

中国税票 1896 - 1949

Revenue Stamps of China 1896 to 1949

This exhibit is a quick overview of the stamps used for revenues to support government services. Presented by the **China Stamp Society - Chang Qing Long Chapter**.
www.chinastampsociety.org

Postal System

China's first postal type system started in the 700's BC. The system was for official and military documents. There was no charge for the service, but the priority of transfer was set by a "Tallies" list for the source and type of material to be moved.

The Sung Dynasty later issued regulations on methods and speed with which the documents were be transferred.

The Ching Dynasty added "**I - Chan**" which was a 'log' form attached to each document to track the location and time of each step along the trip. This system used until the 1911 Republican Revolution. The "**I - Chan**" is seen on many of the Treat Port Stamps.

The first non-governmental message system "**MIN HSIN CHU**" was a groups of small private companies "Hong" working together to move business mail and some personal letters between port cities started in the early 1400's BC.

The system grew to cover from northeast China to Malay Archipelago. The costs were usually split between the sender and recipient. The Hong also provided travel guides, translation and the writing and reading of messages for the illiterate.

In the mid 1800's, the Hong started using "CHOPS" to indicate that fees had been paid. Usage of actual stamps started in 1878.

The **MIN HSIN CHU** ceased to operate in 1935 because the government wanted to control all postal activity.

Stamps for Customs, Judicial, and other Internal Revenue Systems

Collection and recording of customs fees and duties were controlled by local port officials with little consistency between day to day and port to port operations. This corruption disrupted revenue collection and encouraged illegal trade.

In mid 1854, a new Customs Department centralized control that normalized operations for the 5 original Treaty Ports (Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai).

This improved revenue collection, but angered the old bureaucracy and caused more hostilities between the Chinese and British. A new treaty in 1858 opened more ports and secured mail service for French, British, and American governments.

In 1896 China followed the lead of other countries in the use of stamps to document collection of fees and duties.

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1896 Red Revenue issue

The Imperial throne authorized the Chinese Imperial Customs to order an estimated 600,000 3¢ revenue stamps from Waterlow and Sons in London. The local customs officials and political leaders refused to use them. They were stored by the Shanghai Customs Statistical Department and in 1897 overprinted for use as postage stamps.

Values: 1 cent, 2 cents, 4 cents, \$1, \$5 on 3¢

1899 The American Bank Note issue.



20 cash

100 cash

1000 cash

The Chinese government placed an order for three new revenue stamps. Three engraved stamps of different designs in 20, 100 and 1000 cash values were delivered, but again public resentment and political pressure forced the Chinese government to cancel their use and store the stamps.

After the 1911 Revolution, this issue was used after overprinting "Republic of China" and surcharged with a new values



建	福
民	中
國	華



花	印	國	民	華	中
稅	壹	元			

\$1

Other revalue overprints

壹	分	印	花
中	華	民	國

1 cent

中	華
民	國
分	一

1 cent

洋
壹
角

10 cents

1907 Japanese Issue



Under pressure from other countries to stop the opium traffic in 1907, the government feared the loss of income and authorized a set of new revenue stamps. The vigorous objection of the provincial governors opposed the use of revenue stamps. The six values (2, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 cash) exist only in unused condition.

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1912 Great Wall Issue

In 1908, Lorenzo Hatch and William A. Grant brought expertise from The American Banknote Company to start the Chinese Bureau of Printing and Engraving. The initial design options were the "Temple of Heaven" and the "Great Wall Guard Tower".



The first design that was put into general usage in 1912 was the Great Wall design, printed and used by the Republican government for five values: 1¢, 2¢, 10¢, 50¢, and \$1. The basic design was used through the 1920's with many new and "touched up" dies at many printing locations. This led to many minor printing variations and color shades.

Overprints were applied by provinces, cities, local groups, and Chambers of Commerce with many sizes, colors, and arrangement of characters. The 1¢ and 2¢ values are quite common with these "chops", as shown below.



Dark Brown



Brown



Reddish Brown



Zhejiang 1918



Peking Type 1



Peking Type 2



JiangXi province
GanXian district



Shanxi province



Henan province
Yiyang city



Guangdong province
Canton

粵
行
所



Republic of China
West Szechwan



Yunnan local design

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1926 - 1928 Wheat Series

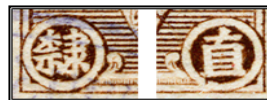
The Great Wall series wide usage created logistic problems in having the quantities needed in many location plus having secondary operations (overprinting).

The Wheat series was created to have provincial identifiers as part of the initial printing. This resulted in less overprint variations est. 1,000 versus est. 15,000 for the Great Wall series.

Values: 1¢ to \$1



Chahar



Chihili



Fukien



Heilungkiang



Honan



Jehol



Kiangsi



Kiangsu



Kirin



Kirin center



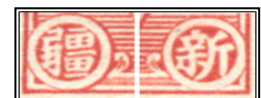
Mukden



Peking



Shansi



Sinkiang



Shantung 1st print



Shantung 2nd print



Shantung 3rd print



Kirin center value overprint unknown



Kiangsu province Jiahe County



Shantung 2nd Yantai port city



Peking province Unknown Overprint

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1925 Sword, Shield & Flag

Printer unknown

Values: 1¢, 2¢, 10¢, 50¢, \$1



1926 Hubei Industrial / Agriculture

Printer unknown

Hankow overprint

Values: 1¢, 2¢, 10¢, 50¢, \$1



1926 Jiangsu Province

Han Shan Temple
Lottery overprint

Values: 1¢, 2¢, 10¢, 50¢, \$1



1927 Zhejiang Province

(Chekiang province)
Shaoxing City Gate

Values: 1¢, 2¢, 10¢, 50¢, \$1



1927 Anhui Province

Anqing City
Zhenfeng Pagoda

Values: 1¢, 2¢, 10¢, 50¢, \$1



1926 Fujian Double Flag & Map with Star

Printer unknown

Values: 1¢, 2¢, 10¢

1932 Anhwei / Chekiang / Kiangsu

Yen Kiang Temple / Anhwei Aunchung Pagoda

Printer unknown

Values: 1¢, 2¢, 10¢, 50¢, \$1



1931 Zhongshan Monument map overprinted "Guangdong"

Printed by National Gov. Finance Dept.

Used in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien

Rough textured paper

Values: 1¢, 2¢, 10¢, 50¢

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1927 Flag on Map – 5 Stripes & 4 Stripes

The Flag on Map replaced the Wheat series and was used for all services except Judicial. The number of overprint varieties is about the same as the Great Wall series.

The 5 stripes / bars design was released in 1927 and the 4 stripes / bars design was released in 1928.

Values: 1¢ to \$1



Shansi



Kiangsu province
Zhenjiang City Dantu District



5 stripes



Kiangsu Prov.
5 stripes



4 stripes



5 stripes
Tian Jin
Special City



4 stripes
Shan Dong
The First District



5 stripes
He Bei Province
Tian Jin



5 stripes
Canton
Foshan



4 stripes
Hopeh province
Peking type 2



5 stripes
Jiangsu Province
Shanghai Special District



5 stripes
Shanxi Province



4 stripes
Jiangsu Province
Shanghai South District

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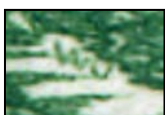
1934 - 1944 Liu-Ho Pagoda

The Six Harmonies Buddhist Pagoda in Zhejiang Province is the basis for this series of revenue stamps. There were 5 different printers with values from 1¢ to 20¥ in various colors and color shades and with "Secret Marks".

1934/1936 National Government Finance Ministry



WU in path



1938 Dah Tung



Dot in pearl



1938 Commercial Press



'C' & 'P' in pearls

1940 Dah Tung



Recut '2 CENTS' coarser font

1941 Ching Hwa



'T' in upper left scroll tip

1941 Dah Tung Shanghai



WU in path

安永
有限公司

Anti-thief protection overprint
Yongan Limited Co.
1938 Dah Tung



1942 Pai-cheng, Fukien



'C' in upper left scroll tip



Lottery overprint

用專票馬



Shanghai Special area

區特海上



Revalue 20¢ on 2¢

貳改
角20作



Bank of China

行銀國中

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1939 Pagoda by Japanese Provisional Government

Values: 1¢, 2¢, 10¢, 50¢, \$1

1940 Overprinted by returning Chinese Governments



府政民國

湘鄂贛

North China Japan National Government - used in Hunan, Hupei, Kiangsi



府政民國

紀念都還

North China – Commerating of Return to the Capital Naniina.



1940 Temple of Heaven at Peking.

Engraved pf 14 Issued by Japanese Gov.

Values : 1¢, 2¢, 4¢, 6¢, 10¢, 20¢, 50¢, \$1, \$10, \$100



Horse Racing / Lottery

馬票專用



Revalued

伍角作

4¢ to 50¢



Revalued

壹角作

1¢ to 10¢



Revalued

肆圓

\$4 on \$1 on 6¢

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1940 Kuomintang Government Officials



Kong, Xiangxi



Chiang Kai-Shek



Lin, Sen

1938, 1940 Government Officials valued in cents and dollars

1938 Engraved Perf 14 Printed at Hong Kong Dadong Book Store

1940 Engraved Perf 11 Printed at Ministry of Finance of Chongqing Printing Bureau

Values:
1¢, 20¢, \$10

Values:
2¢, 50¢, \$20

Values:
10¢, \$1, \$100

1941 - 1944 Kuomintang Government Officials in cents and Yuans

1941-1944 Engraved Perf 14 Printed at Shanghai Dadong Book Co., Ltd.

1944 Engraved Roulette Printed by the Central Trust Office

Values:
1¢, 20¢, 4¥, 10¥, 40¥

Values:
2¢, 50¢, 20¥

Values:
10¢, 1¥, 100¥, 400¥



1943 Sun Yat-sen

1943 Rouletted Printed by Central Trust Printing

1944 perf 12.5 Printed Shanghai Dadong Book Co.

Values : 10¢, 40¢, 1¥, 4¥, 10¥

1946 Flag over Globe center value

Printed by Zhenming Press

values: \$3 and \$5



1947 Flag over Globe bottom corner value

Printed by Central Printing Factory - Shanghai

values: \$3 and \$5

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1944 Chien – men Gate in Peking

Printed by Commercial Press? Central Trust?
 Values : 2¢ to \$50 Engraved and Lithographed



Secret Marks



1943 Fu Hsing Gate (Arch Top Banner)

multiple Printers (Central Trust, Chung Hwa, Dah Tung, Dah Yeh)
 Values : 5¢ to \$1000, 1¥, 4¥ Engraved and Lithographed



1945 Fu Hsing Gate (Scroll Top Banner)

Printed by Dah Tung & Chung Hwa
 Values : 10¢ to \$400 Engraved and Lithographed



1946 Northeast Provinces added to Scroll Top Fu Hsing issue

Printer unknown in NE Provinces
 Values : \$5 to \$1000 plus overprints for revalue and local needs



Province Marks



1948 Farming - Equipment, Field

Printed in China Engraving and Printing - Shanghai
 Values : 1¢ to \$500 Engraved and Lithographed



Engr.



Litho.

Kuomintang Membership Tax

Political and Social Chinese societies dues receipts



1930 - 1939
 Used in China



1940's
 Canadian Conferences

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1946 Transportation Series

The Transportation Series was the last major printing of revenue stamps before the split of China into the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Peoples Republic of China (mainland).

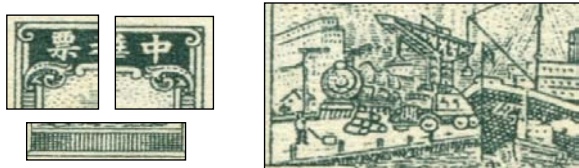
Several issues and values were revalued (over printed) for Gold Yuan and Silver Yuan currency conversions on general postage, and local mainland China Provincial postage.

There were 6 different printers for both engraved and lithograph issues. Each printing type has easily identifiable secret marks and feature changes.

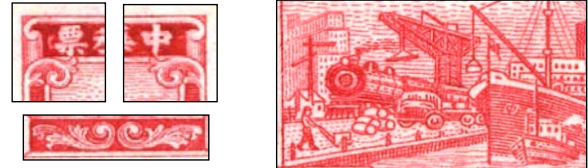
Values : \$10 to \$500000



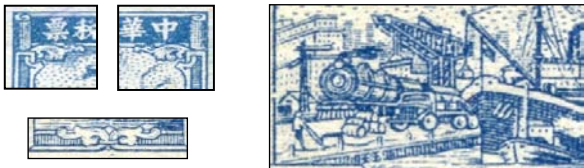
CEPW - Shanghai Lithograph



CEPW - Shanghai Engraved



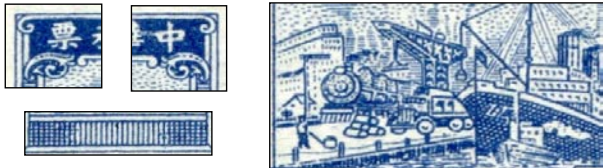
Chen Ming - Shanghai Lithograph



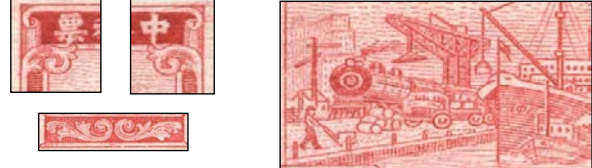
Chen Ming - Shanghai Engraved



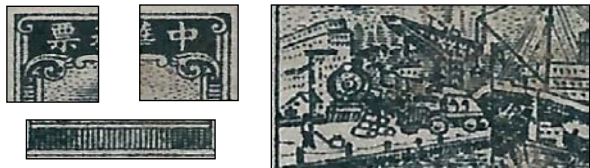
Dah Tung - Shanghai Lithograph



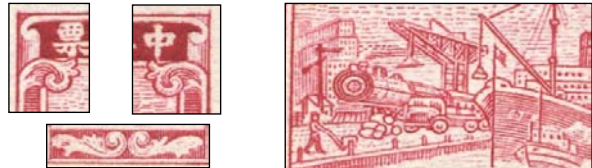
Dah Tung - Shanghai Engraved



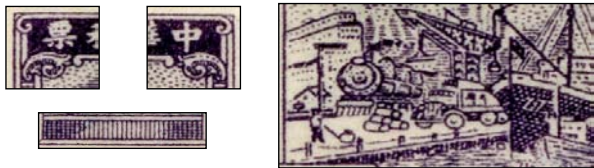
CEPW - Peiping Lithograph



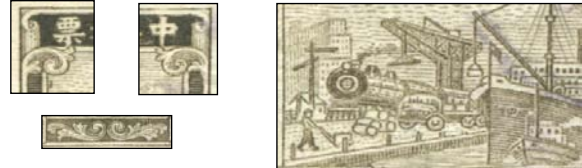
CEPW - Peiping Engraved



Dah Yeh - Shanghai Lithograph



Dah Yeh - Shanghai Engraved



Ying Hua - Shanghai Engraved



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Consolidated Tax



1946 Farm scene

Printed by Central Print Factory

Values: \$20,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, \$300,000, \$500,000

1948 Transportation scene

Printed by Central Print Factory

Values: \$5, \$20



Charity Issues

In the early to mid 1900's, China had food shortages. The famines were due to poor cooperation between local governments and corruption, the size of China and its weather patterns. Also, North China, one of the major food producers shifted a lot of its land to Opium growing.



1922 Famine Relief

Printed by CEPW Peking

Values: 1¢ to \$50



1924 China International Famine Relief Fund



1940? China Famine Relief



1924 China International Famine Relief Commission

Values: 1¢ red/ blue, all blue



1922 Central China Famine Fund

Value: 3¢

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Judicial / Documentary Stamps



1913 - Holy Goat or Sheep Prodigy

It was believed that the animal could tell right from wrong.

Printed by China Printing Bureau - Beijing

Values: 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 20¢, 50¢, \$1, \$5, \$10



1917 - 1913 series with 'Red Jiahe' - Ministry of Justice seal

Overprinted by Central Printing

Values: 10¢, 20¢, 50¢, \$1



1922 - Holy Goat or Sheep Prodigy - 2nd Series

Printed by China Printing Bureau - Beijing

Values: 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 50¢, \$1, \$5, \$10



"North China Temporary Use" overprint



1929 - White Sun Emblem

Printed by China Printing - Nanjing Jinhua (Nationalist Gov.)

Values: 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 20¢, 50¢, \$1, \$5, \$10 all blue



1931 - 1944 (10 printings) in various colors and printers

Printed by Nanjing Jinhua, Hong Kong, Chongqing-

South China, and Jiancheng Printing Co.'s

Values: 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 20¢, 50¢, \$1, \$5, \$10



1942 - 1944 7th thru 10th printings of the above series

Printed by Chongqing South China and Jiancheng Co.'s

Values: \$50, \$100

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Commodity Issues 1943 - 1953

The Central government attempted to get "Full Taxation" on a wide variety of everyday products. Some products such as alcohol, tobacco, and matches used specific stamps and the common materials used stamps like the ones below.



1947 General Commodity Value \$5000
Values: \$5 to \$200,000



1933 Kerosene / Fuel Tax for Guangzhou (formerly Canton)

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Liquor / Wine



1940's Repackaged Wine & Tobacco
Printed by Central Trust

1912 Peking Wine Tax
Values: 1¢, 2¢, 10¢, 50¢



1912 Liquor Tax - Hopen overprint
Values: 1¢ to \$1
Shansi overprint

N. W. China - Shaanxi Province
Special Permit - Bottled Wine



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Tobacco



1912 Tobacco Tax
Values: 20¢, \$1, \$2



1945 Cigarette Tax
Anhui / Chekiang / Kiangsu
5000 Cigarettes 4th class



1947 Cigar Tax
25 Cigars 4th class



1930 Cigarette Tax
Republic of China
Honan Province
Values: 4 Rin to 8 Rin



1923 Cigarette Tax Yi Kiang Gate
Kiangsu Province
Overprint Nan Shih Cha Pei + Hsin K'ang
Values: 1/5¢ to 1¢



1927 Cigarette Tax
Kiangsu Province
Values: 2/5¢ to 4¢



1929 Cigarette Tax
Peking
Values: 1/20¢ to 4¢