikok, with A hamlet opposite the Stonecutter's Island. Warehouse, accommodation of Foreign and Chinese staff erected. Four substations were established at Capsuimoon (Ma Wan), Kowloon city, Cheung Chau and Fotochow.

A fleet of three ocean going steamers and ten support vessels were employed. By 1891 The Kowloon customs employed 67 foreigners and 700 Chinese.

The foreign Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce was anxious their freedoms not be impinged upon. In 1890 Kowloon Custom was moved from Victoria city to Laichikok.

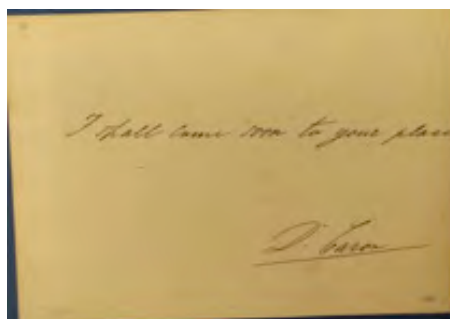


1890 Incoming Postal Stationery from Hamburg (26.9) to IMC Kowloon.

Remark:

Probably before relocation from Victoria city to Laichikok

A. Diercking correspondent -



1894 (8.3) Postal stationery Hong Kong to Diercking correspondant in IMC Kowloon (Lai Chi Kok base)

Remark:

A. Dercking –

Assistant Examiner -1890

H. Varrelmann correspondent



1895 (9.8) Postal stationery originated from IMC Lappa to H Varrelmann correspondent in IMC Kowloon via Hong Kong (9.9).

Remark:

“ 關口 ” Indicated by crayon , supposed to be Lai Chi Kok station.

H Varrelmann -

Tidewaiter -1894

Revenue Launch “ Kowloon Tsai ”, Officer in Charge -1894

J Kiriwood correspondent-



1894 (29.9) Incoming Postal stationery from Hamburg to J. Kirkwood in IMC Kowloon via Singapore to Hong Kong Marine sorter and Hong Kong (1.11).

Remark:

“ 關口 ” Indicated by crayon , supposed to be Lai Chi Kok station.

5 cents Hong Kong QV adhesive added on Reply portion, prepaid interport Postage from Hong Kong to mainland.

J. Kirkwood –

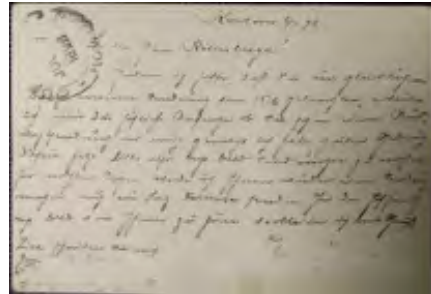
First Engineer of Revenue Cruiser Kai Pan 1890-1893

First Engineer of Revenue Cruiser Fukin 1897



1895 (19.11) Registered cover from J Kiriwood correspondent to USA (18.12) via Hong Kong (20.11) ad San Francisco (13.12).

Carl E.A.Sachen correspondent:- Tidewater

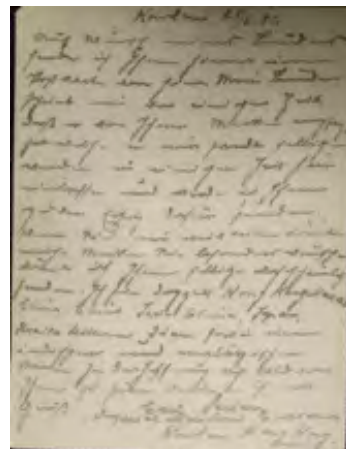
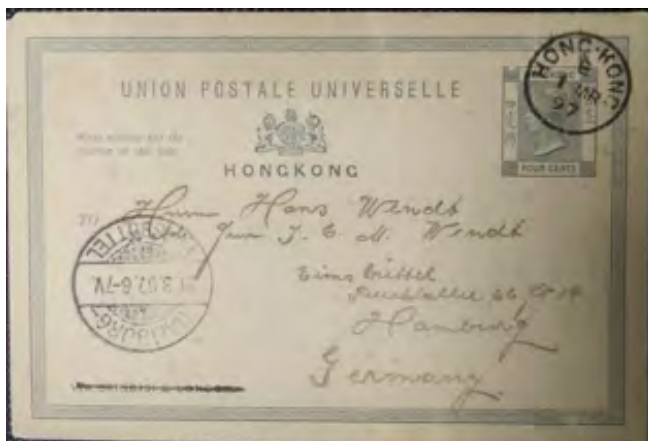


1896 (6.7) C.Sachen correspondent postal stationery IMC Kowloon (Lai Chi Kok) to Switerzland (9.8) via Hong Kong (7.7)

Remark:

C.E.A Sachan -Tidewater 1896, 1897

Assistant Examiner 1904



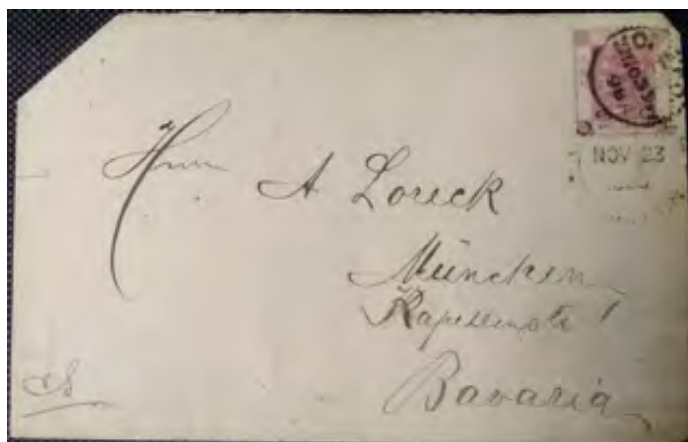
1897 (1.3) Postal stationery from C.Sachen correspondent to Germany (31.3) via Hong Kong Post.

Remark:

This stationery originated from Kowloon but not passed through IMC Kowloon.

This indicated the card carried by local coastal connection from Kowloon to Hong Kong.

There was Kowloon Ferry service (Star Ferry 1898) from Victoria City to Tsim Sha Tsui since 1888. But This seems more likely carried by local junk from Kowloon City (Substation IMC Kowloon) to Hong Kong Island via LungTsin wharf.



1898 (23.11) Print matter envelope (Cut corner for inspection) from C.Sachen correspondent to Germany (24.12) via Hong Kong (23.11).

Remark:

After The Convention of Extension of Hong Kong 1898, Lai Chi Kok became under British administration.

汲水門稅關新廠

汲水門稅關於同治十年(1871)開始設置。光緒十三年(1887)改隸九龍關，光緒二十三年(1897)建新廠，1899年被迫關閉棄置。稅廠的牆垣原用青磚建築，現今已蕩然無存，只餘石碑。據說稅關重建初期，本來想建一條小路直通後山北灣，以便與對岸青龍頭汛及青衣潭汛聯系，徵收來往船貨及巡邏緝私。但因為建造該條小路繞經田寮村時，需佔用民地，以致遭到鄉民反對。後來經過調解，鄉民才答允借地建路及建築稅廠，不過路寬只限七英尺，而且不得過於迂迴曲折；稅關則立下四條石柱以作四周邊界。當時中國海總稅務司赫德(Robert Hart)、稅務司義理遜(H.M.Hillier)、及九龍關稅務司摩根(F.A.Morgan)都是英國人，所以與鄉民借地時以英尺計算。當年所開闢的小路，相傳即現今漁民村的行人路，九龍關的四塊石柱，如今只尚存最大的【九龍關】一塊，其餘三塊已經失去。

(上文節錄自坐言集之九龍關)



1899 (1.5) Red band cover from Cap Sui Moon Revenue Factory, IMC Kowloon to IMC Wuchow via Hong Kong (1.5).

Remark:

Rare IMC Kowloon Mail from Chinese staff.

Cap Sui Moon Revenue Factory Only last from 1897 to Oct 1899.

P Brossman correspondent :-



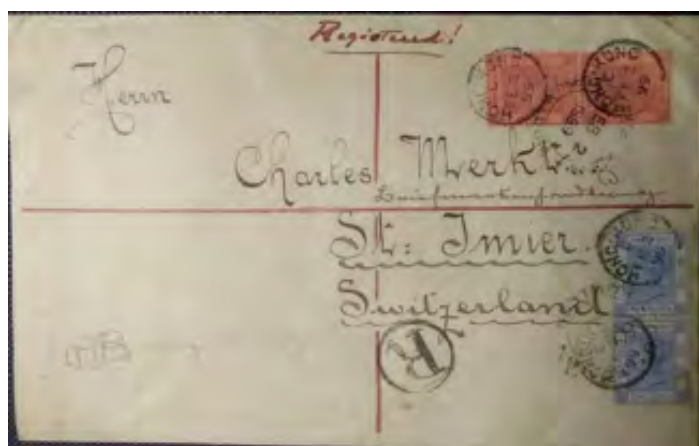
1898 (10.12) P.Brossman postal stationery from Kowloon (Cap Sui Moon) to Austria via Hong Kong (10.12).

Remark:

P. Brossman –

Tidewaiter 1893, 1896, 1897

Cruiser Launch Officer Kwan Tin 1893



1899 (2.2) P. Brossman registered cover from IMC Kowloon (Cap Sui Moon) to Switzerland (3.3) Via Hong Kong (2.2).

《展拓香港界址專條》

九龍中國稅關建立的由來是和鴉片走私有關。當年英國長期利用香港作為對華走私鴉片及其他貨物的中心，人所共知。這種走私使中國財政蒙受巨大損失。為了制止走私，確保國家財源，清政府粵海關於1871年在急水門、長洲、佛頭洲及九龍城外設立了四個稅關，依法對鴉片等物徵收進口稅，並派出武裝緝私船，巡拿從香港出發的走私船。一經查獲，船貨予以沒收。這是中國稅關設立之始。但這一正當措施，港英政府認為損害了英國的利益。1886年9月13日，中英兩國在香港簽訂了《香港鴉片協定》，對走私作了一些限制，英方正式認可。

了中國九龍稅務司的合法地位，但規定由中國海關總稅務司英國人赫德控制中國海關“稅務司官員負責管理九龍局”。1887年6月3日，港英當局根據上述協議，通過了《香港鴉片條例》。同年，英國人摩根擔任中國海關九龍稅務司，代替原粵海關的職能，接管設於急水門、長洲、佛頭洲和九龍城外的四個稅關。

1898年，英國政府以保衛香港為理由，強迫清政府簽訂《展拓香港界址專條》，租借新界。

同年4月，英駐華全權公使竇納樂(C.W.MacDonnell)與李鴻章談判拓界範圍，李鴻章在英方的壓力下，原則上默認英方的方案，但提出幾點保留：一、“九龍城仍歸中國控制”；二、展拓界址不是割讓，而是租借地，“全部土地得付租金”；三、新拓展的地方更便於走私，為了避免中國關稅蒙受嚴重損失，希望港英政府“承諾在保護中國稅收和反對走私方面給以更多的幫助”。為了促使李鴻章等同意英方的拓界範圍，竇納樂表示英國政府“並不反對”。

李鴻章提出保留九龍城管轄權等條件的要求，英國也同意協助中國反對走私，保證稅收，但建議此項不必寫入協定。李鴻章等見英方同意中國保留九龍城，已經鬆了一大口氣，竟然輕信英方的承諾，沒有爭取將有關保證中國稅收、反對走私和保留租借地內稅關等具體內容寫進協定，從而鑄成大錯。

1898年6月27日，清政府根據雙方達成的協議精神，指示中國海關總稅務司赫德致函英駐華全權公使寶納樂，提出有關保護中國稅收的具體建議，其中包括：保留並正式承認中國在香港設立的辦事處，承認九龍關稅務司為中國的正式官員；保留設在長洲、急水門、佛頭洲等地的中國海關分站，必要時中國可在新界其他地方設立海關分站；中國海關駐香港辦事處有權對中國往來船隻上的鴉片及其他的貨物收稅及徵收釐金，中國有權在新界修建檢查貨載的專用碼頭；中國海關稅收緝私船有權繼續在租借地水域活動；未經香港當局允許而進行買賣的鴉片一律沒收；保留鴉片包稅行，其活動由中國海關進行監督；加強對鴉片、軍火武器及其他違禁品的管理；香港當局應根據上列各條制定相應的法律；等等。上述要求完全符合英國關於防止走私、不損害中國稅收的保證，是正當合理的。但是港英政府根本不打算保護中國稅收，毫無履行諾言的誠意。9月，即將赴港出任港督的卜力(Henry Blake)，提出一份備忘錄，建議趕走中國設在新界的稅關，由英國代替中國收稅。不久，英方授意中國海關。

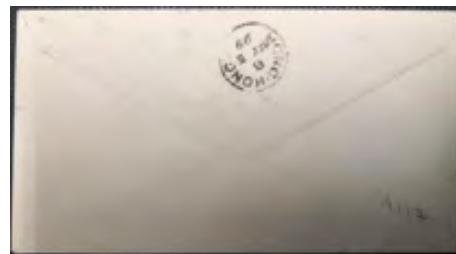
稅務司英人義理邇往謁兩廣總督譚鍾麟，轉告英方意圖，堅持中國設在新界的稅關“必須挪移”，遭到譚鍾麟斷然拒絕，並對義理邇身為中國官員而充當英方說客行為“嚴行申飭”。

1899年2月15日，寶納樂受命照會總理衙門，正式提出由港英政府代中國政府徵收鴉片稅，稅額中除扣除徵稅的各項開銷外，全數交回中國，但中國各稅關及其官員必須從香港、新界及其鄰近地方撤走。4月6日，英署理駐華公使艾朗西(H.O. Bax-Ironside)根據英國首相兼外交大臣沙士巴利(Salisbury)的指示，正式通知清政府必須撤關。4月15日，艾朗西再根據沙士巴利的指示照會總理衙門：“同意在作出其他安排以前，保留長洲、急水門和佛頭洲的。

中國稅關、但至遲到10月份必須撤走”。

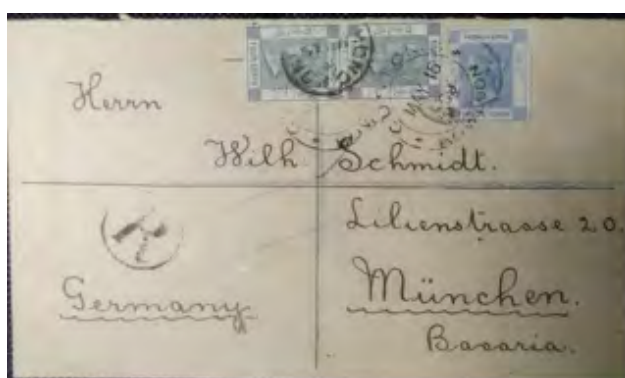
至此，英國強撤中國稅關已成定局。1899年5月16日，港英非法佔領九龍城時強行封閉了九龍城外的中國稅關，1899年10月4日午夜，急水門、長洲、佛頭洲三個稅關也在英國的強壓下被迫關閉。

(上文節錄自坐言集之九龍關)



1899 (2.5) Incoming cover from Swatow to P. Brossman of IMC Kowloon (Cap Sui Moon)

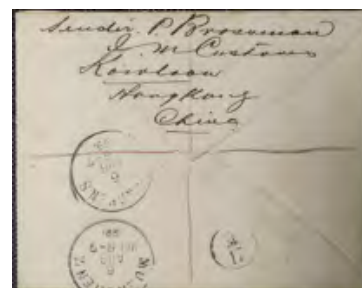
Remark: ICP item to IMC Kowloon is rare



1899 (16.5) P.Brossman correspondent cover from Cap Sui Moon factory, IMC Kowloon to Germany (19.7) via Hong Kong (16.5).

Remark:

This cover sent at the same day Kowloon City substation of IMC forcibly closed by British Hong Kong authority



1899 (1.7) P.Brossman correspondent cover from Cap Sui Moon factory, IMC Kowloon to Germany (6.8) via Hong Kong (1.7)

Remark:

This is the latest recorded cover example used before the closure of IMC Kowloon in Oct 1899 after British leasehold of New Territory after Convention of Extension of Hong Kong

九龍寨城

宋朝時期，當時朝廷在尖沙咀與茶果嶺之間一帶設立名叫官富場的鹽場，其旁設「官富寨」，並派遣鹽官管理及駐軍保護。

因應1842年英國割占香港島，1847年清朝政府擴建九龍寨城。九龍寨城與對岸的維多利亞城遙望對峙。

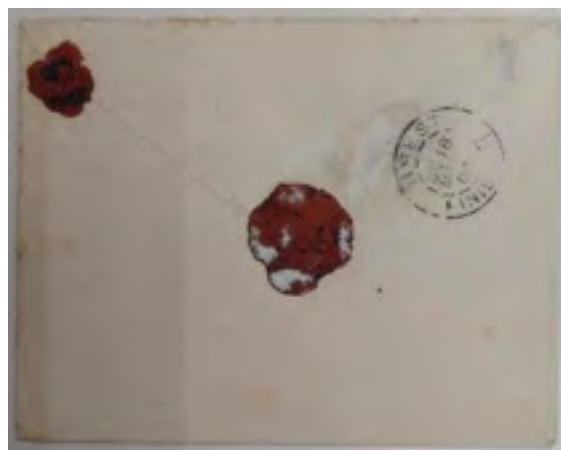
1898年據《展拓香港界址專條》九龍以北的新界成為英國向中國租借的殖民地，但在清朝外交官力爭下，九龍寨城仍歸清廷管轄，由廣州府新安縣大鵬協左營駐防，作為清朝官員辦公場所。然而港英政府于當時需要調查情況，並不急於接管新界，在1899年4月才開始公佈接收詳情。4月14日，以屏山鄧氏為首的新界原居民各大氏族反抗，爆發新界六日戰，政府在4月19日才正式接管新界。當新界鄉民反英活動沒有停止時，英軍認為這是要求清軍撤出九龍寨城的最佳時機。因此在5月16日派皇家威爾斯火槍隊（Royal Welch Fusiliers）和100名炮兵義勇軍入侵寨城，將城內官員軍隊全數驅趕。其後寨城一度荒廢，幾乎無人居住，寨城遂變成無政府狀態。

1900年，李鴻章前往廣州就任兩廣總督時途經香港，與港督卜力就此問題進行交涉，其表示清政府絕不會放棄對九龍城的主權和治權，並指英國應遵守簽訂了的條約。鑑於清政府不斷向英國施壓和抗議，明確重申擁有九龍城的主權，在英官員權衡後，終決定下令英軍撤出九龍城，即使英方仍堅持該土地屬「女王陛下殖民地香港的重要組成部分」，但卻未敢把英國法律延伸至九龍城，直接管治；清廷則堅持對九龍城的合法管轄權，但同時已沒有足夠國力可恢復統治九龍城，直到宣統退位。九龍城遂成為非常特殊的三不管地帶。

租借廣州灣

清光緒二十四年（1898年）二月二十一日，法國使臣呂班向清政府總理署送交照會，提出「在南省海面設立躉船之所」等4項要求。三月三十日，清政府同意法國4項要求，答應將吳川縣南三都（今南三島）面積約20平方公里的幾個小村落和附近海面租借給法國，作為停船躉煤之所，租期99年，範圍待對該地查勘後商訂。法國軍艦白瓦號進入廣州灣一帶避風，發現該處為深水良港，始向法國政府建議殖民當地。閏三月三日，法海軍準將福德·杜基吐魯英未待劃界，即強行在遂溪縣海頭汛（今霞山）登陸，「挾兵占地」，向遂溪、吳川縣內地擴展。在1898年4月到1899年11月簽訂《中法互訂廣州灣租界條約》期間，法軍與當地練勇及反抗殖民統治的居民多次發生戰鬥。當地人死傷近300人，其中約130人死亡；法軍死傷約60人，其中死亡約5人。

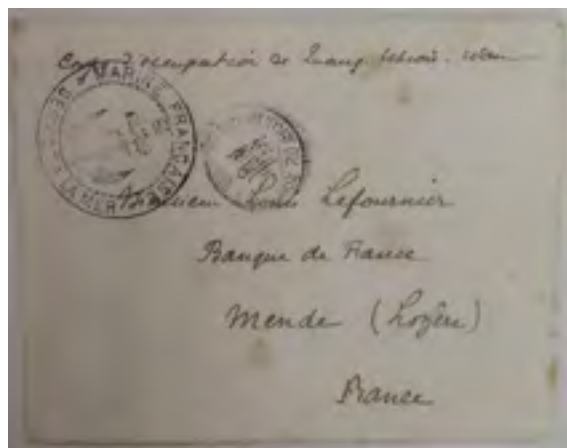
成為法蘭西第三共和國在中國的唯一租借地後，管轄區域內有兩個主要中心城區，分別為行政中心白雅特城（Fort Bayard）（民間稱西營，今屬霞山區）與商業中心赤坎（今屬赤坎區）。



*1900 (Dec) Corp Exped du Tonkin cover from Quang Tcheou Wan to France (18.3) via Hanoi
Tonkin (12.2).*



1901 (10.4) Corps D'occupation du Kan Theou Wan cover to France (5.5) via Tonkin.



1901 (16.4) Corps D'occupation du Quang Theou Wan cover to France (20.5).

高密事件

高密事件，是指清朝末年佔領膠州灣的德國軍隊因修建膠濟鐵路而與高密民眾發生的一系列衝突事件之統稱。1898年，德國決定修建膠濟鐵路，受到高密沿線民眾的較強烈反對。1899年，雙方矛盾激化，民眾為阻止德國軍隊修建鐵路，採取了一系列措施以阻止，雙方之間的對抗直至1901年方結束。

清光緒二十五年（1899年），德國當局開始修築膠濟鐵路，引起沿線民眾的普遍不滿。

5月，當勘測插豎鐵路修築路標工作進入高密縣境內的芝蘭莊、姚哥莊一帶時，施工人員的行為使當地農民忍無可忍，作為反制，民眾將施工人員所插豎的標誌悉數拔去。德國方面只好再次插豎。當年6月，德軍進駐大呂村逮捕村民，引起了村民的反抗。此事尚未平息，6月

18日更是發生築路工人在大呂村侮辱婦女事件，被激怒的民眾迫使工程暫停。反覆數次後，德國方面決定採取強硬措施，24日，德國膠澳總督以「保護路務」派軍隊前往事發地鎮壓村民。德軍首先進攻芝蘭莊，之後開往大呂村。德軍到達後，發現大呂村民眾均已逃離，德軍在放火焚燒後村莊，又撲向臨近的堤東村，致使15名村民遇難，60多人負傷，很多房舍被毀，家畜被搶走。此後，德軍又從青島增派94名士兵，從堤東村出發開進高密縣城。德軍進城後首先拆除城防設施；占據通德書院並焚毀書院藏書樓，大量典籍被付諸一炬。地方政府因懼怕德軍，對德軍的行為聽之任之。此後德國軍隊以縣城為駐地，四處鎮壓對德國人不滿的民眾。

1900年1月，孫文、李金榜等先後兩次率領阻路民眾到晾甲埠一帶襲擊修路工地，拆毀工棚數座。時任山東巡撫袁世凱下令逮捕李金榜、孫文、孫成書。1月28日夜李金榜被捕，5月3日，孫文在繩家莊被捕。7月2日，抗德民眾3000餘人，準備攻打縣城營救孫文未成。當日，孫文被害。9月，高密數百民眾在南流阻修鐵路，又被德軍槍殺3人。10至11月，德軍先後到李家營、克蘭、沙窩等村殺害民眾680餘人並燒毀房屋。沙窩村民、義和團團民進行回擊，造成德軍50多名士兵傷亡。11月，德軍退出高密縣城。

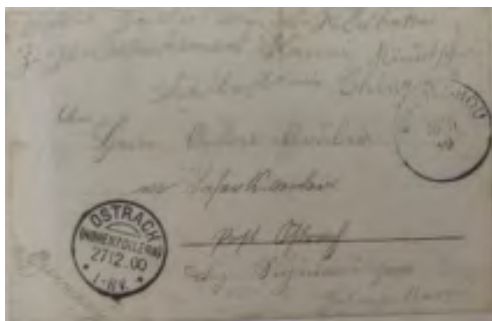
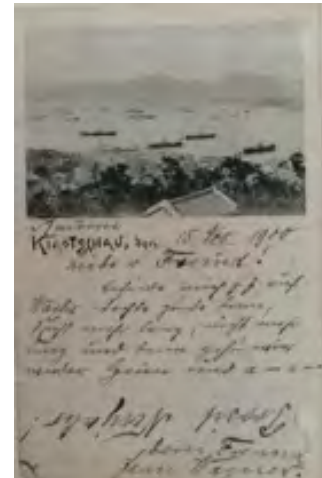
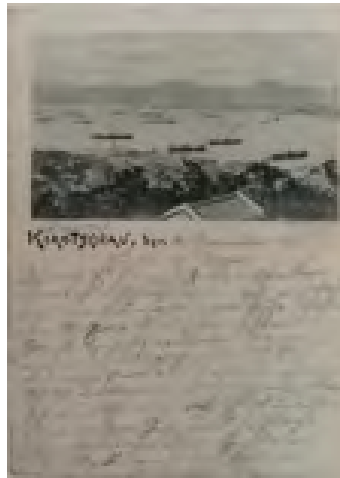
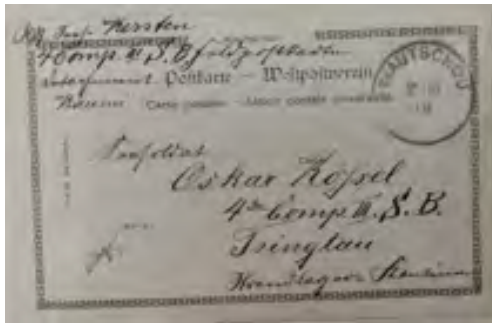
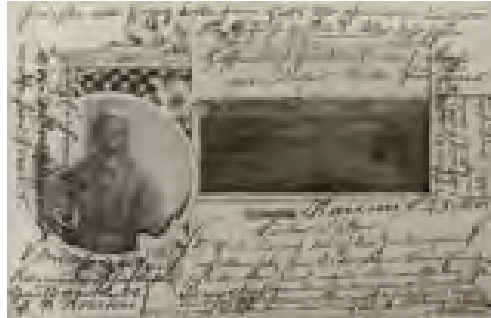
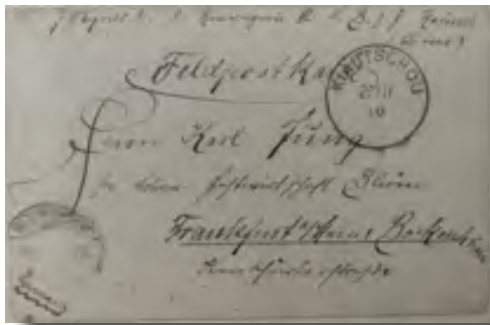
1901年隨着工程進入尾聲及清廷和德國當局鎮壓日益嚴厲，民眾的抵抗逐漸式微。



1900 (5.3) Postal stationery from member of II Company III Seebatallion Tsingtau Deutsche in Kiaochow to Germany (15.4) via Tsingtau DP (6.3).

Remark:

Detachment from III Seebatallion, Tsingtau were sent to protect the newly built Kiaochow Tsinan Railway in Early 1900 after the outbreak of Kaumi Incident.



Lot of 3 postcards using from Oct to Nov 1900 originated from member of Kaumi Detachment III Seebatallion to Germany.

Remark:

1900年9月，高密數百民眾在南流阻修鐵路，又被德軍槍殺3人。10至11月，德軍先後到李家營、克蘭、沙窩等村殺害民眾680餘人並燒毀房屋。沙窩村民、義和團團民進行回擊，造成德軍50多名士兵傷亡。



1901 (26.2) Red band cover from Shanghai to Kaumi City via Kiaochow (7.3)

Remark: Early incoming mail to Kaumi recorded after Kaumi Incident.

辛丑和約 **Boxer Protocol 1901**

第一款、中國派醇親王載灃赴德向德國皇帝就德國大使被殺一事道歉。德國大使遇害處建碑紀念。（這是八國聯軍攻擊的直接原因）

第二款、鼓勵義和團的大臣遭受懲罰（如兩位宗室原為斬殺，後改為流放新疆、其他許多大臣被革職）；反對義和團拳民主張如庚子被禍五大臣等，加以復職或受嘉獎。此外，在義和團屠殺或霸凌外國人的城市，科舉考試被暫停五年。

第三款、中國派大臣赴日本就日本使館官員被殺事道歉。

第四款、在動亂時期被損壞或污瀆的外國墳墓由各國使館重新恢復，中國為北京附近的每處墳墓付款一萬兩銀，為外省的每處付五千兩銀。

第五款、中國禁止進口軍火兩年。

第六款、中國共付各國賠償金四億五千萬兩銀，分三十九年付清，每年利息為四厘，由中國的關稅和鹽稅來償付。

第七款、北京的大使館區內中國人不得居住，各國可以派兵保護。

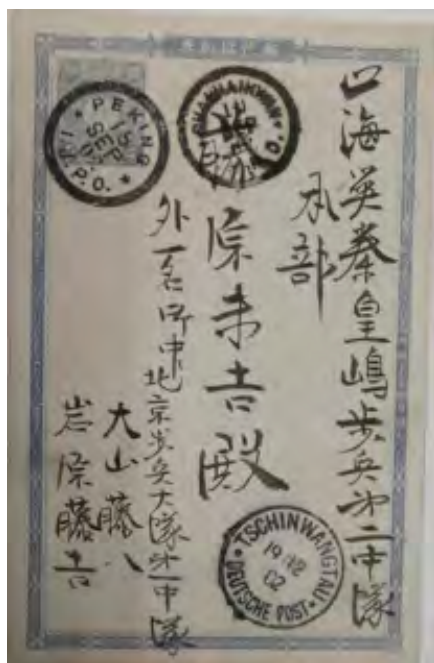
第八款、大沽炮台以及北京到天津之間的炮台一律拆毀。

第九款、外國可以在北京至山海關之間駐紮軍隊。

第十款、中國對將來一切抗外行為予以懲罰。

第十一款、中國改善水道，以改善對外貿易。

第十二款、中國設立外務部作為對外的政府部門，以及諸國欽差大臣覲見禮節。



1902 (19.9) Postal stationery from member of 1st Companie Infantry Regiment in Peking to member of 2nd Companie Infantry Regiment in Chingwantao (19.9) Via Shanhaikwan (19.9).

Remark:

第七款、北京的大使館區內中國人不得居住，各國可以派兵保護。

第八款、大沽炮台以及北京到天津之間的炮台一律拆毀。

第九款、外國可以在北京至山海關之間駐紮軍隊。

日俄戰爭

(1904年2月8日—1905年9月5日)，是一場大日本帝國和俄羅斯帝國為爭奪在大韓帝國和中國滿洲地區的勢力範圍的戰爭。

1904年2月6日，日本向俄國發出最後通牒，並宣布斷絕日俄外交關係。1904年2月8日，日本海軍在未宣戰的情況下攻擊停泊在旅順港的俄羅斯旅順艦隊。

於4月30日-5月1日期間在安東（現在的丹東市）近郊的鴨綠江邊擊破了俄軍，是為鴨綠江會戰。

6月14日於得利寺擊退南下支援旅順的俄軍（得利寺會戰）。

7月23日在大石橋取得勝利（大石橋會戰）。

8月19日發動第一次旅順總攻擊，掀開旅順會戰。



8月24日-9月4日期間開始遼陽會戰。

從遼陽撤退的俄軍在10月9日-10月20日的沙河會戰中，在遼陽與奉天（現在的瀋陽）之間的沙河嘗試對日軍反攻但最後失敗。

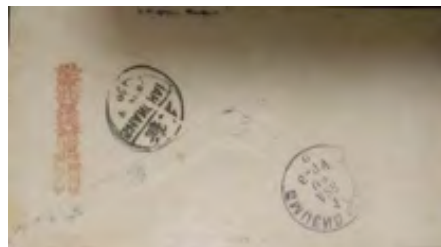
2月21日起，日軍右翼開始對俄軍攻擊。3月1日，日軍左翼的第二軍和第三軍從側面迂迴到俄軍背後準備包圍奉天。



3月9日，俄軍統帥亞歷克塞·庫羅帕特金下令全軍往鐵嶺與哈爾濱撤退。日軍於3月10日佔領奉天。

俄軍波羅的海艦隊（第二太平洋艦隊）在經歷7個月的航行後，終於在1905年5月到達日本近海，並於5月27日與日本聯合艦隊在對馬海峽發生衝突。僅兩天內，日本聯合艦隊便以壓倒的優勢擊敗俄軍艦隊。

日本為了使講和談判有利進行，先行於7月進攻俄國的庫頁島並佔領全島。



1904 (Feb) Cover Hining to Germany (1.4) via Swatow (2.2) and Shanghai (8.2) and Tran Siberian Railway route.

Remark:

Transit time 52 days from Shanghai to Trans Siberian Railway. Delay at Shanghai - Port Arthur by Battle of Port Arthur , which Japanese fleet opened the war with a surprise attack on Russia ship at Port Arthur.

Younghasband Expedition to Tibet 1904

拉薩條約

在亞東之外，增開江孜、噶大克（在今噶爾縣）為商埠。

英國、西藏各派員於商埠居住；若英國欲齎送公文信函與藏官或駐藏華官，均須由在商埠居住之藏員接收轉送。

西藏向英國賠償軍費等計50萬鎊，合750萬銀盧比；自西曆1906年起每年繳納10萬盧比，分75年償清。

英國在春丕駐兵，直至賠款償清或商埠開通滿三年的最晚之日為止。

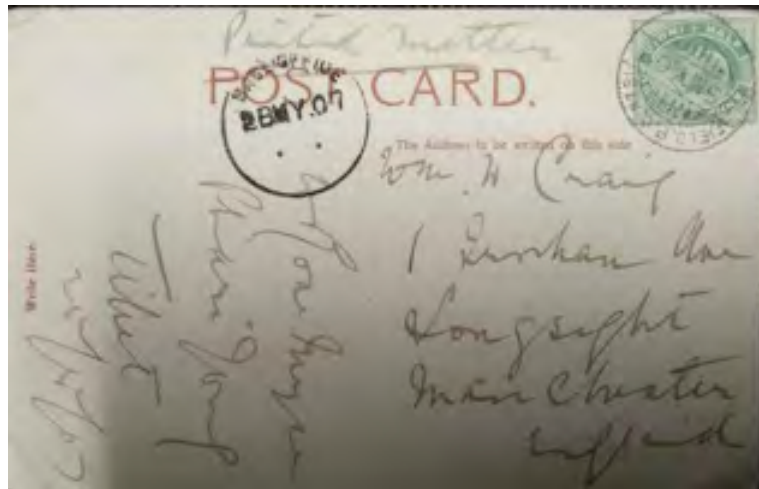
西藏允諾將自印度邊界至拉薩的炮臺、山寨一律削平，武備全行撤去。

除非先經英國同意，西藏土地不准出賣、轉讓、租賃給任何外國；西藏事務不准外國干涉；外國不得派員或代理人進入西藏；西藏鐵路、道路、電線、礦產及其他利權，均不許外國及其國民享受，否則英國政府將享受與之相抵或相同之利權；西藏的財政收入、貨物、金銀錢幣皆不許給與外國抵押撥兌。



1904 (6.10) Picture postcard from Field Post No to Lelong (18.10), Darjeeling via FPO No 28 (12.1)

Remark: After Treaty of Lhasa, British army retreat from Lhasa at Pharijong at 23rd Sep 1904.



1907 (25.5) Picture postcard from Field post office No81 Pharijong to England via Base office at Siliguri (28.5).

Remark: Actually British army securing Chumbi Valley more than 3 years after the Treaty

Gartok is made of twin encampment settlements of Gar Günsa and Gar Yarsa in the Gar County in the Ngari Prefecture of Tibet. Gar Gunsa served as the winter encampment and Gar Yarsa as the summer encampment.

In accordance with the Treaty of Lhasa in 1904, Gartok, together with Yatung and Gyantse, was thrown open to British trade. On the return of the column from Lhasa in that year, Gartok was visited by a party under Captain C. H. D. Ryder, who found only a few dozen people in winter quarters, their houses being in the midst of a bare plain. In summer, however, all the trade between Tibet and Ladakh passed through it.

Gartok – Simla postal route



Both cover are selected from Sven Hedin – 'Transhimalaya collection'

南北議和

Postcard from Nanking dated January 19, 1912.

It comes from an employee of a German company or a member of the consulate. At that time Nanking was fiercely fought between troops loyal to the Emperor and troops from the Revolution. Since Nanking was surrounded and the situation was too unsafe, the light cruiser S.M.S. "Nürnberg" were employed to evacuate German citizen in Nanking and transport to Shanghai. The cruiser left Nanking on January 23rd. During the battles for Nanking, the imperial administration in Beijing asked the German consul to forward telegrams to authorities and army units, which were to be routed via the radio equipment of the German warships lying off Nanking. The telegraph line to Beijing was already under the control of the revolutionary troops. This request was not granted because of Germany's neutrality.

南疆

乾隆二十四年（1759年）平定大小和卓之亂後，西域盡入清朝版圖，稱為「西域新疆」，後簡稱「新疆」。新疆分為南北二部分，天山以北的蒙古準噶爾故地為「準部」，天山以南的葉爾羌國故地為「回部」。

南疆清朝時也稱回部，指新疆天山以南的地區。其地大致相當於今新疆天山以南地區塔里木盆地周圍。包括今巴音郭楞蒙古自治州、阿克蘇地區、喀什地區、克孜勒蘇柯爾克孜自治州、和田地區等地。



Postal history of Kaschgar

Mail from the Russian Consulate-General in Kashgar was sent into Russian Turkestan in two directions.

The first route led to the Fergana region:

Kashgar - Irkeshtam Pass - Osh (summer road via Taldyk Pass - 241 verst; winter road via Terek Davan Pass - 178 verst).

The first route, the jigits (horse-mounted couriers appointed from the locals) were regularly passed on at the Irkeshtam Pass.

Scale 1 : 2,500,000.



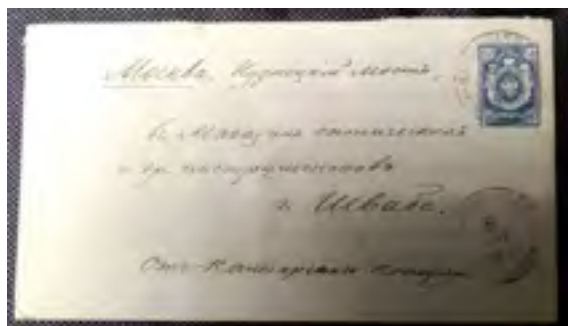
Kashgar - Bugushty Pass - Naryn fort (233 verst).

The second route used to send documents and small parcels. Mail on this route was delivered by the Cossacks of consular convoy only. Mail from the Russian consulate in Kashgar was sent to Russia twice a month. Apart from the regular mail, there were the urgent shipments.

Naryn Route

The earliest recorded mail example from Karshgar, Southern Sinkiang

The only recorded example send via Naryn route



1886 (8/20.8) Stationery envelope sent by Nicolai F. Petrovsky in Kashgar to St Petersburg via Moscow (5/18.9).

Remark:

Kashgar Nary cover is written by Petrovsky (the Consul).

The Kashgar – Naryn route was a consular post route and the cover is from a recorded correspondence between Petrovsky and Schwabe regarding the establishment of a weather station in Kashgar.

The cover ... bears the autograph of Nikolai F. Petrovsky, the Russian Imperial Consul-General in Kashgar (active 1882-1903).



Nikolai Fedorovich Petrovsky

With a high probability, Petrovsky handed this letter to Mr. Baranov, a photographer from the town of Vernyi, then the administrative center of the Semirechye region, for delivery to the Naryn Fort. Baranov arrived in Kashgar in the second half of July 1886. He became the first professional photog-

rapher to visit Kashgar and have deployed there a "field photographic studio". Within two weeks of work in Kashgar, he earned round 400 rubles, an incredible amount for the provincial photographer. Baranov took a picture with the consul Petrovsky (which is now in our collection), that was dated by Petrovsky himself as August 4, 1886. Baranov left Kashgar for the Naryn Fort on the 5th of August 1886, and handed the Petrovsky's letters to a local post office in the Naryn Fort. Among these letters was the one which you have ... which was addressed to Schwabe's store, as well as a letter addressed to a government official in St. Petersburg, which contained the Petrovsky's photo portrait. One interesting detail - a letter to the Schwabe's store contained a list of scientific instruments that Petrovsky wanted to buy in the store, and those instruments to be delivered into Kashgar. The instruments were needed to set up a meteorological station on the consulate's grounds. The meteorological station in Kashgar became the first meteorological station ever deployed in Central Asia. It was set up by Petrovsky at his own expense and opened in October 1886."

From Russian philatelic contacts the cover is confirmed as the earliest and only known item from this northern route.

Osh Fergana Route

Sven Hedin Transhiminaya Collection

Central Asia and Tibet Collection



Pamirsky Post

Pamirsky Post did not have a link to Kashgar as it would have been a 'military'

Excursion from Russia in China which at that time would have been politically difficult. It was built by the Russian military to check on British espionage across from then India and Afghanistan and developed into a trading town in the Soviet times. There was a military telegraph service to the Fort but no postal service other than Cossack Couriers from Margelan in the Ferghana region (about 200 km north), so mail from there would have been postmarked Margelan. Sven Hedin stayed at the Fort for a couple of weeks in February 1894 until he travelled NE to Kashgar. He would have used the Fort's couriers so his mail should have been postmarked Margelan (or Staraya Margelan). The fort is now Murgab in Tajikistan.



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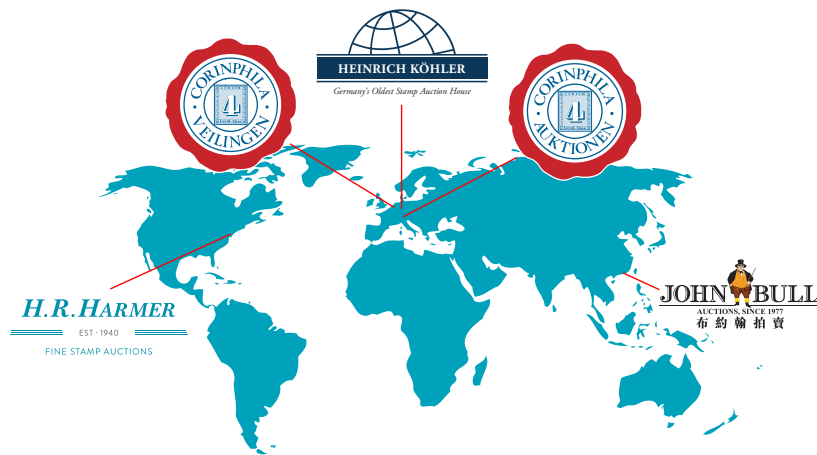
phone 001 714 389 9178
fax 001 714 389 9189
info@hrharmer.com
www.hrharmer.com



**JOHN BULL
STAMP AUCTIONS LTD.**






7/F, Kwong Fat Hong Building
1 Rumsey Street
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Auction	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
 Corinphila Veilingen, Netherlands <i>Fine Stamp Auctions, founded in 1974.</i> Autumn Auction	14-16 September 2022	30 June 2023
 Heinrich Köhler, Germany <i>The oldest stamp auction house in Germany, founded in 1913.</i> Autumn Auction, incl. The ERIVAN Collection – German States 10	18-23 September 2023	15 July 2023
 Corinphila Auctions, Switzerland <i>The oldest stamp auction house in Switzerland, founded in 1919.</i> International Auction	27 November - 2 December 2023	5 September 2023
 H.R. Harmer, USA <i>Fine Stamp Auctions, founded in 1940.</i> Autumn Auction	October 2023	August 2023
 John Bull, Hong Kong <i>The oldest stamp auction house in Hong Kong, founded in 1975.</i> Autumn Auction	December 2023	30 September 2023



**H.R.
HARMER**

45 Rockefeller Plaza, Suite 2607
New York, NY 10111
U.S.A.
phone +1 929 436 2800
www.hrharmer.com



**CORINPHILA
VEILINGEN B.V.**

Mortelmolen 3
1185 XV Amstelveen / Amsterdam
Netherlands
phone +31 20 6249740
www.corinphila.nl



**HEINRICH KÖHLER
AUKTIONSHAUS GMBH & CO. KG**

Hasengartenstr. 25
65189 Wiesbaden
Germany
phone +49 611 341490
www.heinrich-koehler.de



**CORINPHILA
AUKTIONEN AG**

Wiesenstr. 8
8032 Zurich
Switzerland
phone +41 44 3899191
www.corinphila.ch



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STAMP AUCTIONS LTD.**

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1 Rumsey Street
Sheung Wan, Hong Kong
phone +852 2890 5767
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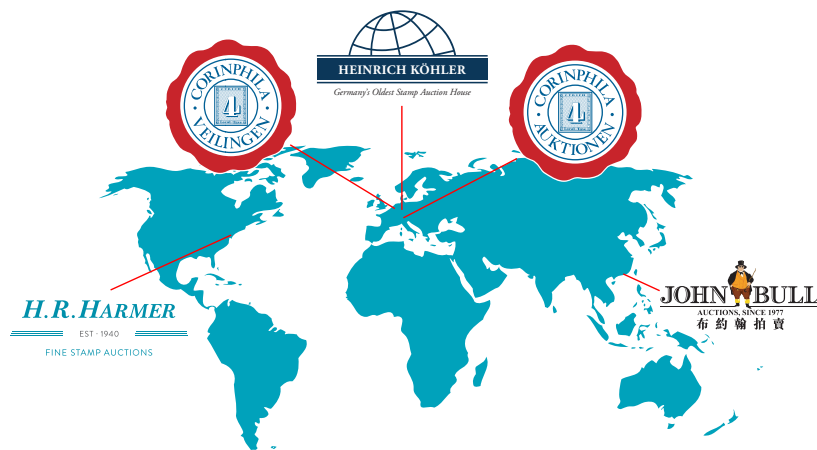
Important Announcement

All auction lots consist of descriptions in brief which may include origin, types, series, categories, arts, era, objects, materials, photos and condition. Such descriptions are only opinions of the experts in good faith, bidders may think otherwise.

It is the duty of the bidders to view and inspect all lots thoroughly before bidding.

The Company (John Bull Stamp Auctions LTD) will sell all lots as "Sold As Is" and will not need to take any responsibility on the mentioned descriptions.

Bidder's failure to inspect auction items and descriptions thoroughly will not constitute ground for any claim or refund.





SALE 340
24-28 JUNE, 2023

7/F, Kwong Fat Hong Building
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Please note that a buyer's premium of **18%** applies to this sale. Bids under the start price are respectfully declined.

Credit card transactions made in our Hong Kong office are subject to a 2.5% charge.
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BIDDING INCREMENTS

below \$2,000 by \$100
\$2,000 to \$5,000 by \$200
\$5,000 to \$10,000 by \$500
\$10,000 to \$30,000 by \$1,000
\$30,000 to \$100,000 by \$2,000
\$100,000 and up at Auctioneer's discretion

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

Phone bid language : ☐ English / ☐ Cantonese / ☐ Mandarin

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Please supply shipping address if different from above.

Please bid for me in accordance with your Terms and Conditions of Sale, which I have read and agree to. I have indicated below my maximum bid for each lot. I understand that you will execute my bids at one bid increment over the next highest bid and that you will not use my maximum bid unless necessary to secure the lot.

I agree to pay for all purchases immediately upon notification.

I understand a buyer's premium of 18% will be added to the total of my purchases.

Signed _____

Please charge my purchases to my MasterCard/Visa:

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BANK INFORMATION

Account Name: John Bull Stamp Auctions Limited
Account No.: 281-8-143337

Bank Name : Hang Seng Bank
Address: 83 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong
Swift Code: HASEHKHH

LOT	BID / HK\$	LOT	BID / HK\$	LOT	BID / HK\$

Please note that your bids must be submitted at least 24 hours before the auction.
Otherwise, we cannot guarantee your application.

REMOVE OR MAKE PHOTOCOPY FOR ADDITIONAL BIDS

[illegible]

A Buyer's Premium of **18%** will be added to the hammer price of each lot.

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Bids at less than our start prices are respectfully declined. Please see Bidding Increments. Bids out of increment will be lowered to the next increment. We do not accept 'Buy', 'No Limit' or 'At Best' bids.

Floor bidding is in Hong Kong dollars and it will assist us if you can make your bids in this currency. Bids in other currencies will be accepted and will be converted to HK\$ prior to the auction at the current exchange rate, we cannot accept responsibility for errors in calculating exchange rates, especially as they are continually fluctuating. If bidding in currencies other than Hong Kong dollars, please be sure to specify in which currency you are bidding.

Postal bidders are requested to note that the Auctioneer will bid on their behalf but will not be liable for any errors or omissions in executing such instructions to bid.

Postal bids are **NOT** used as starting bids in the auction room, if your bid is successful you will be invoiced at one bid stage above the next highest bid or at one bid stage above the highest floor bid. Your bid is completely confidential and will not be revealed to any third party.

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第340期
2023年6月24至28日

香港上環林士街1號
廣發行大廈7樓
電話: (852) 2890 5767
傳真: (852) 2576 5110
電郵地址: info@jbull.com
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\$2,000至\$5,000為\$200

\$5,000至\$10,000為\$500

\$10,000至\$30,000為\$1,000

\$30,000至\$100,000為\$2,000

\$100,000以上由拍賣師決定

布約翰銀行賬戶資料
戶名：John Bull Stamp Auctions Limited
賬戶號碼：281-8-143337

銀行名稱：Hang Seng Bank
地址：83 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong
Swift Code：HASEHKHH

日期 _____

姓名 _____

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