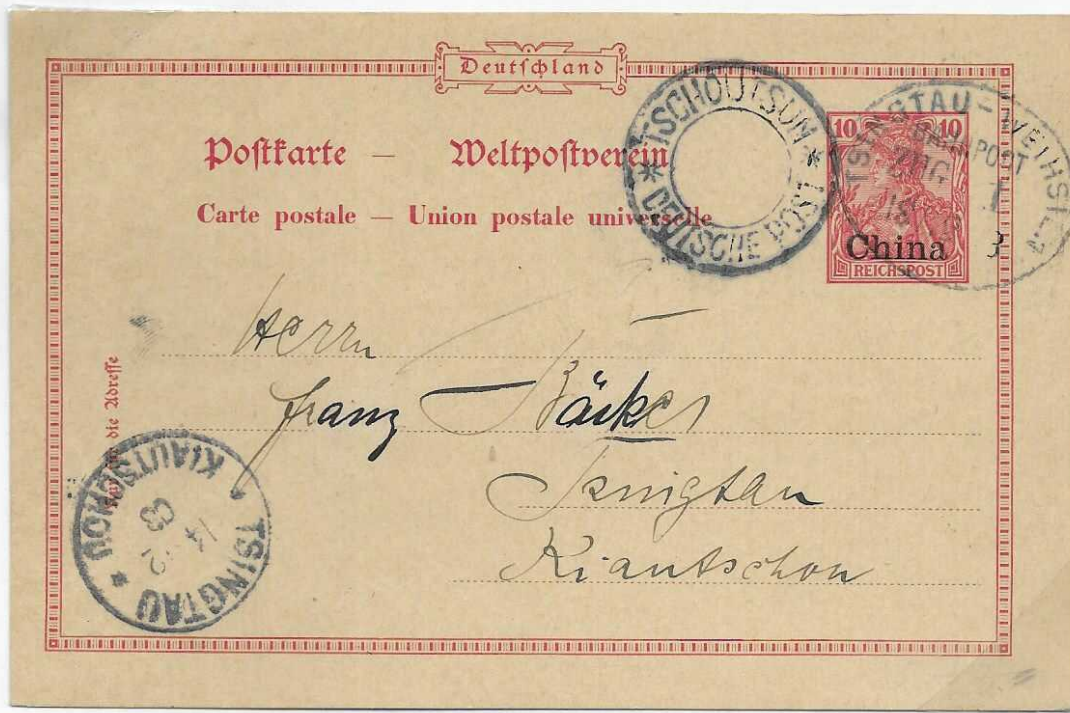


CHINA

Tschoutsun



Provisional marking
used from 15
November 1903
to 15 January 1904



Postmark used from
16 January 1904 to
31 December 1905

Chowtsun also used its station mark initially in connection with the TPO of the Shantung Railway, but a regular postal facility subsequently operated there.

CHINA

Tsinanfu



Postmark used from 16 March 1904 to 16 March 1917

Swatau



Postmark used from 17 May 1904 to 16 March 1917

Sinanfu and Swatow were the last two German post offices opened in China. Each used only a single postmark.

CHINA

Shanghai-Tientsin Seepost

Postmark used
from 11 May
1901 to
July 1914



Yangtse-Linie Seepost

Herrn F. A. Landgraf
Schillerplatz 3-4

errück
i. Sa.



Postmark used from
30 November 1903 to
3 November 1911

The Germans operated two seepost services in Chinese waters, using appropriate postal markings on the mail.

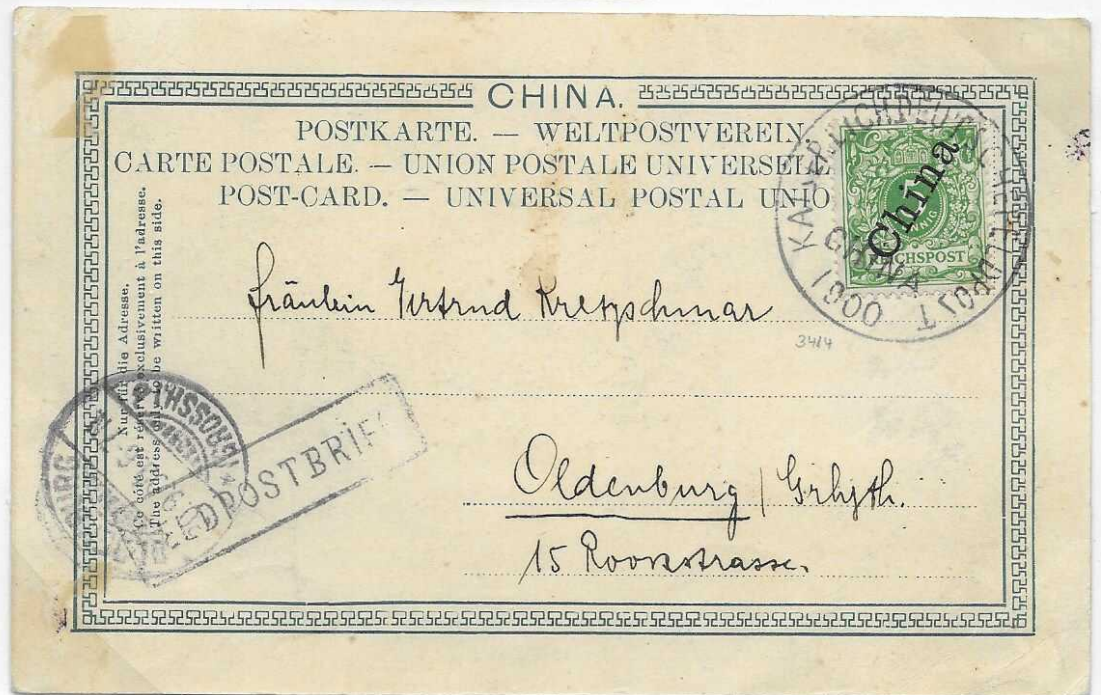
CHINA -- BOXER UPRISING

In June 1900 members of an ultranationalist movement known as the Boxers attacked foreign nationals and Chinese Christians in North China. In response, a multinational military relief operation was organized by the Great Powers, including Germany. Once sufficient Allied forces arrived, their superior firepower quickly routed the Boxers and lifted the siege of Peking, with pacification of the outlying areas following shortly thereafter.



Feldpost Forerunners

"Feldpostbrief" side marking used from June to August 1900 in Tientsin

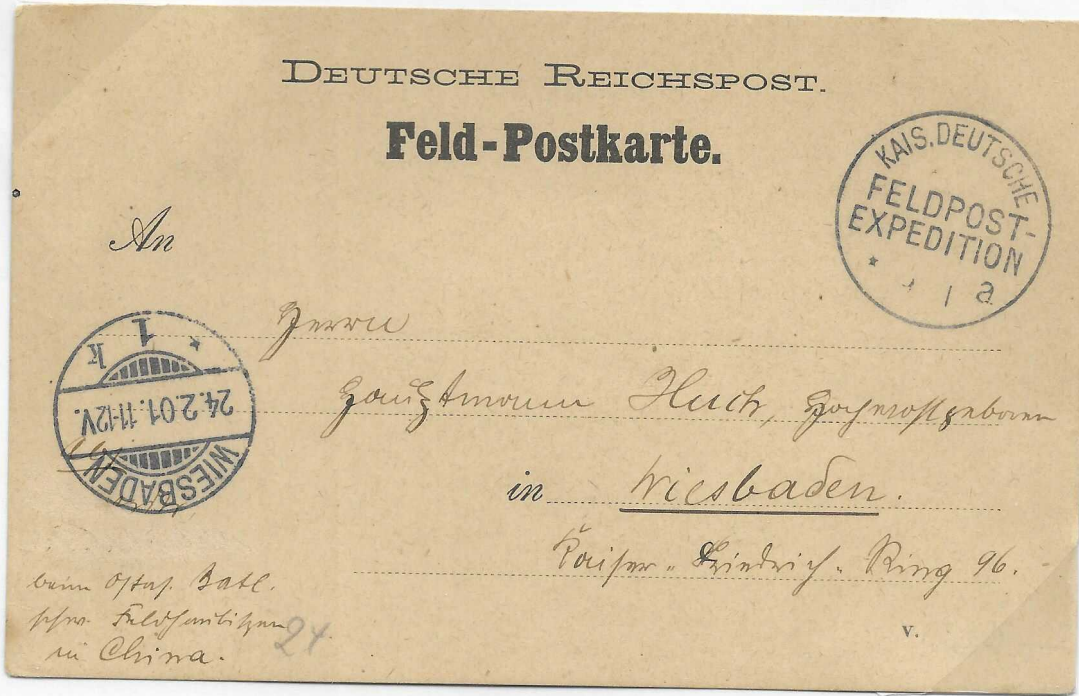


Tongku forerunner cancel used from 9 August to 2 September 1900

Prior to 1 September 1900, when the fieldpost service of the East Asia Expeditionary Corps was established at Tientsin, military mail was processed by the civil post office in Tientsin with a side marking of "Feldpostbrief" being applied to denote postage-free status. In addition, a "forerunner" fieldpost cancel carved out of wood was used at Tongku until the regular FPO opened in early September 1900.

CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Kais. Deutsche Feldpost-Expedition



Marking used from
1 September to
18 October 1900

K. D. Feldpostexped.
des Ostasiatischen
Expeditionscorps



Marking used from
18 October 1900
to 31 August 1901

The postal staff of the East Asia Expeditionary Corps set up operations at Tientsin on 1 September 1900. Two different postmarks were used at the main military post office; the first served relatively briefly and is scarce.

CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Feld-poststation No. 2

Feldpostbrief!



An

dem Königlich Preussischen General der Infanterie,
Kommandierenden General der X. Armeebrigade,
Ritter des höchsten Ordens
Herrn von Stünzner
Secellanz

Herrn Graf Waldersee,
General der Feldarmee

Marking used from
11 September 1900
to 31 August 1901



Feld-poststation No. 3

Marking used from
2 September 1900 to
end of April 1901

DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST.

Feld-Postkarte.



An
Herrn

Herrn Fischer

in
Heidelberg

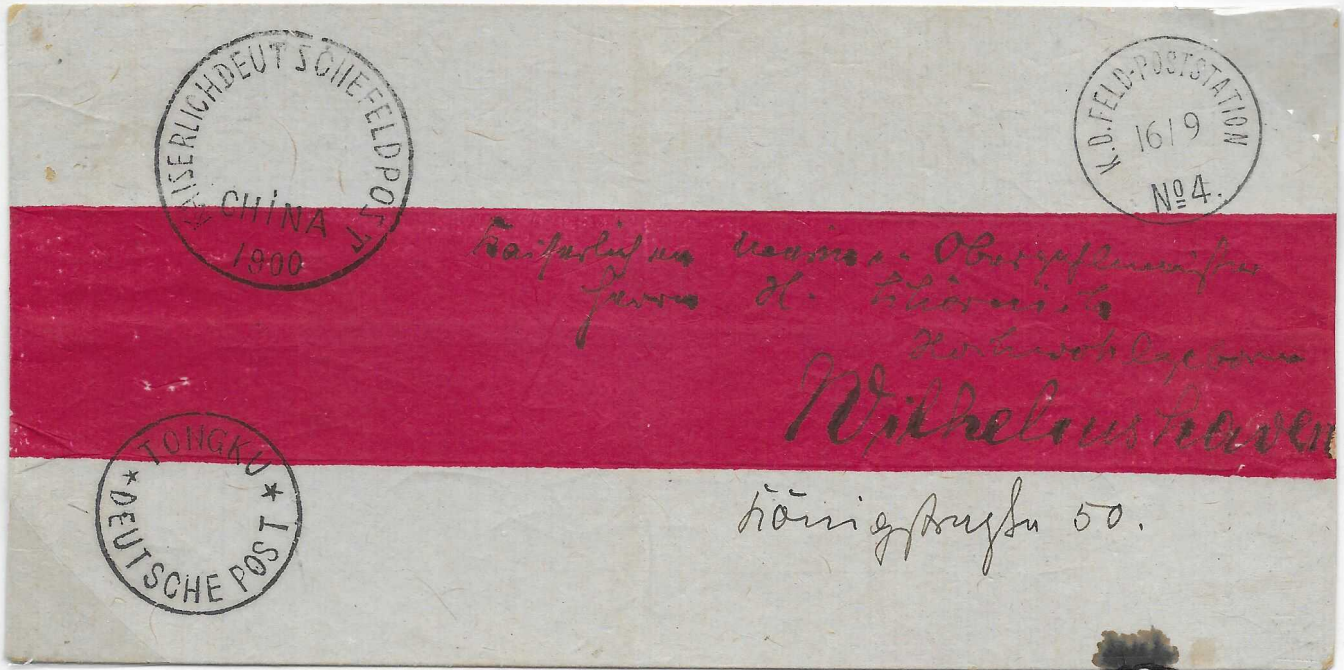
Bismarckstr. 29



Numbered fieldpost stations were opened beginning on 2 September 1900. FPS No. 1 was located at Kaumi in the Kiautschou protectorate and is shown under that colony. FPS No. 2 operated in Peking. (The cover shown above was sent by Field Marshall Count von Waldersee, the commander-in-chief of all Allied forces in China, with his seal on the reverse.) FPS No. 3 was located at Yangtsun.

CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Feld-poststation No. 4



Marking used from 2 September 1900 to 31 August 1901

Feld-poststation No. 5

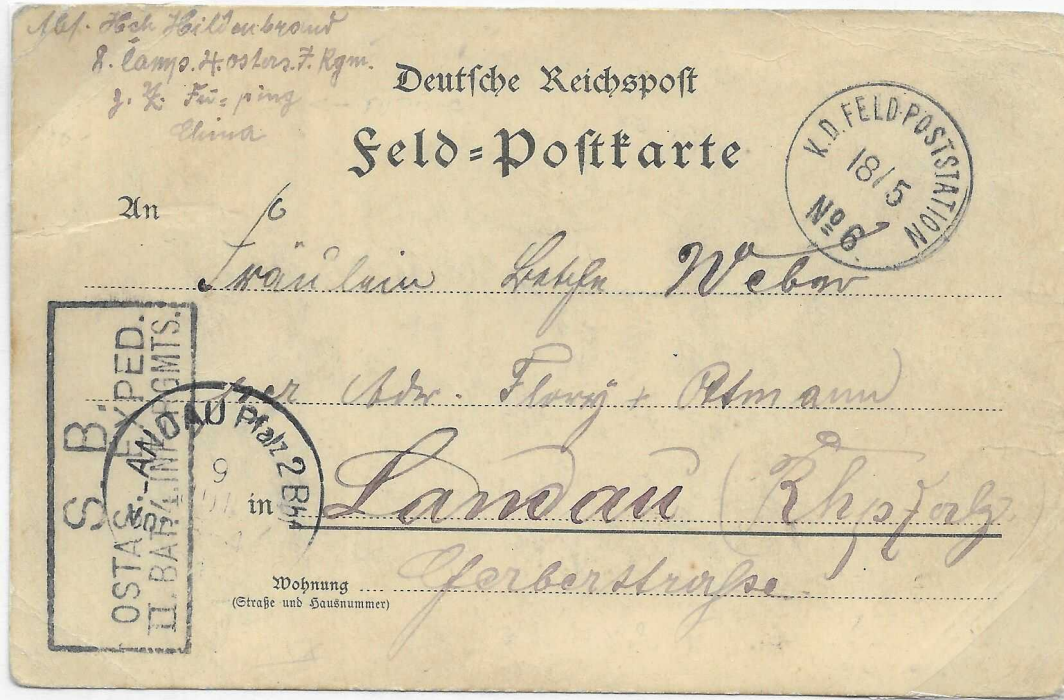


Marking used from
3 September to
7 November 1900

FPS No. 4 operated in Tongku, while FPS No. 5 was located at Tientsin. The latter postmark was less frequently used because of the presence of the Base Post Office in Tientsin. Registered mail is particularly scarce.

CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Feld-poststation No. 6



Marking used from
18 April to
25 July 1901

Feld-poststation No. 7

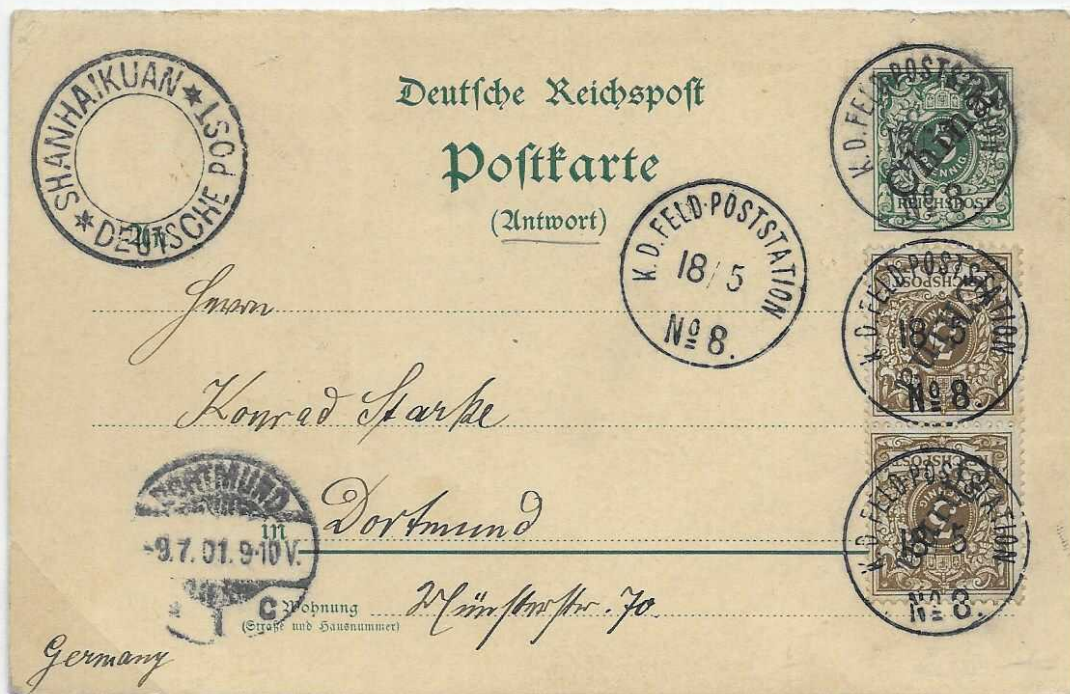


Marking used from
2 November 1900
to 25 July 1901

FPS No. 6 is the scarcest of the German FPS markings, being in use for only 10 weeks. When the card shown was posted, it was located at Fuping. FPS No. 7 operated at Paotingfu; this office also had a side mark as shown

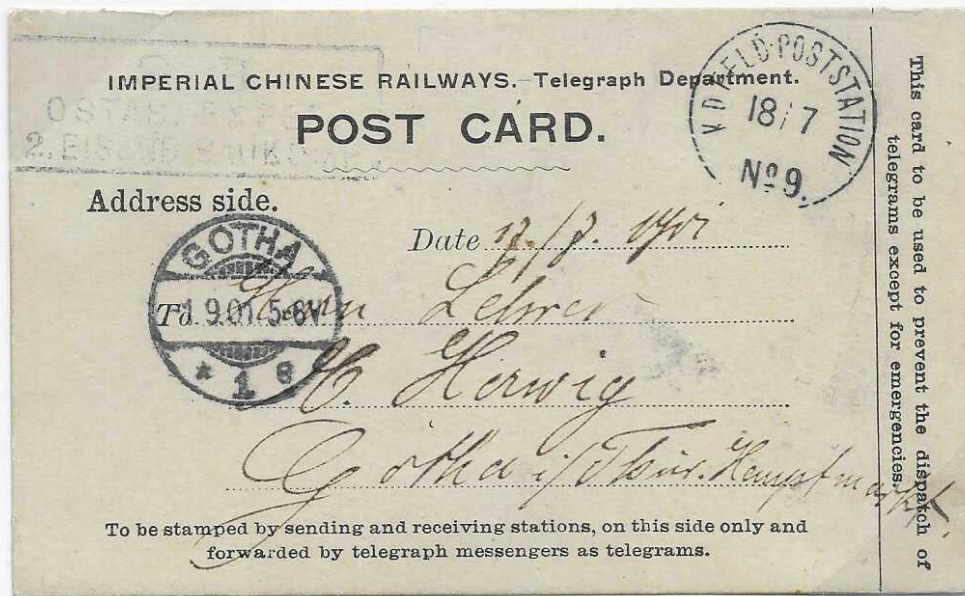
CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Feld-poststation No. 8



Marking used from
26 November 1900
to 31 August 1901

Feld-poststation No. 9



Marking used from
22 May to 31
August 1901

FPS No. 8 operated at Shanhaikuan. FPS No. 9 was located at Peithaho; it was in operation for only three months and is the second scarcest of the FPS markings.

CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Feld-poststation No. 10



Marking used from
21 May to 31
August 1901

Peking Kaiserpalast

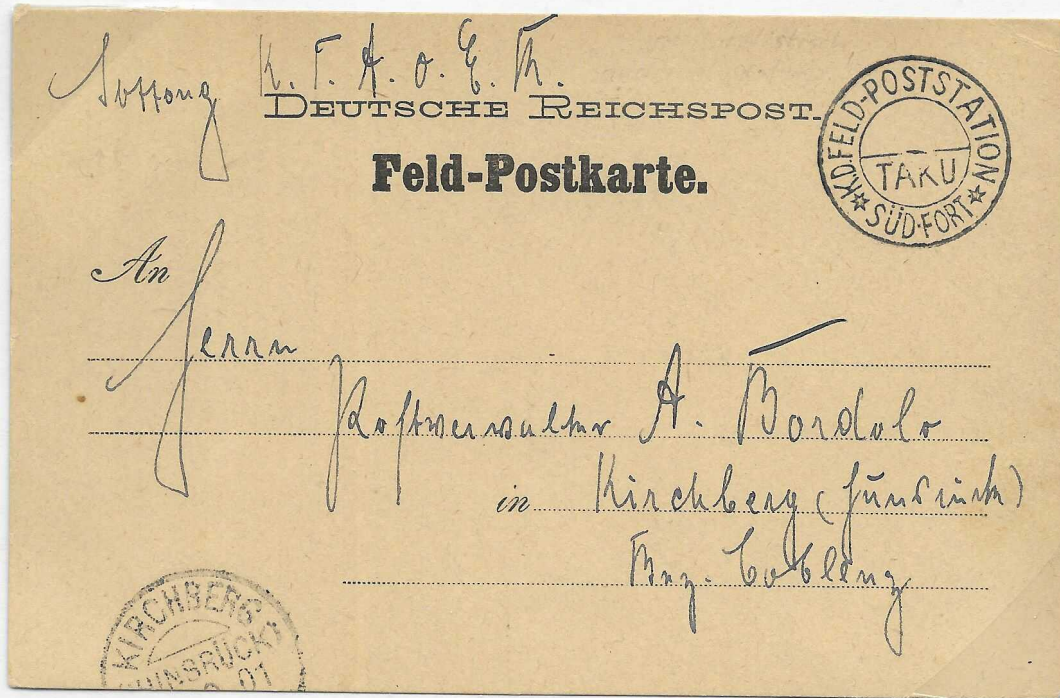


Side marking used
in 1900-1901

FPS No. 10 operated at Kaiping. An unnumbered fieldpost office was set up in the Imperial Palace in Peking. Its side mark was used to denote the origin of the mail, but a normal postmark was also applied at FPS No. 2.

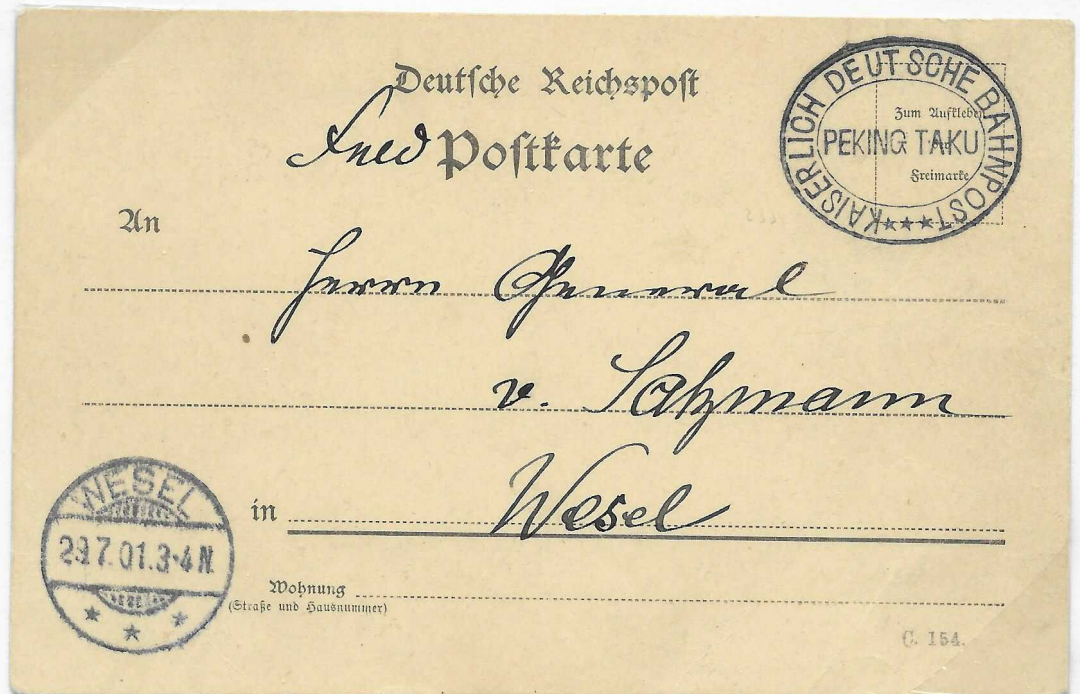
CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Feld-poststation Taku/Südfort



Marking used from
9 November 1900
to 1 January 1901

Kaiserlich Deutsche Bahnpost
Peking Taku



Marking used from
19 October 1900 to
25 March 1901

An unnumbered fieldpost office was set up in the South Fort at Taku, which used the unusual postmark shown above. Only one TPO marking is found on military mail; it was used on the railway line from Peking to Taku, which had to be largely reconstructed due to destruction by the Boxers.

CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Field Telegrams

Feldtelegramm

(Einschreiben!)

An

~~S. M. Schiff~~ *H. Pflughöft*

Ostasiat. *Feldart.* Regt.

Estadron

Bataillon

II. abt.

4 Batterie

Kompagnie

Kolonne



Kaiserlich Deutsche
Feldpostexpedition
Eingeschrieben.
№ 606 **R**

gg Paris

Empfänger: Serie *G* Telegraphen-Nr.: *1678*

Inhalt: *Fröhliche Weihnachtsgrüsse. Göttinger
Luebecker, Wilhelm, Friedrichshaller,
Bruehaefener, Lockemann, Schlenz,
Kollenstiller, Weickhards, Wehmeyers*

Berlin abgegangen am *24/12*

Es wird ersucht, das obige Telegramm dem Empfänger zuzustellen oder, falls dieser sich
aufhalten sollte, die Karte mit entsprechendem Vermerk weiterzusenden.

Baar bezahlt: *3* M.

Marken umseitig.

Feldtelegramm.

Glyker

Serie	Telegraphen-Nummer	Nummer der Nachricht
<i>L</i>	<i>0302</i>	<i>46</i>

Absender: *Tjick*

Recht deutlich schreiben!

*Königl. Leuzeroff.
Personnel.*



Incoming field telegrams were required to be registered. No postage was applied in China, as all fees had been paid by the sender. Outgoing telegrams were required to be prepaid. The above receipt was issued to an enlisted man, as indicated by the 3 mark rate, as officers were charged 6 marks for the same service.

CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Money Order Receipt

Abchnitt
Post-Aufgabestempel

NO. FELD-POSTSTATION
13.12
No. 2

Eingezahlt von
(Name, Truppenteil und Charge
des Abfenders muß genau ange-
geben werden)

Herrn v. Walderssee
Offizier Walderssee

800 Mark Pf.

am 13.12.1900

Mitteilungen umseitig

The German fieldpost offices were authorized and equipped to issue money orders. Above example was issued to the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in North China, Field Marshal Count Walderssee, who sent a payment of 800 marks on 13 December 1900. A most unusual usage.

CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Deutsches Lager/Shanghai



Side marking
used in 1902

Postdienstst. Langfang

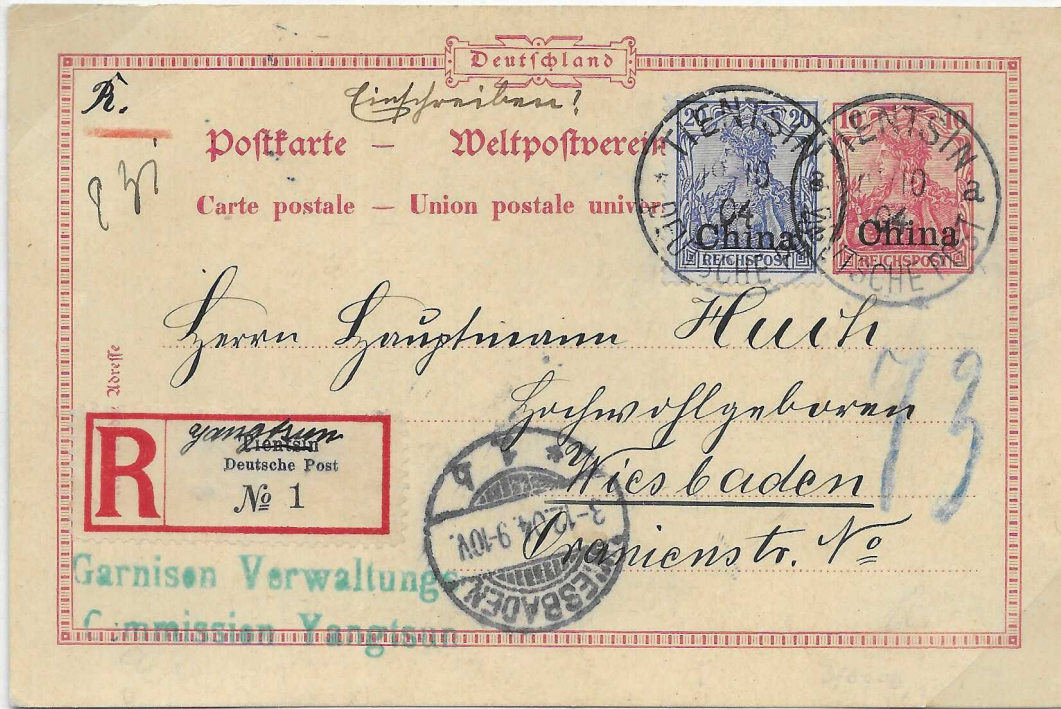


Side marking used
from July 1901
to 1906

During the occupation period, some of the military units had postal collection agencies. In turn, some of these had office markings which were applied to mail. Two such examples are shown above.

CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Garrison Verwaltungs
Commission Yangtsun



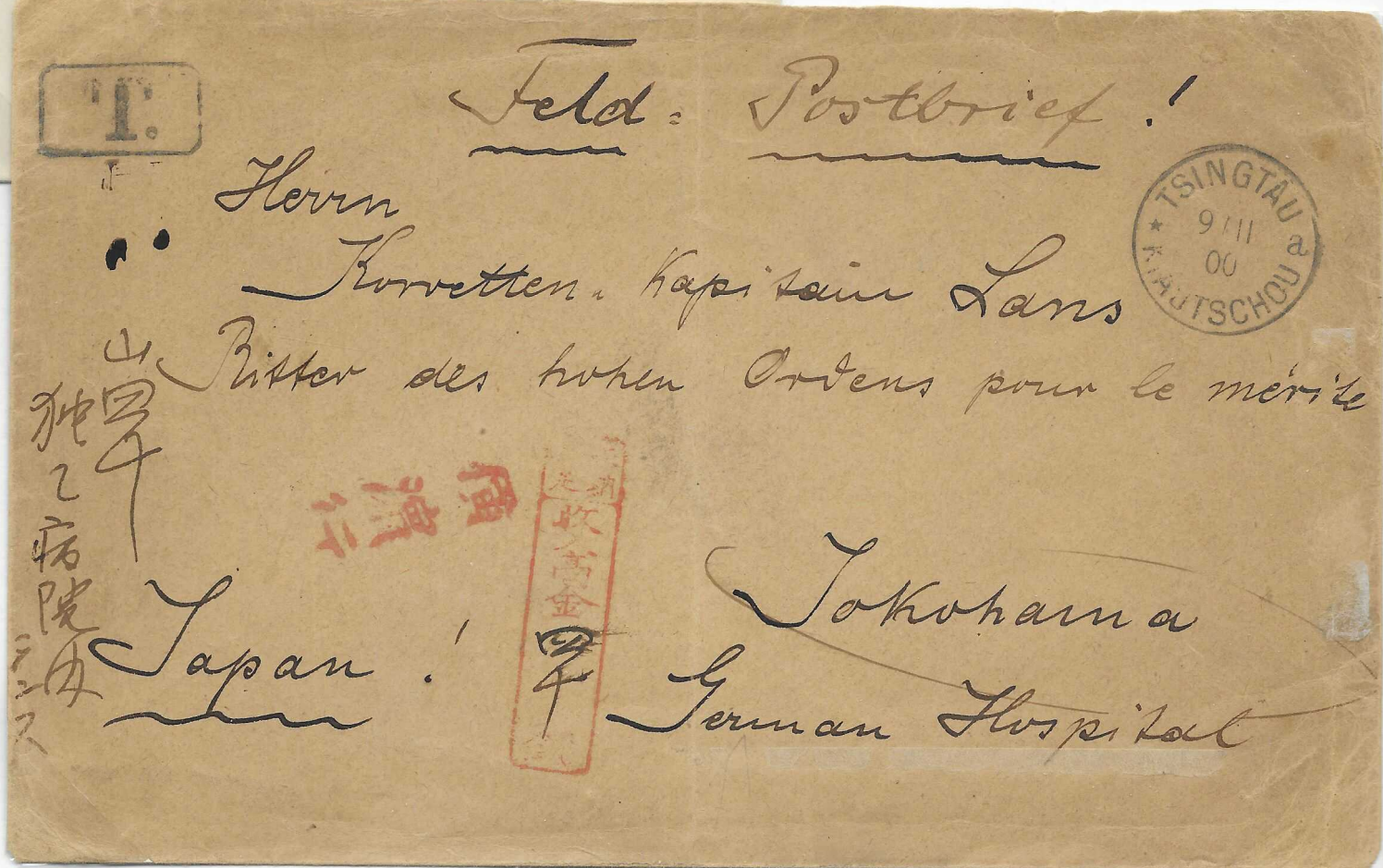
Deutsche Abteilung
der Internat. Polizei



The German fieldpost system in North China was discontinued on 31 August 1901, and the East Asia Expeditionary Corps troops largely withdrawn between June and September of that year. The remaining forces, reconstituted as the East Asia Occupation Brigade, remained in North China until 30 June 1906. Above examples show mail from the occupation period with unit markings of the "Yangtsun Garrison Administrative Commission" and the "German Detachment of the International Police."

CHINA
Boxer Uprising

Naval Hospital -- Yokohama



In 1878 the German Navy established a hospital in Yokohama, Japan for treating its sailors and merchant seamen. This hospital was provided with its own datestamp in 1897. Better equipped than the field hospitals in China, the Yokohama hospital received the more seriously wounded patients during the Boxer Uprising.

The free frank accompanied patients from China to Japan, but it applied only to mail to and from Germany and its colonies. It was not recognized by the Japanese post office, as in the case of the inbound cover to the hospital, which assessed postage due.