



The Russian Post Offices in the Chinese Empire (Part II)

December 12, 2012

Geneva - Feldman Galleries

China Proper

10000-10122

Mongolia

10123-10158

Sinkiang

10159-10181

Contact Us

Geneva

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David Feldman

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The Russian Post Offices in the Chinese Empire (Part II)

December 12, 2012

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VIEWING

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December 5-8

David Feldman Asia

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AUCTION

December 12 at

10h00 (Geneva Time)

All Lots (10000-10181)

17h00 (Hong Kong Time)

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David Feldman SA

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However, if you would like to be represented by a professional bidding agent, we list below a number of persons who regularly bid at our sales on behalf of clients.

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Viewing in Hong Kong

December 5-8, 2012



Viewing

Hong Kong

5-8 December, 2012:

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Geneva

December 10, from 9h00 to 19h00:

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Geneva, Switzerland

Before December 1:

Viewing by appointment only
Contact Tel.: +41 (0)22 727 07 77

Introduction



Marcus Orsi
Managing Director
& Chief Philatelist

Dear collector and client,

After the amazing results of the first sale in April 2012 with record prices being achieved throughout the auction with the highlight being lot 20120 the famous ULYASUTAI registered cover which fetched €408'000, we are delighted to present the much awaited Part II.

The collection formed by Dr. Raymond Casey is probably the most comprehensive and extensive ever formed. Beginning over 60 years ago with an ever more attentive focus on specialization and "rarity hunting," Dr. Casey in his 96th year is as astute and detailed as one can imagine as someone in his most active years.

The offer for sale by David Feldman of the famous Tolman collection in the 1970s, which included extensive Russian Offices in Mongolia with all the great rarities, brought Dr. Casey in close contact with our company and cemented a relationship that has strengthened and endured till today. In those days, Dr. Casey's already mature collection for just the Mongolia region stood as a fine model at that time to his competitors like Meiso Mizuhara and Sven Eric Beckman, then forming the bases of their own collections.

Given his scientific background, Dr. Casey is naturally drawn to the study and research of his subjects. He has accordingly made extensive, continual and invaluable contributions to the British Society of Russian Philately and many other study groups and publications related to both Russian Post Offices in the Chinese Empire and Russian Maritime Mail.

In Dr. Casey's own words, each one of the 182 lots in this catalogue, which represents approximately 50% of the collection, shows "something very special." Even though he has written and published extensive information on the subject, there is still much unpublished, some of which is included in the catalogue descriptions. More information can be obtained from our presentation of the collection in two volumes in our "Great Philatelic Collections" series (see www.davidfeldman.com).

A delightful part of the work in compiling and producing this catalogue has been to hear many of the Dr. Casey's fascinating stories of how, when and where he acquired some of these treasured items. His dealings with such legendary figures as Paul Morgoulis, Robson Lowe and even Agathon Fabergé could provide the material for an exciting novel full of philatelic drama.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank especially Ricky Verra for his compilation of the lotting and descriptions, Daniel Mirecki for his support and ideas, and our Hong Kong staff for the Chinese translations, plus all the others who have helped to achieve this production.

The offer of the items in this collection represents a milestone in the philately of the area. We hope all of you will enjoy participating and of course that most will be successful in acquiring some of these philatelic jewels of the Russian Post Offices in the Chinese Empire to grace your collection, "ex Casey."

We wish you success with your bids and satisfaction with your purchases.

SELLING WITH DAVID FELDMAN: If the scope, presentation and results of this auction might get you to think about the eventual sale of your collection, please feel free to discuss with us, at no obligation, the possibilities we can offer you, and the best timing and location available. Please contact one of our philatelists at your convenience. Results - YOUR results - really matter to us - as we know they do to you!



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俄国在华客邮



由Dr. Raymond Casey编集而成<俄国在华客邮>，内容堪称邮坛最全面且广泛的邮集。自60年前起，Dr. Raymond Casey逐渐专注于此专题及狩猎罕见邮品，虽然年届95岁，但他的精明与睿智仿佛置身于最活跃的岁月。

1970年，由David Feldman出售来自著名的Tolman邮集，内容包括广泛的蒙古俄罗斯客邮品，其中含大量因本公司关系而购自Dr. Casey先生的罕见邮品，长期以来关系良好。这些年来，Dr. Casey购入他的竞争者水源明窗及Sven Eric Beckemen邮集来丰富自己的收藏，以编集蒙古邮集。

由于Dr. Casey的科学背景，他擅长学习及研究他的专题。他持续广泛地收集宝贵文献，包括俄国集邮会(英国)及很多研究小组，俄国在华客邮及俄罗斯轮船邮件相关出版刊物。

以Dr. Casey自己的话来说，在这本拍卖目录中的146项目，占整个邮集大约50%的份量，展示“非常特殊的东西”。尽管他已编写及出版过很多关于俄国在华客邮的研究作品，但仍然收藏很多未曾发表的邮品，部份收录于是次拍卖目录中，并详加描述。更多的相关数据集结成两册，收录于本公司出版的全球优秀大奖藏品系列中。请查阅 www.davidfeldman.com <<http://www.davidfeldman.com>>

在编制这部目录的过程中，十分荣幸地聆听Dr. Casey先生引人入胜的经历，包括他在何时何地怎样收集这些珍贵藏品。他与Paul Morgoulis, Robson Lowe 及Agathon Fabergé这些传奇人物打交道，使其收集更多的材料更丰富其研究，而成为集邮届的神话。

我在此特别感谢负责汇整拍品及描述的Ricky Verra, Daniel Mirecki的支持及概念，赵资灵博士及其香港职员中文翻译，以及其它所有帮助这次目录制作的人士。这本是David Feldman有史以来第一本以双语描述的拍卖目录，为予我们亚洲顾客方便，我们将假4月13-14日，于香港办公室进行验票，并在瑞士和香港同时进行拍卖(详见封面)。我们相信将会鼓励对这次拍卖感兴趣的所有亚洲区顾客，尤其是香港及中国大陆的客户直接出席拍卖会。这个邮集将成为这些地区的里程碑，我们希望大家能享受其中，当然亦期望您最后能成功投得这些集邮瑰宝，丰富您的藏品，点缀您的邮集。

Marcus Orsi



Dr. Raymond Casey, DSc, PhD, FRS, FGS, FRPSL



Dr. Casey's interest in Russian philately and postal history is a legacy from his travels in the former Soviet Union and the East as a scientist in British Government service. He was born in 1917 at Folkestone, on the southeast corner of England. His mother was widowed by the war when Raymond was one year old. Brought up in the years of Depression between the wars, he left school at the age of 14 to work in a local shop, continuing his education at night school and by correspondence.

His future as a collector and scientist had been foreshadowed at the age of four by his attraction to the fossils and minerals he found in the cliffs and seashore near his home. While he was still a shop assistant, his geological discoveries and articles in the scientific press drew the attention of leading professionals of the day and he was honoured by election as a Fellow of the Geological Society.

Despite possessing no formal qualifications, he was chosen in 1939 for a post with the British

Geological Survey, becoming the personal assistant to the distinguished palaeontologist Dr. C.J. (later Sir James) Stubblefield. During World War II he served in the Royal Air Force, picking up the threads of his civilian career in 1945. In the 1950s he was given leave from the Geological Survey to write a five-volume Ph.D. thesis at the University of Reading, funded partly by a scholarship and by his employment there as Demonstrator in Geology.

His continued researches into Mesozoic biostratigraphy earned him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1963. Awarded a Special Merit promotion to Senior Principal Scientific Officer the following year, he concentrated his work on the borders of the North Sea, coinciding with search for oil and gas in that region. Dr. Casey's recognition of hitherto unsuspected geological links between England's eastern counties and Russia led to a long period of fruitful collaboration with Soviet scientists and visits to many parts of the Soviet Union – the Baltic States, Volga Basin, Crimea, Georgia, Azerbaijan, the northern Urals, Siberia and Central Asia.

In 1970 he was elected to Fellowship of the Royal Society, one of the world's oldest and most prestigious scientific academies. His temporary attachment to the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) as a specialist geologist, took him to Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan. He also acted as Chairman of an international working party on the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary. A few years later, a car crash left him incapacitated for nearly a year, and injuries sustained by his wife Nora in the same accident led to her untimely death at the end of 1974. He declined further promotion to a desk job as his heart was in field-work and research. Long after his official retirement in 1979 he maintained connections with Russian colleagues until re-assertion of old injuries prevented active fieldwork.



Dr. Casey's early visits to the Soviet Union (under the auspices of the Anglo-Soviet Cultural Agreement and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) were organised by the late Academician D.V. Nalivkin, then the doyen of philately in Russia. He introduced Dr. Casey to the hobby and opened the door to philatelic institutions across the USSR.

Dr. Casey's first exhibit, on the Russian Revolution, enabled his local philatelic society (Orpington) to win the annual trophy of the Kent Federation (Grant Cup) in 1965. He became a regular exhibitor at the national level, earning numerous gold medals and major awards for displays of Russian rural mail, ship mail, military mail, Russo-Japanese War, etc. At the international level, between 1984 and 1997 he earned eight Large Gold medals and a Grand Prix d'Honneur (Polska '93), mainly for the Russian Post in the Far East. He has shown in Courts of Honour in Paris (1989), Helsinki (1995) and Moscow (1997).

Dr. Casey's collecting and original research in Russian libraries and archives have made significant advances in knowledge of Imperial Russian postal history. Discoveries include the Vladivostok-Kolyma ship postal service in the Arctic, the Russian Volunteer Fleet emergency canceller of 1897, the Mukden (Manchuria) provisional canceller (1900) and the canceller of the Peking Field Telegraph

Branch (1904). He established the existence of a Russian post office at Kazvin, Persia, and showed that Russian postal facilities were available in Tabriz, Persia, in 1867, ten years earlier than previously known. The accepted order of appearance of the cancellers used in the Russian P.O.s in China was revised, and the so-called "Peking Type 1" was shown to be bogus.

His work at the State Central Archive of the Far East (then at Tomsk, Siberia) led to a fundamental revision of ideas on the opening of the Russian post in the old Chinese Empire and on the functioning of the quasi-official "Merchants' Post." He has appeared on Russian television in connection with philately and postal history, and his biography was published in "Filateliya" (Oct. 1992) on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Dr. Casey is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, past-President and Honorary member of the British Society of Russian Philately, Honorary member of the Rossica Society of Russian Philately (USA), and member of the TPO and Seapost Society and the Scandinavia Philatelic Society. He is a former Editor of the British Journal of Russian Philately. His current interests centre on the Russian Post in the old Chinese Empire and on Imperial Russian ship mail.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES & ABBREVIATIONS (used throughout):

T&S: S.D. Tchillinghirian & W.S.E. Stephen, "Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad," 1957-60

BJRP: British Journal of Russian Philately

Hellrigl: Wolfgang Hellrigl, "The Postal History of Mongolia 1841-1941," 2011

Please note that many of the auction lots are the originals for the illustrations and/or records in the literature

Из С. Петербурга.

Заказ
по повелению



Милостивому Господину

Александру Алекса

Фрохту

У Казанскаго Собора, на углу
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China Proper



	Lots
Merchants' Post	10000-10001
Embassy Post	10002
Tientsin	10003-10020
Peking	10021-10045
Kalagan	10046-10051
Shanghai	10052-10092
Chefoo	10093-10107
Hankow	10108-10121
Foochow	10122



OFFICES IN CHINA PROPER

"China proper" is here taken to comprise the old Chinese Empire minus Mongolia (now an independent republic), Sinkiang (now called Xinjiang) and the three eastern provinces of Heilungkiang, Kirin and Fengtien, collectively known as Manchuria. Although the volume of material requires China proper to fill a book of its own, its postal history is so closely bound up with that of Mongolia that the two regions may be seen simply as the setting for the same extraordinary story. The following account is drawn from my articles published in the *British Journal of Russian Philately* (BJRP) between the years 1991 and 2007, especially that of 2006 (BJRP 94/95), with an important amendment the following year (BJRP 96/97). Full bibliographic references are given in these articles.

Information found in the Central State Archive of the RSFSR for the Far East, formerly held at Tomsk, Siberia, gave fresh insight into the origins of the Russian post in the Celestial Empire. By taking advantage of a mistranslation in the Treaty of Peking (1860) and by calculated deception the Russian Government was able to set up an illegal post across Mongolia and northern China - the so-called Merchants' or Mongolian Post. Rough designs for stamps and seals for this rogue post were prepared but so far as is known this part of the project never came to fruition.

Around 1874 this sham Merchants' Post was converted into a legitimate arm of the Imperial Russian Postal Administration, though how and exactly when is not known, the date commonly quoted (18 March / 4 April 1870) being wrong. Mention should be made of the English entrepreneur George Mitchell Grant who for some years ran a rival postal service threatening to put the Russians out of business.

Russia's original post offices in China proper were located at Kalgan (now Changkiakow), Peking (Beijing) and Tientsin. The opening of additional offices in the Treaty Ports of Shanghai, Chefoo (Yantai) and Hankow (Wuhan) towards the end of the 19th century was linked to a diplomatic coup giving Russia far-reaching concessions in the Chinese Empire. This was the Li-Lobanov Secret Treaty that ultimately contributed to conflict with Japan and Russia's downfall in the Far East.

Post of the Russian Merchants' Guilds in China & Mongolia

China had been compelled by force of arms to give way to British and French demands over trading

rights, and Russia, acting as an intermediary in peace negotiations, received concessions equal to those granted to the belligerent powers. The ensuing Treaty of Tientsin (1858) and the ancillary Treaty of Peking (1860) secured for Russia privileges concerning the transport of mail and goods over Chinese territory. China herself had a system of postal communication that was already ancient in the time of Marco Polo in the 13th century. The official government service comprised the I-Chan, with its official couriers carrying official and other important mail, and the P'u, dealing with ordinary mail on foot. There was also a multitude of Private Letter Companies ("Hong") known collectively as the Min-Hsi-Chu, the name usually shortened to Min-Chu. Mail from the Russian Diplomatic and Ecclesiastical Missions in Peking (Beijing) could be entrusted to the I-Chan, which made about four visits a year to the Russian border at Kyakhta, or handed to any caravan heading that way. Under the terms of the Treaty of Tientsin (1858) these establishments were permitted to run a regular Consular postal service between the capital and Kyakhta: a light post once a month both ways and a heavy post from Kyakhta to Peking every two months, and from Peking to Kyakhta every three months.

The Chinese Government undertook to provide special couriers and an armed guard for this service. Although intended solely for official mail, the service became accessible to Russian merchants through facilities provided by their Consul-General in Tientsin. However, these concessions failed to meet the needs of the growing numbers of Russian traders in China eager to claim their share of the lucrative markets being opened up in the country.

In 1863, many of the Russian tea merchants moved from Hankow, China, to the Siberian border town of Kyakhta and a Russian Merchants' Guild was established there, as in Tientsin, Urga and elsewhere in the Chinese Empire. In that year, in collaboration with the Min-Chu, the guilds opened a fortnightly mail service between Kyakhta and Peking through Urga and Kalgan, chiefly for the benefit of its members, though official government correspondence was carried free of charge.

This was the original Post of the Russian Merchants' Guilds, a private concern of which nothing has survived. It was a failure - too slow, too expensive and too restrictive in weight - and fell into disuse. Russian merchants petitioned their government for a more efficient service. Pressure on the Russian Government to establish a post road through Mongolia into China came not only from those



with commercial interests but also from foreign governments keen to find an overland route to their Missions and Agencies in the Far East. An added spur to Russian endeavours was the presence in Kyakhta in 1863 of the Englishman Charles Mitchell Grant, who was trying to set up a private post over the same ground on behalf of foreign businessmen in China.

Quasi-official Russian Merchants' or Mongolian Post

At a time when the Great Powers of the 19th century were vying with each other for trade and influence in the East, the Russians were not slow to see the political and economic advantages to be gained from controlling the lines of communication across Mongolia and northern China. Chief among them was Lt.-General M.S. Korsakov, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, who from his headquarters in Irkutsk had drawn up plans for establishing Russian postal and telegraphic systems over a large swathe of Chinese territory. In the summer of 1865, with the blessing of the Tsar, approval of the Council of Ministers, and a hefty subsidy from the Treasury, he set about breathing new life into the moribund Merchants' Post.

Much of the detailed work was deputed to Y. P. Shishmarev, Russian Consul in the Mongolian capital, Urga. Korsakov's remit was to organise a regular postal service between Kyakhta and Tientsin as a private commercial enterprise under the protection of the Russian Government for an experimental period of three years. Since the Treaty of Kyakhta (1727), this border town had been recognized as the main Customs checkpoint for travellers, goods and mail between Russia and China. The eastern terminus of the postal route, Tientsin, was the port for the Chinese capital Peking, providing maritime links with the thriving markets of southern China. Between Kyakhta and Tientsin the route went through Urga (now Ulan Bator), Kalgan (now Changkiakow) and Peking (now Beijing). It was planned to set up between the major towns a number of stations staffed by cossacks, and policed by a cossack sergeant from the garrison at Troitskosavsk, near Kyakhta.

A Manager of Postal Communications was appointed with an assistant in Kyakhta and in Kalgan. The Urga Consul Shishmarev was given personal charge of the section between Kyakhta and Kalgan, while the Kalgan-to-Tientsin part of the route was the responsibility of the Russian Diplomatic Mission in Peking and the Tientsin Consulate. The post-drive from Kyakhta to Kalgan was given to

Mongolian contractors using horses and camels. From Kalgan to Tientsin it was passed to Chinese contractors using mainly horses and donkey-carts. Revenue from the running of the Merchants' Post (or Mongolian Post, as the Russians now preferred to call it) was to be forwarded to the Kyakhta Border post office, which looked after the book-keeping side of the affair.

The post was organised into **three categories**:

1. The **light post** for letters, new papers, documents and small parcels to a weight of one pood (36 pounds or 16.38kg) and carried by a post-rider on horseback, four times a month each way.
2. A **heavy post** for weighty packages and valuables (up to 25 poods), sent by camel or caravan with a mounted cossack guard, once a month each way.
3. A **special post** for urgent mail,

According to the terms of the contract, the transit time between Kyakhta and Kalgan for the light post was 8 days in summer and 9 1/2 days in winter, and for the heavy post 21 days in summer and 23 days in winter. From Kyakhta to Tientsin, the light post took 12 days or more and the heavy post about 5 weeks.

Charges for letters per "lot" (= 12.794 grams) were: from Kyakhta to Tientsin, Peking or Kalgan - 30 kopecks; from Kyakhta to Urga - 10 kopecks; from Urga to Tientsin, Peking or Kalgan - 20 kopecks. Between Tientsin, Peking and Kalgan - 10 kopecks.

These charges operated for the reverse directions as well. The tariffs for weighty and valuable sendings and for insurance were based on the prevailing regulations of the Imperial Postal Administration. For a special (urgent) postal relay the rates were very high; on the Kyakhta -Tientsin run, for example, it was set at 147 roubles for one horse and 220 1/2 roubles for two. Official State correspondence was carried free of charge.

Rough designs for postage stamps and seals for use in this re-organised post were submitted to the Governor-General Korsakov by Consul Shishmarev. The design for seals was accepted but advice was sought from the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs on stamp production. The Ministry in turn sought the views of the State Printing Works in St. Petersburg on this matter. Nothing has been seen of Shishmarev's seals and it is safe to assume that the idea of special postage stamps for the quasi-official post was dropped in favour of the customer paying in cash or with existing Russian state stamps. Shishmarev's proposal that the



deficiency in underfranked mail received at Kyakhta for transmission by the Merchants' / Mongolian Post be charged to the addressee appears to have been more successful. Examples of such mail bearing the "doplatit" (to pay) mark date from 1871, in which year these marks were introduced throughout the Russian Empire.

The first of the quasi-official Merchants' or Mongolian post left Kyakhta on 5/17 October 1865, though the new service was not advertised to the public until two months later. By 1867 this service had been made available to foreign postal administrations.

The quasi-official Russian Merchants' or Mongolian Post confirmed and reformed

Although when initiated in 1865, a trial period of three years was stipulated, the quasi-official Russian post across Mongolia and northern China was not confirmed until 1870. Records of the State Council show that establishment of this post was finalised on 23 March / 4 April 1870, and that it remained a private commercial enterprise under protection of the Russian Government.

A number of reforms were then introduced. The Governor General of Eastern Siberia, Lt.-Gen. Korsakov (who had masterminded the project from the start) was declared the overall authority, replacing the merchant Nemchinov who had been set up as nominal head. The office of Manager of Postal Communications was abolished and four Managers (Postmasters) were appointed for Urga, Kalgan, Peking and Tientsin. Their status and remuneration was equal to that of the Assistant of the Kyakhta Border Postmaster and they were to wear uniform with insignia of rank. By now, delivery of light post had been stepped up to 10 times a month.

Financially, this post was a disaster. Lt.-Gen. Korsakov's expectation that it would soon be in profit proved over-optimistic and it continued to require massive subsidies from the Treasury. It was unpopular, especially among foreign firms, because it was slow and unreliable. Often the post would arrive several days late and at times fail to turn up at all. Much of the hold-up was in Mongolia, where inefficient managers had to cope with a nomadic culture that did not embrace the concepts of urgency or punctuality. A contributory factor to this failure was competition from the English agent G. M. Grant, who from the spring of 1866 ran a private post from Kyakhta, taking telegrams and business correspondence from there to Peking and Tientsin, where it could be quickly relayed to Shanghai. While

Grant was making money hand over fist, the Russian post was running up huge losses. It was estimated that Grant had an annual income of between 15 and 20 thousand roubles from his postal business while the Russian post was losing a similar amount over the same period. This was despite the fact that Grant charged 15 roubles for conveying a telegram or trade information from Kyakhta to Peking or Tientsin compared with 30 kopecks for using the Russian post. The secret of Grant's success was speed and reliability in a business world where time was money. He could beat the Russian light post to Peking and Tientsin by two or three days, employing neither postmasters nor guards. His post came to an end in the middle of 1871 when the telegraph cable from Nagasaki, Japan, was extended to Shanghai.

Despite the elimination of this competition, the Russian quasi-official post continued to be a drain on the Treasury. In 1872, an official named Golovkin was sent by Lt.-Gen. Korsakov to investigate on the spot why the post had failed. Golovkin concluded that it could not be made commercially viable. Remote from the centres of trade in southern China, it had become no more than a local post connecting eastern Siberia with northern China.

On economic grounds, he thought the post should be handed over to private management. The same advice was given Lt.-Gen. Korsakov by Collegiate Secretary Myshin, Postmaster at Peking. Their words fell on deaf ears. Politics demanded that the Tsarist Government press on regardless of treaties and economic considerations.

Concerns about the illegality of the Russian Merchants' / Mongolian Post

Ostensibly, the establishment of this post had been sanctioned by treaties agreed between Russia and China, especially the Treaty of Peking (1860). A literal translation of Article XII of the Chinese text says:

"If Russian merchants in sending letters, articles and boxes, for their business affairs, wish to hire men themselves, and make separate regulations, they shall be allowed to do so, after having fully reported in advance to the local authorities and having obtained their permission, thus saving the Government from paying expenses."

The Russian version reads:

"If Russian merchants judge it necessary for the requirements of their commercial affairs to establish at their own expense a postal service to transport their letters and their merchandise, the right to do so is granted to relieve the Government postal service."

In this version the phrase "to hire men" is rendered as a "postal service" and no mention is made of the need



to seek permission of the local authorities. It is an open question whether this mistranslation of the Chinese text was due to error on the part of the Russian interpreter during the original negotiations or was a deliberate act. The Chinese had neglected to insert a clause in the Treaty stipulating that the Mandarin text was the authoritative one and the issue remained a bone of contention between the two governments for many years.

Permission to establish postal stations on the road from Kyakhta to Kalgan, made by a group of Russian merchants in 1861 was denied by the local authorities on the grounds that the Treaty did not sanction the erection of buildings. Subterfuge was now called for. Lt.-General Korsakov's plans for the Russian post between Kyakhta and Tientsin, submitted in 1865, included the erection of telegraph poles on the pretext of marking the line of the post-road. Instead of a solid building, each Mongolian station was to take the form of a felt yurt (nomad tent), staffed and policed by cossacks with horses and post riders. A smaller number of staff and pack-animals was to be deployed in the China stations. Letters from Consul Shishmarev to Lt.-Gen. Korsakov speak of the need to disguise the cossacks and to infiltrate them into the yurts gradually. These ploys did not deceive the Mongolian officials who firmly rejected the idea of Russian telegraph lines, Russian stations and Russian police on their territory.

To allay further suspicion and to maintain the character of a private commercial enterprise, the firm of Nemchinov of the Kyakhta Merchants' Guild was put up as nominal head of the Russian post between Kyakhta and Tientsin. But there was no hiding the fact that the scope and organisation of this post still went far beyond the provisions of the Treaty of Peking (1860).

Russian diplomats were worried about the illegality of the postal service on Chinese territory sponsored by their government. As early as 1867, the Minister in Peking had written to the Ministry of Internal Affairs drawing attention to the fact that the Russian post in China and Mongolia contravened the treaties concluded between Russia and China. He did not think the Chinese would swallow the story of "a private enterprise." Already the Mongolian contractors had complained about being required to deviate from their normal route and carry out duties contrary to the treaties with the Chinese, their political masters.

The Peking Minister requested that officials of his Mission be relieved of taking part in this affair because he considered it impossible to charge the same persons with both diplomatic and postal

duties. In another letter, dated 26 December 1870, the Peking Minister passed on a similar appeal from the Consul-General at Tientsin, Counsellor of State Skachkov. The Consul-General asked to be excused postal duties "for neither he nor the Secretary of the Consulate could be occupied with receiving and sending mail without damage to their real service, especially under existing complications connected with these duties."

The theme was taken up by Collegiate Secretary Myshin, Manager of the Peking Post Office, in a lengthy report datelined St. Petersburg 22 November 1872. He pointed out that, as a Government enterprise, the existence of the Russian post was contrary to the Treaty, which allowed only merchant post, while to consider the enterprise as a private one could not be accepted by the Chinese Government. The presence of Russian military personnel accompanying the heavy post and postal officials with foreign names working under the protection of Russian diplomatic agents give the Chinese grounds for thinking that the post is not only for trade interests but has some other motive. Only a Postal Convention between the Russian and Chinese Governments would legitimise the present situation and that could not be foreseen in the near future. Myshin concluded that it would be better to adhere to the terms of the Treaty and place the running of the post in private hands. He drew up plans for reorganising the post under such management involving connections with southern China. An offer from Charles Mitchell Grant to take over the job was respectfully declined.

Date of conversion of the Merchants' / Mongolian Post to the Russian State Post

The date 23 March / 4 April 1870 is commonly quoted as the commencement of the Imperial Russian Postal Administration in China. It is wrong. This was merely the date when the Russian post between Kyakhta and Tientsin was confirmed by the Council of Ministers as a private commercial enterprise under the protection of the Russian Government.

With the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia at its head, funded from the Russian Treasury, run by staff in Russian uniform mainly from Russian diplomatic premises and guarded by Russian military personnel, one would be forgiven for supposing that it was anything but private. Nevertheless, there were important distinctions. For example, payment for postage in the Chinese and Mongolian offices could be made either in cash or wholly or in part by Russian stamps; when stamps were used, they were pen-cancelled, no special cancellers being supplied to



these offices. Until mid-August 1875, Russian stamps would take the State mail no further than the border at Kyakhta, a separate charge being levied for onwards transmission by the Merchants' / Mongolian Post.

This procedure is demonstrated by a few surviving examples of incoming mail; the latest known to date left Orel on 25 June 1873 and arrived at Peking on 8 August 1873. It bears an oval "doplatit" (to pay) mark for 30 kopecks, this being the rate from Kyakhta to towns in China due to the Merchants' / Mongolian Post. Circular No.4 issued by the Postal Department in 1875, effective from 16 August (Old Style calendar) announced new conditions for Russian mail going into Chinese territory via this post.

It was now possible to pay a consolidated tariff to Urga, Kalgan, Peking and Tientsin. The charge for an ordinary letter of one lot to towns in China was 38 kopecks, of which 8 kopecks was for the domestic share, leaving the rate from Kyakhta to China unchanged at 30 kopecks. Conditions for outgoing mail from China to Russia were not mentioned in the Circular. However, there is evidence that long before incoming mail from Russia could pay a consolidated rate, this procedure was possible for outgoing mail via the Merchants' / Mongolian Post.

In the absence of any authoritative information in the literature known to the author, it is not possible to say precisely when the "private commercial enterprise," initiated in 1865 and re-organised in 1870, was converted into a legitimate arm of the Imperial Russian Postal Administration. The best that can be said is that it appears to have occurred sometime between July 1873 and April 1875. The earlier limit of this time-slot is defined by the incoming "doplatit" cover from Orel to Peking mention above; the later limit is set by an outgoing cover from Tientsin via Kyakhta 1 May 1875 which was fully franked with Russian stamps to pay the pre-UPU rate (46 k) to England, the stamps tied by an official handstruck canceller.

It is highly probable that the change in status of the Russian post in China was connected with formation of the Universal Postal Union. The Congress of Berne, 9 October 1874, set the framework for standardising postal rates and practices globally, though its regulations did not come into force until 1 July 1875. Russia signed up on 19 June 1875, but China was ineligible. This meant that foreign correspondence with China had to be handled by a UPU member.

Britain had operated offices for dispatch and receipt of mail in southern China since at least 1840. France

had opened a civilian P.O. in Shanghai in 1862 and the Americans followed in 1867. The Congress of Berne in October 1874 may have been the defining moment for Russia to tighten her grip on postal affairs in northern China before the introduction of the UPU regime would allow another nation to step in. At all events, the operation of official Russian post offices on Chinese soil, especially in the capital city, Peking, would have required an Agreement, Convention or Treaty between the two governments. Beyond a reference to the sensitivity of the subject, no further enlightenment in this respect has been forthcoming to date from research in Russian archives and libraries. Was there a Secret Treaty similar to that connected with the opening of Russian post offices in China's Treaty Ports towards the end of the 19th century? Here is a challenge for future postal historians.

Russian post offices in the Treaty Ports of Shanghai, Chefoo and Hankow

The Treaty of Tientsin (1858), ratified by the Treaty of Peking (1860), had opened up to foreign nations the ports of southern China where business activity was concentrated. Shanghai was foremost, receiving the flow of goods from the interior of the country via the Yangtze River, while its deep water harbour could accommodate the largest ships of the trading nations. It was thus China's main point of contact with the outside world. Russia was a latecomer to the scene. Following the British in the 1840s, the French, Germans, Japanese and Americans had already established their postal agencies in the port.

The story of Russia's entry into this field begins with China's defeat in the Sino- Japanese War of 1894-95. Japan had claimed large areas of Chinese territory, including the naval base at Port Arthur, as spoils of victory, but Russia, France and Germany coerced her into accepting a large cash indemnity instead. China did not have the money. Russia stepped in and arranged an Indemnity Loan through the Russo-Chinese Bank recently set up in the Russian Embassy in Paris and under the control of the Russian Minister of Finance. It was virtually a front for the Russian Government and was to become a powerful tool in Russia's economic and political penetration of China.

An opportunity for China to show her gratitude arose in the spring of 1896 when foreign dignitaries were invited to attend the coronation of Tsar Nicholas II. China's emissary was Li Hung-chang, chief of the Tsungli Yamen (Board of Foreign Relations) and leader of the pro-Russian faction at the Court. On his arrival in Moscow he was cornered by the Foreign Minister, Prince Lobanov-Rostovski, and



the Finance Minister, Sergei Witte, and cajoled into putting his seal on a clandestine deal giving Russia sweeping concessions in China in return for military protection. Li is said to have received a bribe of three million roubles, though this was denied by the Finance Minister.

The Li-Lobanov Secret Treaty was ratified on 28 September 1896. The newly-created Russo-Chinese Bank was now busy opening branches all over China and exercising its right to trade, to transport commodities, to issue currency, to build railways and lay telegraph lines. The stepping up of Russian commercial activity in the Treaty Ports demanded improved postal facilities. On 6 November 1896, telegrams were sent out by the Chief of the Post-Telegraph Administration in St. Petersburg announcing the establishment of postal services in Shanghai, Chefoo and Hankow. The date of opening was given as 19 November 1896, and the mail was to be handled at the Russian Consulate in those ports. This innovation had been made by arrangement with the Foreign Minister (Lobanov-Rostrovski) and there can be little doubt that it was part of the back-room deal he had struck with Li Hung-chang a few months earlier.

Orders were given for manufacture of double-circle cancellers for use in the new post offices. The resemblance of these 'Type 1' cancellers to the Chinese dollar chop suggests they were made in China, perhaps in Shanghai. They are not known in use before 1897, in the meantime, a local craftsman prepared makeshift cancellers for immediate use. They were of single-circle type without moveable date-plugs, only the year (1896) and the Roman numeral for October (X) being set up, the latter feature suggesting that the date of opening of these offices had been deferred from October to November. The full date was completed by hand, one or two strokes being added to 'X' to render November or December. Several examples of the Chefoo Provisional Cancellation are known from usages in December 1896. Its Shanghai counterpart is known only from "posthumous" use as an emergency measure in January 1898, while the Provisional Cancellation for Hankow awaits discovery.

Stamps used in the Russian post offices in China proper

The private posts run by the Merchants' Guilds and by the entrepreneur George Mitchell Grant in the 1860s used no postage stamps so far as is known. The quasi-official Merchants' or Mongolian Post, initiated in 1865, accepted payment in ordinary Russian stamps or in cash. By late 1874 or early 1875 this enterprise had evolved into the official Russian State Post, which used exclusively ordinary Russian stamps up to November 1899.

From that date a special issue for China proper was put into use by overprinting ordinary Russian stamps with the word "Kitai" (China). Though not stocked in the relevant China offices, ordinary Russian definitives, the 1913 Romanov Tercentenary issue, the War Charity stamps of 1914-15 and, exceptionally, surcharged definitives of the 1916-17 issue, were accepted for payment of postage when supplied by the customer.

Possibly because of its proximity to Mongolia, Kalgan was an exception and did not receive the "Kitai" overprints. Use in China proper of the War Orphans Fund stamps of 1905 is known to the author only as an unnecessary "philatelic" embellishment. In 1917, owing to the rapid depreciation of the rouble, stamps for sale in these offices were surcharged in Chinese currency (dollars and cents) and these remained in exclusive use until the offices were closed near the end of 1920.

The calendar

Long after most other countries had adopted the Gregorian or New Style Calendar, Russia and her foreign post offices continued to employ the Julian or Old Style up to February 1918. The autonomous Grand Duchy of Finland was an exception, the New Style Calendar having been established there before the territory was annexed by Russia. From 1800 to 1899 the New Style Calendar was 12 days in advance of the Old Style; 13 days from 1900 to 1999 (the Russian Orthodox Church has continued to retain the Old). The existence of two conflicting Christian calendars was confusing to foreigners using the Russian post offices in China, especially in those serving the business communities of the Treaty Ports.

To alleviate the situation, two datestamps of contrasting formats were issued to the offices in Shanghai and Chefoo around January 1897, one to express the date in Old Style, the other in New Style. There was no consistency about which should be used to cancel the stamps and which to be struck alongside; and the datestamp employing Old Style one day could be shown in New Style on another.

Early in the 20th century, cancellers in the French language, usually with New Style dating, were supplied to the Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin offices for use on correspondence going abroad, though their employment does not appear to have been obligatory. A datestamp introduced in 1910 to the Russian post office in Peking for the same purpose is unique among Russian cancellers in having its inscription in English. It is rarely seen.



The Russian Post Offices in the Chinese Empire (Part II)

December 12, 2012, 10h00 (Geneva time), 17h00 (Hong Kong time)

China Proper

Merchants' Post



10000 

QUASI-OFFICIAL MERCHANTS POST: 1871 Envelope to Ratibor (Prussia) from the North German Consulate in Tientsin, taken to Peking for conveyance by Russian Merchants' Post to Russian border at Kyakhta, the fee of 30k paid in cash (ms note on reverse), Russian 1k, 3k and 10k pen cancelled by sender for payment of pre-UPU rate, from Russia to Prussia. Received Kyakhta 10 Apr. 1871, Moscow bs. AUS RUSSLAND / FRANCO TOUT applied at Prussian border (Eydtkunen). Some peripheral wear.

30'000-40'000

Unique and the earliest cover bearing Russian stamps used in China.

Note: Described and illustrated in BJRP 94/95 (2006) p.45-46

半官方商人邮政:1871年由北德天津领事馆寄普鲁士封,到达北京后,由俄国招商邮政运送至恰克图俄国边界,背面手写支付现金30戈比,另贴俄国1,3及10戈比由发件方划销预付万国邮联资费,封外围微损,十分罕有及最早期的俄国票在中国使用纪录

备注:被记载于英国杂志俄国邮刊2006年第94/95期,第45-46页

10001 

QUASI-OFFICIAL MERCHANTS POST: 1871 Incoming 10k postal stationery envelope (1863 issue) sent to the Border Commissar at Kyakhta on the Siberia / Mongolia border for transmission to a member of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission at Peking, placed on Postal Wagon No.11-12 (Kiev-Nizhnii-Novgorod), then taken by Merchants' Post across Mongolia to Peking, received 10.8.71 (ms note)

1'800-2'400

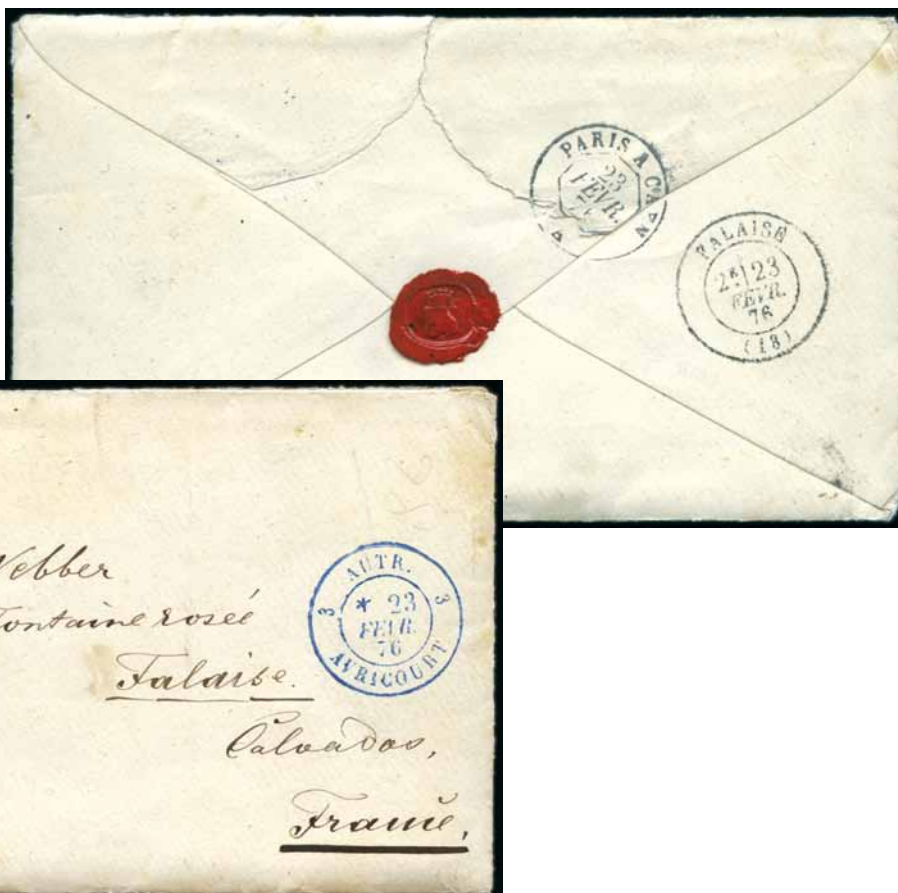
Note: The Russian Merchants' (or Mongolian) Post was a private enterprise under the protection of the Russian Government initiated in 1865, about 10 years before the official Russian Post was established in Mongolia and China. A charge for its service was levied on incoming mail, payable by the recipient. From January 1872 such mail received the standard "Doplatit" (to pay) hs.

半官方商人邮政:1871年10戈比邮资进口封(1863年发行),寄至西伯利亚/蒙古边界的恰克图的边界委员转寄至北京的俄国教会成员,放于邮车第11-12卡,再交由商人邮局经蒙古至北京,手写1871.8.10到达,由BPB认证(2004年)

备注:1865年,俄国商人邮政为俄国政府辖下受保护的私人企业,长达十年,直至俄政府在蒙古及中国成立邮政局,其服务为收取进口邮件,由收件人支付费用,由1872年1月起,此类邮件皆盖" Doplatit" (付款)戳作标准



Embassy Post



10002

RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN CHINA POST: 1875 (Dec 16) Cover to France incl. contents datelined "Peking, le 16 Dec 1875", carried by the Embassy post from Peking through diplomatic channels to St. Petersburg and on to Vienna, where it was franked with Austrian 10k and put into the normal post, with French transits and reverse with wax nobility seal.

4'000-7'000

Note: This incredible routing is confirmed by the contents which says: "Do not be surprised to see on this letter Viennese postage stamps. I am sending in the winter all my packets by the Russian Courier free to St. Petersburg and from there they are sent on to Vienna".

Freezing over of the River Yangtze is given as the reason for this unusual route for this correspondence. Use of the Diplomatic Bag would have been in deference to the sender's status.

Provenance: Beckeman

俄國駐華大使館郵政:1875年12月16日,寄法國封,內容寫及日期由北京發出,透過大使館由北京經外交渠道寄至聖彼得堡,再到達維也納,貼奧利亞10戈比票再投入正常郵政系統,銷法國戳,背銷貴族封蠟

备注:这个邮路虽令人难以置信,但确实存在,写着"请不要对看到这封信的维也纳邮票感到惊讶,我在冬季经由俄国快递免费寄出所有信件,至圣彼得堡,它们再被送至维也纳"

这样不寻常的邮路由长江冻结不通所致,这种外交邮袋的使用会尊重发件人的地位

源流:Beckeman

Tientsin



Тяньцзинь
3 ДЕКВ



10003 ☉

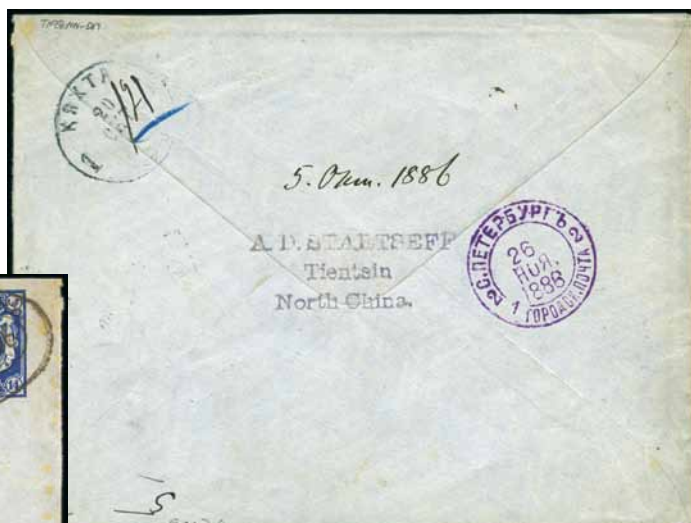
TIENTSIN: 1879 2k and 7k with Cyrillic two-line Tientsin ds (T&S type 1), although its use postdates that of the type 2 cancel), minor faults, only three known examples of this cancel (all on loose stamps), no cover known

400-600

Note: Recorded in the British Journal of Russian Philately 71 (1991) p.8

天津:1879年2戈比及6戈比销Cyrillic两行天津日戳(Tchilinghirian 1型),其使用期比2型戳后,微损,存世只有三个(皆在已脱落的票上),没有封存世

备注:由Casey记录于英国邮刊俄国特刊1991年第71期页8



10004 ☒

TIENTSIN: 1886 14k Postal stationery envelope sent registered to St. Petersburg cancelled by double oval Tientsin 5.10.86 ds (T&S type 3B, rated very scarce), with ms "Registered" (in Cyrillic) and registered number in top left corner, with Kyakhta and St. Petersburg bs

20'000-30'000

天津:1886年,14戈比邮资挂号封寄圣彼得堡,销天津双圈椭圆戳(1886.10.5) (Tchilinghirian & Stephen type 3B型,十分罕见),另手写挂号编号,亦见销恰克图及圣彼得堡戳

10005 

TIENTSIN INCOMING: 1893 Cover from the Imperial Russian Geographical Society in St. Petersburg to Shanghai via the Russian P.O. in Tientsin, sent unfranked, with St. Petersburg, double oval Tientsin 10.10.93 (T&S type 3B) arrival, missing a back flap and some creasing

400-600

天津进口:1893年由圣彼得堡俄国地理学会寄上海封,邮票已脱落,经天津俄国客邮,销圣彼得堡戳,北京双圈椭圆戳(1893.10.10),封口纸已失及微折

Payment by Credit Card

Please contact us in advance if you wish to make payment by means of any of the following Credit Cards: **VISA**, **MasterCard**, **Eurocard** and **American Express**



10006 

TIENTSIN: 1894 Postcard to Switzerland with 1889-92 7k tied by double oval Tientsin 5.6.94 ds (T&S type 3B), with Troitskosavsk, Moscow transits and Fribourg arrival, some toning around the stamp, it took 59 days in total incl. about 8 weeks to get to Moscow due to the deterioration of the postal route across the Gobi desert, Mongolia and Siberia during the winter, very rare

20'000-30'000

天津:1894年寄瑞士明信片,销1889-92年的7戈比票,销天津双圈椭圆戳(1894.6.5)(TS&S3B型),亦见销俄国恰克图,莫斯科及弗里堡中转戳,邮票微黄,经59天,大概8星期到达莫斯科,为冬季期间,经戈壁沙漠,蒙古及西伯利亚邮路状况恶劣所以致

10007 

TIENTSIN INCOMING: 1897 Cover from Vologda to the Russian Consul-General in Shanghai, franked on the reverse with three 10k, with Troitskosavsk and Russian Tientsin 8.12.97 type 4 cds in red adjacent

200-300

天津进口:1897年由沃洛格达寄上海俄国总领事馆,背贴三枚10戈比票,销俄国恰克图及红色天津俄国客邮戳(1897.12.8)(Tchilinghrian4型)

10008 

TIENTSIN: 1899 1R tied on piece by Tientsin 8.12.97 type 4 cds in red, very fine

80-100

天津:1899年,剪片贴1盧布銷紅色天津4型圓戳(1898.12.8),上品。

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10009 

TIENTSIN: 1901 Ordinary Russian 10k letter-card to France cancelled by Tientsin 8.2.1901 cds in red (T&S type 4X, characterised by defective year numerals), with Chefoo Russian P.O. transit in violet (Tchil. type 2), Shanghai Russian P.O. cds (Gregorian calendar) and French paquebot ds, a rare usage of postal stationery

400-600

4型,年份有缺变体),另销紫色烟台俄国客邮戳(Tchil2型),上海俄国客邮戳及法国轮船戳,为罕有的邮政用品

10010 

TIENTSIN: 1905 Cover sent registered to Germany franked on the reverse with "KITAI" 20k tied by Tientsin 23.3.05 cds (Tchilinghirian type 5A), and franked on the obverse with War Charity 10k and 3k that were ignored by the P.O. as a philatelic embellishment, with the 10k tied only by the encircled "dotted R" hs, registered label adjacent, Troitskosavsk transit indicating that it was not sent by the Trans-Siberian railway via Manchuria (as it was closed during the Russo-Japanese War), very unusual.

600-900

Note: The War Charity issue was not distributed to the P.O.s in China.

天津:1905年,挂号封寄德国,背贴俄国客邮20戈比销天津圆戳(1905.3.23)(Tchilinghirian 5A型),面贴战争慈善票10戈比及3戈比,两者没有邮戳作集邮之用,另10戈比销圆形虚线R戳,贴挂号标签,俄国恰克图中转戳,表示其没有经西伯利亚铁路寄送(此时日俄战争,铁路暂停),极少见



№ 118. registration.
 Тяньцзинь 3 D'ORIGINE RUSSE.
 Tientsin 3 рана подачи Россіи.
 N D'EXPEDITION.
 Сопроводительный адресъ.
 Ci-joint. 36
 При семь. (число) таможенныхъ деклараций
 Valeur assurée
 Объявленная цѣнность.
 Montant du remboursement
 Сумма наложеннаго платежа
 А.
 (наименованіе получателя)
 Wikul Morosoff & sons
 (Lieu de destination) Russia, Moscow
 (Мѣсто назначенія)
 (rue et n°)
 (улица и №)
 Poids.
 Вѣсъ.
 Droits de dou-
 Таможенные
 ане. ¹⁾
 сборы ²⁾
 25 7 12
 Абонимент: 112 и 72
 29 12
 lir par le bureau d'échange d'entrée du pays de destination.
 цненія входнымъ мѣстомъ обмѣна страны назначенія.

10011 ☒

TIENTSIN: 1912 Dispatch document (Bulletin D'Expedition) for consignment to Moscow without declared value, franked with "KITAI" 1R and three 20k tied by Tientsin 25.7.12 cds (T&S type 5C), with white bilingual registration label at top left, with transit ds of the Japanese P.O.s at Tientsin and Changchun, the Russian P.O. at Harbin (Manchuria) and Moscow, rare and unusual.

400-600

Note: The Harbin ds is an unrecorded subtype

天津:1912年挂号收据(Bulletin D'Expedition)寄莫斯科,未明确指出价值,贴俄国客邮1卢及三枚20戈比票,销天津圆戳(1912.7.25)(T&S5C),贴白色汉英挂号标签,亦见销天津及长春日本客邮戳,哈尔滨(满州里)俄国客邮戳及莫斯科到达戳,罕见的邮封

备注:其中哈尔滨日戳未纪录于目录

La monnaie utilisée pour cette vente est l'Euro
 The currency for this auction is the Euro
 Die Währung für diese Versteigerung ist Euro





10012

TIENTSIN: 1915 Prisoner of War printed envelope sent insured for 20R to P.O.W. at Khabarovsk (Siberia), franked on the reverse with "KITAI" 14k pair tied by Tientsin 15.9.15 cds (Tchilinghirian type 6), sent via the Japanese P.O.s at Tientsin and Changchun, with insured label in Cyrillic on obverse, with Pogranichnaya censor hs, s/l Vtorichnaya hs indicating 2nd delivery attempt and five attractive wax seals.

400-600

天津:1915年,戰俘保險封寄20盧布至哈巴羅夫戰俘營(今西伯利亞),貼俄國客郵14戈比雙聯,銷天津日戳(1915.9.15)(Tchilinghirian 6型),經天津日本客郵局及長春,貼保險標籤(Cyrillic),見銷 Pogranichnaya 郵檢戳,s/l Vtorichnaya 可見第二次派遞,背有五枚蠟封。

TIENTSIN: 1916 Despatch card (Récépissé du destinataire) for value declared packet to Kuldja (SINKIANG), franked with "KITAI" 4k, 20k, 70k and 1R tied by Tientsin 14.6.16 cds (T&S type 6), with red "valeur déclarée" label adjacent, sent via the Japanese P.O.s at Tientsin and Changchun and the Russian P.O. at Harbin, arriving in Kuldja 20.7.16 (error "19" for "16"), the International card was used because the postal route to Sinkiang took the packet outside China, re-entering via the Russian province of Semirechinsk

800-1'200

Russian Post Offices in the Chinese Empire (Part II) / December 12, 2012





10014 ☒

TIENTSIN: 1918 Dispatch document (complete) for sending valued at 60R to Kharkov, franked with "KITAI" 4k, 14k and 70k (3) tied by Tientsin 31.8.18 cds (T&S type 6), red value declared (valeur déclarée) label, sent via the Japanese P.O. at Changchun, rare as normally the left hand side "Coupon" was detached on arrival.

700-1'000

天津;1918年,寄送文件,內含60盧布寄哈爾科夫,貼俄國客郵4戈比及14戈比,7戈比三枚,銷天津圓日戳(1916.8.31)(T&S6型),貼紅色價值已清貼紙,經長春日本客郵局,十分罕有因為" Coupon" 應位於左手邊,但此出現於收到處。



10015 ☒

TIENTSIN: 1916 Prisoner of War printed envelope sent insured for 500R to P.O.W. at Kolyvan (Siberia), franked on the reverse with "KITAI" 2k, 7k (2 pairs) and 15k (2) all tied by Tientsin 8.10.16 cds (T&S type 6), sent via the Japanese P.O.s at Tientsin and Changchun, with insured label on obverse, wax seals on reverse, attractive.

300-400

天津:1916年寄俘虜封,含500盧布保險費寄西伯利亞俘虜營,背貼俄國客郵2戈比,7戈比雙聯及15戈比兩枚,全部銷天津圓戳(1916.10.8)(T&S6型),經天津及長春日本客戳,貼保險標籤,及銷封蠟于背,俱吸引力

10016 

TIENTSIN: "KITAI" 10k postal stationery envelope printed for used by the Red Cross P.O.W. Agency, lightly cancelled by Tienstin cds (T&S type 6), with violet boxed "Examined Military Censor / In / Tienstin" censor hs adjacent, fine.

400-600

Note: Origin of the illustration in "Russische Postcensuur 1914-1918" p.94 by A. Speeckaert

天津:俄國客郵10戈比郵資印刷封,由紅十字會戰俘營急救機構使用,銷天津圓日戳(T&S6型),及銷紫色長方形"軍事郵檢/天津"戳。

備註: 刊載於" Russische Postcensuur 1914-1918" p.94 A. Speeckaert

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10017



TIENTSIN: 1917 Prisoner of War printed wrapper sent from a German P.O.W. Relief Agency used to send reading matter to a P.O.W. in Kolyvan (Siberia), franked with Chinese surcharged 20c on 20k strip of three, all tied by Tientsin 13.5.17 cds (T&S type 6), with censored hs applied at Tientsin on obverse (unrecorded type)

400-600

天津:1917年俘虏封套,由德国俘虏救援机构寄印刷品至西伯利亚俘虏营,贴20分加盖20戈比三联,全部销天津圆戳(1917.5.13)(T&S6型),经天津日本客邮,及销天津邮检戳(未有纪录)

Auction Bids

The auction bidding steps are as follows:

€ 50 - 100	€ 5	€ 500 - 1000	€ 50	€ 5000 - 10000	€ 500
€ 100 - 200	€ 10	€ 1000 - 2000	€ 100	€ 10000 - 20000	€ 1000
€ 200 - 500	€ 20	€ 2000 - 5000	€ 200	€ 20000 - 50000	€ 2000
				€ 50000 - 100000	€ 5000

Bids between these steps will be adjusted accordingly to the next higher bid step.

The bidder is bound by his/her offer until a higher bid has been validly accepted.

10018 

TIENTSIN: 1917 10k on 7k provisional postcard sent by a German officer in the P.O.W. camp at Khabarovsk (Siberia) to Tientsin, cancelled by illegible cds and ornamental framed "Postal Division / Prisoners of War / Khabarovsk Garrison" cachet, both in violet, received at Tientsin 9.10.17 (T&S type 6 cds) and struck with two censor hs and oval "Doplatit / Tientsin" (To Pay) hs with ms 16k, reverse with six-line "Received by the Sending (Department) Damaged / By Fire in the Baggage (Car) on the Train at / Station Borzya 23 September 1917 / Manager/Railway Postal Department / Post Telegraph Clerk..." cachet, described in the "British Journal of Russian Philately" no.31 (1962) as the first recorded Russian wreck cover, Tientsin "Doplatit" unrecorded by T&S, unique showpiece

2'000-3'000

天津:1917年,10戈比加蓋7戈比郵資卡由德國官員(任職哈巴羅夫(西伯利亞)戰俘營)寄天津,銷不清晰日戳及銷"郵政部/戰俘/哈巴羅夫駐軍"戳,兩枚皆為紫色,另銷天津到達戳(1917.10.9)(T&S6型),亦見銷兩枚郵檢戳及"支付/天津"橢圓戳,手寫16戈比,背銷六行戳"收到由發送方(部門)損壞/火車上的郵包被火燒/博爾賈站1917年9月23日/經理/鐵路郵局/郵政電部文員..."在"British Journal of Russian Philately"雜誌第31期(1962)刊載,為第一個被損壞的俄國客郵封,天津支付戳未被T&S記錄,為惟一展品。

10019 

TIENTSIN: 1918 Prisoner of War printed envelope sent insured for 200R to P.O.W. at Berezovka (Siberia), franked on the reverse with 3c on 3k, 4c on 4k (2), 10c on 10k and 15c on 15k all tied by Tientsin 17.2.18 cds (T&S type 6), sent via the Japanese P.O.s at Tientsin and Changchun, with insured label on obverse, wax seals on reverse, attractive

300-400

天津:1918年寄俘虏邮件,含保险200卢布至Berezovka(西伯利亚)俘虏营,贴3分加盖3戈比,4分加盖4戈比两枚,10分加盖10戈比及15分加盖15戈比,销天津圆戳(1918.2.17)(T&S6型),亦见销天津及长春日本客邮戳,贴保险标签,背盖封蜡,极吸引的邮封

You may bid LIVE by Internet at www.davidfeldman.com

10020 

TIENTSIN: 1918 Prisoner of War printed wrapper sent from the German P.O.W. Relief Agency used to send reading matter to a P.O.W. in Ust-Uda, Balagansk (Siberia), franked with Chinese surcharged 10c on 10k (2) and 50c on 50k, all tied by Tientsin 21.3.18 cds (T&S type 6), with bilingual (French and Russian) registered label, opened for display

200-300

天津:1918年俘虏印刷封套由德国俘虏救援组织寄印刷品至西伯利亚俘虏营, 贴10分加盖10戈比两枚及50分加盖50戈比,全部销天津圆戳(1918.3.21) (T&S6型),另贴法文及俄文挂号标签,剪开作展示之用

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via our website, www.davidfeldman.com



Peking



Пекинъ.

10021 

PEKING: 1877 (Oct 24) Cover sent registered by notification to St. Petersburg with 1866 1k and three 1875 10k, paying double the 8k rate, 10k registration fee and 5k for certificate of posting, cancelled by boxed Peking hs, reverse with ms dispatch, ms Kyakhta transit, St. Petersburg receipt and wax nobility seal, cover slight trimmed at base.

70'000-100'000

This being the earliest known cover from the official Russian Post in Peking. Showpiece.

Note: Illustrated and described BJRP 71 (1991), p. 6.

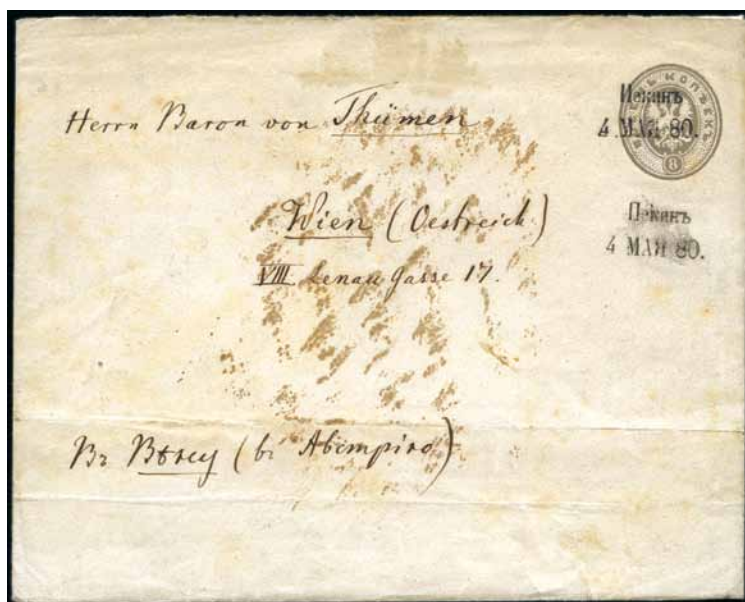
Provenance: Fabergé

俄国在华客邮

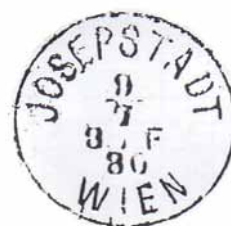
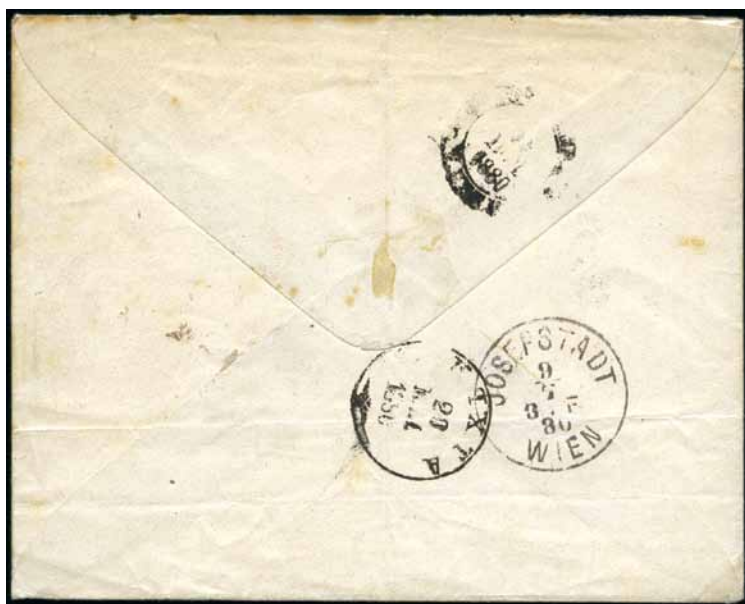
北京:1877年10月24日,挂号封寄圣彼得堡,包括收据,贴1戈比及3枚10戈比票,为双倍邮资,其中10戈比为挂号费,5戈比为投寄证书费,销北京长方形戳,背写发送,及销恰克图戳,圣彼得堡到达戳,信封轻微修剪

这封为北京俄国客邮最早期使用纪录

源流:Fabergé



Пекинъ
4 МАЯ 80

10022 

PEKING: 1880 (May 4) 8k Postal stationery cover to Austria, cancelled by "PEKIN' / 4 MAY 1880" hs, with Kyakhta, Moscow and Vienna bs, taking 16 days to cross Mongolia and another 34 days to reach Moscow, one of only three known covers bearing this cancel

30'000-50'000

北京:1880年5月4日,8戈比邮资封寄奥地利,销" Pekin/1880.5.4" 戳,
另销恰克图,莫斯科及维也纳戳,历经16天跨越蒙古,34天至莫斯科,
此封为三个存世使用此戳之一

是次拍賣會所採用的貨幣為"歐元"



10023 

PEKING: 1880 (Dec 14) Cover to Germany with 1879 7k tied by double oval Peking ds (Tchilinghirian type 3 variety, with month above day), with Kyakhta, Moscow and Wiesbaden bs.

30'000-40'000

Note: Illustrated in the British Journal of Russian Philately no.35 (1964) p.9

北京:1880年12月14日,寄德国封,贴7戈比票销北京双圈椭圆戳 (Tchilinghirian3型变体,月份在日子之上),亦见销恰克图,莫斯科及威斯巴登戳

备注:记录于英国邮刊俄国特刊1964年第35期页9

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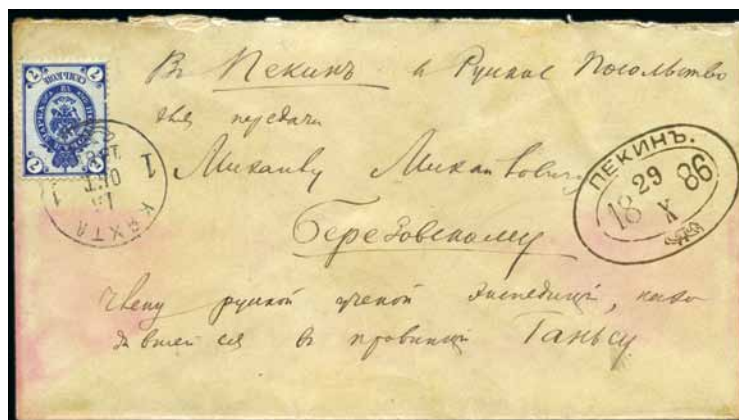
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10024 

PEKING: 1885 3k Postal stationery card sent from the German Embassy in Peking to Kalau, Germany, cancelled by double oval Peking 26.1.85 ds (T&S type 3 variety day above month), Moscow transit, couple of tone spots otherwise fine, an extremely rare postal marking

20'000-30'000

北京:1885年3戈比邮资封由北京德国大使馆寄德国,销北京双圈椭圆戳(1885.1.26)(T&S3型变体,日子在月份之上),亦见销莫斯科中转戳,两个斑点,其它完好,极罕有的此类邮戳使用纪录

10025 

PEKING INCOMING: 1886 Cover from Kyakhta (Siberia) to the Russian Embassy in Peking, with Arms 7k tied by Kyakhta cds and double oval Peking 29.10.86 ds (T&S type 3 variety day above month) adjacent upon arrival

700-1'000

北京进口:1886年由恰克图(西伯利亚)寄北京俄国大使馆,贴俄国票7戈比销恰克图圆戳及双圈椭圆图到达戳(1886.10.29)(T&S3型变体,日子在月份之上),背面红色部份渗透于面





10026

PEKING INCOMING: 1886 Cover sent registered from Irkutsk (Siberia) to the Russian Embassy at Peking with Arms 14k tied by Irkutsk 29.12.86 cds, sent via Kyakhta, with double oval Peking 21.1.87 ds (T&S type 3 variety day above month) on arrival, readdressed over 3 months later to the Russian Consulate at Urga (Mongolia) with the same Peking ds on despatch, missing portion of backflap (not affecting bs), scarce incoming mail.

700-1'000

北京进口:1886年挂号封由伊尔库茨克(西伯利亚)寄北京俄国大使馆,贴14戈比票销伊尔库茨克圆戳(1886.12.29),经恰克图,销北京双圈椭圆到达戳(1887.1.21)(T&S 3型变体,日子在月份上),经超过三个月的转寄,到达库伦俄国领事馆,销北京戳,部份封口纸缺少(不影响封背邮戳),少见的进口封



10027

PEKING INCOMING: 1890 Cover to Blagoveshchensk (Siberia) with Arms 7k tied by "1" numeral with accompanying cds of St. Petersburg, redirected on arrival via Troitskosavsk to Peking, with double oval Peking 7.4.91 arrival ds (T&S type 3 variety month above day), torn open at right, scarce incoming mail.

400-600

北京进口:1890年寄海兰泡(西伯利亚),贴7戈比票,销"1"编号戳及圣彼得堡戳,经俄国恰克图至北京,销北京双圈椭圆到达戳(1891.4.7)(T&S 3型变体,月份在日子上),右边撕开,少见的进口邮件



10028 Δ

PEKING: Large fragment with seven 20k tied by Peking 13.3.99 cds (T&S type 4) with primitive boxed registration cachet in red adjacent with "PEKING" and ms number, this cachet preceded the registration labels, and is one of three examples known

400-700

北京:大张剪片贴七枚20戈比销北京圆戳(1899.3.13),亦见销长方形挂号纪念戳,另销"PEKING"及手写挂号编号,此纪念戳附挂号标签为已知三个纪录之一

Additional images of items from larger lots
may be available at www.davidfeldman.com

10029 

PEKING: 1900 4k (+4k) Reply-paid postcard (reply portion unused) to Germany, cancelled by Peking 25.10.00 cds (T&S type 4), with violet disinfection mark OBEZZARAZHEHO of Troitskosavsk adjacent with Moscow and arrival cds, very fine.

500-800

Note: Disinfection of mail from China was carried out at Russian frontier posts intermittently between 1895 and 1900 in response to cholera epidemics

北京:1900年,4 戈比明信片寄德国,附邮资已付回卡(未使用),销北京圆戳(1900.1.25)(T&S4型),亦见销紫色俄国恰克图消毒OBEZZAR AZHEHO戳,亦销莫斯科日戳及到达戳,上品

备注:来自中国的邮件在1895至1900年期间于俄国边境哨站陆续进行消毒

10030 

PEKING: 1902 Printed envelope from the French Legation in China registered to France, with vertical strip of three "KITAI" 10k tied by Peking 11.10.02 (T&S type 6) with "Peking / Post Office Abroad" registered label in Cyrillic, Paris bs

700-1'000

北京:1902年印刷封由法国驻中国使馆挂号寄法国,贴直三联俄国客邮10 戈比,销北京圆戳(1902.10.11)(T&S6型),亦见贴 "Peking / Post Office Abroad" 挂号标签,及销巴黎圆戳



10031

PEKING: 1903 Cover to Italy franked on the reverse with "KITAI" 5k in irregular block of twelve, paying five times the 10k rate plus reg'n fee, tied by Peking 3.3.03 cds (T&S type 6), with "Peking / Post Office Abroad" registered label on the obverse, a rare large multiple on cover

400-700

北京:1903年,寄意大利封,背贴俄国客邮不规则5戈比12方联,为五倍邮资及挂号费,销北京圆戳(1903.3.3)(T&S6型),见贴 "Peking / Post Office Abroad"



10032

PEKING: 1903 Cover registered to France, franked on the reverse with "KITAI" 3k and 7k in vertical strips of three, tied by Peking 3.6.03 cds (T&S type 6), registered label on obverse, Paris and Soisy sur Montmorency bs

300-500

北京:1903年挂号封至法国,贴俄国客邮3及7戈比三联,销北京圆戳(1903.6.3)(T&S6型),贴挂号标签,销巴黎及 Soisy sur Montmorency戳



10033

PEKING: 1903 Postcard registered to Germany with "KITAI" 7k pair tied by Peking 12.8.03 cds (T&S type 6), with Peking emergency cancel adjacent (T&S type 5) modified for use as a registration cachet, with "Postal Wagon No.262 / 2" transit of the Chinese Eastern Railway, with Moscow and German cds, very rare, unusual & full of character

800-1'200

北京:1903年挂号明信片寄德国,贴俄国客邮7戈比双联,销北京圆戳(1903.8.12)(T&S6型),另销北京急件戳(T&S5型)作挂号戳,亦见销中东铁路火车邮戳编号262/2,及销莫斯科及德国戳,十分罕有,不常见且完整的字符



10034

PEKING: 1903 Postcard to France with China 1c Dragon tied by Peking bilingual oval ds, further franked with "KITAI" 1k vert. pair and 2k tied by Peking 3.9.03 cds (T&S type 6), a fine philatelic souvenir from a member of the French "Boxer" occupying force.

300-400

Note: China stamps were only valid for internal use

北京:1903年,明信片寄法国,贴蟠龙1分销北京汉英椭圆戳,混贴俄国客邮1戈比双联及2戈比,销北京圆戳(1903.9.3)(T&S6型),为法国义和团占领军成员寄出的邮品

备注:中国邮票只能在内陆使用

10035 

PEKING: 1905 Large linen envelope from the Russo-Chinese Bank registered to their office in Tientsin, with ordinary Russian 1k pair and 10k block of four tied by Peking 14.11.05 cds (T&S type 6), reg'd label in Cyrillic adjacent, Tientsin arrival, a scarce usage between Russian P.O. in China.

400-600

Note: Ordinary Russian stamps were not sold in the Russian P.O.s in Peking but were accepted if supplied by the customer.

北京:1905年,大型麻质信封由中俄银行寄挂号至其天津办公室,贴俄国原版票1戈比双联及10戈比四方联,销北京圆戳(1905.11.14)(T&S6型),贴挂号标签(Cyrillic),亦见销天津到达戳,为少见的俄国客邮内陆使用纪录

备注:北京俄国客邮局并未出售俄国原版票,但可接受顾客自行提供的邮票

10036   

PEKING & TIENTSIN: Selection of used stamps incl. Tientsin T&S types 4X (on rejoined block of six "KITAI" 2k), 5C (on 2k Romanov pair), Peking 6 (on block of six "KITAI" 3k), 7A (on 3R50, 14k pair and 50k pair) and 7B (on War Charity 1k, 3k, 7k and Romanov 2k), some minor faults

200-300

北京及天津:郵戳票集,包括再拼接過的俄國客郵2戈比六方聯銷天津T&S 4X型;羅曼諾夫2戈比雙聯銷5C型戳;俄國客郵3戈比六方聯銷北京6型戳;3.5盧布及14戈比雙聯,50戈比雙聯銷7A型戳;另戰爭慈喜票1,3,7戈比及羅曼諾夫2戈比皆銷7B型戳,部份票微損。



10037

PEKING: 1906 Cover registered to Tientsin franked with ordinary Russian 7k tied by Peking 28.3.06 cds (T&S type 6) paying the reg'n fee on the obverse and Imperial Eagle free-frank seal on the reverse reading "Imperial Russian Ecclesiastical Mission to China," reg'd label in Cyrillic on obverse, a rare free franking.

300-500

北京:1906年挂号封寄天津,贴俄国7戈比票销北京圆戳(1906.3.28)(T&S 6型),背贴皇室鹰图免费票,另贴挂号标签,罕见的免费票使用纪录

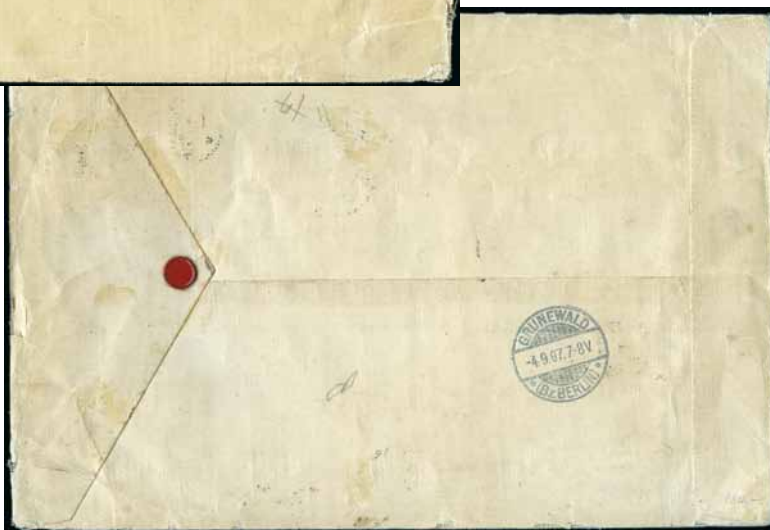


10038

PEKING: 1907 Postcard registered to Belgium with combination of ordinary Russian 1k and "KITAI" 3k and 10k, all tied by Peking 20.1.07 cds (T&S type 7A), sent by foreign national working on the Imperial Chinese Railway, with reg'd label in Cyrillic and encircled "dotted R," Brussels arrival, a scarce combination and cancellation

200-300

北京:1907年挂号明信片寄比利时,贴俄国1戈比及俄国客邮3及10戈比,全销北京圆戳(1907.1.20)(T&S 7A),由在中国铁路工作的外籍人士寄出,贴挂号标签及销圆形虚线R戳,及销布鲁塞尔到达戳,少见的混贴封

10039 

PEKING: 1907 Cover registered to Germany with "KITAI" 10k in strip of three tied by scarce Peking 4.8.07 cds (T&S type 7A), registered label adjacent, Berlin bs

200-300

北京:1907年挂号封寄德国,贴俄国客邮10戈比三联,销少见的北京圆(1907.8.4)(T&S7A),贴挂号标签,亦见销柏林圆戳

委託富門拍賣:

如本次拍賣會所涵蓋的範圍,形式及結果促使閣下考慮出售珍藏,請隨時與我們的任何一位集郵家聯繫。我們定當竭力向閣下提供所有出售途徑,包括建議最佳之出售地點及時機。本公司重視閣下之出售結果,因為我們明白閣下對其之重視。

10040 

PEKING: 1910 Cover with contents registered from the Postmaster at Peking to Germany with "KITAI" 2k vert. pair and 4k block of four tied by Peking 25.5.10 cds (T&S type 8, Gregorian calendar), with reg'd label in Cyrillic and encircled "dotted R" hs, St. Petersburg and Chemnitz bs.

1'500-2'000

The cancellation was introduced in 1910 by the Peking Postmaster for correspondence going abroad, but is rarely seen and was probably suppressed by the Imperial Russian Postal Administration. The contents of this cover (in German) give a brief history of the Russian P.O. at Peking, detailing the stamps on sale, and providing examples of the cancels in use at his office. He explains that the type 8 cancel was his initiative for correspondence going abroad, and provides the only known strike of another of his innovations: the double oval "Doplatit" (To Pay) hs of Peking.

A truly fascinating piece of history of the Russian Post Office in Peking.

北京:1910年,掛號封由北京郵局局長寄德國,貼俄國客郵2戈比直雙聯及4戈比四方聯,銷北京日戳(1910.5.25)(T&S 8型),另貼掛號標籤(Cyrillic字型)及銷圓形虛線R戳,亦見銷聖彼德堡及開姆尼茨日戳。

此戳於1910年由北京郵政局長推出作寄海外之用,但十分罕見的被當時皇家俄國當局抑制。此信內容由德文寫成,記錄俄國在北京客郵的歷史,包括郵票發售及展示該局幾款使用中的郵戳。他述及主張以第8型戳作寄海外之用,及另一項他的創新:北京雙圈橢圓" Doplatit" (支付)戳

此為俄國在北京客郵局的真實歷史。



10041



PEKING: 1912 Cover registered to Germany with "KITAI" 20k tied by Peking 17.12.12 cds (T&S type 7B), with registered label in Cyrillic adjacent with ms notation in English to comply with UPU regulations, reverse with wax seal showing Imperial Eagle and "Peking Post Office Abroad," Ulm Station bs, opened on 3 sides, a rare and unusual cover with this reg'n label and unique wax seal.

500-700

北京:1912年挂号封寄德国,贴俄国客邮20戈比,销北京圆戳(1912.12.17)(T&S 7B型),另贴挂号标签(Cyrillic)及手写英文符号(根据万国邮联规定),背有封蜡展示皇室鹰图及北京俄国邮局,另销乌尔姆日戳,剪开三面,罕有及少见的挂号标签及封蜡

David Feldman Special Extended Payment Facility

David Feldman S.A. (DF) may offer a special extended payment facility for buyers. In these cases, the buyer may choose to pay a **minimum of 25%** of the total invoice on receipt, and the balance over an extended period of **6 months**, paying an equal installment at the end of each month. Interest plus charges of 1%, is debited to the buyer's account at the end of each month. When the special extended payment facility has been granted, the buyer understands that any claims regarding his/her purchases must be made within **30 days** of the auction sale date, even though the lots may be held by **DF** awaiting full settlement of the account. Until delivery, lots may be examined by their respective buyers at the offices of **DF**.

10042 

PEKING: 1913 Cover registered to Germany with 1910-16 "KITAI" 1R tied by Peking 15.3.13 cds (T&S type 7B), further strike and "Z" registered label adjacent, Ulm Railway Station bs, a very fine philatelic franking.

100-150

Note: "R" registered labels were required for mail destined for the West

北京:1913年挂号寄德国,贴俄国客邮1卢布销北京圆戳(1913.3.15) (T&S7B),另贴"Z" 挂号标签,乌尔姆铁路圆戳,品相极佳的邮品

备注:"R" 挂号标签使用于寄往西方目的地的邮件

10043 

PEKING: 1913 Romanov 3k postal stationery envelope registered to Germany, uprated with "KITAI" 3k and 14k paying the 10k foreign rate plus reg'n fee, all cancelled by Peking 26.11.13 cds (T&S type 7B), with reg'd label in Cyrillic adjacent, a rare use of the Romanov stationery as ordinary Russian stamps and stationery wasn't sold in the Russian P.O.s in China.

300-500

北京:1913年,羅曼諾夫3戈比郵資掛號封寄德國,另貼俄國客郵3及14戈比,以支付10戈比的國際郵資及掛號費,全部銷北京日戳(1913.11.26) (T&S 7B型),另貼掛號標籤(Cyrillic字型),為罕有的羅曼諾夫郵資封,當時俄國在華郵局並未出售。

10044 

PEKING: 1916 Cover registered to Denmark with 1899-1908 "KITAI" 20k tied by Peking 5.2.16 cds (T&S type 7B), opened and resealed by censor at Petrograd, with reg'd labels in Cyrillic and French adjacent, with red crayon mark highlighting the use of an old issue and the possibility of fraudulent re-use, an interesting cover.

200-300

北京:1916年挂号封寄丹麦,贴俄国客邮20戈比销北京圆戳(1916.2.5)(T&S 7B型),于彼得格勒,被邮检员拆开再封好,贴挂号标签(Cyrillic及法文),另红色粉笔标记于右上角,可能重复使用,具趣味性的邮封

10045 

PEKING: 1916 Picture postcard to Kashgar (SINKIANG) with 3k War Charity stamp tied by Peking 23.11.16 (T&S type 7B), sent via Harbin (Manchuria) and Irkutsk (Siberia) (where violet censor cachet was applied) with Kashgar 17.1.17 arrival cds, a very rare franking and route, showing re-entry into China

400-700

Note: War Charity stamps were not on sale in Russian P.O.s in China, but were accepted when supplied by the customer.

Note: Illustrated in "Russische Postcensuur 1914-1918" pg.23 by A. Speekaert.

北京:1916年图案明信片寄喀什(新疆),贴战争慈善票3戈比,销北京圆戳(1916.11.23)(T&S 7B),经哈尔滨(满洲里)及伊尔库茨克(西伯利亚)(销紫色邮检戳),亦见销喀什到达戳(1917.1.17),极罕见的邮封及邮路

备注:中国的俄国客邮没有出售战争慈善票,但接受顾客自备



Kalgan



10046 ☉

KALGAN: 1875 8k Arms with dateless straight-line cancel in double oval (T&S type 1), tiny thin at upper left otherwise fine and very rare.

4'000-6'000

Provenance: Papadopoulos, Blomfield and Torrey.

張家口:1875年,8戈比軍郵銷沒有日期的直線雙橢圓戳(T&S 1型),左上角紙微薄。罕有。

源流: Papadopoulos, Blomfield and Torrey



10047 ☉ △

KALGAN: Selection of stamps with Kalgan cancels incl. piece with four 1k tied by T&S type 2 oval ds, piece with 1k pair tied by type 2 oval ds (unrecorded subtype with month above day), 7k with blue type 2 oval ds (unrecorded subtype with month in Arabic numerals), 2k with type 2 oval ds (unrecorded subtype with right year digits missing and date above month) and a 1R and a 50k with type 2 oval ds (unrecorded subtype with right year digits missing and month above date), some minor faults

600-900

Note: Illustrated and described BJRP 94/95 (2006), featuring four hitherto unrecorded subtypes of T&S Kalgan Type 2

張家口:郵戳集,包括剪片貼俄國票1戈比,銷T&S 2型橢圓戳,剪片貼1戈比雙聯銷2型橢圓戳(沒被紀錄子類,月份在日子上),另7戈比銷藍色2型橢圓戳(沒被紀錄子類,月份為阿拉伯數字),2戈比銷2型橢圓戳(沒被紀錄,缺年份及日子在月份上),1盧布及50戈比票銷型橢圓戳(沒被紀錄,缺年份,月份在日子上),部份票微損。



10048 ⦿ △

KALGAN: Selection of stamps with Kalgan T&S type 2 oval cancels incl. piece with four 1k (day above month), piece with 14k pair (subtype with month above day, not in T&S), 7k (subtype with month in arabic numerals in blue, not in T&S), 2k (subtype with right year digits missing and day above month, not in T&S), and 1R and 50k (subtype with right year digits missing and month above day, not in T&S), some minor faults.

400-600

Note. Illustrated and described BJRP 94/95 (2006), featuring four hitherto unrecorded subtypes of T&S Kalgan Type 2.

張家口:票戳集,包括7戈比票銷T&S2型橢圓戳,剪片貼1及3戈比票銷型橢圓戳,2戈比票銷紅色2型橢圓戳(只有張家口出現紅色),另7戈比及俄國客郵1盧布及3.5盧布銷3型圓戳,另一剪片貼羅曼諾夫2戈比,3戈比及25戈比銷5型戳,一剪片貼羅曼諾夫7,14及15戈比銷5型戳,另有單枚3,5盧布票,部份票微損。

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10049 

KALGAN: 1897 Cover to Sweden with Arms 1k (3) and 7k tied by single circle Kalgan 9.11.97 cds (not recorded by T&S, Casey type 4), sent via Troitskosavsk where it was struck with violet disinfection mark, one of only two known covers bearing this cancel.

20'000-30'000

Note: See the "British Journal of Russian Philately" no.46 (1971) p.6, and 94/65 (2006) p.13

张家口:1897年寄瑞典,贴俄国三枚1戈比及1枚7戈比票,销张家单圈圆戳(1897.11.9)(T&S未纪录,Casey4型),经俄国恰克图销紫色消毒戳,存世只有两个封销此戳

备注:参考英国邮刊之俄国特刊1971年第46期页6及2006年第94/65期页13

10050 

KALGAN: 1914 Native cover to Peking via Harbin, Manchuria, with ordinary Russian 7k pair tied by Kalgan 7.9.14 cds (T&S type 4, Casey type 7), received at the Russian and Chinese P.O. at Peking after incredible route across Mongolia, Siberia and Manchuria, very rare as no other covers are recorded with this Kalgan cancellation

4'000-5'000

Note: Illustrated BJRP 94/95, p.16

張家口:1914年,本地封經哈爾濱及滿州里寄北京,貼俄國票7戈比雙聯,銷張家口日戳(1914.9.7)(T&S4型,Casey7型),亦見銷俄國及北京漢英小圓戳,此為特別的郵路,經過蒙古,西伯利亞鐵路及滿州里,十分罕見的銷此型張家口戳記的郵封。

10051 

KALGAN: 1916 Cover registered to the USA, franked on the reverse with War Charity 3k (2) and 7k (2) paying the 10k foreign rate plus reg'n fee, tied by Kalgan 10.7.16 cds (T&S type 5, Casey type 6), opened and resealed by censor at Petrograd, reg'd label on obverse in English, a rare use of the War Charity issue.

2'000-3'000

Note: Illustrated BJRP 94/95, p.17

張家口:1916年,掛號封寄美國,貼戰爭慈善票3戈比及7戈比各兩枚,為10戈比國際郵資及掛號標籤,銷張家口日戳(1916.7.10)T&S5型,Casey6型),剪開作展示及經彼得格勒郵檢,貼英文掛號標籤,十分罕見的戰爭慈善票使用紀錄。

備註:刊載於BJRP 94/95, 17頁





Shanghai

10052 

SHANGHAI: 2c Shanghai Local Post embossed stationery envelope with additional Russian 10k, the latter paying the single rate to Germany and tied by Shanghai 4.1.97 cds in purple (T&S type 1) with further strike on reverse, with French paquebot ds ("Ligne N" Yokohama-Marseille No.2 on board SS "Tamise"), Hamburg bs.

4'000-6'000

The earliest known mail from the Russian P.O. in Shanghai

上海:2分上海工部邮资封寄德国,贴10戈比票销紫色上海俄国客邮戳(1897.1.4)(Tchilinghirian1型),背销法国轮船戳("Ligne N"为横滨-马赛,经泰晤士河),亦见销汉堡到达戳

此为最早的上海俄国客邮封

10053 

SHANGHAI: 1897 Cover to England with Arms 7k and 3k tied by double ring Shanghai 24.10.97 cds in blue (T&S type 1), with French paquebot ds adjacent, superb cancellation

500-600

上海:1897年寄英国封,贴7戈比及3戈比票,销蓝色上海双圈圆戳(1897.10.24)(Tchilinghirian1型),销法国轮船戳,封有一对黄点

10054 

SHANGHAI: 1898 3k Postcard uprated with Arms 1k from NINGPO to Australia, sent via Chinese Imperial Post to the Russian P.O. at Shanghai where it was cancelled with Shanghai 28.10.98 (9.11.98 in Gregorian calendar) cds in violet (T&S type 2), with further Shanghai 14.11.98 (in Gregorian calendar) cds in blue (T&S type 1) before being sent by French paquebot to Hong Kong, then on to Sydney, all transits present, fine and very interesting card

800-1'200

Note: From Feb. 1897 the Chinese Imperial Post abolished the inland charge for carriage of foreign mail, with message on card confirming this fact: "Am writing this on a Russian card and posting it here in this city, if there is anything to pay on it, it will be an overcharge."

上海:1898年,3戈比明信片另贴俄国票1戈比票由宁波寄澳洲,经大清邮政至上海俄国客邮,销紫色上海日戳(1898.10.28)(T&S2型),亦销蓝色上海圆戳(1898.11.14)(T&S1型),再经法国轮船寄香港,再到悉尼,邮路清楚,中上品,俱趣味的明信片

备注:自1897年2月始,大清邮政局取消国际邮件的内陆收费,从此卡上可证实这项条例,"我写于此卡上,如有额外收费,应为超额支付"



10055

SHANGHAI: 1900 Cover registered to France with "KITAI" 2k, 3k, 5k and 10k tied by Shanghai 26.2.1900 cds (T&S type 1), with rare registration label in English at lower left reading "(mperial). R(ussian). P(ost). O(ffice). / Shanghai, China," an attractive franking and rare registration label.

800-1'200

上海:1900年挂号封寄法国,贴俄国客邮2,3,5及10戈比票,销上海圆戳(1900.2.26)(T&S1型),左下角贴罕有的英文挂号标签"IRPO.Shanghai, China",俱吸引力及罕见的挂号封



10056

SHANGHAI: 1902 Cover registered to Germany with "KITAI" 1k, 2k, 3k, 5k, 7k and 10k tied by Shanghai 15.05.02 cds (T&S type 2), paying triple rate plus registration, with boxed registered cachet and reg'd label adjacent, and amended 'R', "POSTLAGERN" (Poste Restante) hs and Oppeln and Berg-Dievenow bs on arrival, very colourful franking

400-600

上海:1902年,挂号封寄德国,贴俄国客邮1,2,3,5,7及10戈比,销上海(1902.5.15)(T&S2型),为三倍国际邮资及挂号费,销长方形挂号戳及R字圆戳,贴挂号标签,亦销"POSTLAGERN"戳,亦见销Oppeln及Beg-Dievenow日戳,色彩缤纷的邮封

10057 

SHANGHAI: 1902 Cover to Egypt, endorsed via "Siberian route" in English & Russian, franked on the reverse with China block of ten 1c Dragons with Tientsin 17.12.02 cds, sent to Shanghai where it was passed to the Russian P.O. and franked with "KITAI" 3k and 7k tied by Shanghai 22.12.02 cds (T&S type 1), Port Arthur bs, adhesive stain at foot, a rare destination and superb franking

600-900

上海:1902年寄埃及封,手写英文及俄文经西伯利亚寄送,背贴蟠龙1分十方联销天津圆戳(1902.12.17),再至上海俄国客邮,贴俄客邮3及7戈比销上海圆戳(1902.12.22)(T&S1型),亦见销阿瑟港日戳,封底微染色,罕有的目的地及特别的邮戳

10058 

SHANGHAI: 1903 Cover registered to France with "KITAI" 10k in vertical strip of five and single, paying four times the 10k rate plus reg'n fee, tied by Shanghai 23.04.03 cds (T&S type 1, Gregorian calendar), Shanghai boxed reg'n hs and reg'd label, sent via Port Arthur (T&S type 1 and 2 bs) for conveyance on Chinese Eastern Railway, Moscow and Paris bs, central fold, scarce high rate

700-1'000

上海:1903年挂号封寄法国,贴俄国客邮10戈比六枚,销上海圆戳(1903.4.23)(T&S1型,公历),销上海长方形挂号戳及贴挂号标签,经阿瑟港至中东铁路,销莫斯科及巴黎戳,中间折痕,少见的高邮资封



10059

SHANGHAI: 1903 Chinese 1c postal stationery card registered to Germany, with "KITAI" 1k, 2k (2), 3k, 5k and 7k tied by Shanghai 4.5.03 cds (T&S type 1, Gregorian calendar), with Shanghai reg'd label, boxed hs and encircled "dotted R", with Port Arthur, Moscow and Coblenz cds, minor soiling, hand painted decoration on reverse, attractive

300-400

上海:1903年,清二次片挂号寄德国,贴俄国1,3,5及7戈比,两枚2戈比票,销上海圆戳(T&S1型,公历),亦贴上海挂号标签,销虚线R戳,见销阿瑟港,莫斯科及科布伦茨圆戳,微污,背面印有漂亮的图案

10060 

SHANGHAI: 1903 Cover sent from KULING to England endorsed "via Dalny. Siberia," franked with China 10c Dragon tied by Kuling 30.07.03 cds, sent via Kiukiang and Shanghai, where it was passed to the Russian P.O. and franked with "KITAI" 1k, 2k and 7k tied by Shanghai 5.8.03 (Tchilinghirian type 1, Gregorian calendar), sent overland via Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian railways, with Moscow, Bristol, Clifton and Newquay transits.

1'800-2'400

上海:1903年由牯岭寄英国,手写"经大连,西伯利亚",贴蟠龙10分,销牯岭圆戳(1903.7.30),经九江及上海,至俄国客邮局,贴俄国客邮1,2及7戈比票,销上海戳(1903.8.5)(Tchilinghirian1型公历),经中东铁路及西伯利亚铁路,亦见销莫斯科,Bristol, and Newquay 日戳

10061 

SHANGHAI: 1903 Cover registered to Germany with pairs of "KITAI" 2k and 7k tied by Shanghai 22.8.03 cds (T&S type 1), with boxed registration hs in English and reg'd label in Cyrillic, Moscow bs, underpaid 2k but no tax mark, weight recorded (15 grams)

500-800

Note: A registration notice in a Western language was required by UPU regulations

上海:1903年挂号封寄德国,贴俄国客邮2及7戈比双联,销上海圆戳(1903.8.22)(T&S1型),亦销英文长方形挂号戳及标签(Cyrillic),亦见销莫斯科圆戳,欠2戈比邮资,但没有欠资戳,有重量纪录(15克)

备注:万国邮联规则要求挂号卷标必须使用西方语言



10062

SHANGHAI: 1903 Postcard from Vladivostok to Shanghai franked with Arms 4k paying the UPU rate, with Russian P.O. Shanghai arrival (T&S type 1, Gregorian calendar), passed to the Chinese P.O. and franked with two China 1/2c Dragons tied by "SHANGHAI / LOCAL POST," the imposition of a local delivery charge is very unusual after Feb. 1897.

300-400

Note: This was a time of tension between Russia and China owing to the continued presence of Russian troops in Manchuria.

上海:1903年明信片由海参威寄上海,贴俄国4戈比票,支付万国邮联邮资,销上海俄国客邮戳(T&S1型公历),再经中国邮政,贴蟠龙半分邮票销上海工部戳,这种本地收费是十分少见的

备注:这信正值俄国及中国关系十分紧张的时期,由于俄国持续占领满州里

10063 

400-600

SHANGHAI: 1903 China 1c postcard to Belgium uprated with 1/2c strip of four and 1c Dragons, tied by Shanghai bilingual 14.10.03 cds, transferred to the Russian P.O. where two "KITAI" 2c were applied (corner defect on one) and tied by Shanghai cds (T&S type 1), Anvers arrival, a fine and attractive mixed country combination.

Note: China was not a member of the UPU at this time so stamps of one of the foreign post offices was needed to convey mail abroad.

上海:1903年,清二次片寄比利时,贴蟠龙半分四枚及1分票,销上海汉英圆戳(1903.10.14),混贴俄国客邮2戈比(其中一枚右上角损),销上海俄国客邮戳(T&S1型),销Anvers到达戳,俱特色的混贴封

备注:中国此时并非万国邮联成员,故此寄外国邮件需加贴外国邮票

10064 

SHANGHAI: 1903 Cover sent registered to Italy with two "KITAI" 10k tied by Shanghai 25.10.03 cds (T&S type 2, Julian calendar) with further cds adjacent (T&S type 3, Gregorian calendar), with boxed registration hs in English and label in Cyrillic, a scarce usage of the type 2 cds as a cancel which was mainly used for transit and arrival markings, routed overland to take advantage of newly opened Trans-Siberian Railway

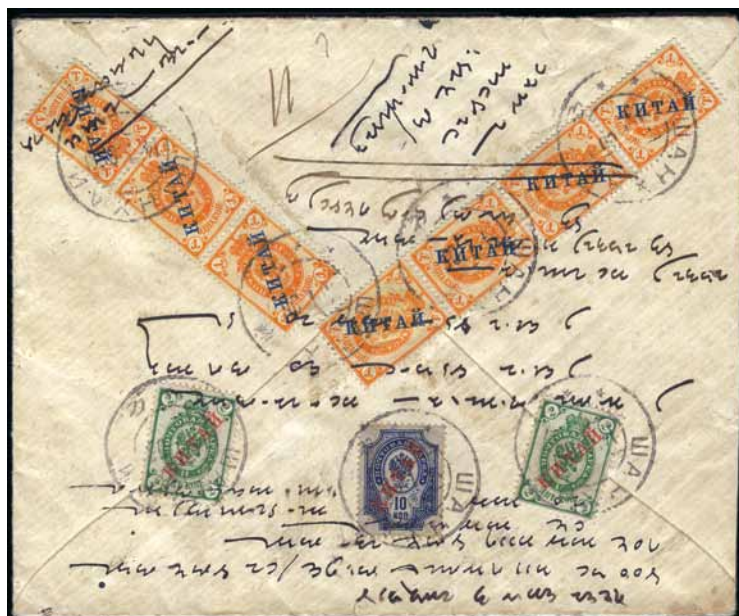
300-500

上海:1903年挂号封寄意大利,贴10戈比两枚票销上海戳(1903.10.25) (T&S2型儒略历)及(T&S3型公历),另销英文挂号戳及标签(Cyrillic),为少见的2型圆戳,因此戳较常用于中转及到达戳

Payment by Credit Card

Please contact us in advance if you wish to make payment by means of any of the following Credit Cards: **VISA**, **MasterCard**, **Eurocard** and **American Express**





10065

SHANGHAI: 1905 Cover addressed in Farsi, Russian and English, sent registered to Staraya Bukhara (in modern day Uzbekistan) franked on the reverse with "KITAI" 1k (7, all used to seal the envelope), 2k (2) and 10k tied by Shanghai 14.1.05 cds (T&S type 3), registered label on obverse, unusual

500-800

上海:1905年挂号封寄布哈拉(今称乌兹别克),地址由波斯文,俄文及英文写成,经新建的西伯利亚铁路寄送,贴俄国客邮1戈比七枚,2戈比两枚及10戈比,销上海俄国客邮戳(1905.1.14)(T&S3型),贴挂号标签,少见

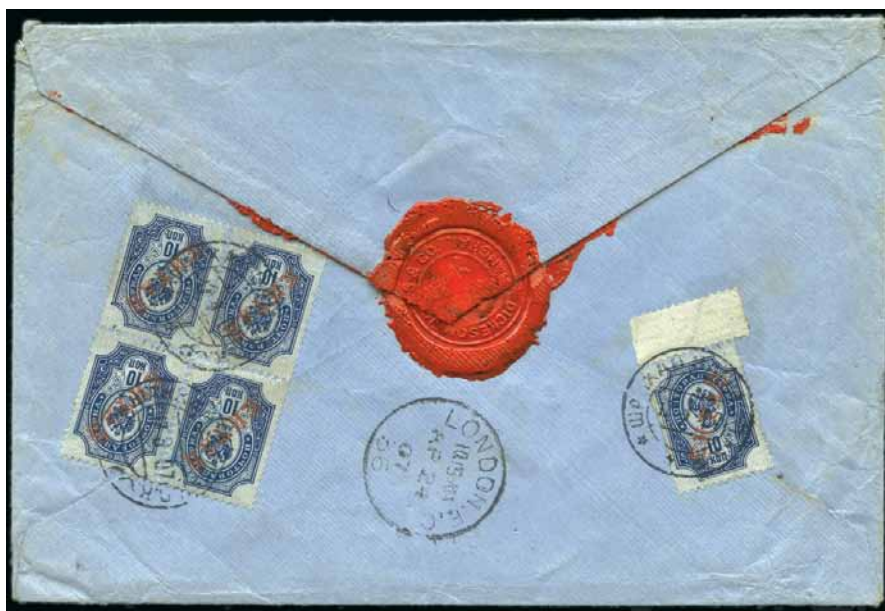


10066

SHANGHAI: 1906 Cover sent registered from Kangchow to Switzerland endorsed "via Russian Post Office Shanghai," with China 10c Dragon pair tied by Kangchow bilingual cds, sent to Shanghai where it was passed to the Russian P.O. and franked with "KITAI" 1k, 2k (2), 5k and 10k tied by Shanghai 27.1.06 cds (T&S type 3), reg'd label in Cyrillic and boxed 'R' reg'n hs adjacent, Hong Kong and Moudon bs, attractive mixed country franking

800-1'200

上海:1906年挂号封由杭州寄瑞士,经"上海俄国客邮局",贴蟠龙10分双联销杭州汉英小圆戳,混贴俄国客邮1,5及10戈比票及两枚2戈比,销上海戳(1906.1.27)(T&S3型),贴挂号标签(Cyrillic)及销圆形虚线R戳,香港及沈阳日戳,具吸引力的混贴封



10067

SHANGHAI: 1907 Cover to England "via Siberia" franked on the reverse with "KITAI" 10k in block of four and single paying 5 times the 10k foreign letter rate, tied by Shanghai 17.3.07 cds (T&S type 5B), London arrival, a scarce rate.

200-300

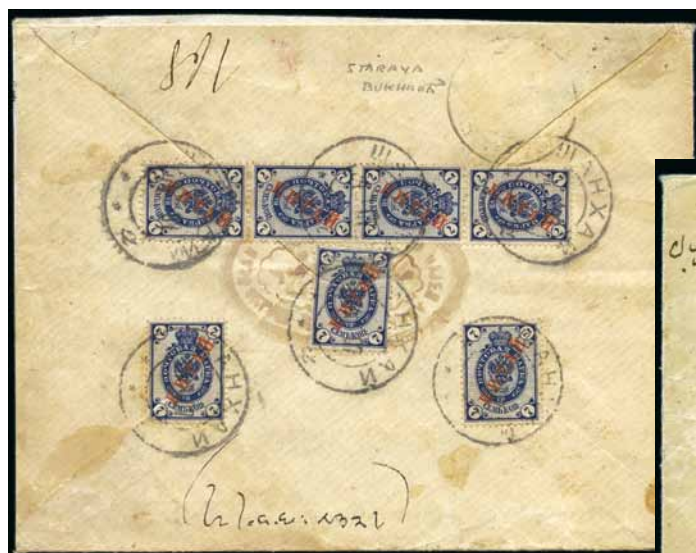
上海:1907年寄英國封,經西伯利亞鐵路寄送,背貼俄國客郵10戈比四方聯及一單枚,為五倍國際郵資,銷上海日戳(1907.3.17)(T&S 5B型),亦見銷倫敦達戳,十分罕有的郵資。

10068 

SHANGHAI: "KITAI" 7k letter card to Germany, uprated with "KITAI" 1k and 2k paying the 10k foreign letter rate, all cancelled by Shanghai 11.5.07 cds (T&S type 5B), Dresden arrival, very fine.

200-300

上海:俄國客郵7戈比郵資卡寄德國,另貼1及2戈比以支付10戈比的外國郵資,全部銷上海日戳(1907.5.11)(T&S5B型),亦見銷德勒斯登到達戳,上品。

10069 

SHANGHAI: 1907 Cover registered to Staraya, Bukhara (in modern day Uzbekistan), franked on the reverse with seven "KITAI" 7k paying six times the 7k internal rate plus reg'n fee, tied by Shanghai 24.8.07 cds (T&S type 3), with registration label in Cyrillic and boxed reg'n hs in English adjacent, opened on three sides, a scarce rate.

200-300

上海:1907年,掛號封寄布哈拉的Staraya(今日的烏茲別克),背貼七枚俄國客郵7戈比,為六倍內陸郵資及掛號費,銷上海日戳(1907.8.24)(T&S 3型),另貼掛號標籤(Cyrillic 字型)及銷英文長方形掛號戳,剪開三邊作展示之用,十分罕有的郵資。



10070

SHANGHAI: 1908 3k 'Kitai' stationery card (overprint misplaced) addressed to Chinwangtao, China, neatly cancelled by SHANGHAI POSTE RUSSE cds (Subtype 6A), with un cancelled CIP 1c on reverse with interesting inscription "They would not accept postcards for China at the British & the Russian PO so I am trying this way", very fine, unusual & scarce

300-400

Note: The foreign PO's in China existed for transmission of mail abroad, since China was not a member of the UPU and its stamps had no validity for postage outside the country

上海:1908年,俄國客郵3戈比郵資卡(加蓋錯置),寄秦皇島,銷上海海外郵局戳(Subtype 6A型),混貼蟬龍票1分,背有一段趣文字"他們不接受英國及俄國在華客郵局的明信片,故我嘗試用此法。上品,少見。

備註:外國在華客郵能寄信至外國,因為當時中國未加入萬國郵聯,故其郵票不被外國接受。



10071

SHANGHAI: 1908 "KITAI" 3k (+3k) reply paid letter card to Budapest with "via Siberia" hs, uprated with "KITAI" 1k both cancelled by Shanghai 6.3.08 cds (T&S type 6B), Budapest bs, with unused half pre-cancelled simultaneously.

150-200

上海:1908年,俄国客郵3戈比含回卡(已付3戈比)寄布佩达斯,经西伯利亚寄送,另贴俄国客郵1戈比,皆銷上海圓戳(1908..6)(T&S6B型),亦見銷布佩达斯日戳,为少见的同时銷回卡纪录

10072 

SHANGHAI: 1908 "KITAI" 3k postcard registered to Kegel (in modern day Estonia), uprated with "KITAI" 2k (2), 3k and 4k, unusually paying the 4k foreign postcard rate and 10k reg'n fee (possibly because the address is in English), with imprint cancelled by Shanghai 25.5.08 cds (T&S type 5B, Julian calendar) and stamps tied by Shanghai 8.6.08 cds (T&S type 6B, Gregorian calendar), with registered label in Cyrillic and encircled 'R' normally applied to foreign-bound registered mail, Kegel arrival, attractive franking.

400-600

上海:1908年,俄國客郵3戈比郵資片掛號寄凱格爾(今為愛沙尼亞),另貼俄國客郵兩枚2戈比,3及4戈比各一,為不常見的4戈比國際郵資及10戈比掛號費(或者因為地址為英文),銷上海日戳(1908.5.25)(T&S 5B型,儒略曆),及票銷上海日戳(1908.6.8)(T&S 6B型,公曆),另貼掛號標籤及銷'R'圓戳,亦見銷凱格爾到達戳。

10073 

SHANGHAI: 1909 "KITAI" 1k newspaper wrapper sent locally in Shanghai, cancelled by Shanghai 21.1.09 cds (T&S type 6B), very fine and scarce printed matter rate usage

200-300

上海:1909年,俄國客郵1戈比印刷新聞紙寄本地,銷上海日戳(1909.1.21)(T&S 6B型),上品及十分罕有的新聞紙郵資使用紀錄。

10074 

SHANGHAI: 1909 Cover sent registered to Germany with "KITAI" 1k and 25k tied by Shanghai 29.4.09 cds (T&S type 6A) with unusual black and red registered label in English adjacent and reg'n number repeated by blue hs, fine and scarce use of the 25k

300-400

上海:1909年挂号封寄德国,贴俄国客邮1及25戈比,销上海圆戳(T&S 6A),贴少见的英文黑色及黑色挂号标签,亦见蓝色挂号编号,上品及少见的25戈比使用纪录

10075 

SHANGHAI: 1909 Cover addressed in Farsi, Russian and English registered to Bukhara (in modern day Uzbekistan), with "KITAI" 2k (3), 4k, 5k (3) and 7k (2) and 10k, paying six times the 7k internal rate plus reg'n fee, all tied by Shanghai 24.7.09 cds (T&S type 6B, Gregorian calendar), obverse with reg'n label in Cyrillic, small cover corner fault, a scarce rate and attractive multiple franking.

300-400

Note: Type 6 cancels were only intended for use on mail to foreign countries.

上海:1909年,掛號封寄布哈拉(今烏茲別克)封,地址由法文,俄文及英文寫成,貼俄国客郵2戈比三枚,4戈比一枚,5戈比三枚及7戈比兩枚,10戈比一枚,為6倍內陸郵資及掛號費,全部銷上海日戳(1909.7.24)(T&S 6B型),另貼掛號標籤(Cyrillic字型),封角有損,為少見的郵資。



10076 ☉ △ ▢

SHANGHAI: Selection of stamps incl. T&S type 5B (15), type 6A (9), type 6B (17), type 6 with unrecorded subtype Cyrillic "c" (on 1R), type 8A (45 incl. "KITAI" 3R50, 5R, 7R and 10R in blocks of four), with Arms, Romanov, "KITAI" and Chinese surcharged issues, incl. multiples, mixed condition, a difficult assembly.

500-700

上海:郵戳集,包括T&S5B 15枚,6A9枚,6B17枚,1盧布票銷6型未紀錄Cyrillic "c";8A型銷45枚票(俄國客郵3.5盧布,5,7盧布及10盧布四方聯),此集包括軍郵,羅曼諾夫,俄國客郵及中國幣值加蓋等多種票,各品相皆有,皆難收集。



10077 ✉

SHANGHAI: 1910 Cover sent registered to Germany with "KITAI" 10k pair tied by "SHANGHAI RUSSIAN POST b" 31.5.10 cds in French (Tchilinghirian type 6B), with unusual "Changhai" registered label in black adjacent, Leipzig bs, signed Holcombe

400-600

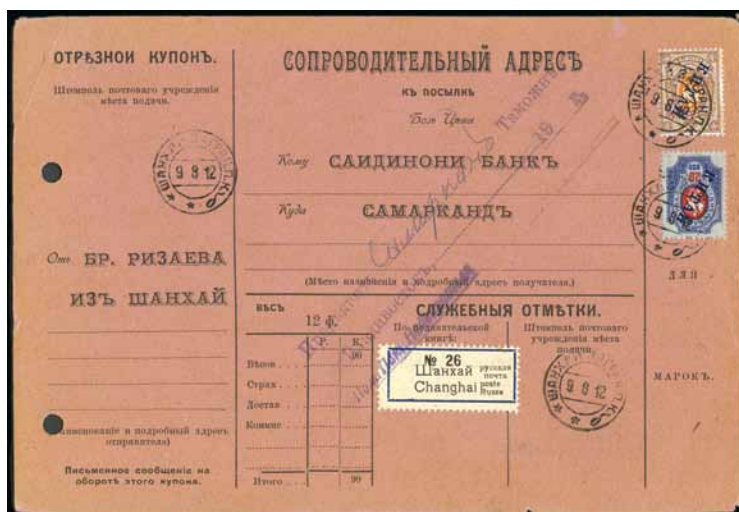
上海:1910年挂号封寄德国,贴俄国客邮10戈比双联,销上海俄国客邮b型法文戳(1910.5.31)(Tchilinghirian6B),贴不常见的黑色"Changhai"挂号标签,亦见销莱比锡圆戳,由Holcombe认证

10078 

SHANGHAI: 1910 "KITAI" 10k postal stationery envelope sent registered to Germany, uprated with "KITAI" 10k and 14k, all cancelled by Shanghai 1.10.10 cds (T&S type 5B), with unusual "Changhai" reg'd label in French adjacent, Gera bs, very fine and neat philatelic franking

200-300

上海:1910年,俄國客郵10戈比郵資掛號封寄德國,另貼俄國客郵10戈比及14戈比,皆銷上海日戳(1910.10.1)(T&S 5B型),另貼少見的法文"Changhai"掛號標籤,及銷Gera日戳,上品。

10079 

SHANGHAI: 1912 Address card accompanying a parcel weighing 12 pounds to Samarkand (modern day Uzbekistan), with "KITAI" 20k and 70k paying the charges, tied by Shanghai 9.8.12 cds (T&S type 5B), with insured label in Cyrillic and French adjacent tied by a three-line violet hs of Samarkand Customs, rare and unusual use.

300-400

上海:1912年,寄撒瑪爾罕(今烏茲別克)包裹地址卡,寫明重12磅,貼俄國客郵20及70戈比,銷上海日戳(1912.8.9)(T&S 5B型),另貼保險標籤(法文及Cyrillic),筆銷撒瑪爾罕海關紫色三線記,十分罕見及少有的使用紀錄。



10080 

SHANGHAI: 1913 Cover sent registered to Pernov with Romanov 1k, 4k and 15k tied by Shanghai 30.8.13 cds (T&S type 6B), with bilingual reg'd label adjacent, Pernov bs, a rare franking as the Romanov issue was not available in the Russian P.O.s in China, but was accepted when supplied by the customer.

400-600

上海:1913年寄 Pernov掛號封,貼羅曼諾夫1,4及15戈比,銷上海日戳(1913.8.30)(T&S 6B型),見貼漢英掛號標籤,亦見銷 Pernov日戳。此乃少見已銷戳的羅曼諾夫票,因當時俄國在華郵局沒有出售此票,但接受客戶自行提供。

10081 

SHANGHAI: 1915 Advertising cover sent registered to Italy with "KITAI" 10k vert. pair tied by Shanghai 18.5.15 cds (T&S type 6B), with reg'd labels in Cyrillic and French adjacent with Bologna two-line hs, reverse with Moscow censor hs and Spezia arrival, attractive and unusual cover.

300-400

上海:1915年,廣告封掛號寄意大利,貼俄國客郵10戈比雙聯,銷上海日戳(1915.5.18)(T&S6B型),貼掛號標籤(法文及Cyrillic),亦見銷波隆納兩行戳,背有莫斯科郵檢戳及斯塔西亞到達戳,少見的郵封。

10082 

SHANGHAI: 1916 Despatch document (Bulletin D'Expédition) for consignment to Persia, franked with eighty "KITAI" 7R (incl. three sheets of twenty-five) and a pair of 5R paying the 570R charge, cancelled by Shanghai 24.3.16 cds (T&S type 8A), reverse with "Shanghai Post Office Abroad" Imperial Eagle wax seal, examined by censor at Baku, a fantastic franking

3'000-4'000

Provenance: Mizuhara

上海:1916年,寄發文件(Bulletin D'Expédition)寄波斯,貼八枚俄國客郵7盧布(共三張),及5盧布,共570盧布郵資,皆銷上海日戳(1916.3.24)(T&S8A型),見銷'上海海外郵局'皇家鷹圖騰戳,經巴庫郵檢,此為特別的戳記。

源流: Mizuhara



10083 △

SHANGHAI: 3R50k in sheet of 25 originally attached to a parcel card, with each stamp cancelled by Shanghai 7.4.16 cds (T&S type 8a), very fine and rare multiple

200-300

上海:3.5卢布共25枚小版张,原贴于包裹卡,销上海俄国客邮戳(1916.4.7) (T&S8A型),上品及罕见



10084 ☒

SHANGHAI: 1916 Dispatch document (Bulletin D'Expédition) for 21 packages sent to Baku, with charges paid by twelve "KITAI" 3R50k on front and back tied by Shanghai 19.5.16 cds (T&S type 8A), scarce.

400-600

上海:1916年,寄送文件(Bulletin D'Expédition),包括21件寄巴庫,貼12枚俄國客郵3.5盧布,銷上海圓日戳(1916.5.19)(T&S8A型),罕有。

10085 

SHANGHAI: 1916 Cover to Sweden with "KITAI" 10k tied by Shanghai 13.10.16 cds (T&S type 8A), opened and resealed by censor in Shanghai with paper seal and two-line "Opened by Military Censor / Shanghai" hs in Cyrillic (Speeckaert type 3 with highest rarity rating of 5), some creasing and peripheral tears at top not detracting from this rare censor hs

400-600

上海:1916年,寄瑞典封,貼俄國客郵10戈比,銷上海圓戳(1916.10.13) (T&S8A型),由上海郵檢剪開及封回,貼紙及兩行戳"Opened by Military Censor / Shanghai" (上海軍隊剪開)(Speeckaert 3型,極罕有),封紙微摺及上邊黃,但不影響此封珍貴的郵檢戳。

10086 

SHANGHAI: 1917 Japanese postcard to Petrograd with "KITAI" 10k tied by Shanghai 15.9.17 cds (T&S type 8A), with magenta censor hs adjacent, the sender complaining that letters take 2-3 months in coming and often get lost, fine.

300-500

Note: Origin of the illustration in "Russische Postcensuur 1914-1918" p.86 by A. Speeckaert.

上海:1917年,日本明信片寄彼得格勒,貼俄國客郵10戈比銷上海日戳(1917.9.15)(T&S 8A型),見銷紅色郵檢戳,寄件者投訴此信歷2~3個月才寄到及曾寄失。

備註: 刊載於" Russische Postcensuur 1914-1918" p.86 A. Speeckaert.

10087 

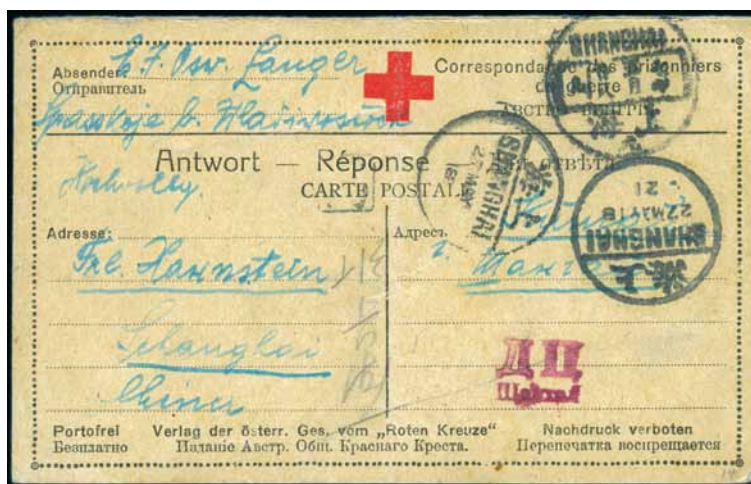
SHANGHAI: 1917 3k "KITAI" postal stationery card, used in combination with 1 CENT on 1k, tied by Shanghai Post Russe 11.1.18 cds (T&S type 6A), very fine & scarce

200-300

Note: Owing to wartime depreciation of the rouble, in 1917 Russian stamps for use in China proper were surcharged (and payment required) in Chinese currency. This item shows, however, that stamps and stationery denominated in Russian currency were still accepted after 1917 when supplied by the customer

上海:1917年,俄國客郵3戈比郵資片,混貼1分/1戈比票,銷上海日戳(1918.1.11)(T&S6A),上品。

備註:由於戰時盧布貶值,於1917年間須使用加蓋中國幣值票作郵資,由此郵資片可見,但於1917年若顧客自行提供俄值票,依然被接受。

10088 

SHANGHAI: 1918 Red Cross post-free card from a P.O.W. at Spasskoe (Siberia) to Shanghai, received by the Chinese P.O. and passed to the Russian P.O. where a magenta two-line censor hs was applied (Speeckaert type 6, given highest rarity rating 5), fine.

400-600

NOTE: Origin of the illustration in "Russische Postcensuur 1914-1918" p.86 by A. Speeckaert.

上海:1918年,紅十字會免付郵資卡由Spasskoe(西伯利亞)戰俘營寄上海,銷上海漢英戳及轉交俄國客郵,見銷紅色郵檢戳(Speeckaert6型,極罕),上品。

備註:刊載" Russische Postcensuur 1914-1918" p.86 A. Speeckaert.

10089 

SHANGHAI: 1919 Cover to the USA with Russia Chinese surcharged 1c on 1k, 2c on 2k, 3c on 3k and 4c on 4k paying the foreign letter rate, tied by Shanghai 16.5.19 cds (T&S type 8C), a very fine and neat cover.

300-400

NOTE: From the beginning the Russian P.O.s in China had accepted payment in Chinese currency at a rate of 1c for 1k. Russian money was also accepted. However, after the Revolution of 1917 there followed a heavy depreciation in the Rouble which led the Postal Administration to insist on payment in Chinese currency only, hence the surcharged set of stamps in Chinese cents and dollars.

上海:1919年,寄美國封,貼俄國客郵加蓋中國幣值票
1分/1戈比,2分/2戈比,3分/3戈比及4分/4戈比,支付國際郵資,銷上海日戳
(1919.5.16)(T&S8C型),上品。

備註:早期俄國在華客郵局接受中國幣值1分為1戈比,俄幣亦被接受,
但是在1917年革命後,盧布嚴重貶值,郵政局仍堅持以中國幣值支付,
是為這套加蓋郵票的由來。

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Die Währung für diese Versteigerung ist Euro



10090 

SHANGHAI: 1919 Postcard to France with Russia Chinese surcharged 4c on 4k tied by 2.10.19 cds (T&S type 8C), Paris arrival, very fine

200-300

上海:1919年,明信片寄法國,貼俄國客郵中國幣值4分/4戈比,銷上海日戳(1919.10.2)(T&S8C),及銷巴黎到達戳,上品。

10091 

SHANGHAI: 1920 Large envelope registered to Vladivostok with Russia Chinese surcharged 1c on 1k (12) and 10c on 10k (2), all tied by Shanghai 26.6.20 cds (T&S type 8C), with reg'd label in Cyrillic and English adjacent, Vladivostok bs, a fine and attractive multiple franking, and a late usage (the Russian P.O.s in China were closed November 1920)

400-600

上海:1920年,大型掛號封寄海參崴,貼俄國客郵加蓋中國幣值1分/1戈比共12枚及10分/10戈比兩枚,皆銷上海日戳(1920.6.26)(T&S 8C),另貼掛號標籤(Cyrillic及英文),亦見銷海參崴到達戳。為特別的不同郵戳封,及後期使用紀錄(俄國在華客郵局於1920年11月關閉)

10092 

SHANGHAI: 1920 Large legal size envelope from Great Northern Telegraph Company, Shanghai, to the company office in Vladivostok, franked on reverse by 1 CENT on 1k pair & 14 CENTS on 14k, all tied Shanghai Post Office Abroad v 5.7.20 cds, with Telegraph company cachet in blue alongside, attractive & scarce

300-400

Note: Owing to wartime depreciation of the rouble, in 1917 Russian stamps for use in China proper were surcharged (and payment required) in Chinese currency.

上海:1920年,大型封由上海Great Northern電報公司寄其海參崴辦公室,背貼1分/1戈比雙聯,14分/14戈比,銷上海海外郵局戳(1920.7.5),另銷藍色公司戳。少見。

備註:戰時盧布貶值,於1917年始,俄國客郵局只改用加蓋中國幣值郵票寄信。

Chefoo

10093   

CHEFOO: Selection of stamps cancelled in Chefoo incl. Arms 7k blue tied on piece by 26.7.97 type 1 cds (earliest date known and illustrated in "Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad" p.340, ex R. S. Blomfield), and 1910-16 "KITAI" 1k, 2k and 4k in blocks of four with CTO 21.3.1910 type 3B cds

100-200

烟台:票戳集,俄国7戈比销1型戳(1897.7.26)(最早的使用日期,刊载于<俄国邮票在海外使用纪录>页340,曾被R.S.Blomfield收藏),另1910-16年的俄国客邮票1戈比,2戈比及4戈比方联盖销3B型圆戳(1910.3.21)

10094 

CHEFOO INCOMING: 1898 Cover from Japan to the Russian Consulate in Chefoo, for an Officer on a Russian gunboat, franked with 5s Koban tied by Nagasaki cds, with transits of the Japanese P.O. at Shanghai and Chinese P.O. at Shanghai and Chefoo on the reverse, and obverse with Chefoo Russian P.O. 1.10.98 arrival cds (T&S type 2) and oval tax hs "DOPLATIT / CHEFOO" with ms "10k", a rare item of incoming mail with this tax mark

800-1'200

烟台进口:1898年由日本寄烟台俄国领事馆,交给俄国炮艇官员,贴5钱日本票,销长崎圆戳,亦见销上海日本客邮戳及上海日戳,背销烟台日戳及俄国烟台到达戳(1898.10.1)(T&S 2型),另销"DOPLATIT / CHEFOO"椭圆税戳及手写"10戈比",为罕见的进口封连税标示

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10095 

CHEFOO: 1899 Picture postcard (with view of Chefoo port) sent to Germany with ordinary Russian 4k tied by Chefoo 10.05.99 cds (T&S type 2), Kiel arrival adjacent, a scarce usage of the postcard rate.

400-600

Note: Ordinary Russian stamps were only supplied to the Russian P.O. in Chefoo up to 1899.

烟台:1899年彩图明信片(图为烟台港口)寄德国,贴4戈比票,销烟台圆戳(1899.5.10)(T&S2型),基尔到达戳,为少见的明信片邮资

备注:烟台俄国客邮只供应原版俄国邮票至1899年



10096

CHEFOO: 1900 Cover sent locally in Chefoo with "KITAI" 7k, tied by Chefoo 28.4.00 cds (T&S type 2), then re-addressed and sent registered to Germany from the Japanese P.O. at Chefoo and additionally franked with 5s (2) and 10s with Japanese China ovpts, "I.J.P.O / CHEFOO" registered label, with Shanghai Japanese P.O., Yokohama and Rudolstadt transits, a rare and attractive franking showing two different foreign P.O.s in Chefoo

500-700

烟台:1900年寄德國封,貼俄國客郵7戈比,銷烟台圓戳(1900.4.28)(t&s2型),隨後寄掛號至德國,貼日本客郵5錢兩枚及一枚10錢,另貼烟台日本客郵掛號標籤,另銷上海日本客郵戳,橫濱及德國戳,為罕有的封展示不同國家在烟台的客郵戳

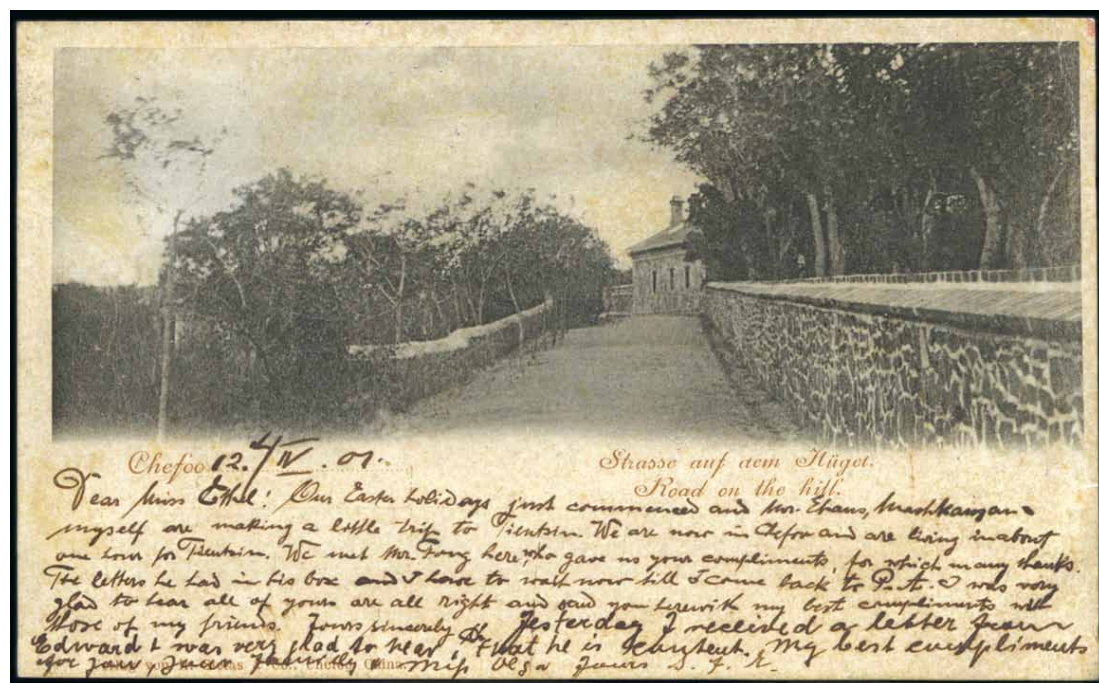


10097

CHEFOO: 1900 Decorative postcard (with gilt Chinese dragon and Imperial Eagle) to Denmark, written on board SS "Normania" while in Talien Bay, franked with ordinary Russia 1k and "KITAI" 3k, reverse with Port Arthur 12.11.00 cds (T&S type 2D), put on a ship crossing the Strait of Pohai with stamps tied on arrival by Chefoo 14.11.00 cds in violet (T&S type 2), sent via the Chinese P.O. at Chefoo and Shanghai, then via Hong Kong and finally Copenhagen, an attractive item.

500-800

烟台:1900年裝飾明信片(附中國龍圖及鷹)至丹麥,右下書寫在大连灣時經"Normania",貼俄國票1戈比及俄國客郵3戈比,背銷亞瑟灣圓戳(1900.11.12)(T&S2D型),上船後,再貼紫色烟台戳(1900.11.14)(T&S2型),後經烟台及上海漢英圓戳,及經香港,最後到哥本哈根,極具吸引力的項目



10098



CHEFOO: 1901 Postcard to Shanghai with "KITAI" 3k tied by Chefoo 12.III.01 cds in violet (T&S type 1), with Shanghai Russian P.O. 17.III.01 arrival (T&S type 1) and oval "DOPLATIT / SHANGHAI" tax mark with ms "2c" (not recorded by T&S), very rare

600-900

烟台:1901年,明信片寄上海,贴俄国客邮3戈比销紫色烟台圆戳(1901.4.12) (T&S1型),另销上海俄国客邮戳(1901.4.17),及" DOPLATIT / SHANGHAI" 椭圆税戳,手写2分(未纪录于T&S),十分罕见



10099 

CHEFOO: 1901 Cover to Vladivostok franked on reverse with "KITA" 1k, 2k, 3k (2) and 5k, all tied by Chefoo 14.08.01 cds in violet (T&S type 2), obverse with "Chefoo / Post Office Abroad" registration label in Cyrillic, Vladivostok bs, opened for display, attractive and colourful franking

500-800

烟台: 1901年, 寄海参威封, 背贴俄国客邮1, 2, 5戈比及两枚3戈比, 全部销紫色烟台圆戳(1901.8.14)(T&S 2型), 面贴 "Chefoo / Post Office Abroad" 挂号标签, 亦见销海参威圆戳, 剪开展示之用, 俱吸引力及多彩的邮封



10100

CHEFOO: 1902 Cover to England from a crew member on board British warship HMS "Amphitrite" (printed on the reverse) at the Crown Colony of Wei Hai Wei, endorsed "Russian Post Office Chefoo / via Port Arthur / Moscow", with China 1c Dragon tied by bilingual "LIU-KUNG-TAO / WEI-HAI-WEI" cds in red, paying the rate to Chefoo where it was transferred to the Russian P.O. and franked with pairs of "KITAI" 2k and 3k tied by Chefoo 18.12.02 cds (T&S type 1, Gregorian calendar), with different strike on reverse (T&S type 2, Julian calendar), Southampton bs, a rare and attractive mixed country franking

800-1'200

烟台:1902年寄英国封,由威海卫HMS "Amphitrite" 英国军舰成员(印于封背)寄出,手写"烟台俄国客邮/经阿瑟港/莫斯科",贴蟠龙1分销红色威海卫汉英圆戳,再贴俄国客邮2及3戈比销俄国客邮戳,及烟台圆戳(12.18)(T&S1型,公历),背销儒略历日戳(T&S2型,儒略历),又销 Southampton到达戳,罕见的混贴封

Auction Bids

The auction bidding steps are as follows:

€ 50 - 100	€ 5	€ 500 - 1000	€ 50	€ 5000 - 10000	€ 500
€ 100 - 200	€ 10	€ 1000 - 2000	€ 100	€ 10000 - 20000	€ 1000
€ 200 - 500	€ 20	€ 2000 - 5000	€ 200	€ 20000 - 50000	€ 2000
				€ 50000 - 100000	€ 5000

Bids between these steps will be adjusted accordingly to the next higher bid step. The bidder is bound by his/her offer until a higher bid has been validly accepted.



10101



CHEFOO: 1903 Cover to Sandwich, England, bearing China 1c cancelled bilingual PORT EDWARD / WEI HAI WEI double circle cds of chinese P.O. (Wei-Hai-Wei Type 10 of Goldsmith & Goodwin) 7 Apr. 03. Received at Chinese P.O. Chefoo 8 Apr. 03 and passed same day to russian P.O. Chefoo, where 10k Russian 'Kitai' stamp cancelled Chefoo Type 1 of T&S 8 III 03. Received Sandwich 2 May 03.

500-800

Note: Apparently earliest record of Port Edward Chinese Cancel, having recorded use for only 9 months before opening of British P.O. in Jan. 1904.

烟台:1903年,寄英國封,手寫“經烟台及亞瑟港”,貼蟠龍1分銷威海衛-愛德華港漢英圓戳,混貼俄國客郵10戈比銷俄國客郵戳及烟台圓戳(1903.4.8), Sandwich圓戳

備註:此愛德華港戳使用期為1903年4月至1904年1月,此封所示日期比之前 M.Goldsmith & C. Goodwyn所記於<英國殖民地-威海衛>書中最早的紀錄更早

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10102 

CHEFOO: 1903 Hamburg-America Line printed envelope franked with Kiautschou 10pf vertical pair tied by "DEUTSCHE SEEPOST / SHANGHAI / TIENTSIN" oval ds, transferred to the Russian P.O. at Chefoo and franked with "KITAI" 5k (2) and 10k tied by Chefoo 20.5.03 cds (T&S type 1), with Moscow and Hamburg bs, a possibly unique and spectacular combination.

4'000-6'000

Note: From Chefoo a daily steamer service connected the newly built Chinese Eastern Railway at Port Arthur and thence the Trans-Siberian railway to Europe.

烟台:1903年“Hamburg-America Line”印刷封,贴胶州10芬尼双联,销“DEUTSCHE SEEPOST/上海/天津”椭圆戳,至烟台俄国客邮,贴俄国客邮5戈比两枚及10戈比销烟台圆戳(1903.5.20)(T&S1型),亦见销莫斯科及汉堡圆戳,可能为孤品

备注:烟台每天的轮船服务连接阿瑟港新建中东铁路和西伯利亚铁路,再至欧洲

Please Ensure your Bids Arrive in Time!

In the case of equal bids, the first bid received will take precedence.



10103 △

CHEFOO: Fragment with China 1c tied by "LIU KUNG TAO / WEI HAI WEI" cds in blue, and "KITAI" 10k tied by Chefoo 9.7.03 cds (T&S type 1), fine

40-50

烟台:剪片贴蟠龙1分销蓝色威海卫圆戳,混贴俄国客邮10戈比销烟台圆戳(1903.7.9),中上品



10104 ✉

CHEFOO: 1904 "KITAI" 10k letter card to the German Colony Tsangkow, Kiaochow, cancelled by Chefoo 4.10.04 cds (T&S type 2), with Tsangkou / Kiautschou arrival cds adjacent, very fine and unusual destination

150-200

烟台:1904年,俄国客邮10戈比邮筒寄胶州的沧口殖民地,销烟台圆戳(1904.10.4)(T&S2型),销沧口/胶州到达戳,上品及少见的目的地

委託富門拍賣:

如本次拍賣會所涵蓋的範圍,形式及結果促使閣下考慮出售珍藏,請隨時與我們的任何一位集郵家聯繫。我們定當竭力向閣下提供所有出售途徑,包括建議最佳之出售地點及時機。本公司重視閣下之出售結果,因為我們明白閣下對其之重視。



10105

CHEFOO: 1908 Hong Kong 1c reply paid card to Vladivostok, franked with "KITAI" 3k, with imprint cancelled by British P.O. Chefoo 27.2.08 cds and stamp tied by Russian P.O. Chefoo cds on the same day, very unusual.

200-300

烟台:1908年,香港1分回卡寄海參威,銷烟台英國客郵戳(1908.2.27),另貼俄國客郵3戈比,銷烟台俄國客郵戳,極少見



10106

CHEFOO: 1917 Native cover to Vladivostok with 1916 10k on 7k provisional tied by Chefoo 7.9.17 cds (Tchilinghirian type 2A), with Vladivostok cds and violet censor cachet on reverse, a rare franking, there is no previous record of the use of the 1916 provisionals in China proper (only in Mongolia and Sinkiang).

400-700

烟台:1917年,紅條封寄海參威,貼俄國票10戈比加蓋7戈比,銷烟台日戳(1917.9.7)(Tchilinghirian 2A型),銷海參威圓戳及紫色郵檢戳,少見的郵戳,在此封之前沒有其它俄國在華客郵的紀錄(只限蒙古及新疆)。

10107 

CHEFOO: 1920 Registered cover sent to Norwich, New York, USA with 20 CENTS on 20k surcharged issue, tied by Chefoo 24.2.20 cds (T&S type 3A), with reg'd label in Russian and French adjacent & tied by American type negative registered cachet, plus manuscript "Registered A.R." & IJPO cds of Chefoo, a rare use of the surcharged issue

200-300

烟台:1920年,掛號封寄美國紐約的諾威治,貼俄國票20分加蓋20戈比,銷烟台圓戳(1920.2.24)(T&S 3A),貼俄文及法文掛號標籤,銷美式掛號戳,另手寫“雙掛掛”及烟台日本客郵戳,為十分少見的加蓋票。

Hankow

10108 

HANKOW: 1897 Cover to Moscow with Arms 7k tied by double ring Hankow 31.5.97 cds in violet (T&S type 1), with further strike on reverse along with Odessa and Moscow cds.

4'000-6'000

The earliest recorded cover from the Russian P.O. in Hankow.

汉口:1897年,寄莫斯科封,貼7戈比票,銷紫色雙圈汉口圓戳(1897.5.31)(T&S1型),背銷敖德薩及莫斯科圓戳

为最早的汉口俄国客邮使用纪录

10109 

HANKOW: 1903 Cover registered to Belgium, franked initially with two China 10c Dragons tied by Hankow bilingual cds, with boxed registration hs adjacent, sent to Shanghai where it was passed to the Russian P.O. and franked with two "KITAI" 10k tied by Shanghai 28.9.03 cds (T&S type 1), with boxed reg'n hs and label (reverse), transits of Port Arthur, "Postal Wagon No.266 / 4" (Port Arthur-Harbin) and "Postal Wagon 261 / 4" (Manchuli-Harbin), slightly soiled, rare two country franking

2'000-3'000

汉口:1903年挂号封寄比利时,贴蟠龙10分两枚,销汉口汉英圆戳及长方形挂号戳,经上海俄国客邮,贴10戈比销上海戳(1903.9.28)(T&S1型),贴挂号标签,再销阿瑟港戳,火车邮戳编号266/4(阿瑟港-哈尔滨)及火车邮戳编号261/4(满州里-哈尔滨),微污





10110



HANKOW: 1903 Picture postcard to Belgium with China 2c Dragon in vertical pair tied by bilingual Hankow 26.10.03 cds, sent to Shanghai where it was transferred to the Russian P.O. and franked with two "KITAI" 2k tied by Shanghai cds (T&S type 3), Maillines (Station) arrival, fine

700-1'000

Note: Although a Russian P.O. had existed at Hankow since 1896, it was frequently by-passed in preference to the Chinese P.O., which had a quicker service down the River Yangtze to Shanghai.

汉口:1903年图片明信片寄比利时,贴蟠龙2分双联,销汉口汉英圆戳(1903.10.26),混贴俄国客邮2戈比销上海圆戳(T&S3型),及销Maillines到达戳,中上品

备注:虽然俄国客邮在1896年始在汉口建立,但仍常经中国转寄,因为此邮路能迅速经长江至上海



10111



HANKOW: 1903 Postcard from the Wesleyan Mission to England with China 2c Dragon pair tied by boxed local cancel, sent to Shanghai where it was transferred to the Russian P.O. and franked with "KITAI" 2k pair tied by Shanghai cds (T&S type 1), Moscow bs, fine

800-1'200

Note: Although a Russian P.O. had existed at Hankow since 1896, it was frequently by-passed in preference to the Chinese P.O., which had a quicker service down the River Yangtze to Shanghai.

汉口:1903年明信片由英国韦斯利教团寄伦敦,贴蟠龙2分双联销汉口邮政局碑形戳,混贴俄国客邮2戈比双联销上海圆戳(T&S1型),莫斯科戳,中上品

备注:虽然俄国客邮在1896年始在汉口建立,但仍常经中国转寄,因为此邮路能迅速经长江至上海



10112 ☒

HANKOW: 1906 "KITAI" 1k newspaper wrapper registered to Germany, uprated with "KITAI" 2k, 5k (2) and 7k, all cancelled by Hankow 21.9.06 cds (T&S type 2A), with reg'd label in Cyrillic and encircled "dotted R" hs, opened for display, a rare use of this postal stationery.

400-600

汉口:1906年,俄国客邮1戈比新闻纸封套寄德国,贴俄国客邮2及7戈比,两枚5戈比票,皆销汉口圆戳(1906.9.21)(T&S2A),另贴挂号标签及销圆形虚线R戳,剪开作展示之用,少见



10113 ☒

HANKOW: "KITAI" 10k postal stationery envelope registered to Switzerland, uprated on the reverse with "KITAI" 10k, both cancelled by Hankow 27.12.06 cds (T&S type 2a), with boxed reg'n cachet in English and reg'd label in Cyrillic, along with encircled "dotted R", minor fox spots, a scarce use of postal stationery and very rare registered handstamp

500-800

汉口:俄国客邮10戈比邮资挂号封寄瑞士,另贴俄国客邮10戈比,销汉口圆戳(1906.12.27)(T&S 2A型),销英文长方形挂号戳及贴挂号标签(Cyrillic),另销圆圈虚线R戳,部份黄点,少见的邮资封及极罕见的挂号戳



10114 ☉ △ 田

HANKOW: Small selection of stamps incl. T&S type 2A on \$1 on 1R (minor faults), type 3A on "KITAI" 1k block of four and on 10R, and type 3B on "KITAI" 3R50 and 5R, fine group

100-150

漢口:小型票戳集,包括T&S2A型(1元/1盧布微損),3A型戳(俄國客郵1戈比四方聯及10盧布),及3B型戳(俄國客郵3.5盧布及5盧布)。



10115 ✉

HANKOW: 1908 Cover sent registered to Krakow (Austria, now in Poland), with "KITAI" 3k (2) and 20k tied by Hankow 15.6.08 cds (T&S type 3A), with rare registered label in English adjacent, slight soiling and missing backflap.

400-500

汉口:1908年挂号封寄克拉科(现于波兰),贴俄国客邮3戈比两枚及20戈比,销汉口圆戳(1908.6.150(T&S 3A型),贴罕见的英文挂号标签,微污及封口纸已缺



- 10116** Δ www HANKOW: "KITAI" 10k on VERTICALLY LAID PAPER, tied on piece by Hankow 17.4.09 cds (T&S type 2), very rare as only a few sheets of the 10k on vertically laid paper were accidentally overprinted "KITAI". **800-1'000**

漢口:俄國客郵10戈比票(貼於直條紋紙上),銷漢口日戳(1909.4.17)(T&S2型),極罕有,因為只有少數10戈比俄國客郵票印於直條紋紙。



- 10117** Δ HANKOW: Piece with seven "KITAI" 10k on VERTICALLY LAID PAPER (in block of five and pair) plus 1k and 3k, tied by Hankow 8.5.09 cds (T&S type 2), a rarity and a magnificent multiple, as only a few sheets of the 10k on vertically laid paper were accidentally overprinted "KITAI", signed Holcombe and Calves **8'000-12'000**

Provenance: Lipschutz and Mizuhara

漢口:剪片貼俄國客郵10戈比五方聯及雙聯(印於直條紋紙),另貼1及3戈比,銷漢口圓戳(1909.5.8)(T&S 2型),只有少部份10戈比票印於直條紋紙上,故十分罕見,由Holcombe及Calves簽署。

源流: Lipschutz 及 Mizuhara

10118 

HANKOW: 1909 "KITAI" 3k postcard to France, uprated with "KITAI" 4k and 7k, all cancelled by Hankow 13.10.09 cds (T&S type 3A), reg'd label in English adjacent, Marseille bs, very fine and neat.

400-500

漢口:1909年,俄國客郵3戈比郵資卡寄法國,另貼俄國客郵4及7戈比,皆銷漢口日戳(1909.10.13)(T&S 3A型),面貼英文掛號標籤,亦見銷馬塞日戳。上品。

10119 

HANKOW: 1910 "KITAI" 14k postal stationery envelope sent to France, cancelled by Hankow 31.5.10 cds (Tchilinghirian type 3B), Baume-Les-Dames bs, probably a philatelic usage as it is overpaying the 10k foreign letter rate, still a scarce usage of this stationery.

100-150

漢口:1910年,俄國客郵14戈比郵資封寄法國,銷漢口日戳(1910.5.31) (Tchilinghirian 3B型),亦見銷Baume-Les-Dames日戳,此封可能為集郵用途因為超額支付郵資,但仍為少見的使用紀錄。



10120

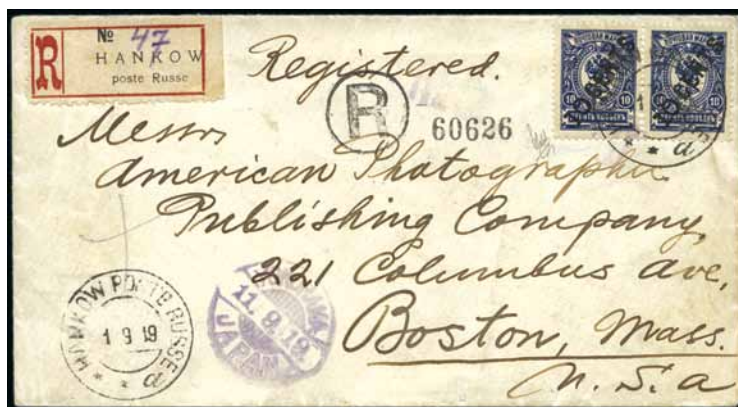
HANKOW: 1915 Native cover registered locally in Hankow with "KITAI" 20k tied by Hankow 19.11.15 cds (T&S type 2a), reg'd label in Cyrillic on reverse, opened for display and some foxing, still an unusual use of the Russian P.O. for local delivery

400-600

漢口:1915年,本地掛號封,貼俄國客郵20戈比,銷漢口日戳(1915.11.19) (T&S2型),貼掛號標籤(Cyrillic),剪開作展示之用及封紙變黃,此為少見的俄國客郵在本地使用紀錄。

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10121 

HANKOW: 1919 Cover registered to the USA with Russia Chinese surcharged 10c on 10k pair tied by Hankow 1.9.19 cds (T&S type 3A), with reg'd label in French and encircled "R" hs adjacent, Yokohama transit and Boston bs, a very fine and late use from the Hankow office with a franking seldom seen from there, signed Holcombe.

400-600

Note: The Russian P.O. at Hankow was closed November 1920

漢口:1919年,掛號信寄美國,貼俄國華郵中國幣值加蓋10分/10戈比,銷漢口日戳(1919.9.1)(T&S 3A型),貼法文掛號標籤及R圖戳,另銷橫濱中轉戳及波斯頓戳,上品及漢口俄國在華客郵局後期使用紀錄,由Holcombe簽署。

備註:俄國在漢口客郵局於1920年11月關閉。

10122 

GERMAN POST IN FOOCHOW: 1909 Picture postcard of Nanking to Austria with "KITAI" 1k and 3k tied by German P.O. "FUTSCHAU" 10.2.09 cds, however since Russian stamps were invalid at this Office the card was marked with "T" and "10" and had a 10h postage due added on arrival in Linz, very unusual

400-600

德國在福州客郵:1909,南京寄奧地利明信片,貼俄國客郵1及3戈比,銷德國客郵 "FUTSCHAU" 圖戳(1909.2.10),由於俄國客郵票未被該局接受,故另銷 "T" 欠資戳及 "10" 字,見到達林茨時貼 "10h" 欠資票,十分少見。



3 № 969
 Кобдо (въ Монголіи)
 почт. опер.

Текуче
Вэчлонь

Заказ
 КОБДО (ВЪ М)
 3917

С. К. М. В. С. С. - 22
 九月十日
 北京

КОБДО (ВЪ М)
 - 22

г. Кобдо *Самхэи*

Mongolia



	Lots
Urga	10123-10149
Sharasume	10150-10153
Ulyasutai	10154-10155
Tsain-Shabi	10156
Kobdo	10157



MONGOLIA

The area covered by the present-day Mongolian People's Republic is a remnant of a much larger Mongolia, a vast, ill-defined expanse of steppe and desert once inhabited by tribes of barbarous nomads. United under the leadership of Genghis Khan at the turn of the 12th century, these tribes rode out from their homeland to devastate and subjugate much of Asia and Europe.

Today's Mongolia corresponds to the region formerly known as Outer Mongolia, minus peripheral areas later assigned to Sinkiang, Tuva and Manchuria. During the period of Russian quasi-official and official postal activity (1865-1920), Mongolia comprised both Outer and Inner Mongolia, all of which had been under Chinese sovereignty since 1691. The boundary between Outer Mongolia and the Russian Empire had been fixed by the Treaty of Nerchinsk (1689) and further defined by the Treaty of Kyakhta (1727).

Inner Mongolia, since absorbed into the main body of China, may be loosely described as the region between the Gobi Desert of Outer Mongolia and the Great Wall of China. Built originally to keep out the Mongol hordes, for centuries the Great Wall was the traditional boundary between Mongolia and China proper. Nestling inside the Great Wall, the city of Kalgan was then the frontier post for the camel caravans bringing the mail from Russia, and like Kyakhta at the other end of the trail, features prominently in the postal history of the region.

Revolution within China itself gave Mongolian leaders the opportunity to make a unilateral declaration of independence in November 1911, nominating the "Living Buddha" (Bogdo Jebtsen Demba) as ruler. This declaration was rejected by the Chinese. However, a year later a Russo-Mongolian Agreement was signed at the Mongolian capital, Urga, wherein Russia recognized the autonomy of Outer Mongolia without supporting Mongolian claims to any other territory. In a joint Russo-Chinese Declaration of November 1913, Russia accepted China's suzerainty (as opposed to sovereignty) over Outer Mongolia, while China conceded the autonomy of the region and its right to control its own internal affairs. This position was ratified in June 1915 by the Tripartite Treaty of Kyakhta, signed by representatives of Russia, China and Mongolia.

The autumn of 1917 saw the Russian Revolution usher in a Bolshevik Government that tore up "imperialistic" treaties. Two years later China revoked the autonomy of Outer Mongolia and sent in an occupying army. Restoration of Chinese administration was short-lived. On 3 February 1921,

anti-Bolshevik forces under Baron von Ungern-Sternberg expelled the Chinese from Urga. These forces were in turn ousted by the Russian Red Army and detachments of the "Mongolian People's Army," setting up a "Mongolian Provisional Revolutionary Government." With Soviet backing, a Mongolian People's Republic was proclaimed on 27 October 1921, though a Constitution for the new State, on the Soviet pattern, was not approved until November 1924. The name of the capital was then changed from Urga to Ulan Bator. China did not acknowledge the full independence of the Mongolian People's Republic until 5 January 1946.

The Treaty of Kyakhta (1727) had designated this town, straddling the Russian (Siberian) / Mongolian border, as the main Customs check-point for travellers, goods and mail passing between the Russian and Chinese Empires. The Customs house and Border post office were on the Russian side; on the Mongolian side, the Chinese erected their own enclosure called Mai-Mai Cheng, the market area, later to become the Mongolian town of Altan Bulak.

Up to the middle of the 19th century, Russian mail going through Kyakhta was limited to correspondence to and from the Russian Diplomatic and Ecclesiastical Missions in Peking. This was handled by the Chinese official government service, the I-Chan, which made about four visits a year to Kyakhta, or was entrusted to any caravan heading in the right direction. Further privileges concerning the transport of mail and goods over Chinese territory were provided in the Treaty of Tientsin (1858) and the ancillary Treaty of Peking (1860). Under the terms of the 1858 Treaty, the official Russian establishments in Peking were permitted to run a regular Consular postal service between there and Kyakhta: a light post once a month both ways, and a heavy post from Kyakhta to Peking every two months and from Peking to Kyakhta every three months. Although intended solely for official mail, the service was open to Russian merchants through facilities provided by their Consul-General in Tientsin. However, these concessions failed to meet the needs of the growing number of Russian traders attracted to the flourishing markets of China.

In 1863, many of the Russian tea merchants moved from Hankow, China, to Kyakhta and a Russian Merchants' Guild was established there, as in Tientsin, Urga and elsewhere in the Chinese Empire. In that year, in collaboration with the Min-Chu (China's private letter companies), the guilds opened a fortnightly mail service between Kyakhta and Peking through Urga and Kalgan, chiefly for the benefit of its members, though official government correspondence was carried free of charge.



The project was unsuccessful and soon fell into disuse. Russian merchants petitioned their government for a more efficient service. Pressure on the Russian Government to establish a post road through Mongolia into China came not only from those with commercial interests but also from foreign governments keen to find an overland route to their Missions and Agencies in the Far East. An added spur to Russian endeavours was the presence in Kyakhta in 1863 of the Englishman Charles Mitchell Grant who was trying to set up a private post over the same ground on behalf of foreign businessmen in China.

Quasi-official Russian Merchants' or Mongolian Post

No-one was quicker to realise the political and economic advantages to be gained from controlling the lines of communication across Mongolia and Northern China than Lt.-General M. S. Korsakov, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, who from his headquarters in Irkutsk had drawn up plans for establishing Russian postal and telegraphic systems over a large swathe of Chinese territory. In the summer of 1865, with the blessing of the Tsar, approval of the Council of Ministers, and a hefty subsidy from the Treasury, He set about breathing new life into the moribund Merchants' Post. Korsakov's remit was to organise a regular postal service between Kyakhta and Tientsin as a private commercial enterprise under the protection of the Russian Government for an experimental period of three years. He was aided by an unexpected lapse on the part of the Chinese officials drawing up the Treaty of Peking (1860). A literal translation of Article XII of the Chinese text of the Treaty says:

"If Russian merchants in sending letters, articles and boxes, for their business affairs, wish to hire men themselves, and make separate regulations, they shall be allowed to do so, after having fully reported in advance to the local authorities, and having obtained their permission, thus saving the Government from paying expenses."

The Russian version reads:

"If Russian merchants judge it necessary for the requirements of their commercial affairs to establish at their own expense a postal service to transport their letters and their merchandise, the right to do so is granted to relieve the Government postal service."

In this version, the phrase "to hire men" is rendered as a "postal service" and no mention is made of the need to seek permission of the local authorities, It is an open question whether this mistranslation of the Chinese text was due to error on the part of the Russian interpreter during the original negotiations or was a deliberate act.

The Chinese had neglected to insert a clause in the Treaty stipulating that the Mandarin text was the authoritative one, and the issue remained a bone of contention between the two governments for many years.

The Mongolian Post, as the Russians preferred to call the revitalised Merchants' Post, was organised into three categories:

1. The **light post** for letters, newspapers, documents and small parcels to a weight of one pood (36 pounds or 16.38 kg.) and carried by post-rider on horseback, four times a month each way.
2. A **heavy post** for weighty packages and valuables (up to 25 poods), sent by camel caravan with a mounted cossack guard, once a month each way.
3. A **special post** for urgent mail.

Charges for letters per "lot" (= 12.794 grams) were: from Kyakhta to Tientsin, Peking or Kalgan - 30 kopecks; from Kyakhta to Urga - 10 kopecks; from Urga to Tientsin, Peking or Kalgan - 20 kopecks. Between Tientsin, Peking and Kalgan - 10 kopecks. These charges operated in the reverse directions as well. The tariffs for weighty and valuable sendings and for insurance were based on the prevailing regulations of the Imperial Postal Administration. For a special (urgent) postal relay, the rates were very high; on the Kyakhta-Tientsin run, for example, it was set at 147 roubles for one horse and 220 1/2 roubles for two. Official State correspondence was carried free of charge.

A Manager of Postal Communications was appointed with an assistant in Kyakhta and one at Kalgan. The post-drive from Kyakhta to Kalgan was given to Mongolian contractors using horses and camels. From Kalgan to Tientsin it was passed to Chinese contractors using horses and donkey-carts. Revenue from running the post was to be forwarded to the Kyakhta Border post office, which looked after the book-keeping side of the business.

According to the terms of the contract, the transit time between Kyakhta and Kalgan for the light post was 8 days in summer and 9 1/2 days in winter, and for the heavy post 21 days in summer and 23 days in winter. From Kyakhta to Tientsin the light post took 12 days or more and the heavy post about 5 weeks.

In 1860, a Russian Consulate was opened in Urga, and much of the detailed work in organising the post was deputed to the Consul, Y. P. Shishmarev, who was also given personal charge of the section across Mongolia, i.e., from Kyakhta to Kalgan.



Rough designs for postage stamps and seals for use in this re-organised post were submitted to Governor-General Korsakov by Consul Shishmarev. The design for seals was accepted but advice was sought from the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs on stamp production.

The Ministry in turn sought the views of the State Printing Works in St. Petersburg on this matter. Nothing has been seen of Shishmarev's seals and it is safe to assume that the idea of special postage stamps for the quasi-official post was dropped in favour of the customer paying in cash or with existing Russian state stamps. This was not the only part of the Korsakov-Shishmarev vision that came to nought. Plans to erect telegraph poles (ostensibly to mark out the route) and to set up numerous postal stations between the major towns, staffed and policed by cossacks, were blocked by Mongolian local officials.

The first quasi-official Mongolian post left Kyakhta on 5/17 October 1865, though the new service was not advertised to the public until two months later. By 1867, it had been made available to foreign postal administrations. To maintain the fiction of "a private commercial enterprise," the merchant Nemchinov of the Kyakhta Merchants' Guild had been put up as nominal head of the post.

But there was no hiding the fact that the scope and organisation of this post went far beyond the provisions of the Treaty of Peking (1860). Russian diplomats were worried about the illegality of the postal service on Chinese territory sponsored by their government. In 1867 the Russian Minister in Peking wrote to the Ministry of Internal Affairs drawing attention to the fact that the Russian post in China and Mongolia contravened the treaties concluded between the two countries and requested that staff at his Mission be relieved of taking part in the affair. A similar request was made by the Consul-General at Tientsin.

In a lengthy report dated 22 November 1872, Collegiate Secretary Myshin, Manager of the Peking post office, pointed out that as a government enterprise, the existence of the Russian post was contrary to the Treaty, which allowed only merchant post. The presence of Russian military personnel accompanying the heavy post, and postal officials with foreign names working under the protection of Russian diplomatic agencies, gave the Chinese grounds for thinking that this "private" post had an ulterior motive. Myshin concluded that it would be better to adhere to the terms of the Treaty and place the running of the post in genuinely private hands.

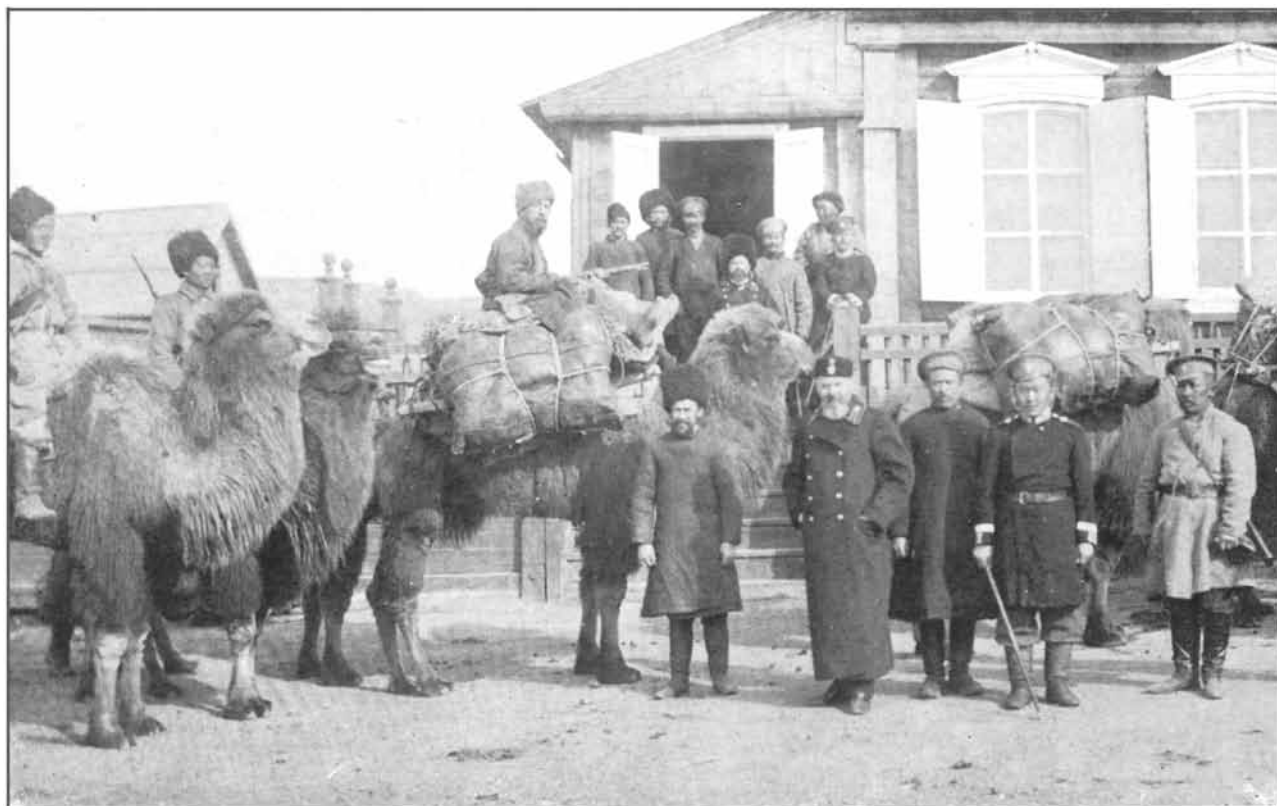
Although when initiated in 1865, a trial period of three years was stipulated, the quasi-official Russian post across Mongolia and Northern China was not confirmed until 1870. Records of the State Council show that establishment of this post was finalised on 23 March / 4 April 1870, and that it remained a private commercial enterprise under protection of the Russian Government.

A number of reforms were then introduced. The Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, Lt.-Gen. Korsakov, who had masterminded the project from the start, was declared overall authority, replacing the merchant Nemchinov, who had been set up as puppet head. The office of Manager of Postal Communications was abolished and four Managers (Postmasters) were appointed for Urga, Kalgan, Peking and Tientsin. Their status and remuneration was equal to that of the Assistant to the Kyakhta Border Postmaster, and they were to wear uniforms with insignia of rank. By now delivery of light post had been stepped up to 10 times a month.

Financially, the post was a disaster. Korsakov's expectation that it would soon be in profit proved over-optimistic and it continued to require massive subsidies from the Treasury. It was unpopular, especially among foreign firms, because it was slow and unreliable. Often the post would arrive several days late and at times fail to turn up at all.

Much of the hold-up was in Mongolia, where inefficient managers had to cope with a nomadic culture which did not embrace the concepts of urgency or punctuality. A contributory factor to this failure was competition from the English agent C.M. Grant, who, from the spring of 1866, ran a private post from Kyakhta, taking telegrams and business correspondence to Peking and Tientsin, where it could be quickly relayed to Shanghai.

It was estimated that Grant had an annual income of between 15 and 20 thousand roubles from his postal business while the Russian post was losing a similar amount over the same period. This was despite the fact that Grant charged 15 roubles for conveying a telegram or trade information from Kyakhta to Peking or Tientsin compared with 30 kopecks for using the Russian post. The secret of Grant's success was speed and reliability in a business world where time was money. He could beat the Russian light post to Peking and Tientsin by two or three days, employing neither postmasters nor guards. His post came to an end in the middle of 1871, when the telegraph cable was extended to Shanghai. Despite the elimination of this competition, the Russian quasi-official post continued to be a drain on the Treasury. And despite



The Russian mail caravan, with its cossack guard, leaves Urga, Mongolia for Kalgan, China, via the Gobi Desert

the advice that the post was too far from the centres of trade in southern China to be a viable concern, politics demanded that the Tsarist Government press on regardless of treaties and economic considerations.

By 1915 the traditional route to Peking, following the old "tea road" across the Gobi Desert to the frontier at Kalgan, had been abandoned. Wartime censor cachets from such places as Irkutsk, Vladivostok and Manchuli are found on correspondence addressed to the Chinese capital from Russian P.O.s in Mongolia, showing transport via the railways of Siberia and Manchuria. Nothing has yet been identified in the Mongolian field as emanating from the post of the Merchants' Guilds, Grant's post or the quasi-official Russian Mongolian post.

Date of conversion of the Merchants' / Mongolian Post to the Russian State Post

The date 23 March / 14 April 1870 is commonly quoted as the commencement of the Imperial Russian Administration in the Chinese Empire. It is **wrong**. This was merely the date when the Russian post between Kyakhta and Tientsin was reorganised and confirmed by the Council of Ministers as a **private enterprise under the protection of the Russian Government**. With the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia at its head, funded from the Russian Treasury, run by staff in Russian uniform mainly from

Russian diplomatic premises and guarded by Russian military personnel, one would be forgiven for supposing that it was anything but private. Nevertheless, there were important distinctions. For example, payment for postage in the Chinese and Mongolian offices could be made either in cash or wholly or in part by Russian stamps; when stamps were used, they were pen-cancelled, no special cancellers being supplied to these offices.

Until mid-August 1875, Russian stamps would take the State mail no further than the border at Kyakhta, a separate charge being levied for onwards transmission by the Merchants' / Mongolian Post. This procedure is demonstrated by a few surviving examples of incoming mail; the latest known to date left Orel on 25 June 1873 and arrived at Peking on 8 August 1873. It bears an oval "doplatit" (to pay) mark for 30 kopecks, this being the rate from Kyakhta to towns in China due to the Merchants' / Mongolian Post.

Circular No.4 issued by the Postal Department in 1875, and effective from 16 August (Old Style calendar), announced new conditions for Russian mail going into Chinese territory via this post. It was now possible to pay a consolidated tariff to Urga, Kalgan, Peking and Tientsin. The charge for an ordinary letter of one lot to towns in China was 38 kopecks, of which 8 kopecks was for the domestic



share, leaving the rate from Kyakhta to China unchanged at 30 kopecks. Conditions for outgoing mail from China to Russia were not mentioned in the Circular. However, there is evidence that long before incoming mail from Russia could pay a consolidated rate, this procedure was possible for outgoing mail via the Merchants' / Mongolian Post.

In the absence of any authoritative information in the literature known to the author, it is not possible to say precisely when the "private commercial enterprise," initiated in 1865 and re-organised in 1870, was converted into a legitimate arm of the Imperial Russian Postal Administration. The best that can be said is that it appears to have occurred sometime between July 1873 and April 1875. The earlier limit of this time-slot is defined by the incoming "doplatit" cover from Orel to Peking mentioned above; the later limit is set by an outgoing cover from Tientsin via Kyakhta 1 May 1875 which was fully franked with Russian stamps to pay the pre-UPU rate (46 k) to England, the stamps tied by an official handstruck canceller.

It is highly probable that the change in status of the Russian post in China was connected with formation of the Universal Postal Union.

The Congress of Berne, 9 October 1874, set the framework for standardising postal rates and practices globally, though its regulations did not come into force until 1 July 1875. Russia signed up on 19 June 1875 but China (including Mongolia) was ineligible. This meant that outgoing foreign mail from the Chinese Empire had to be handled by a UPU member. Britain had operated offices for dispatch and receipt of mail in southern China since at least 1840. France had opened a civilian P.O. in Shanghai in 1862, and the Americans followed in 1867.

The Congress of Berne in October 1874 may have been the defining moment for Russia to tighten her grip on postal affairs in northern China before the introduction of the UPU regime would allow another nation to step in. At all events, the operation of official Russian post offices on Chinese soil, especially in the capital city, Peking, would have required an Agreement, Convention or Treaty between the two governments. Beyond a reference to the sensitivity of the subject, no further enlightenment in this respect has been forthcoming to date from research in Russian archives and libraries. Was there a Secret Treaty similar to that connected with the opening of Russian post offices in China's Treaty Ports towards the end of the 19th century? Here is a challenge for future postal historians.

Nothing in the Mongolian field has yet been identified as emanating from the post of the Merchants' Guilds, Grant's post or the quasi-official Russian Mongolian post. Although the official State post must have been in operation from about 1874, the history of the Russian post in Mongolia cannot be picked up from extant material until 1878.

Russian post offices in Mongolia

The first official Russian post office in Urga, initiated around 1874, occupied the same premises as its forerunner, the quasi-official Mongolian post, namely the Russian Consulate. It held the monopoly of postal business in the Mongolian capital until December 1909, when the Chinese inaugurated their own postal service in Mongolia. A post office may have operated from the Russian Consulate in Ulyasutai as early as 1903-04 though actual material from that office dates from a decade later. The Russo-Mongolian Agreement of 1912 gave Russian the right to open post offices in the country without restriction. Tsain-Shabi, Kobdo and Ulanom were then added to the list; possibly offices were opened during the Russian period also at Khatkhyl, Khanginsk and Mondy, though nothing has yet come to light to support this idea.

Sharasume is believed to have had a Russian post office since 1911, when it belonged to the region loosely known as Outer Mongolia. Throughout the years of disputed Mongolian independence, it retained its allegiance to China and soon after 1911 was annexed by Sinkiang. Throughout its life, however, the Russian post office continued to employ a canceller and registration labels attaching Sharasume to Mongolia, in agreement with Mongolian claims to ownership. Russia relinquished control of post offices in Mongolia in the closing months of 1920, though Russian cancellers continued to be used on stampless mail at Urga during the interim period until Mongolia produced its own stamps and cancellers in 1924.

About 90% of Mongolian mail with Russian stamps was postmarked at Urga. Sharasume, Tsain-Shabi and Kobdo follow in ascending order of rarity. Ulanom is known from a single registered wrapper.

Stamps used in the Russian post offices in Mongolia

Ordinary Russian Arms-type stamps, including the provisional surcharged issue of 1916, were supplied for use in the Mongolian offices. The 'Kitai' overprints, intended for use in China proper, were accepted for payment of postage when supplied by the customer. This also seems to have been the case with the Romanov Tercentenary issue of



1913, which is seldom seen on Russian mail from Mongolia. The War Orphans stamps of 1905 and the War Charity issues of World War I have been seen on a very small number of philatelically inspired items.

Contrived frankings using both Russian and Chinese stamps are known from Urga in the first decade of the 20th century. A genuine use of such combinations is seen on a few covers sent from the Russian P.O. in Urga to Kalgan and then forwarded to Peking via the Chinese P.O. at Kalgan. In 1919, when Russian power and influence was on the wane, the Chinese authorities imposed use of the special Chinese issues for Sinkiang on mail addressed from the Russian P.O. at Sharasume to China. This led to double franking with Russian and Chinese stamps, very rarely the sole use of Chinese stamps, on mail from the Russian office at Sharasume. (Sharasume's cession to Sinkiang in 1911 was not recognised by Mongolia until 1924).

Urga's early cancellations and postal rates

Knowledge of the early years of the official Russian post in Mongolia is derived almost entirely from covers sent from the branch offices of Chinese firms to their headquarters in Peking. Prominent among these is the archive of the firm of Dun-Fu-Yu, yielding a hoard of red-band covers mostly going from Urga to Peking. The earliest surviving material comprises about 14 covers with stamps cancelled by hand, usually a pen-cross, occasionally a brush stroke or the word 'Urga' written across the stamp. These manuscript cancellations are Tchilinghirian & Stephen's "Urga Type I," and date from 1878 to 1880. A unique cover of 1879 shows the stamps tied by a handstamp in red containing the single word 'Urga' (T&S "Urga Type 2"). These early covers pose several questions relating to the nature of the postmarks and the postal rates indicated by the stamps they bear.

The official Russian post in the Chinese Empire was established around 1874 and in proper the earliest recorded date for use of an official handstruck canceller is April 1875. Why was the Urga office still using (or accepting) manuscript cancellations up to 1880?

The conversion of the quasi-official enterprise into a fully-functioning arm of the Russian Postal Administration is believed to have been connected to the formation of the Universal Postal Union in 1874. China's ineligibility to join required a UPU member to forward foreign-bound mail from that country. It is no coincidence that the only two

covers known from the quasi-official post and the first recorded item from the official Russian post all emanated from Tientsin. Tientsin was the gate to Peking, its port providing maritime connections with the thriving markets of southern China, and a centre for Russia's foreign competitors.

Russia already had the monopoly of the post in Urga, which had no claim to being a hub of international business. It seems there was no hurry to equip the Urga post office with a special canceller and its staff (and/or the firms' clerks) carried on with their time-honoured use of pen and ink.

The first recorded use of a handstamped canceller at Urga ties a pair of 8k stamps to a Dun-Fu-Yu cover to Peking dated April 1879 (T&S "Urga Type 2"). It is struck twice in red. Various described as "single-line," "linear" and "unframed," it is in fact the Cyrillic word for Urga enclosed in a large rectangle, otherwise empty except for a horizontal line extending from the left of the word. There are several reasons for thinking this handstamp was not intended for use as a stamp-canceller. It was employed during, not after, the manuscript-cancelling period. It does not conform in size, shape or design to any known Russian canceller, and the large blank area and horizontal line suggest the inscription was meant to be completed by hand.

Its real purpose is a matter for speculation, as also its fortuitous use as a stamp-canceller. Was it employed as a makeshift measure by a clerk who had mislaid his pen? Whatever the reason for this unorthodox usage, we are left with the fact that the first official cancellers issued to the Urga post office were the oval datestamps designated "Urga Type 3" and dating from 1880.

Correspondence from Russian post offices abroad to Russia or other Russian post offices abroad paid the domestic rate. From 19 June 1875 to 19 March 1879, this was 8 kopecks per 'lot.' On 20 March 1879, it was reduced to 7 kopecks. Early covers from Urga frequently show anomalous frankings. Commonly an 8k rate was paid instead of a 7k. In some cases this may have been due to the dispatching firm using up old stocks of 8k stamps.

More difficult to understand are those examples in which the 7k stamp or stamps are supplemented by 1k or 2k adhesives to make up single or double-weight frankings at the old 8k rate. This practice carried on intermittently till at least January 1882. An even greater puzzle is the reason for the 10k frankings (foreign rate) found on some of these early Urga covers to China. The writer can offer no explanation.

Dr. Raymond Casey



Mongolia

Urga



10123

URGA: 1879 Native cover from Urga to Peking, dated "14th Day, 8th Moon, 1879", franked with Russia Arms 3k and 5k cancelled by brush strokes (the first type of cancel used in Mongolian offices) paying the 8k rate, some minor peripheral faults, rare, only about 12 covers known from Urga with pen / brush stroke cancel (brush strokes are much rarer)

8'000-12'000

Note: Recorded in the BJRP no.36 (1965) p.26

Provenance: Ex Adgey-Edgar

库伦:1879年,库伦本地封寄北京(八月十四),贴俄国票3分及5分,销笔刷戳(为蒙古办事处第一种使用戳),微损,存世只有12个库伦封销笔/笔刷戳,笔刷戳更为珍贵

备注:记录于英国报刊之俄国集邮特刊,第36期,1965年,第26页

源流: Adgey-Edgar

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10124

△

URGA: Fragment with 3k and 5k tied by a fairly good strike of the rare Urga 8.IX.1880 Type 3A oval ds (rated RR by Hellrigl), 5k trimmed at foot, very few examples of this cancellation are known.

400-600

Provenance: Tolman

库伦:剪片贴3分及5分票销罕有的库伦3A椭圆戳(1880.9.8),罕有的双挂号,其中5分票脚被剪,极少此类邮戳存世

源流: Tolman



10125

✉

URGA: 1882 Native cover to Peking with two 7k tied by a very good strike of the Urga 19.XI.1882 type 3B oval ds, paying double the internal rate, scarce.

2'000-2'400

Note: Illustrated in "Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad" pg.314 by Tchilinghirian & Stephen

库伦: 1882年,本地封寄北京,贴两枚7分票,销库伦3B椭圆戳(1882.11.19),贴双倍国内邮资,罕有

备注: 刊载于Tchilinghirian编撰的<俄国邮票在外使用记录>一书第314页



10126

URGA: Native cover sent from Urga to Peking with Russia 3k and 4k paying the single internal rate, tied by a single fine strike of the Urga 18.VII type 3c oval ds, fine and neat franking, showing attractive "DUN-FU-YU" boxed cachet in red

400-600

Provenance: Tolman

库伦:寄北京红条封,贴俄国3及4戈比票,销库伦3C椭圆戳(7.18),完好及整齐的戳记

源流: Tolman

10127 

URGA: 1897 Native cover to Kalgan, franked with two Russia Arms 7k blue paying double rate, tied by a single Urga 8.VI.97 type 4 large numerals cds in black, fine

300-400

Provenance: Tolman

库伦:1897年本地封寄张家口,中上品

源流: Tolman



10128

URGA: 1900 Native cover to Kalgan, franked on the reverse with seven 1k orange (in strip of 3 and block of 4) paying the single rate, tied by crisp strikes of the Unga 1.III.1900 type 4 cds in black, fine and unusual franking of the 7k rate.

400-600

Provenance: Tolman

库伦: 1900年寄张家口红条封, 背贴直三联及四方联共七枚1戈比票, 销库伦4型圆戳(1900.3.1), 为不常见的7戈比邮资

源流: Tolman

Auction Bids

The auction bidding steps are as follows:

€ 50 - 100	€ 5	€ 500 - 1000	€ 50	€ 5000 - 10000	€ 500
€ 100 - 200	€ 10	€ 1000 - 2000	€ 100	€ 10000 - 20000	€ 1000
€ 200 - 500	€ 20	€ 2000 - 5000	€ 200	€ 20000 - 50000	€ 2000
				€ 50000 - 100000	€ 5000

Bids between these steps will be adjusted accordingly to the next higher bid step.
The bidder is bound by his/her offer until a higher bid has been validly accepted.



10129 

URGA: 1900 Envelope to Helsinki (Finland), franked on the reverse with Russia 3k and 4k paying the single rate, tied by Urga 12.1.1900 type 4 cds in RED (rated RR by Hellrigl), with Troitskosavsk and Helsinki bs, an uncommon destination

300-400

库伦:1900年寄赫尔辛基(芬兰)封,背贴俄国3及4戈比票,销红色库伦4圆戳(1900.1.12),罕有的双挂号邮资,另销Troitskosavsk(俄国境内的恰克图)及赫尔辛基到达戳,较少见的地方戳

10130 

URGA: 1904 Native cover to Kalgan, franked with two Russia Arms 5k and block of four 1k, paying double the rate, tied by the Urga 19.IX.04 type 4 cds in violet, unusual franking

400-600

Provenance: Tolman

库伦: 1904年寄张家口封, 贴2枚俄国5戈比票及4枚1戈比票, 销紫色库伦4型圆戳(1904.9.19), 中上品

源流: Tolman

10131 

URGA: 1905 Native cover to Kalgan, franked with 4k and 3k paying the single rate, tied by Urga 13.I.05 type 4var cds (with "13" misplaced), the earliest date recorded of this constant cds variety, fine.

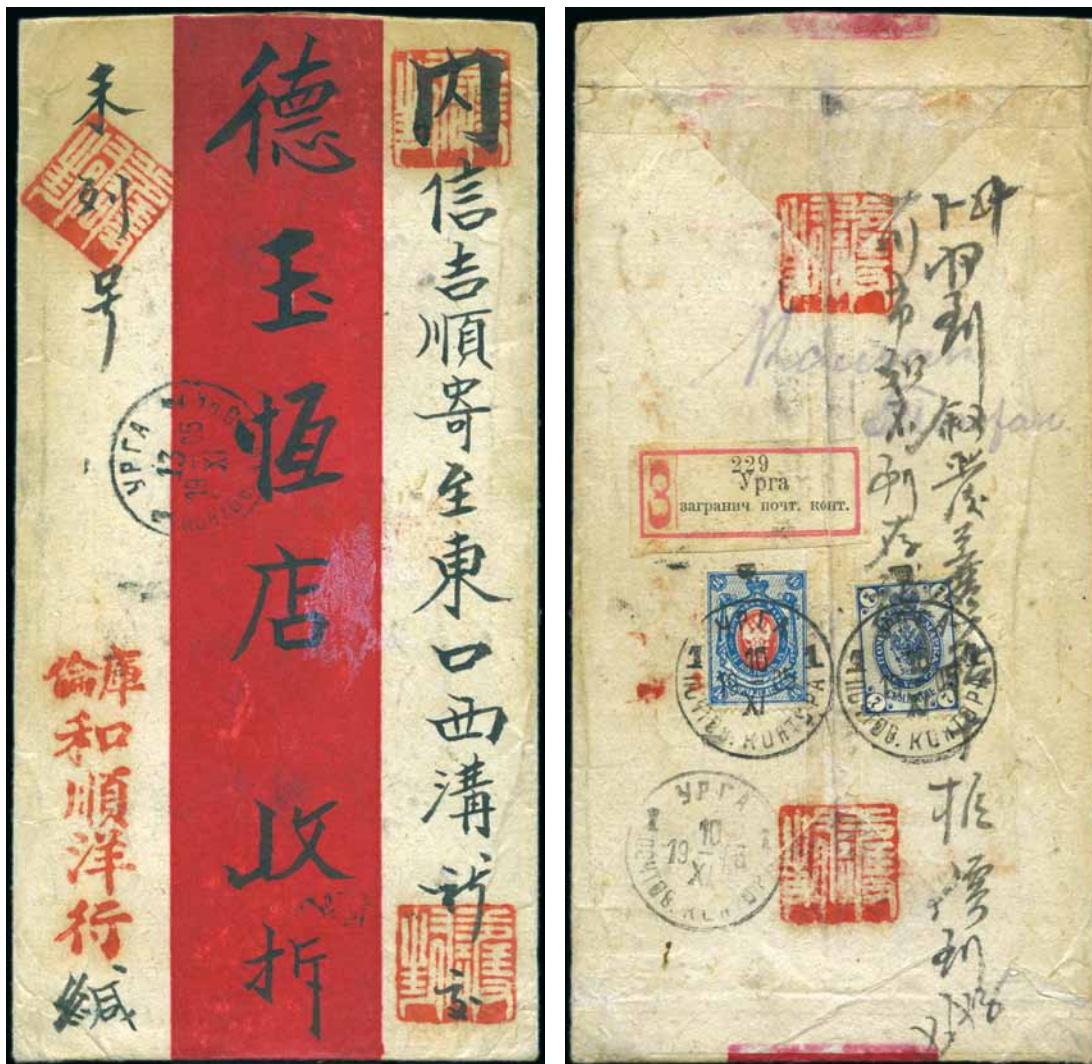
200-300

Note: Origin of cancel illustration in "Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad" p.316 fig.444 by Tchilinghirian & Stephen

Provenance: Tolman

库伦:1905年本地封寄张家口,贴4戈比及3戈比,销库伦4var型圆戳(1913.1.13),其中"13"错位,为最早的4型邮戳变体纪录,中上品

备注:刊载于Tchilinghirian编撰的<俄国邮票在国外使用>一书中,第316页,图444

10132 

URGA: 1905 Native cover registered to Kalgan, with Russia Arms 7k and 14k paying double the rate plus registration fee, tied by Urga 19.XI.05 type 4 cds with registration label adjacent (Hellrigl type 4 rated RRR), fine and rare registered cover.

2'000-2'400

Provenance: Tolman

销库伦4型圆戳(1905.11.19), 及贴挂号标签(Hellrigl4型RRR), 中上品及罕有的挂号封

源流: Tolman

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10133

URGA: 1907 Envelope to England with 1902-05 10k blue on the reverse paying the single foreign rate, tied by Urga 30.I.07 type 4 cds, small portion of backflap missing, otherwise a fine and very rare usage of this stamp.

300-400

库伦:1907年寄英国封,贴1902-05年蓝色俄国10K票,为国际邮资,销库伦4型圆戳(1907.1.30),小部份缺失,罕有的此枚邮票使用纪录



10134

URGA: 1907 Native cover registered to Kalgan with pair of 3k and pair of 4k paying the single rate plus registration, tied by Urga 19.XII.07 type 4 cds in green, registered label adjacent, fine

2'000-3'000

库伦:1907年挂号封寄张家口,贴3戈比双联及4戈比双联,销灰黑色库伦4型圆戳(1907.12.19),及贴挂号标签,中上品

10135 

URGA: 1908 Native cover to Kalgan, franked with two Russia Arms 2k and two 5k paying double the internal rate, tied by Urga 19.IX.08 type 4 cds in grey-black, fine

400-500

Provenance: Tolman

库伦: 1908年寄张家口红条封, 贴俄国2戈比及两枚5戈比票, 为双倍国内邮资, 销灰黑色库伦4型圆戳(1908.9.19), 中上品

源流: Tolman



10136



URGA: 1908 Native cover to Kalgan, with three Russia Arms 7k paying triple the rate, tied by Urga 2.XI.08 type 4 cds, attractive private wax seal alongside.

300-400

Provenance: Tolman

库伦:1908年寄张家口,贴3枚俄国7戈比票,为三倍邮资,销库伦4型邮戳(1908.11.2),附特别的私人封腊

源流: Tolman



10137



URGA: Selection of nine stamps with the Urga type 4 cds, incl. piece with 1902-05 15k, 25k, 35k, 50k and 70k, plus singles of the 7r (one with black cds, one with violet cds) and 10R (one with grey-black, one with black cds), mainly fine

200-300

库伦: 9个票戳集,销库伦4型圆戳,包括一剪片贴1902-05年,25戈比,35戈比,50戈比及70戈比,另7卢布销黑色及紫色圆戳,10卢布销灰黑色及黑色戳,中上品

10138 

URGA: 1909 Native cover sent registered to Kalgan, franked with three Russia Arms 7k paying double the rate plus registration, tied by Urga 12.7.09 type 6 cds in blue-black, registration label adjacent (Hellrigl type 8 rated R), Kalgan type 3 arrival cds, fine and scarce registered cover.

1'500-2'000

库伦:1909年,挂号封寄张家口,贴三枚7戈比票,为双重邮资及挂号费,销蓝黑色库伦6型圆戳(1909.7.12),贴挂号标签(Hellrigl 8型R),亦销张家口3型到达戳,中上品及罕有的挂号封

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10139 

URGA: 1909 Native cover sent to Kalgan franked with strip of three Russia Arms 7k "KITA", tied by Urga 7.12.09 type 6 cds, with Kalgan type 3 arrival cds on reverse, fine and rare usage of these overprinted stamps that were not for sale in the Mongolian Offices.

2'000-3'000

Provenance: Tolman

库伦:1909年寄张家口封,贴俄国客邮7戈比横三联,销库伦6型圆戳(1909.12.7),及销张家口3型到达戳,中上品及罕见的俄国客邮7戈比使用封,当时蒙古邮票并未出售

是次拍賣會所採用的貨幣為"歐元"

10140 

URGA: 1912 Postcard to Troitskosavsk (Siberia), with 3k red paying the postcard rate, tied by Unga 22.3.12 type 6 cds, very fine and scarce rate.

150-200

库伦:1912年明信片寄俄国恰克图(西伯利亚),贴3戈比票,销库伦6型圆戳(1912.3.22),上品及罕有的邮资

10141 

URGA: 1912 7k Postal stationery envelope sent to Berlin, uprated with two 7k blue, paying double the foreign letter rate (overpaid 1k), all cancelled by Unga 25.12.12 type 5 cds, fine and rare usage of stationery

300-400

库伦:1912年,7戈比邮资封寄柏林,再贴两枚7戈比票,为双倍国际邮资,全部销伦5型圆戳(1912.12.25),中上品及罕有的邮政用品使用纪录



10142

URGA: 1913 Envelope sent registered to Copenhagen, with 10k Romanov pair tied by Urga 21.9.13 type 6 cds, paying the single foreign rate plus registration, with Russian reg'n label (Hellrigl type 9 rated RR) and reg'n label in French (type 13 rated RR) adjacent, a rare destination and only two covers and a card known with two reg'n labels according to "The Postal History of Mongolia" pg.7 by Hellrigl. Plus Tchilinghirian states that "Romanov stamps are of great rarity with Urga cancellations", and is one of only 7 covers recorded by Hellrigl)

3'000-4'000

库伦:1913年挂号封寄哥本哈根,贴罗门诺夫10戈比票,销库伦6圆戳(1913.9.21),另贴俄国挂号标签(Hellrigl9型双挂号)及法国邮局挂号标签(13型双挂号),为罕有的目的及存世只有两个及一张明信片贴两种挂号卷标,记录于Hellrigl编撰的<蒙古邮政史>一书中,第七页及Tchilinghirian指出"罗门诺夫票销库伦邮戳是最为罕有",此封为Hellrigl记录七个封之一



10143

URGA: Four stamps with the Urga type 6 cds incl. piece with a pair of the 1909-12 10k blue, plus single 1906 10R and 1913 50k Romanov (both with trimmed perfs)

100-150

库伦:4枚俄国票销库伦6型圆戳,包括一剪片贴双联,1909-12 1906年单枚10卢布及1913年50戈比,此两枚票脚被剪



10144 

URGA: 1914 Insured Money Letter to Moscow, cancelled by Urga 11.4.14 type 7A cds, with registration label (Hellrigl rated RRR, believed to be unique) and previously unrecorded "Urga Post Office Abroad" two line Cyrillic hs adjacent, reverse with two large wax seals inscribed "Urga Post Office / Insured Correspondence" also previously unrecorded and a rare Moscow "Expeditsia" cds for forwarding money, opened for display, possibly unique.

2'000-3'000

Provenance: Tolman

库伦:1914年保险封寄莫斯,销库伦7A型圆戳(1914.4.11),贴挂号标签(Hellrigl RRR,应为孤品)及以前未记录的"库伦海外邮局"两行手写字样,背盖两枚大型封蜡印有"库伦邮政局/受保人通讯",之前未有记录,罕见的莫斯科"Expeditsia"圆戳作转交金钱之用,信封剪开展示,可能为孤品

源流:Tolman



10145

URGA INCOMING: 1915 Envelope from Kuyanitsyi Liman (near Odessa) to Colonel Kozlov, Head of the Mongolian Expedition to Purchase Cattle for the Russian Army in Urga (and famous Russian explorer) for transmission to a relative, franked with 10k blue, Troitskosavsk and Urga type 7A bs, including contents, fine and rare incoming mail.

300-400

库伦进口:1915年由 Kuyanitsyi Liman(近乌克兰敖德萨洲) 寄科兹洛夫上校封,蒙古远征军首领购买黄牛给在库伦驻扎的俄罗斯军队 (著名的俄罗斯探险家)的亲属,贴10戈比票,背销俄国恰克图及库伦7A型圆戳,中上品及罕有的进口封



10146

URGA: 1915 Envelope to Viborg, Finland, franked with two 10k blue paying double the 10k letter rate, tied by Urga 15.10.15 type 7A cds, with Finnish censor mark at left, fine and uncommon destination.

400-500

库伦:1915年寄芬兰封,贴两枚10戈比票,为双倍邮资,销库伦7A型圆戳 (1915.10.15),及芬兰邮检戳,中上品及不常见的目的地。



10147



URGA: 1915 Native cover to Peking, franked with 1909-12 10k blue paying the single rate, tied by Urga 22.12.15 type 7A cds, with Chinese P.O. Peking transits and Russian censor mark applied at Manchuli, very fine

300-400

库伦:1915年寄北京封,贴1909-12年10戈比票,销库伦7A型圆戳(1915.12.22),销北京日戳及满州里的俄国邮检员戳,上品



10148



URGA: 1916 Native cover to Peking, franked with 10k blue paying single rate, tied by Urga 12.7.16 type 7A cds, with Russian and Chinese Peking arrival ds and violet censor marks from Vladivostok, fine

300-400

库伦:1916年寄北京封,贴10戈比票,销库伦7A型圆戳(1916.7.12),背销俄国及北京戳,另销海参威紫色邮检员戳,中上品

10149 

URGA: 1916 "Value Declared" envelope for 3'000R to Peking, franked on the reverse with 1909-12 1k, 35k, 50k and 1R pair, tied by Urga 4.10.16 type 7A cds, obverse with red "Urga / Poste Russe / Valuer delcarée" label (Hellrigl type 1 rated RRR, one of two known examples, sent via the Russian P.O. at Harbin and the Japanese P.O. at Changchun

3'000-4'000

库伦:1916年内附三千卢布寄北京封,背贴1909-12年1,35,50戈比及1卢布双联,销库伦7A型圆戳(1916.10.4),面贴红色挂号标签(Hellrigl 1型RRR,两个记录之一),经哈尔滨俄国客戳及长春日本客邮,孤品

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Sharasume

10150 

SHARASUME: 1917 Native cover sent registered to Peking, franked with 10k blue pair paying the 10k single rate plus registration, tied by Sharasume 11.2.17 cds, with registration label adjacent (type not recorded by Hellrigl), fine and rare registered cover.

1'800-2'400

阿尔泰:1917年挂号封寄北京,贴10戈比双联,销阿尔泰圆戳(1917.2.11),贴挂号标签(此型没被Hellrigl记录),中上品及罕有的挂号封

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10151 

SHARASUME: 1918 Native cover sent registered to Peking, with seven 15k blue & plum tied by Sharasume 5.6.18 cds, with registration label adjacent (Hellrigl type 1 rated R, later use than recorded), fine and rare multiple franking.

1'800-2'400

Provenance: Adgey-Edgar

阿尔泰:1918年挂号封寄北京,贴七枚15戈比,销阿尔泰圆戳(1918.6.5),另贴挂号标签(Hellrigl1型R,被记录以后才使用),中上品及罕见的混合邮戳封

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10152 

SHARASUME: 1918 Native cover sent registered to Peking, with 2k, 3k and 1R tied by Sharasume 12.6.18 cds, with registration label adjacent (Hellrigl type 1 rated R, later use than recorded), with Russian and Chinese Peking arrival ds after more than four months in transit, a rare high franking.

1'800-2'400

阿尔泰:1918年挂号封寄北京,贴2,3戈比及1卢布,销阿尔泰圆戳(1918.6.12),贴挂号标签(Hellrigl1型,记录后才使用),销俄国及北京日戳,历经四个月递送,罕有

是次拍賣會所採用的貨幣為"歐元"

10153 

SHARASUME: 1919 Native cover sent registered to Peking, with 20k and pair of 50k in combination with Chinese 1c (on obverse), 3c and 6c, all tied by the Sharasume 8.7.19 cds, with registration label adjacent (Hellrigl type 9 rated R), with Russian and Chinese Peking arrival ds, the double franking was imposed by the Chinese authorities in Sinkiang (to which Sharasume had been ceded) who no longer accepted the validity of Russian stamps, a rare mixed country combination and a high franking.

8'000-12,000

Provenance: Adgey-Edgar

阿尔泰:1919年,挂号封寄北京,贴20戈比及50戈比双联,混贴帆船票1分于背,3分及6分票,销阿尔泰圆戳(1919.7.8),贴挂号标签(Hellrigl9型R),及销俄国客邮及北京到达戳,当时新疆不再认同俄国邮票,故需混贴中国邮票,为罕有的混贴封

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Ulyasutai

10154 

ULYASUTAI: 1916 Native cover sent registered to Peking, franked with five 1916-17 10k on 7k blue paying double the 15k internal rate plus 20k registration fee, tied by Ulyasutai 22.8.17 type 2 cds, with registration label adjacent (Hellrigl type 2b rated RR), with Peking and Manchuli transits, fine and very rare, only six known covers from this Office.

8'000-12'000

Note: Taken by mounted courier to Khatkhyl, thence by Russian steamer across Lake Koso-Gol to Khanginsk, to the frontier post at Mondy and from there into the Russian rail network at Irkutsk for transmission by Trans-Siberian line to Chinese P.O. at Manchuli. Recorded in the British Journal of Russian Philately 37 (1965)

Provenance: Holcombe

乌拉苏泰:1916年挂号封寄北京,贴5枚1916-17年7戈比加盖10戈比票,销为双倍国内邮资及挂号费,销乌拉苏泰2型圆戳(1917.8.22),贴挂号标签(Hellrigl2b,RR),另销满州里及北京日戳,中上品及十分罕见,存世只有六个此邮局实寄封

备注:经多种递到Khatkhyl,跨越Lake Koso-Gol到Khanginsk,再由Mondy的边防进入俄国铁路网络,经西伯利亚铁路到达满州里中国邮局,被记录于<英国杂志俄国特刊37,1965年>

源流: Holcombe



10155



ULYASUTAI: 1920 10k Postal stationery envelope surcharged in ms "rub" (roubles) to pay the correct registered rate in depreciated currency, sent to Petrograd, cancelled by pen with Ulyasutai 27.5.20 type 2A cds (Hellrigl rated RRR, believed to be unique) adjacent, plus registration hs (rated RRR, also believed to be unique), Petrograd bs, very fine and unique, also believed to be the latest date recorded of the entire Russian period, cert. British Society of Russian Philately.

40'000-50'000

Note: Illustrated in "The Postal History of Mongolia" p.69 by Hellrigl and described as one of the most important items of Mongolia's postal history

乌拉苏泰:1920年,10戈比邮资封寄彼得格勒,销"rub"作挂号邮资(贬值),划销及销乌拉苏泰2A圆戳(1920.5.27)(HellriglRRR,应为孤品),另销挂号戳(罕见的RRR,应为孤品),背销彼得格勒圆戳,上品及孤品,亦相信为最后使用记录,由英国俄罗斯邮学会认可

Auction Bids

The auction bidding steps are as follows:

€ 50 - 100	€ 5	€ 500 - 1000	€ 50	€ 5000 - 10000	€ 500
€ 100 - 200	€ 10	€ 1000 - 2000	€ 100	€ 10000 - 20000	€ 1000
€ 200 - 500	€ 20	€ 2000 - 5000	€ 200	€ 20000 - 50000	€ 2000
				€ 50000 - 100000	€ 5000

Bids between these steps will be adjusted accordingly to the next higher bid step.
The bidder is bound by his/her offer until a higher bid has been validly accepted.





Tsain-Shabi



10156

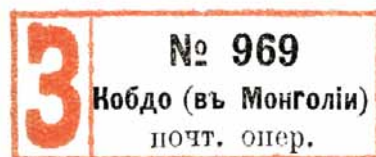
TSAIN-SHABI: 1917 Native cover to Peking, franked with 10k blue paying the single letter rate, tied by Tsain-Shabi 26.5.17 cds (the last recorded use in black according to Hellrigl), with violet Vladivostok censor hs adjacent, fine and rare

1'800-2'400

扎英库伦:1917年寄北京封,贴10戈比票,销扎英库伦圆戳(1917.5.26), (据Hellrigl记载为最后一个黑色戳记录),另销紫色海参威邮检员戳,中上品及罕有



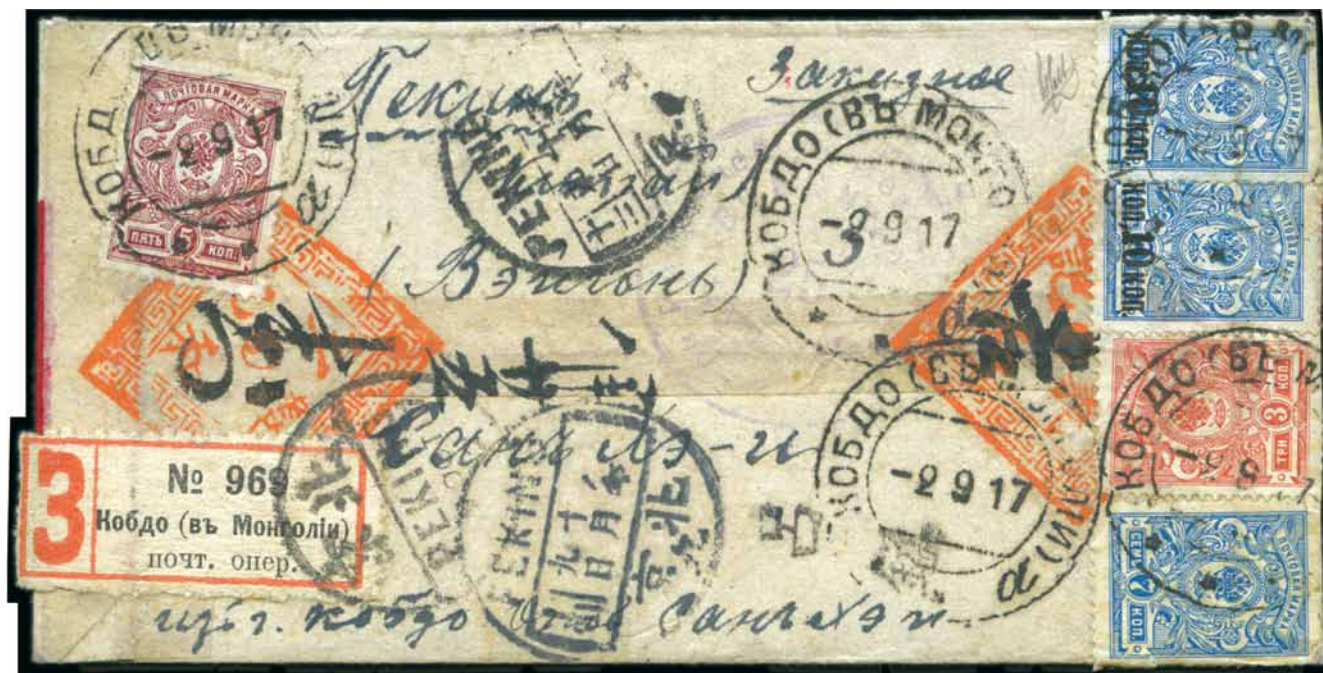
Kobdo



Кобдо (въ Монголіи)
почт. опер.



Kobdo

10157 

KOBDO: 1917 Native cover sent registered to Peking, franked with Arms 3k, 5k and 7k plus two 1916 10k on 7k, paying the 15k single letter rate plus registration (despite the letter rate increasing to 20k the day before according to Hellrigl), tied by Kobdo 2.9.17 type 1A cds (Hellrigl rated RR), with reg'n label adjacent (type 1 rated RRR), Irkutsk censor hs, fine and very rare.

70'000-90'000

Kobdo has always been considered the most important office for any exhibit collection of Mongolia. There are four covers known from Kobdo and this is arguably the best one!

Note: Illustrated in "The Postal History of Mongolia" pg.59 by Hellrigl

Expertise: Signed Holcombe

Provenance: Tolman

科布多:1917年挂号封寄北京,贴俄国3,5及7戈比,另贴两枚1916年7戈比加盖10戈比票,为15戈比国内邮资及挂号费(根据Hellrigl记载此时邮资已提升至20戈比),销科布多1A型圆戳(1917.9.2)(HellriglIRR),另贴挂号标签(1型RRR),伊尔库茨克邮检员戳,中上品及十分罕见



10158 ☉

Selection of stamps with different cancels incl. Urga type 7A (eight incl. 1912-18 1R pair, 3R50, Romanov 70k pair, 20k, 50k and 3R), Urga type 7B (1912-18 1R), Ulyasutai type 2 (three 1912-18 1R) and Sharasume cds (Romanov 14k), odd minor fault, a scarce group

200-300

票戳集包括库伦7A型圆戳(1912-18年1卢布双联,3.5卢布,罗曼诺夫70戈比双联,20戈比,50戈比及3卢布),库伦7B型圆戳(1912-18年1卢布),乌拉雅苏2型圆戳(1912-18年1卢布)及阿尔泰圆戳(罗曼诺夫14戈比),微损,罕有的票戳集

David Feldman Special Extended Payment Facility

David Feldman S.A. (DF) may offer a special extended payment facility for buyers. In these cases, the buyer may choose to pay a **minimum of 25%** of the total invoice on receipt, and the balance over an extended period of **6 months**, paying an equal installment at the end of each month. Interest plus charges of 1%, is debited to the buyer's account at the end of each month. When the special extended payment facility has been granted, the buyer understands that any claims regarding his/her purchases must be made within **30 days** of the auction sale date, even though the lots may be held by **DF** awaiting full settlement of the account. Until delivery, lots may be examined by their respective buyers at the offices of **DF**.



Sinkiang



Lots

Kuldja

10159-10163

Chuguchak

10164-10170

Kashgar

10171-10181



SINKIANG (now Xinjiang)

The vast area of Central Asia between Mongolia and Tibet formerly known as East Turkestan was annexed by China in 1759 and named Sinkiang ("The New Dominion"). With its two regions of Dzungaria in the north and Kashgaria in the south, it became the most westerly province of the Chinese Empire. The Russians called it Chinese Turkestan.

Prior to 1881, Sinkiang's northern boundary was uncertain and some of its territory was at times included in the ill-defined Outer Mongolia. Conversely, when Outer Mongolia made a bid for independence in 1911, some areas, notably that of Sharasume, remained loyal to China and opted for transfer to Sinkiang. Although accepted by China, this move was not recognized by the Mongolian Republic until 1924.

Under Chinese rule Sinkiang was virtually a slave state. A policy of ethnic cleansing of the native Muslim population and its replacement by Chinese colonists was widely and shamelessly enforced. An uprising against Chinese overlordship, begun in Dzungaria in 1862, swelled into the Tungan Rebellion of 1864 which saw the mass slaughter of Chinese immigrants, the destruction of the Russian Consulate in Kuldja and many cities laid to waste.

Russian traders joined the thousands of refugees fleeing across the border into the neighbouring Russian province of Semirechensk. In Kashgaria a similar rebellion was initiated in 1867 by a Kokandian general named Yakub Beg. He threw out the Chinese and set up a Khanate of his own. Yakub Beg was killed in battle in 1877. Without his leadership, resistance crumbled and the Chinese were able to regain mastery of the whole of Sinkiang province the following year.

In the meantime, to Russian minds Yakub Beg's regime and his friendly relations with Britain threatened to upset the balance of power in Central Asia. They feared the conflict could spill over onto Russian soil and Beg's diplomacy lead to the spread of British influence from nearby India.

To forestall this scenario, the military governor of Semirechensk was ordered in 1871 to enter Dzungaria and take possession of the Kuldja district. The period of Russian military occupation lasted for over a decade.

In 1881, under the terms of the Treaty of St. Petersburg, Russia agreed to return the occupied territory to China but did not relinquish control until 1883.

Reciprocal concessions gained by this Treaty, such as the opening of more Russian consulates and the establishment of branches of the Russo-Chinese Bank in all major cities, resulted in a great boost to Russian trade and influence throughout Sinkiang.

Russia's summer in the province was brought to an end by the Chinese Revolution of 1912 and the appointment of a dictatorial provincial Governor-General, Yang-Tseng-Hsin. Under Yang's rule the activity of Russian nationals was curtailed, most severely after the Tsar was toppled in 1917, and in October 1920 he ordered the closure of their post offices and consulates. Russian traders and settlers departed soon afterwards.

Russian Post Offices in Sinkiang

Crossed by the ancient caravan trails - the "Silk Roads" in the south and the "Tea Road" in the north - Sinkiang had been a centre of trade and communication between the Chinese and Russian empires from the earliest times. It was the Russians who established the first regular postal system in the province (though the Chinese I-Chan courier service and the Min-Chu private letter "hongs" may have operated from an earlier date).

Russia retained the monopoly of mail transmission throughout Sinkiang until the Chinese introduced their own postal service in the first decade of the 20th century. By that time the Russian railway network over Siberia, Manchuria and Central Asia was fully functional and offered a speedy service to and from the post offices of Sinkiang, even from one end of the Chinese Empire to the other. All Russian post offices in the province were closed in October 1920.

Material is known from post offices in KULDJA, CHUGUCHAK, URUMCHI (Urumtsi, now Urumqi) and KASHGAR (the disputed city of SHARASUME is dealt with under Mongolia). Study of the history of these offices is made difficult by the extreme rarity of early material and the fact that some of them started as Consular Post Offices, dealing exclusively with official mail and that of privileged individuals. These came under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and were independent of the Post and Telegraph Administration.

It was only when such offices were transferred to the latter authority and became available to the public that records of their existence appeared in Post-Telegraph Department literature. Possibly there were other Consular Post Offices in the province, say, at Qomul and Kuchengtse, that never converted to public use. Answers to many questions of Sinkiang postal history must lie buried in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

One such case is KULDJA. Although a Russian Consulate was established there as early as 1851, it is impossible to say whether it ever possessed a Consular Post Office. The first post office in Kuldja we are aware of opened in 1872 shortly after the military had moved in. It then went through the following phases: postal branch office (1872-80),



post office (1880-83), postal station (1883-1884 or 1885), postal branch office (1884 or 1885-1886) and post & telegraph office (1886 onwards). In addition there were two mailboxes in the city which were emptied twice a day.

Starting in 1872, fully franked registered letters could be dropped in a mailbox instead of being taken to the post office. An example of this procedure is provided by a registered cover to Taganrog of 1879, recently discovered and now in the collection. It is the only known item of mail from the period of military occupation (1871-1883) and bears a postmark not seen before, antedating by five years the cancellation previously designated "Kuldja Type 1" (on a unique item also in the collection).

Many of the early cancellations of Kuldja indicate attachment to Semirechensk Oblast from where the office was administered. Mail exiting Kuldja took the post-road to Jarkent, thence on to Sergiopol and Semipalatinsk in Siberia.

The history of CHUGUCHAK, in the northwest corner of the province, did not follow the course set by Kuldja. The so-called "military occupation" of the city in 1868 is now thought to have been no more than reinforcement of the cossack guard at the consulate to prevent it sharing the same fate as its counterpart in Kuldja. A post office existed at the Chuguchak Consulate in 1865, and in 1896 it converted to a regular post-telegraph branch.

Extant material from the 1903-05 period shows that by then this office was handling money-transfers and insured money-letters. As with Kuldja, the Chuguchak post office was attached to Semirechensk Oblast for administrative purposes. Its outgoing mail was routed to the Siberian province of Semipalatinsk via Sergiopol. All must be considered as rare to very rare.

The total of postal items known from a Russian office in URUMCHI amounts to one. This is a registered cover (pages 22-23) sent in June 1906 from the Imperial Russian Consular Post Office to a Swiss postal official whose status evidently justified the privilege. The cover is blatantly "philatelic" and exhibits a short set of 'Kitai' overprints on the front, cancelled at Urumchi, and a short set of ordinary Russian stamps on reverse, the latter cancelled at Chuguchak. Nevertheless, it gives us a rare glimpse of mail from a Russian Consular Post Office and the canceller it used. Urumchi seems to have been heavily dependent on Chuguchak for transmission of mail, and a postal department circular of February 1898 instructs that mail addressed to Urumchi should be sent via Chuguchak.

Some time after 1906 the Consular Post Office at Urumchi converted to a regular post office handling all types of mail. It closed in April 1910. This fact

was not known to the manufacturer of a bogus Urumchi canceller based on Type 2 of Kashgar, an impression of which has been seen on a Russia-China combination cover dated May 1918.

The administrative seat of the region and a commercial and cultural centre for over 2,000 years, KASHGAR was the most important city of Sinkiang. The Russian Consulate opened there in 1860. Incredible as it may seem, there is no record of a postal establishment of any kind in Kashgar before the first decade of the 20th century. Even as late as 1903, mail from Kashgar was taken by cossack couriers through the Pamir Mountains to the border post of Osh (Ferghana Oblast) for cancelling and onward transmission by rail. Incoming mail took the same route via Osh.

From 1907, the stream of mail leaving the Kashgar post office via Russian Central Asia grew into a flood in 1918. Unnerved by the events of 1917 in Russia, and with revolution and civil war too close for comfort, Chinese merchants all over the province began sending their wealth back to their parent firms in Tientsin at the other end of the empire. These sendings took the form of insured money-letters, each containing up to 500 roubles, the maximum amount permitted.

Stocks of high-value stamps soon ran out, resulting in multiple frankings in low-value stamps rivaling those seen on the spectacular covers of the "inflation period" (1919-1922) of Soviet Russia. Most of these Kashgar money letters surviving today are said to have come from a single sack-load found at Baku. They were long ago absorbed by the hungry market.

Stamps used in the Russian Post Offices in Sinkiang

Ordinary Russian definitives and the Romanov Jubilee issue of 1913 comprised the basic stock supplied to the Sinkiang offices. 'Kitai' overprints were accepted at Kuldja, and the single item known from Urumchi is also franked with this issue. This cover, however, has a "philatelic" flavour and the stamps may have been supplied by the addressee with instructions to apply and cancel. The provisional surcharged issue of 1916 and the 1914 War Charity stamps are known used from Chuguchak, the latter probably cancelled by favour, but as yet the 'Kitai' overprints have not been seen from that office. Perhaps because of political or religious sensitivity, this issue appears to have been shunned at Kashgar. On the rare occasions 'Kitai' overprints were applied, either for "philatelic" embellishment or for payment of postage, they were simply ignored by the Kashgar postal clerks and left uncanceled.

DR. RAYMOND CASEY



Sinkiang

Kuldja



10159

8'000-12'000

KULDJA: 1879 Envelope sent registered from Kuldja to Taganrog (Russia), with 1879 7k pair tied by "KULDJIAN POSTAL BRANCH / PROVINCE OF THE SEVEN RIVERS" 24.05.79 cds with further strike above, Taganrog bs & manuscript annotation in Russian "Taken out of a (mail) box 24 May", slightly reduced at top and some light soiling.

The earliest known cancellation of Kuldja, of unrecorded type and earliest item of mail from the Russian post in Sinkiang and the only known example from the period of Russian occupation of Kuldja, a great rarity of the Russian offices in the Chinese Empire

Note: The inscription on the cds shows that Kuldja postal administration was dependent on the Siberian province of Semirychensk (Seven Rivers)

伊宁:1879年,挂号封由伊宁寄塔甘罗格(俄罗斯),贴7戈比双联销"伊宁邮政分局"戳(1879.5.24),背销塔甘罗格圆戳及俄罗斯手写注释"5.24提取邮件",顶部微损及微黄

此为俄国邮局在伊宁以来,最早的邮品存世纪录,亦为俄国占领伊宁以来,最早的实寄纪录,罕有的俄国在华客邮纪录

备注:邮戳上的刻文表示伊宁邮政依赖七河地区的西伯利亚省



10160



KULDJA: 1899 Native cover sent registered to Peking via Troitskosavsk, franked with Arms 35k tied by Kuldja 18.XI.99 (Tchilinghirian type 5A) cds, with primitive registration label and ms "4 lots" adjacent, a rare franking and registered usage.

3'000-4'000

伊宁:1899年,挂号封经俄国恰克图寄北京,贴俄国35戈比票,销伊宁圆戳(1899.11.18),(Tchilinghirian 5型),贴原始的挂号标签及手写"4个项目",罕有的邮戳及挂号使用纪录



10161



KULDJA: 1901 3k Postal stationery card sent from a Belgian missionary to Brussels, uprated with Arms 1k and both cancelled with Kuldja 2.I.1901 type 5A cds, with type 5B cds added the next day alongside, with Semipalatinsk, Moscow and Brussels cds, a scarce usage of postal stationery

700-1'000

伊宁:1901年3戈比邮资片由比利时传教士寄布鲁塞尔,另贴1戈比票,全销伊宁5A型圆戳(1901.1.2),另销5B型圆戳,亦见销塞米巴拉金斯克,莫斯科及布鲁塞尔,罕见的邮政用品



10162 ☒

KULDJA: 1912 Native cover sent registered to Peking, franked with Arms 14k tied by Kuldja 6.9.12 type 4B cds, despatched 3 days later with further strike on obverse with Peking arrival, ms "Registered" (in Cyrillic), fine single franking.

1'800-2'400

Provenance: Ex Sir David Roseway

伊宁:1912年挂号封寄北京,贴俄国14戈比票销伊宁4B型圆戳(1912.9.6),亦见销北京到达戳,手写"挂号"(Cyrillic),中上品

源流:Sir David Roseway



10163 ☉ △

KULDJA: 1913 Selection of Romanov stamps showing the three different subtypes of the Kuldja type 7 cds, incl. 10k in strip of five on piece with type 7A, 10k pair with type 7B, 3k in strip of five (horiz. crease and one soiled stamp) and pairs of the 2k, 7k and 10k with type 7C, scarce group (18)

600-800

伊宁:1913年罗曼诺夫票戳集展示3种不同的7型圆戳,包括10戈比五双联,3戈比五双联(横折及一枚污),2戈比双联,剪片全贴7戈比票,另两枚10戈比,少见的组合



Chuguchak

10164 

CHUGUCHAK: 1903 25k Telegraph Money Order form for 30 roubles to Yuriev (present day Tartu, Estonia), cancelled with Chuguchak 19.IX.03 type 1A cds, also struck with type 1B cds below, Yuriev bs, very fine and rare, this is the only known Telegraphic Money Order from the Russian Post in Sinkiang.

3'000-5'000

Note: Illustrated in "The Postrider" p.55 No.42 1998 by A. Cronin

Provenance: Cronin

塔城:1903年,25戈比电报汇票单,缴付30卢布寄塔尔图,销塔城1A型圆戳(1903.9.19),亦见销1型圆戳,塔尔图圆戳,上品及罕有,此为惟一新疆俄国邮局电报汇票纪录

备注:记载于A. Cronin编撰的<The Postrider>一书中,第55页,图42,1988年

Auction Bids

The auction bidding steps are as follows:

€ 50 - 100	€ 5	€ 500 - 1000	€ 50	€ 5000 - 10000	€ 500
€ 100 - 200	€ 10	€ 1000 - 2000	€ 100	€ 10000 - 20000	€ 1000
€ 200 - 500	€ 20	€ 2000 - 5000	€ 200	€ 20000 - 50000	€ 2000
				€ 50000 - 100000	€ 5000

Bids between these steps will be adjusted accordingly to the next higher bid step.

The bidder is bound by his/her offer until a higher bid has been validly accepted.



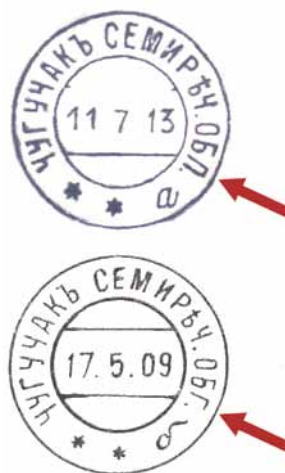
10165

CHUGUCHAK: 1905 7k Postal stationery envelope sent insured to Semipalatinsk (Siberia), uprated on the reverse with 14k and four 1R, with imprint cancelled by Chuguchak 19.XII.05 type 1B cds and stamps cancelled by type 1A cds, with central wax seal on reverse reading "Insured Correspondence / Chuguchak / 1 / Within The Confines of China Post Telegraph Branch," and insured label on obverse, a rare high franking and early usage of the insured post

4'000-7'000

塔克:1905年,7戈比邮资保险封寄西伯利亚,背贴14戈比及四枚1卢布,销塔城1B型圆戳(1905.12.19)及1A型圆戳,背销蜡封"保险通讯/塔城/1/中国邮政电报科范围",面贴保险标签,为罕有的高邮资及早期保险邮政使用纪录





10166 ☒

CHUGUCHAK: 1913 Chinese Imperial Post 1c postal stationery postcard uprated with 3c, sent from "Gorodok Dzhinysar" (Jinsar) via Chuguchak to Kazan, with Chuguchak 11.7.13 type 2A transit cds showing corrected spelling error "OBL." (for Oblast), fine and possibly unique cancel.

400-600

塔城:1913年,清四次片贴光复票3分,由"Gorodok Dzhinysar"经塔城寄喀山,销塔城2A型圆戳(1913.7.11),纠正错误拼写"OBL"中上品及可能为此戳惟一纪录



10167 ☒

CHUGUCHAK: 1917 Native cover sent registered to Tientsin, franked with three 1916-17 10k on 7k tied by Chuguchak 27.4.17 type 3C cds, with registration label, attractive private wax seal and Petrograd magenta censor hs, a scarce usage of this provisional issue

1'800-2'400

塔城:1917年挂号封寄天津,贴三枚1916-17的10戈比盖7戈比票,销塔城3C圆戳(1917. 4.27),另贴挂号标签,背销俱吸引力的私人封蜡,及彼得格勒洋红色邮检员戳,为少见的临时发行使用纪录



10168 ☉ Δ

CHUGUCKAK: Selection of stamps with cancels of Chuguchak (3R50 with type 1B and 1914 War Charity 8k with type 3c which is the only known use of War Charity issue in Sinkiang), Kuldja (Arms 4k and 1k on piece and Romanov 35k with type 7 cds) and Kashgar (Romanov 2k and 70k with type 1 and Romanov 35k, 70k, 1R and 2R with type 2B), odd minor fault

200-300

塔城:票戳集(3.5卢布销1B型戳及1914年战争慈善票8戈比销3C型戳, 其为新疆战争慈善惟一纪录), 伊宁(俄国票4戈比及1戈比, 罗曼诺夫35戈比销7型圆戳), 及喀什(罗曼诺夫2戈比及70戈比销1型戳, 35, 70戈比及1, 2卢布销2B型戳), 微损



10169 ☉ Δ

CHUGUCHAK: Selection of stamps with Chuguchak cds incl. type without serial letter, recorded by Tchilinghirian & Stephen in the BJRP 36, 1965, fig. 171, on Arms 5k block of six and 25k strip of three, type 2A on Romanov 10k strip of three and 4k pair, and type 2B on Arms 7k (4) on piece, Romanov 1k, 10k pair and 14k pair, odd fault

300-500

Tchilinghirian & Stephen认证, 贴俄国票5戈比六方联及25戈比直三联销塔城圆戳, 另罗曼诺夫10戈比直三联及4戈比双联销2A型戳, 俄国票7戈比四枚, 罗曼诺夫1戈比, 10戈比双联及14戈比双联皆销2B型戳, 微损



10170 ☉ Δ

CHUGUCHAK: Selection of stamps cancelled in Chuguchak with type 3A (incl. 1R and 7R on piece and Arms 25k block of four) and type 3C (vert. strip of 5k), plus Kashgar type 2B (Romanov 3k and 7k in strips of three on piece), fine

300-400

塔城:票戳集销塔城3A型圆戳(包括1卢布及,7卢布及俄25戈比四方联),销3C型圆戳(5戈比直联),另销喀什2B型戳(罗曼诺夫3戈比及7戈比三联),中上品

Kashgar



10171 ☉

KASHGAR: 1902-05 1R with Kashgar 11.6.10 type 1 cds in blue, minor creasing and a repaired lower left corner, still a rare and attractive example, cancel only previously recorded in green and black

100-120

喀什:1902-05年1卢布销蓝色喀什1型圆戳(1910.6.11),微折及左下角修补,罕见及俱吸引力的邮品,在此之前只有绿色及黑色的纪录



10172

KASHGAR INCOMING: 1909 Postcard sent from Italy to Kashgar before being redirected to Kokand (Ferghana Province), with Kashgar 5.6.09 type 1 arrival cds in blue, only recorded hitherto in green or black, fine and rare incoming mail.

300-400

喀什进口:1909年明信片由意大利进喀什,在转寄至浩罕(费而干纳省)之前,销蓝色喀什1型到达戳(1919.6.5),至今惟一销绿色或黑色,中上品及罕见的进口封纪录



10173

KASHGAR: 1909 1R strip of four with KASHGAR 6.5.11 type 1 cds in black, stuck down on paper to prevent complete perf. separation, rated rare by Tchilinghirian & Stephens

100-120

喀什:1909年1卢布直四联销喀什1型圆戳(1911.5.6),贴于纸上预防票齿分裂,由 Tchilinghirian & Stephens认证为罕见的邮资

Payment by Credit Card

Please contact us in advance if you wish to make payment by means of any of the following Credit Cards: **VISA**, **MasterCard**, **Eurocard** and **American Express**



10174 

KASHGAR: 1913 Envelope to England from the British Consulate in Kashgar (printed on the reverse), franked with 10k Romanov tied by Kashgar 22.1.13 type 1 cds in black, underpaid and taxed with "T" hs applied in Kashgar and "5d" hs on arrival, a scarce and interesting usage of the Romanov issue.

400-600

喀什:1913年由英国喀什领事馆寄英国封,贴罗曼诺夫10戈比票销喀什1型圆戳(1913.1.22),销“T”字欠资戳及5d,亦见销到达戳,为少见及趣味性的罗曼诺夫邮品

10175 

KASHGAR: 1913 Envelope sent registered to Moscow, franked on the reverse with block of four Romanov 7k, tied by Kashgar 26.11.13 type 1 cds, obverse with registration label, a rare multiple of the Romanov issue on cover and the last known use of the Kashgar type 1 cds.

2'000-3'000

喀什:1913年挂号寄莫斯科,背贴罗曼诺夫戈比四方联,销喀什1型圆戳(1913.11.26),另贴挂号标签,为罕有的贴罗曼诺夫票及喀什型圆戳使用封



10176

KASHGAR: 1916 Native cover sent registered to the USA, franked on the reverse with 20k tied by Kashgar 29.4.16 type 2B cds (also franked with three "KITAI" stamps on the obverse but were unnecessary, one is tied), rare "Kasgar" registration label adjacent with New York arrivals, unusual. "KITAI" stamps were not supplied to the offices in Singkiang, and unlike other Russian offices there, there is no record that Kashgar accepted these stamps.

900-1'200

喀什:1916年挂号封寄美国,背贴20戈比票,销喀什2B型圆戳(1916.4.29),贴罕见的喀什挂号标签,亦见销纽约到达戳,面贴俄国客邮票,但新疆邮局并未供应俄国客邮票,与其它俄国邮局不同,并没有喀什认可此枚票的纪录



10177

KASHGAR: 1916 Native cover sent registered to Tientsin, franked with pair of 10k blue tied by Kashgar 22.9.16 type 2B cds, sent via Transcaspian and TransSiberian railways, with reg'n label and Irkutsk censor cachet adjacent, other side with Russian and Chinese Tientsin arrivals, opened for display, fine

800-1'200

喀什:1916年挂号封寄天津,贴10戈比双联,销喀什2B型圆戳(1916.9.22),经里海及西伯利亚铁路,贴挂号标签及伊尔库茨克邮检员纪念戳,亦见销俄国及天津到达戳,剪开作展示之用,中上品



10178 ◎ △

KASHGAR: 1917 Censored cover to the Royal Swedish Foreign Department in Stockholm, franked with Arms 5k brown, two singles tied by Kashgar b 19.6.17 type 2B cds, with Tashkent transit bs & Stockholm arrival, opened and resealed with Petrograd censored tape, very fine & scarce destination

300-400

Note: This item is evidently connected to expeditions to Central Asia run by the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin, known to have used Kashgar as a base

喀什:1917年,郵檢封寄斯德哥爾摩的瑞典皇家外交部,貼俄國軍郵5戈比,銷喀什戳(1917.6.19 2B型),亦見銷喀什幹中轉戳及期德哥爾摩到達戳,剪開及封回,經彼得格勒郵檢,上品及少見的目的地。

備註:此郵封可見瑞典探險家Sven Hedin在中亞歷險時以喀什作為基地。



10179 ☒

KASHGAR: 1917 Native cover sent registered to Tientsin, franked with 10k blue pair tied by Kashgar 6.4.17 type 2B cds, also tying reg'n label, with Russian and Chinese Tientsin cds and Russian censor hs on arrival, fine

1'600-2'200

Provenance: E. G. Peel

喀什:1917年掛號封寄天津,貼10戈比雙聯,銷喀什2B型圓戳(1917.4.6),貼掛號標籤,另銷俄國及津圓戳,及銷俄國郵檢員戳,中上品

源流:E.G.Peel

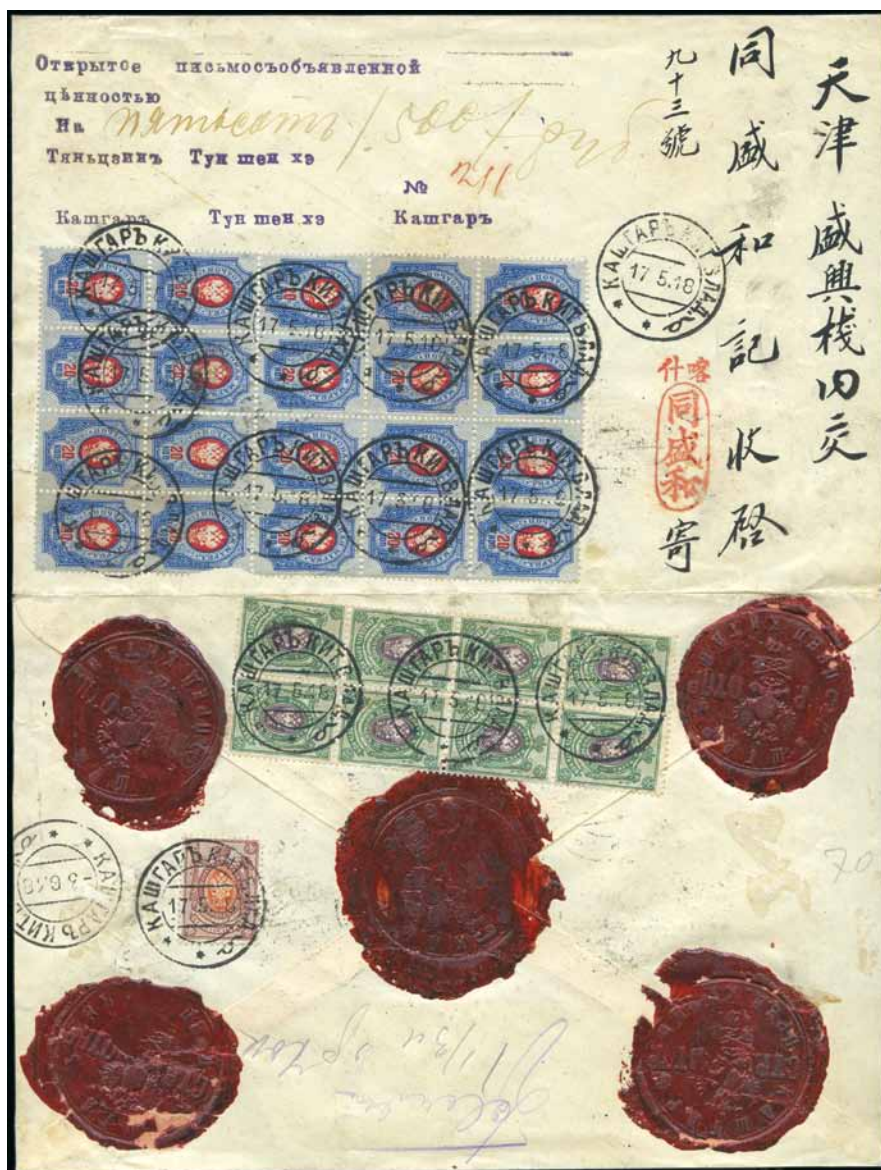
10180 

KASHGAR: 1918 Envelope sent insured for 500R to Tientsin, franked with 20k pair, 70k vert. strip of 4 and 3R50k, all tied by Kashgar 17.5.18 type 2B cds, a rare usage of the 3R50

500-800

喀什:1918年保險封含500盧布寄天津,貼20戈比雙聯,70戈比直四聯及3.5盧布,全部銷喀什B型圓戳(1918.5.17),罕有的3.5盧布使用紀錄

較大藏品的額外照片請瀏覽 www.davidfeldman.com

10181 

KASHGAR: 1918 Envelope sent insured for 500R to Tientsin, franked with 20k block of twenty, 25k block of eight and 70k on both sides, all tied by Kashgar 17.5.18 type 2B cds, with wax seals on reverse inscribed "INSURED CORRESPONDENCE / KASHGAR / CONFINES OF CHINA", opened for display, a spectacular and attractive multiple franking

2'000-3'000

喀什:1918年保险封含500卢布寄天津,贴20戈比20枚,25戈比八方联,及70戈比,全部销喀什2B型圆戳(1918.5.17),背销封蜡"保险通讯/喀什/中国边界",剪开展示,俱吸引力的高邮资封

閣下可於www.davidfeldman.com 進行網上實時拍賣

Conditions of Sale

The currency of the auction is the Euro (€)

Participation in any David Feldman S.A. auction means acceptance in full of the following conditions as well as any rights and obligations arising therefrom. These same conditions also apply to all transactions in auction lots taking place outside the realm of the auctions. DAVID FELDMAN S.A., organiser of the auctions, acts as an agent only and is not liable in any way whatsoever for any default(s) of purchaser(s) and/or vendor(s).

1. The auction lots are offered

1.1 As presented in the relative auction catalogue and/or through the David Feldman S.A. website. Lots are meticulously described and with the greatest care, however without responsibility. Photographs count as part of the description with regard to the margins, perforation, centering, postmarks and all other visible attributes. The descriptions of the lots mention if the items are signed by recognised experts and/or accompanied by expert certificates.

1.2 As viewed in person: before and during auction sales, persons or their agents may examine lots at our offices or at the auction location, and must confirm their auction invitation before viewing. Persons or their agents attending a Live Room auction by invitation and/or who have viewed lots before an auction are understood to have examined all lots which they purchase and accept them as they are at the moment of the knocking-down and not necessarily as described.

2. Auction bids

2.1 The auction bid steps for all auctions are as follows: (some auctions may be in other currencies than Euros)

€ 50 - 100	/€ 5	€ 2'000 - 5'000	/€ 200
€ 100 - 200	/€ 10	€ 5'000 - 10'000	/€ 500
€ 200 - 500	/€ 20	€ 10'000 - 20'000	/€ 1'000
€ 500 - 1'000	/€ 50	€ 20'000 - 50'000	/€ 2'000
€ 1'000 - 2'000	/€ 100	€ 50'000 - 100'000	/€ 5'000

Bids between these steps will be adjusted accordingly to the next highest bid step. The bidder is bound by his offer until a higher bid has been validly accepted.

2.2 DAVID FELDMAN S.A. has full discretion to refuse any bidding, to divide any lot or lots, to combine any two or more lots and to withdraw any lot or lots from the sale without in any case giving any reason. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may also bid on behalf of vendors in cases where reserve prices have been fixed. In these cases, the vendor is treated as a buyer and the auctioneer shall bid on his behalf up to reserve prices. If the reserve price fixed by the vendor is not reached, the auctioneer passes to the next lot by a simple knock of the hammer.

2.3 Bid orders are only accepted from registered clients of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. and/or its associated companies. Live Room bidders must confirm their invitation prior to obtaining a bidding number.

2.4 Bid orders received by DAVID FELDMAN S.A. including via its website before the relative auctions have priority over room bids in the case of Live Room auctions. Clients giving bidding instructions to DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may make alternative offers and/or limit the total of their expenditure in advance. Bids marked "BUY" are considered as up to ten times the quoted estimate price where such exists. Bids made in other currencies than the advertised currency of the auction will be converted into that currency at the market rate of the day of receipt by DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Bids are standing and hold good for at least 60 days from the auction period. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to invoice bidders up to the end of the 60 day period, payment being due immediately.

3. The auction

3.1 Unless explicitly stated otherwise, the currency of the auction is Euros. Attendance at the Live Room auction is reserved for invited clients and/or their agents.

3.2 Prerogatives of David Feldman S.A.: DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may withdraw, group differently, divide or refuse to knock down any lot. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to refuse any bid orders and/or for Live Room auctions, refuse admittance to the auction room, at its discretion, to anybody whomsoever. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. cannot be held responsible for any physical accident that may occur on the premises where auctions take place.

3.3 Bidders' representatives and auction agents: any person bidding for the account of a third party is fully liable for any obligation arising from such bidding. This responsibility is notably applicable for the verification of the condition and for the payment of purchased lots.

3.4 Winning Bids: each lot is sold on behalf of the respective owner to the highest bidder who becomes the buyer at one bid step over the next highest bid step; this is the knock-down price. In addition to the knock-down price, the buyer pays an all-in fee of 20% to cover commission, charges and expenses including lotting fees, insurance, packing, export formalities etc. whether all incurred in particular cases or not. Cost of postage or shipping for all lots is additional and will be invoiced separate from the buyer all-in fee. On the knock of the hammer, liability for the lots passes to the bidder whose bids have been accepted. The lots are delivered to the buyer when the total sale price (knock-down price plus all fees including postage or shipping) have been paid in full.

VAT (Sales Tax) - Notes for guidance concerning auctions for which the lots are located in Switzerland: buyers domiciled abroad are not liable for this tax once the goods are duly exported from Switzerland. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. are pleased to arrange this export; alternatively, clients may make their own arrangements and furnish DAVID FELDMAN S.A. with proof of export, stamped by Swiss customs. Any purchases by buyers who wish to keep their purchases in Switzerland will be liable to VAT at 8% of the purchase price in Swiss Francs at the converted Euro value during the auction.

3.5 Payment: Sale price plus commission and postage or shipping (if any) are due for immediate payment as invoiced against delivery of the lots. Payment in other currencies is accepted at the rates of exchange of the day as quoted by a Swiss major bank. The bidders who are successful with whom it has been expressly agreed that they pay after the sale under special conditions, are due to pay the sale price and the commission according to those terms. In these cases, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. keeps the relevant lots which are delivered to the buyers on full settlement of their account. Delivery of the purchased lots by post, courier or any other means if instructed by the buyer including cost of normal transit insurance cover is at the expense of the buyer. Title or ownership of the purchased lots, delivered or not, remains with the auctioneer on behalf of the seller until payment has been made in full.

3.6 Special extended payment facility: DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may offer a special extended payment facility for buyers. In these cases, the buyer may choose to pay a minimum of 25% of the total invoice immediately, and the balance over a maximum period of 6 months, paying an equal instalment at the end of each month. Interest plus charges of 1% is debited to the buyer's account at the end of each month from the auction date. When the special extended payment facility has been granted, the buyer understands that any claims regarding his purchases must be made within 30 days of the auction sale date, even though the lots may be held by DAVID FELDMAN S.A. awaiting full settlement of the account. Until delivery, all lots may be examined by their respective buyers at the offices of DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

3.7 Pledge: until full settlement of the account, the buyer grants to DAVID FELDMAN S.A. a pledge on any and all properties held by DAVID FELDMAN S.A., acquired prior to, during and/or after any auction. This pledge secures the repayment of any amount due in principals, interests, commissions, costs and other possible fees. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. is entitled, but not obliged, to realise freely the pledge assets without further formalities and without previous notice if the buyer is in default with the payment of his debts or with the fulfilment of any other obligation hereunder. For this purpose, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. is not bound to comply with the formalities of the Federal Law dealing with actions for debt and bankruptcy proceedings; in addition, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may choose to institute or go on with the usual proceedings without having beforehand sold the pledged goods and without having moreover given them up.

4. Guarantee

4.1 Extent of the guarantee: subject to paragraph 4.3 below, the authenticity of all philatelic items sold in the auction is guaranteed for a period of 30 days from the auction date, with the express exclusion of any other fault(s). Any reclamation regarding authenticity must come to the notice of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. on the delivery of the lots but at the latest within 30 days from that date. Before delivery, which may take place after the 30 days period, the lots purchased may be examined at the Geneva offices of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. The buyer whose reclamation is made after 30 days from the auction date loses all rights to the guarantee. Such

reclamation will not be valid by DAVID FELDMAN S.A.. If an extension of the period is required in order to substantiate the claim with an expertise, a request for such extension must be made to DAVID FELDMAN S.A. within 30 days of the auction date. No request for extension will be considered beyond this 30 days period. An extension will expire 3 months after the date of the auction; the results of the expertise for which an extension was agreed must come to the notice of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. within that period. No further extension of the period will be considered without the express written agreement of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Only claims, expertise results or other details which are made within the agreed periods will be valid.

4.2 Expertise and counter-expertise: should the authenticity of a lot be questioned, the buyer is obliged to provide an expertise or counter-expertise from a prominent expert in the field, justifying the claim. If a stamp is found by a recognised expert, taking financial responsibility for errors, to have been forged, he may mark it accordingly. Consequently, the marking "FALSCH" (forged) is not considered an alteration. In the case of such reclamation, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to request, at its own discretion, one or more further expertise(s). All expertise and relative charges accrue to the vendor's account in the case of a justified claim, or to the buyer's account if the claim is not justified. In the case of a justified claim, the lot is taken back and the knock-down price plus the commission are refunded to the buyer. In the case of delayed payment due to expertise agreed by David Feldman S.A., interest is charged at 50% of the standard rate for all cleared lots. If David Feldman S.A. has not agreed, then full interest is due.

4.3 Exclusions: lots described as collections, accumulations, selections, groups and those containing duplicates cannot be the subject of any claim. Claims concerning lots described as a set or groups of sets containing more than one stamp, can only be considered under the terms of paragraph 4.1 above if they relate to less than one third of the total value of the lot. Lots which have been examined by the buyer or his agent, lots described as having defects or faults cannot be subjected to a claim regarding defects or faults. Illustrated lots cannot be subjected to a claim because of perforations, centering, margins or other factors shown in the illustrations.

4.4 Late Payment: if payment of the knock-down price plus commission due by the buyer is not made within 30 days of the date of the auction, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to cancel the sale and dispose of the lot(s) elsewhere and/or to make a recourse to any legal proceedings in order to obtain payment of the amounts due as well as for any incurred damages and losses and any legal expenses. A charge on overdue payment of at least 5% for the first month and 2% per month afterwards plus expenses incurred is chargeable on any outstanding amount after 30 days of the date of the auction. The buyer who is in default in any way whatsoever has no right of claim under any circumstances.

4.5 Exceptionally, the knock-down price will be reduced to the lowest winning bid where it is shown that the exact same buyer has inadvertently increased the price by using more than one medium of bidding on the same lot.

5. Applicable law and jurisdiction

Unless otherwise stated, all auctions as well as any rights and obligations arising from them shall be governed exclusively by Swiss law. Any legal action or proceeding with respect to the auctions shall be submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Geneva, subject to appeal to the Swiss Federal Court in Lausanne. In every case, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. shall also be entitled, at its discretion, to sue any buyer in default at his place of residence; in such case, Swiss law shall remain applicable and in the case of issues regarding price value, the Euro is converted at its Swiss franc value at the time of the auction.

6. All Transactions:

These Conditions of Sale apply to all transactions of every kind including those outside the auctions, with David Feldman SA. EUR/7/2012

Conditions de Vente

La monnaie utilisée pour cette vente est l'Euro (€)

La participation dans l'une des ventes aux enchères de David Feldman SA implique une adhésion totale aux conditions décrites ci-dessous ainsi qu'aux droits et obligations qui en découlent. Ces mêmes conditions sont applicables à toute transaction en relation à des pièces ou des lots faisant partie de la vente aux enchères et conclue en dehors de celle-ci. La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A., organisatrice de la présente vente aux enchères, agit exclusivement comme mandataire et n'assume donc aucune responsabilité quelconque en cas de manquement(s) des acheteurs et/ou vendeurs.

1. Les lots sont mis en vente

1.1 Sur la base de leur présentation dans le catalogue et/ou sur le site internet: Les lots sont décrits avec le plus grand soin sans toutefois engager la responsabilité de la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Les photographies font partie intégrante des descriptions pour ce qui est des marges, de la dentelure, du centrage, des oblitérations et de toute autre qualité apparente. La description des lots mentionne si les pièces sont signées par des experts et/ou sont accompagnées de certificats d'expertise.

1.2 Sur la base de leur examen: avant et pendant la vente, les acheteurs ou agents peuvent examinés tous les lots dans nos bureaux ou à l'endroit de la vente, aux horaires indiqués dans le catalogue de vente ou sur notre site Internet, doit confirmé leur invitation. Les acheteurs ayant examiné les lots avant la vente et/ou y participant personnellement et/ou y étant représentés, sont censés avoir examiné tous les lots achetés et les accepter dans l'état où ils se trouvent lors de l'adjudication, indépendamment de la description figurant dans le catalogue.

2. Les offres d'enchères

2.1 Chaque offre d'enchère doit être supérieure à celle formulée précédemment selon l'échelle suivante: (la monnaie peut changer selon la vente aux enchères)

€ 50 - 100	/€ 5	€ 2'000 - 5'000	/€ 200
€ 100 - 200	/€ 10	€ 5'000 - 10'000	/€ 500
€ 200 - 500	/€ 20	€ 10'000 - 20'000	/€ 1'000
€ 500 - 1'000	/€ 50	€ 20'000 - 50'000	/€ 2'000
€ 1'000 - 2'000	/€ 100	€ 50'000 - 100'000	/€ 5'000

Les offres se situant entre ces montants seront arrondies à la surenchère supérieure. L'enchérisseur est lié par son offre tant qu'une nouvelle surenchère n'a pas été valablement formulée par un autre enchérisseur.

2.2 DAVID FELDMAN S.A. a le droit de refuser des enchères, de séparer, joindre ou retirer n'importe quel lot, cela à son entière discrétion. La vente a lieu en français mais les enchères pourront être répétées en anglais. La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. est également autorisée à enchérir pour le compte de vendeurs lorsque des prix de réserve ont été fixés. Si le vendeur fixe des prix de réserve pour certains de ses lots, il sera alors considéré comme acheteur et la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. enchérira pour le compte de celui-ci jusqu'à concurrence des prix de réserve fixés. Lorsque le prix fixé par le vendeur n'est pas atteint, il sera passé à la criée du lot suivant par un simple coup de marteau.

2.3 Seuls les clients enregistrés auprès de DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ou/et des sociétés affiliées pourront enregistrer des enchères. Les clients en salle doit confirmé leur invitation pour obtenir leur numéro d'enchérisseur.

2.4 Les offres d'enchères écrites reçues par David Feldman SA ou sur le site Internet avant la vente, sont dans tous les cas prioritaires sur les offres d'enchères faites dans la salle de vente. L'enchérisseur donnant un ordre d'enchères écrit peut faire des offres alternatives et/ou limiter le montant global de ses offres. Les offres d'enchères données «à acheter» sont considérées comme pouvant atteindre jusqu'à 10 fois la valeur de l'estimation imprimée dans le catalogue. Les enchères doivent être faites en euros. Les offres d'enchères libellées en d'autres monnaies seront converties en euros au cours du jour de leur réception par la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Toute offre écrite d'enchères est considérée comme liant son auteur pendant 60 jours après la date de la vente aux enchères. La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. est donc en droit de facturer la marchandise à l'enchérisseur jusqu'à l'expiration de ce délai. Toute facture reçue par celui-ci est de ce fait valable et doit être payée immédiatement.

3. La vente aux enchères

3.1 A moins que ce ne soit explicitement indiqué, la monnaie de la vente aux enchères est l'euro. L'accès à la salle des ventes est exclusivement réservé aux clients invités et/ou leurs agents.

3.2 Prérrogatives de David Feldman S.A.: La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. est en droit selon sa libre appréciation de retirer, de diviser ou de grouper les lots faisant partie de la présente vente ainsi que de refuser l'adjudication de n'importe lequel desdits lots. La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. se réserve le droit de refuser selon sa libre appréciation toute offre d'enchères et/ou l'entrée de la salle de vente à n'importe quelle personne quelle qu'elle soit. La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. n'assume aucune responsabilité quelconque en cas de dommage corporel survenu sur les

lieux de la vente.

3.3 Représentants et Agents de Vente aux Enchères: L'enchérisseur qui agit pour le compte d'un tiers engage son entière responsabilité personnelle en particulier en ce qui concerne toutes les obligations contractées dans le cadre de la présente vente. Cette responsabilité s'étend notamment à la vérification de la qualité des lots achetés ainsi qu'au règlement ultérieur de la facture des lots acquis.

3.4 Enchères gagnantes : Chaque lot est adjugé au plus offrant pour le compte de son vendeur respectif. Des frais de 20% sont facturés en sus de l'enchère la plus haute par David Feldman SA couvrant la commission, frais par lot, assurance, emballage, frais d'exportation etc. et ceci dans tous les cas, tous frais encourus ou pas. Les frais de port sont facturés en sus et seront facturés séparément. A la tombée du marteau, les profits et risques des lots ainsi adjugés passent à l'enchérisseur dont l'offre a été acceptée. La marchandise ne sera cependant remise à l'acquéreur qu'au moment du règlement intégral du prix d'achat (prix marteau plus les frais). TVA (Taxe à la vente) - Note indicative concernant les ventes aux enchères dont les lots se trouvent en Suisse: Les acheteurs domiciliés à l'étranger ne sont pas soumis à cette taxe, à condition que les marchandises soient exportées hors de Suisse. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. se fera un plaisir de s'occuper de l'exportation de ces marchandises. Les clients peuvent aussi faire cette exportation par leurs propres moyens; dans ce cas, ils doivent fournir à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. une attestation dûment signée et timbrée par les douanes suisses. Toute acquisition par des acheteurs désirant garder la marchandise en Suisse est soumise à la taxe TVA de 8% sur le prix d'achat en francs suisses, montant converti à l'équivalent en euros pendant la vente.

3.5 Paiement: Les adjudicataires présents sont tenus de payer comptant en euros le prix d'achat et la commission contre remise de la marchandise acquise. Le paiement en d'autres monnaies est accepté au cours du jour tel qu'établi par une des grandes banques suisses. Les enchérisseurs par correspondance auxquels un lot est adjugé ainsi que les adjudicataires présents auxquels la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. accorde l'autorisation expresse d'acquitter les montants dus après la vente, sont tenus de payer le prix d'achat et la commission due à réception de la facture de la vente aux enchères. Dans ce cas, la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. conserve les lots gagnés qui ne seront remis à leurs acheteurs qu'à réception par DAVID FELDMAN S.A. du paiement intégral des montants dus. Sauf instructions spéciales de l'acheteur, l'envoi des lots s'effectue par la poste ou autre société d'expédition, la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. assure, de manière usuelle, la marchandise pour le transit. Les lots, délivrés ou non, conservent titre de propriété de la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. pour le compte du vendeur jusqu'au paiement intégral de la facture.

3.6 Facilités de paiement: La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. accorde, selon sa libre appréciation, des facilités de paiement aux acheteurs. L'acheteur au bénéfice de telles facilités paie un montant minimum de 25% du montant total de la facture dès réception de celle-ci puis acquitte le solde encore dû en mensualités égales sur une période de 6 mois maximum. Un intérêt mensuel plus les frais encourus au taux de 1% sont perçus, à partir de la date de la vente, par la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. L'intérêt est débité chaque mois au compte du client. En cas d'octroi de facilités de paiement, la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. garde les lots adjugés jusqu'au paiement intégral des montants dus par l'acheteur, étant précisé que l'acheteur peut, en tout temps avant livraison, examiner la marchandise acquise auprès de la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Par ailleurs, l'acheteur perd tout droit de réclamation tel que prévu sous chiffre 4 ci-dessous, 30 jours après la date de la vente aux enchères.

3.7 Droit de gage: Jusqu'au paiement intégral du montant dû, l'acheteur confère à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. un droit de gage sur la totalité des lots gardés par DAVID FELDMAN S.A., acquis avant, pendant et/ou après la présente vente aux enchères. Ce gage garantit le remboursement de tout montant dû en capital, intérêts, commissions et frais éventuels. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. est autorisée, mais non obligée, à réaliser les gages sans autres formalités et sans préavis si l'acquéreur est en demeure pour le paiement de sa dette ou l'exécution d'une obligation quelconque. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. pourra dans tous les cas réaliser les gages de gré à gré. A cet effet, elle n'est pas tenue d'observer les formalités prévues par la Loi fédérale sur la poursuite pour dette et faillite; DAVID FELDMAN S.A. est libre en outre d'introduire ou de continuer une poursuite ordinaire, sans avoir préalablement réalisé les gages et sans renoncer pour autant à ceux-ci.

4. Garantie

4.1 Etendue de la garantie: Sous réserve de l'article 4.3 ci-après, l'authenticité de toutes les pièces philatéliques vendues aux enchères est garantie pendant 30 jours à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères. Toute garantie de défaut ou autre garantie de quelque nature qu'elle soit est expressément exclue. Toute réclamation concernant

l'authenticité doit être transmise à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. dès réception des lots, mais au plus tard dans les 30 jours à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères. Avant la livraison, qui peut intervenir après ce délai de 30 jours, les pièces philatéliques acquises peuvent être examinées auprès de DAVID FELDMAN S.A. L'acheteur dont la réclamation parvient à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. après ce délai de 30 jours à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères perd tout droit à la garantie. Sa réclamation ne sera pas prise en considération par DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Si un délai supplémentaire pour formuler une réclamation liée à l'authenticité d'une pièce philatélique s'avère nécessaire, la demande doit en être faite à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. dans le délai de 30 jours à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères. Aucune demande parvenue après ce délai de 30 jours à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ne sera prise en considération. Le délai d'extension expirera 3 mois après la date de la vente aux enchères. Les résultats de l'expertise pour laquelle un délai a été accepté doivent parvenir à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. dans ce délai. Un délai supplémentaire ne peut être accordé qu'avec l'accord écrit de DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Seules les réclamations, résultats d'expertise ou autres notifications parvenues dans les délais seront pris en considération par DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

4.2 Expertise ou contre-expertise: Lorsque l'authenticité d'un lot est contestée l'acheteur est tenu de produire un certificat d'expertise ou de contre-expertise émanant d'un expert qualifié justifiant sa réclamation. Si l'expert reconnu, assumant toute responsabilité en cas d'erreur, juge que le timbre a été falsifié, il peut le marquer en conséquence; les signes «FAUX» ou «FALSIFIÉ» ne constituent pas alors une altération du lot. En présence d'une telle réclamation DAVID FELDMAN S.A. se réserve le droit de demander selon la libre appréciation une ou plusieurs expertises subséquentes dont les frais seront mis à charge du vendeur dans l'hypothèse où la réclamation de l'acheteur est fondée. Dans le cas contraire l'acheteur supportera tous les frais d'expertise encourus. Lorsque la réclamation est fondée, le lot est repris et le prix d'adjudication ainsi que la commission sont intégralement remboursés à l'acheteur. Dans le cas d'un paiement retardé dû à une expertise agréée par David Feldman S.A., des intérêts sont payables à 50% du taux habituel pour tout lot dont l'authenticité est confirmée. Si David Feldman S.A. n'est pas d'accord tous les intérêts seront dus.

4.3 Limites de la garantie: Les lots décrits comme collections, sélections ou groupes, ceux formés de doubles et d'accumulations, ne peuvent faire l'objet d'une réclamation quelconque. Les réclamations concernant les lots décrits comme série ou groupes de séries contenant plus d'un timbre, ne sont prises en considération dans les limites de l'article 4.1 ci-dessus que si elles portent sur plus d'un tiers de la valeur totale d'acquisition du lot. Les lots qui ont été examinés par l'acheteur ou son agent, ainsi que les lots qui sont décrits comme ayant des défauts ne peuvent faire l'objet d'aucune réclamation par rapport à ceux-ci. Tout lot illustré ne peut faire l'objet d'aucune réclamation au sujet de la perforation, du centrage, des marges ou tout autre élément visible dans l'illustration.

4.4 Paiement tardif: Si le paiement du prix marteau et de la commission due par l'acheteur n'intervient pas dans les 30 jours à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. se réserve le droit d'annuler la vente et de disposer les paiements en souffrance d'au moins 5% dès le premier mois et 2% par mois supplémentaire. De plus, les dépenses encourues seront perçues sur toutes les sommes dues par l'acheteur 30 jours après la date de la vente aux enchères. Le débiteur défaillant perd en outre tout droit de réclamation.

4.5 Le prix marteau pourra, exceptionnellement, être ramené à la mise gagnante la plus basse s'il est établi que le même enchérisseur a augmenté le prix par inadvertance en utilisant plus d'un moyen de mise.

5. Droit applicable et juridiction

La présente vente aux enchères ainsi que tous les rapports juridiques qui en découlent seront soumis au Droit suisse exclusivement. Toute action légale ou procédure concernant la vente aux enchères ainsi que les rapports juridiques qui en découlent seront soumis à la juridiction exclusive des tribunaux de Genève, sous réserve d'appel au Tribunal fédéral suisse à Lausanne. Dans tous les cas, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. se réserve le droit de poursuivre tout acheteur défaillant à son lieu de résidence, auquel cas le Droit Suisse reste applicable et dans les cas se rapportant à la valeur, l'euro est converti à son équivalent en francs suisses pendant la vente.

6. Toute transaction:

Ces conditions sont applicables à toute transaction même en dehors des ventes aux enchères, avec David Feldman SA
EUR/7/2012

Versteigerungsbedingungen

Die Währung für diese Versteigerung ist EUR (€)

Die Versteigerung erfolgt privatrechtlich. Beteiligung setzt die vollständige Annahme nachstehender Bedingungen sowie der sich daraus ergebenden Rechte und Pflichten voraus. Diese Bedingungen gelten auch bei Geschäften, die ausserhalb der Versteigerung mit Auktionen losen abgeschlossen werden. Der Versteigerer, DAVID FELDMAN S.A., handelt nur als Beauftragter und haftet für keinerlei Verzug seitens der Käufer und/oder Einlieferer.

1. Angebot der Lose

1.1 Wie im Katalog und/oder im Internet dargestellt: Losbeschreibungen werden mit grösster Sorgfalt und nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen vorgenommen, jedoch ohne Verbindlichkeit. Photographien sind Bestandteil der Beschreibungen, wobei die Abbildungen für Rand, Zählung, Zentrierung, Stempel und anderer sichtbarer Eigenschaften massgebend sind. Prüfzeichen und/oder Atteste anerkannter Prüfer sind in der Losbeschreibung erwähnt.

1.2 Wie besichtigt: Alle im Katalog erwähnten Lose können vor und während der Versteigerung sowie auf dem Internet besichtigt werden. Bei Auktionsteilnehmern und/oder Personen, die Lose vor der Versteigerung besichtigten, und/oder vom Bieter bevollmächtigte Personen und Agenten, wird die Besichtigung aller gekauften Lose vorausgesetzt; die Lose werden in dem Zustand, in dem sie sich beim Zuschlag befinden, angenommen und nicht unbedingt wie beschrieben.

2. Kaufgebote

2.1 Folgende Steigerungsstufen haben Gültigkeit (einige Versteigerungen können in Fremdwährungen abgehalten werden):

€ 50 - 100	/€ 5	€ 2'000 - 5'000	/€ 200
€ 100 - 200	/€ 10	€ 5'000 - 10'000	/€ 500
€ 200 - 500	/€ 20	€ 10'000 - 20'000	/€ 1'000
€ 500 - 1'000	/€ 50	€ 20'000 - 50'000	/€ 2'000
€ 1'000 - 2'000	/€ 100	€ 50'000 - 100'000	/€ 5'000

Gebote, die zwischen diesen Stufen liegen, werden der nächst höheren Steigerungsstufe zugeordnet. Bieter sind bis zur Annahme eines höheren Gebotes an ihr Gebot gebunden.

2.2 DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ist ermächtigt, gemäss erfolgten Anweisungen, für Kunden zu bieten. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ist ebenfalls ermächtigt, gegebenenfalls für Einlieferer zu bieten, sofern diese Reservepreise festgesetzt haben. Einlieferer werden somit als Käufer betrachtet, und der Versteigerer steigert für sie bis zum Betrag der Reservepreise mit. Wird der vom Einlieferer festgesetzte Reservepreis nicht erreicht, geht der Auktionator durch einen einfachen Hammerschlag zum nächsten Los über.

2.3 Vor der Versteigerung bei DFSA oder auf deren Internet Site eingegangene schriftlichen Gebote haben absoluten Vorrang vor Saalgeboten bei einer „Live“ Auktion. Kunden, die der DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Kaufaufträge gegeben haben, können Alternativgebote abgeben und/oder die Auftragssumme im Voraus begrenzen. „Buy“ („Zum Kauf“) Gebote werden bis zum Zehnfachen des gedruckten Schätzwertes mitgesteigert. Gebote sind in Euro abzugeben. Sollten diese jedoch in anderen Währungen erfolgen, so werden die Beträge bei Empfang zum Tageskurs in Euro umgerechnet. Gebote haben bis zu mindestens 60 Tagen nach Versteigerungsdatum Gültigkeit. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. behält es sich vor, Bietern Lose bis zum Ablauf dieser Frist in Rechnung zu stellen, wobei sofortige Zahlung fällig ist.

3. Die Versteigerung

3.1 Die Währung dieser Auktion ist Euro.

3.2 Vorrechte der David Feldman S.A.: DAVID FELDMAN S.A. hat das Recht, Lose zurückzuziehen, umzugruppieren, zu trennen oder den Zuschlag zu verweigern. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. behält es sich ebenfalls vor, Kaufaufträge abzulehnen und/oder Personen den Zugang zum Auktionsraum zu verweigern. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. kann für Unfälle, die in den Versteigerungsräumen erfolgen, nicht haftbar gemacht werden.

3.3 Bevollmächtigte und Agenten: Wer für Dritte bietet, haftet für alle sich aus dieser Versteigerung ergebenden Verpflichtungen als Solidarschuldner. Diese Verbindlichkeit betrifft hauptsächlich die Qualitätsprüfung und Bezahlung gekaufter Lose.

3.4 Zuschläge: Jedes Los wird dem Meistbietenden zu Gunsten des Einlieferers, zur nächst höheren Steigerungsstufe zugeschlagen. Zur Zuschlagssumme, welche abhängig von der Auktion ist, wird in jedem Fall ein Aufgeld von 20% Kommission, inklusive Taxen, Versicherung, und Ver-

packung aber ohne Versand. Beim Zuschlag geht das Risiko der erstellten Lose auf den Bieter über, dessen Gebote angenommen wurden. Die Lose werden ihm jedoch erst bei voller Begleichung des Kaufpreises und Aufgelds ausgehändigt.

MWST (Mehrwertsteuer) - Anmerkung zur Orientierung betreffend Versteigerungen, deren Lose sich in der Schweiz befinden:

Käufer, mit Wohnsitz im Ausland sind nicht steuerpflichtig, wenn die Ware ins Ausland exportiert wird.

Selbstverständlich ist DAVID FELDMAN S.A. immer bereit Ihnen mit den Zollformalitäten zu helfen. Sollten unsere Kunden diese Formalitäten selbst erledigen, werden wir vom Schweizer Zoll eine Kopie Ihrer Ausfuhrpapiere erhalten. Falls unsere Kunden wünschen ihre Käufe in der Schweiz zu behalten, wird ihnen MWST von 8% auf den Kaufpreis aufgeschlagen.

3.5 Zahlung: Kaufpreis und Aufgeld sind in Euro bei Versteigerungsteilnehmern sofort am Kauftag gegen Aushändigung der Lose fällig. Zahlungen in anderen Währungen werden zum Tageskurs gemäss Abrechnung einer Schweizer Grossbank angenommen. Erfolgreiche schriftliche Bieter und Versteigerungsteilnehmer, deren Zahlung nach dem Verkauf ausdrücklich zugestanden wurde, haben Kaufpreis und Aufgeld unverzüglich bei Erhalt der Auktionsrechnung zu zahlen. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. hält die erstellten Lose bis zur vollständigen Bezahlung des Rechnungsbetrages zurück. Zustellung der Lose durch die Post oder auf einem anderen Weg, sofern vom Käufer gewünscht, sowie Transportversicherungskosten, gehen auf Rechnung des Käufers. Die Lose ob ausgeliefert oder nicht, bleiben bis zur vollständigen Bezahlung Eigentum der DAVID FELDMAN S.A., stellvertretend für den Einlieferer.

3.6 Erweiterte Zahlungsmöglichkeiten: DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ist gegebenenfalls bereit, Käufern erweiterte Zahlungsmöglichkeiten zu gewähren. Der betreffende Käufer zahlt mindestens 25% des Gesamtrechnungsbetrages bei Erhalt der Rechnung und den Saldo in gleichen Monatsraten über maximal 6 Monate. Der dem Käufer am Ende jedes Monats, vom Auktionsdatum, berechnete Zins beträgt 1%. Bei Gewährung erweiterten Zahlungsmöglichkeiten hält DAVID FELDMAN S.A. die erstellten Lose gegebenenfalls bis zur vollen Begleichung des Rechnungsbetrages zurück. Es versteht sich, dass der Käufer die Lose bis zur Auslieferung jederzeit bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. besichtigen kann. Reklamationen bezüglich der erstellten Lose müssen jedoch innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach dem Versteigerungsdatum eingehen.

3.7 Pfandrecht: Bis zur vollständigen Bezahlung der ausstehenden Schuld bürgt der Kunde gegenüber DAVID FELDMAN S.A. mit seinem durch die DAVID FELDMAN S.A. aufbewahrten Material, welches ihm vor, während und/oder nach dem jeweiligen Verkauf zugesprochen wurde. Dieses Pfand garantiert die Rückzahlung des Forderungsbetrages, der Zinsen, Kommissionen und anderer möglicher Unkosten.

DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ist berechtigt, aber nicht verpflichtet, die verpfändete Ware formlos und ohne Vorankündigung zu veräussern, sollte der Kunde in Zahlungsverzug kommen oder seinen sonstigen Verpflichtungen nicht nachkommen. In diesem Falle ist DAVID FELDMAN S.A. nicht verpflichtet, den Vorschriften des Bundesgesetzes über Schuldbetreibung und Konkurs zu folgen. Im übrigen hat DAVID FELDMAN S.A. die Wahl, ein Verfahren einzuleiten oder gegebenenfalls weiterzuführen, ohne die Ware vorher zu verkaufen und ohne sein Anrecht auf das betreffende Material zu verlieren.

4. Garantie

4.1 Umfang: Unter Vorbehalt des nachstehenden Paragraphen 4.3. ist die Echtheit aller bei Versteigerungen verkauften philatelistischen Artikel während 30 Tagen nach dem Versteigerungsdatum garantiert. Jegliche andere Garantie oder Garantie für Fehler ist ausdrücklich ausgeschlossen. Jegliche Reklamation bezüglich Echtheit muss unverzüglich nach Erhalt der Lose an DAVID FELDMAN S.A. gerichtet werden, spätestens jedoch innerhalb 30 Tagen nach Versteigerungsdatum. Vor der Zustellung, die nach der 30-Tage-Frist erfolgen kann, können die erstandenen philatelistischen Artikel bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. besichtigt werden. Ein Käufer, dessen Reklamation nach der Frist von 30 Tagen ab Versteigerungsdatum bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. eintrifft, verliert jegliches Anrecht auf die Garantie. In die-

sem Fall wird die Reklamation von DAVID FELDMAN S.A. nicht anerkannt.

Wird im Falle einer Reklamation bezüglich der Echtheit eines philatelistischen Artikels eine Fristverlängerung benötigt, muss diese innerhalb 30 Tagen nach Versteigerungsdatum bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. beantragt werden. Kein solcher Antrag, welcher nach dieser 30-Tage-Frist bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. eintrifft, wird in Betracht gezogen. Die Prüfergebnisse, für deren Einholung eine Fristverlängerung gewährt wurde, müssen bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. innerhalb von 3 Monaten nach dem Versteigerungsdatum vorliegen. Eine weitere Fristverlängerung kann nur mit schriftlicher Einwilligung von DAVID FELDMAN S.A. gewährt werden. Nur diejenigen Reklamationen, Prüfergebnisse sowie andere Mitteilungen, die innerhalb der vorgeschriebenen Fristen eintreffen, werden von DAVID FELDMAN S.A. in Betracht gezogen.

4.2 Atteste und Gegenatteste: Bei Echtheitszweifeln obliegt es dem Käufer, als Rechtfertigung seiner Reklamation ein Attest oder Gegenattest von einem für das betreffende Sammelgebiet anerkannten Prüfer beizulegen. Wird eine Marke von einem anerkannten und für Irrtümer haftenden Prüfer als falsch erkannt, kann er sie entsprechend kennzeichnen. Das Zeichen FALSCH gilt dabei nicht als Veränderung. Bei derartigen Reklamationen behält DAVID FELDMAN S.A. es sich vor, nach eigenem Ermessen ein oder mehrere Atteste anzufordern. Alle Prüfkosten und diesbezügliche Ausgaben fallen bei gerechtfertigter Beanstandung zu Lasten des Einlieferers, anderenfalls jedoch zu Lasten des Käufers. Bei gerechtfertigter Beanstandung wird das Los zurückgenommen und die Zuschlagssumme sowie Aufgeld an den Käufer zurückerstattet. Falls infolge einer Expertise, mit Uebereinstimmung der DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Zahlungsverzögerungen entstehen, werden 50% der üblicherweise belasteten Zinsen auf jedes Los, dessen Echtheit einwandfrei bewiesen ist erhoben. Ansonsten werden die Standardzinsen berechnet.

4.3 Begrenzung: Lose, die als Sammlungen, Sammellose, Dublettenposten oder Anhäufungen beschrieben sind, haben keinerlei Anrecht auf Reklamation. Beanstandungen von Lose, die als Serien oder Gruppen von Serien aus mehr als einer Briefmarke bestehend beschrieben sind, werden in Grenzen des obigen Punktes 4.1. nur in Betracht gezogen, wenn sie mehr als ein Drittel des Gesamtkaufwerts des entsprechenden Loses darstellen. Für Lose die vom Käufer oder dessen Agenten besichtigt wurden oder mit Fehlern beschrieben sind können deshalb nicht beanstandet werden. Abgebildete Lose können nicht beanstandet werden wenn es sich um Zähnungsfehler, Zentrierung, Rand oder andere im Bild ersichtliche Fehler handelt.

4.4 Zahlungsverzug: Geht die Zahlung der Zuschlagssumme und das Aufgeld nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach Versteigerungsdatum ein, behält DAVID FELDMAN S.A. es sich vor, entweder das Kaufgeschäft aufzuheben und über die Lose anderweitig zu verfügen und/oder auf Zahlung des Kaufpreises und Schadenersatz, sowie auch gesetzliche Abgaben zu klagen. Bei Nichtzahlung ausstehender Beträge innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach Versteigerungsdatum, werden Verzugszinsen von wenigstens 5% im ersten Monat und 2% in den darauffolgenden Monaten erhoben; entstandene Unkosten sind ebenfalls zurückzuerstatten. Der in Verzug geratene Käufer verliert in jedem Fall sein Reklamationsrecht.

4.5 Der Zuschlagspreis kann ausnahmsweise auf das tiefste Gebot vermindert werden, wenn der Bieter versehentlich den Preis, durch eine andere Bietsmöglichkeit, erhöht hat.

5. Gesetz und Gerichtsstand

Diese Auktion sowie die daraus entstandenen Rechte und Pflichten unterliegen ausschliesslich dem Schweizer Gesetz. Jede sich auf diese Auktion beziehende Klage oder Rechtsstreit unterliegen dem Gericht in Genf. Die zuständige Berufungsbehörde ist das Schweizer Bundesgericht in Lausanne. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. behält es sich ferner vor, den Schuldner nach eigenem Ermessen an seinem Wohnsitz zu verklagen, wobei das Schweizer Gesetz Gültigkeit hat. Bei allfälligen Problemen betreffend Preis oder Wert, wird der Euro zum zur Zeit der Auktion gültigen Wechselkurs in CHF umgerechnet.

6. Alle Transaktionen:

Diese Konditionen gelten auch für alle Transaktionen die ausserhalb der Versteigerung mit David Feldman SA abgeschlossen werden.

EUR/07/2012

Payment Instructions / Instructions de Paiement / Zahlunganweisungen

Bank Transfer / Transfert Bancaire / Banküberweisung

Credit Suisse - 8 Paradeplatz, Zürich 8070, Switzerland

Swiss Francs (CHF)

Account 0316-398878-81
Iban CH02 0483 5039 8878 8100 0
Swift / BIC CRESCHZZ80A
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

US Dollars (USD)

Account 0316-398878-82
Iban CH65 0483 5039 8878 8200 0
Swift / BIC CRESCHZZ80A
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

Euros (EUR)

Account 0316-398878-82-3
Iban CH81 0483 5039 8878 8200 3
Swift / BIC CRESCHZZ80A
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

Pounds Sterling (GBP)

Account 0316-398878-82-4
Iban CH54 0483 5039 8878 8200 4
Swift / BIC CRESCHZZ80A
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

Post Giro / Poste / Post (€)

Euros (EUR)

Account 91-285892-6
Iban CH04 0900 0000 9128 5892 6
Swift / BIC POFICHBEXXX
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

Swiss Francs (CHF)

Account 12-4880-0
Iban CH27 0900 0000 1200 4880 0
Swift / BIC POFICHBEXXX
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

Cheque / Chèque / Scheck (€)

If you wish to pay by cheque, please contact our accounts department.

Credit card / Carte de crédit / Kreditkarte / Paypal

Accepted credit cards

- Visa
 - MasterCard / Eurocard
 - American Express (charges made in CHF only)
- A 4% charge will be added at your invoice to cover processing fees**

Please provide us with the following information

- Credit Card Name + billing address
- Card No
- Expiration Date
- Security Code (Last 3 digits on reverse of card; 4 digits for AMEX)

Paypal

If you wish to pay by Paypal, please contact our accounts department.

- All charges will be made in CHF.

- A 5% charge will be added to your invoice to cover processing fees

Late payment: 1% interest per month will be charged on overdue accounts

Retard de paiement: 1% d'intérêts de retard par mois vous sera débité de votre compte

Zahlungsverzug: 1% Zinsen pro Monat werden Ihrem Konto belastet

Geneva

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The Russian Post in the Chinese Empire



Part 1: Offices in China Proper
1867-1920

formed by

Dr. Raymond Casey, DSC, PHD, FRS, FGS, FRPSL

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Standard Abbreviations

David Feldman SA

Symbols

*	Mint with original gum
**	Mint never hinged
(*)	Unused, ungummed or regummed
⊙	Used
⊞	Block of four or larger
≡	Tete-beche pair or larger multiple
⊗	Fiscal cancel
△	Piece or fragment of a cover or document
✉	Cover or postcard incl. postal stationery
✈	Airmail (incl. by balloon or airship)
E	Essay
P	Proof (incl. die, plate or trial colour)
R	Revenue or fiscal
S	Specimen
F	Forgery

Abbreviations

add'l	additional
approx.	approximate(ly)
B	bottom
BL	bottom left
BR	bottom right
bs	backstamp(s), backstamped
ca.	circa
cat.	catalogue
cds	circular date stamp(s)
cert.	certificate
cont.	continued
cplt.	complete
CTO	cancelled to order
diff.	different
diag.	diagonal
dist.	disturbed
ds	date stamp(s)
dup	duplicate; dups = duplicates
env	envelope (thus ps env if appropriate)
FDC	first day cover
FFC	first flight cover
F'hafen	Friederichshafen

Abbreviations (cont.)

FL	folded letter
horiz.	horizontal
hr	hinge remnant(s)
hs	handstamp(s)
imperf	imperfurate
incl.	including
L	left
lh	lightly hinged
MC	Maltese Cross
min. sheet	miniature sheet, souvenir sheet
ms	manuscript
nh	never hinged
no. or nos.	number(s)
og	original gum
ovpt	overprint
o/w	otherwise
pc	postcard (thus ppc if it has a picture)
perf	perforated
pl.	plate
pos.	position
ps	postal stationery
ppc	picture postcard
ptg.	printing
R	right
reg'd	registered
SFL	stampless folded letter (new, useful)
s/l	straight line
STC	stated to catalogue (by third party)
surch.	surcharge(d)
T	top
TL	top left
TR	top right
unwmkd	unwatermarked
var.	variety
vert.	vertical
wmk	watermark(ed)
w/o	without
&	and
2-14	nos. 2 through 14
2/14	between nos. 2 and 14 (not cplt.)

Condition of Covers

Extremely Fine / Superb – outstanding, the envelope with only slight wear, fresh stamp and cancel

Very Fine – choice condition, the envelope shows typical slight soiling or wear from usage

Fine to Very Fine – normal condition, the envelope shows a bit heavier wear or soiling

Fine – evident wear or other factors (see description and photo), still a presentable example

Light edge wear, top backflap faults, slight reductions at one side, and file folds are normal for 19th Century covers. Also normal are light cleaning or minor stains and small mends along the edges. They are to be expected and are not always described, and are not grounds for return, nor are factors visible in the illustrations. We will gladly provide full-size scans on request.



David Feldman

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Hong Kong Auction: January 2013



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www.auberge-confignon.ch

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e-mail info@vendee.ch

Feldman Galleries: 15 min. by car / taxi,

10 min. by bus no. 2 or no. 19

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www.vendee.ch

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www.hoteldiplomate@bluewin.ch

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www.ibishotel.com/fr/hotel-7289-ibis-geneve-petit-lancy/index.shtml

5. ETAP HOTEL GENEVE PETIT-LANCY **

Chemin des Olliquettes 6, CH-1213 Petit-Lancy

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e-mail info@horlogers-ge.ch

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Room rates: Single CHF 175.- / Double CHF 210.-

www.horlogers-ge.ch

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e-mail Info@tiffanyhotel.ch

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www.hotel-tiffany.ch

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e-mail hotel@astoria-geneve.ch

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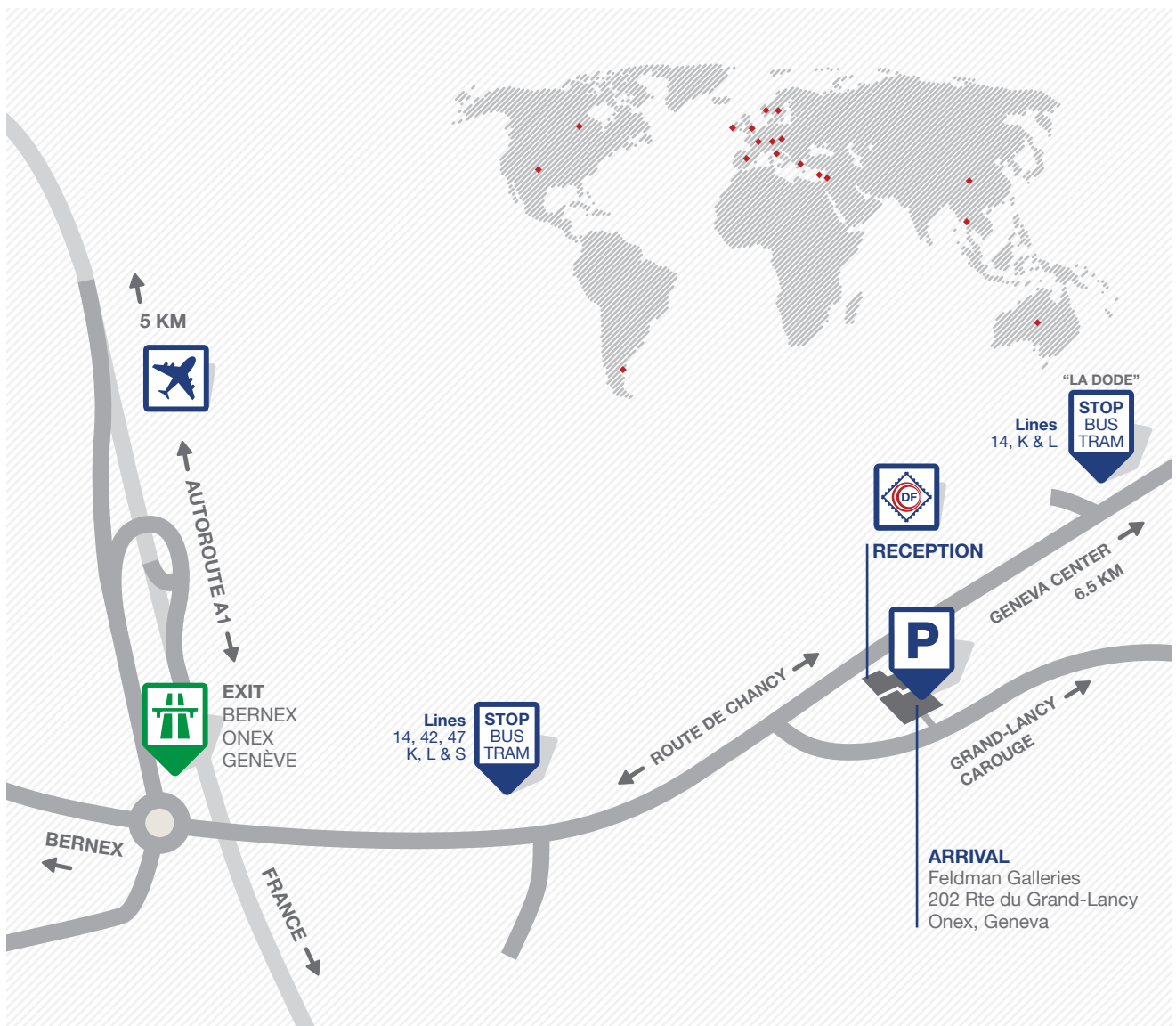
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