

RECEIVED
00T 12 8
MAIL OPENING DEPT
EXPORT UNIT

REGISTERED

R
No. 969

YOKOHAMA
24.9.25
JAPAN

TAINAN
18.9.25
TAIWAN
JAPAN

From: Dr. D. SMITH
E. P. M. HOSPITAL
TAINAN,
FORMOSA.

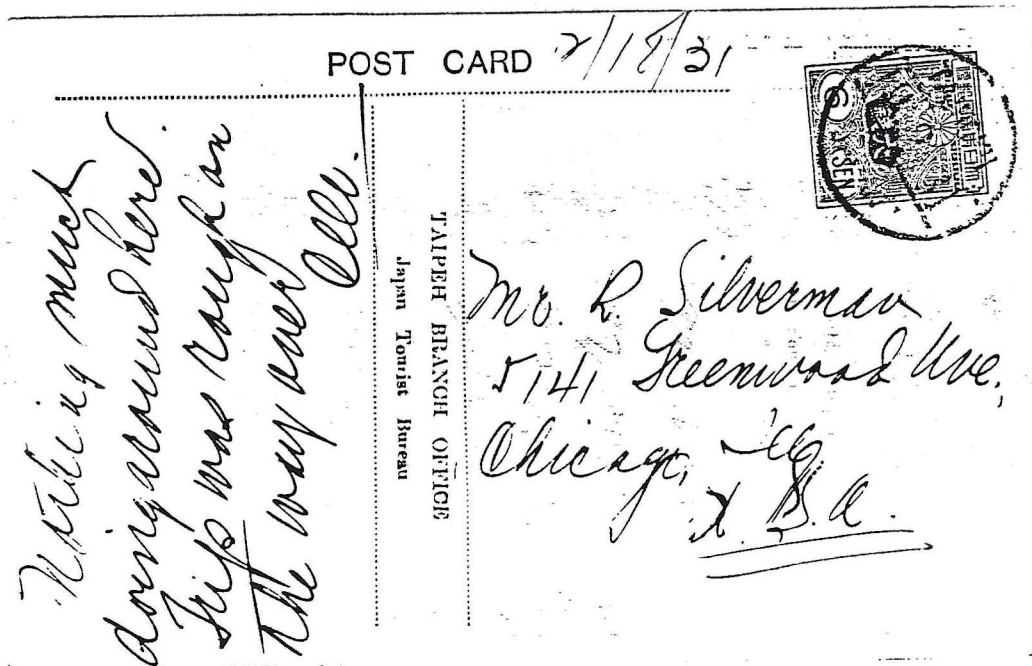
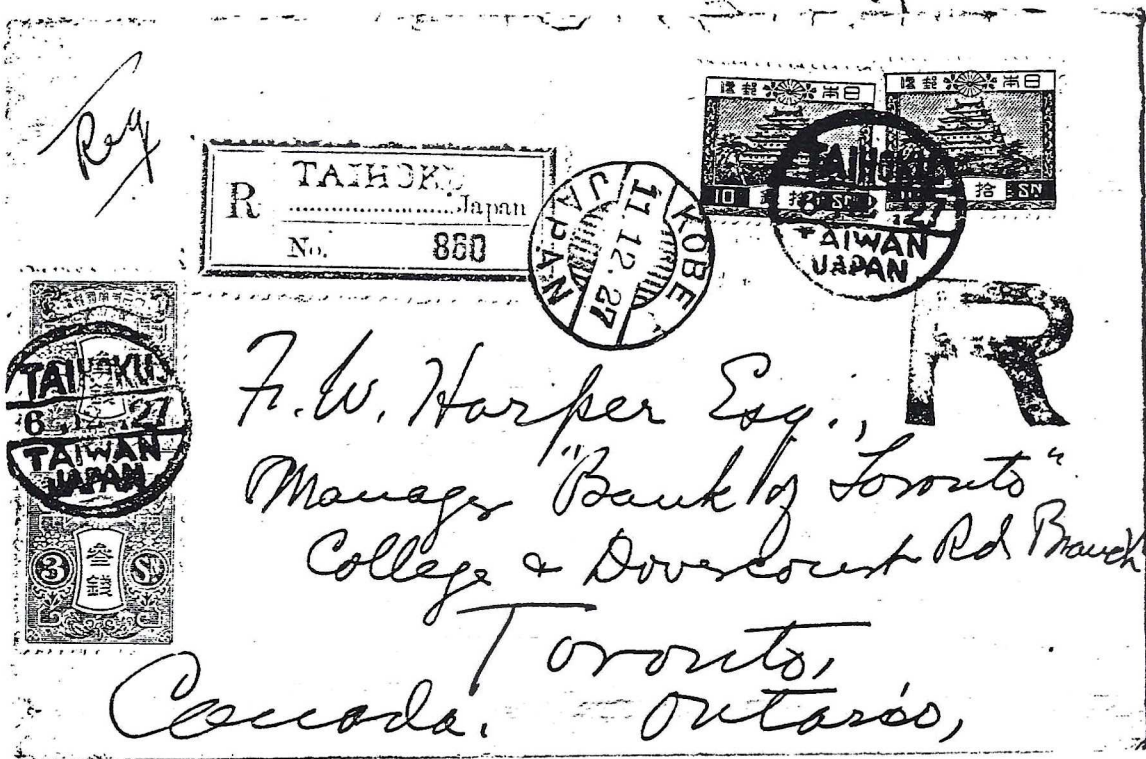
To the Manager, Export Department
Gen. Montgomery Ward, Chicago
U. S. A.

Registered

International registered mail from Taiwan postmarked in English and forwarded via Yokohama. The use of a Japanese 50 sen definitive indicates a quadruple weight UPU letter rate plus registry fee of 10 sen. Such franking not seen previously by exhibitor.

SINO-JAPANESE AFTERMATH
Taiwan

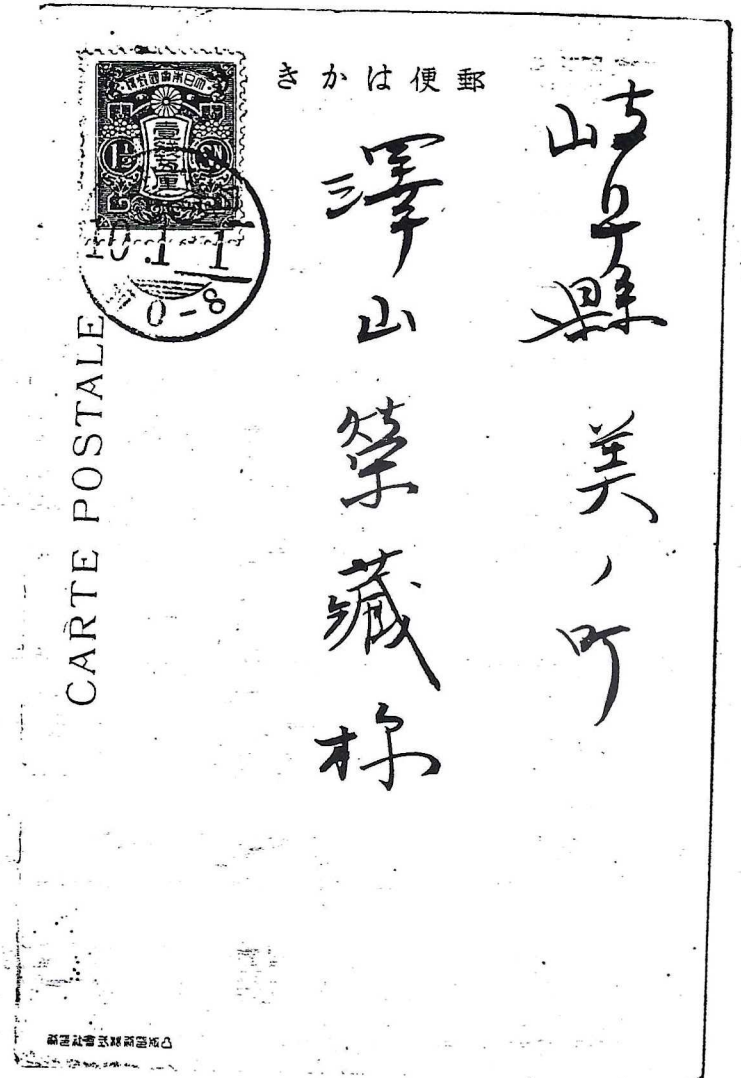
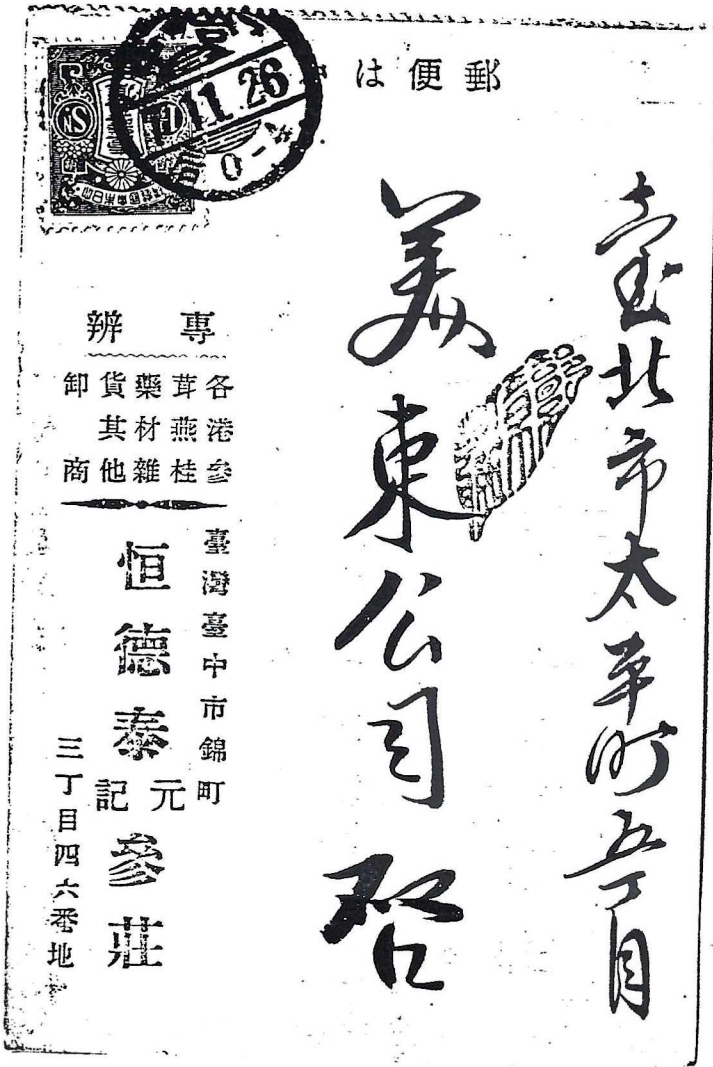
Taihoku
6 December 1927
19 February 1931



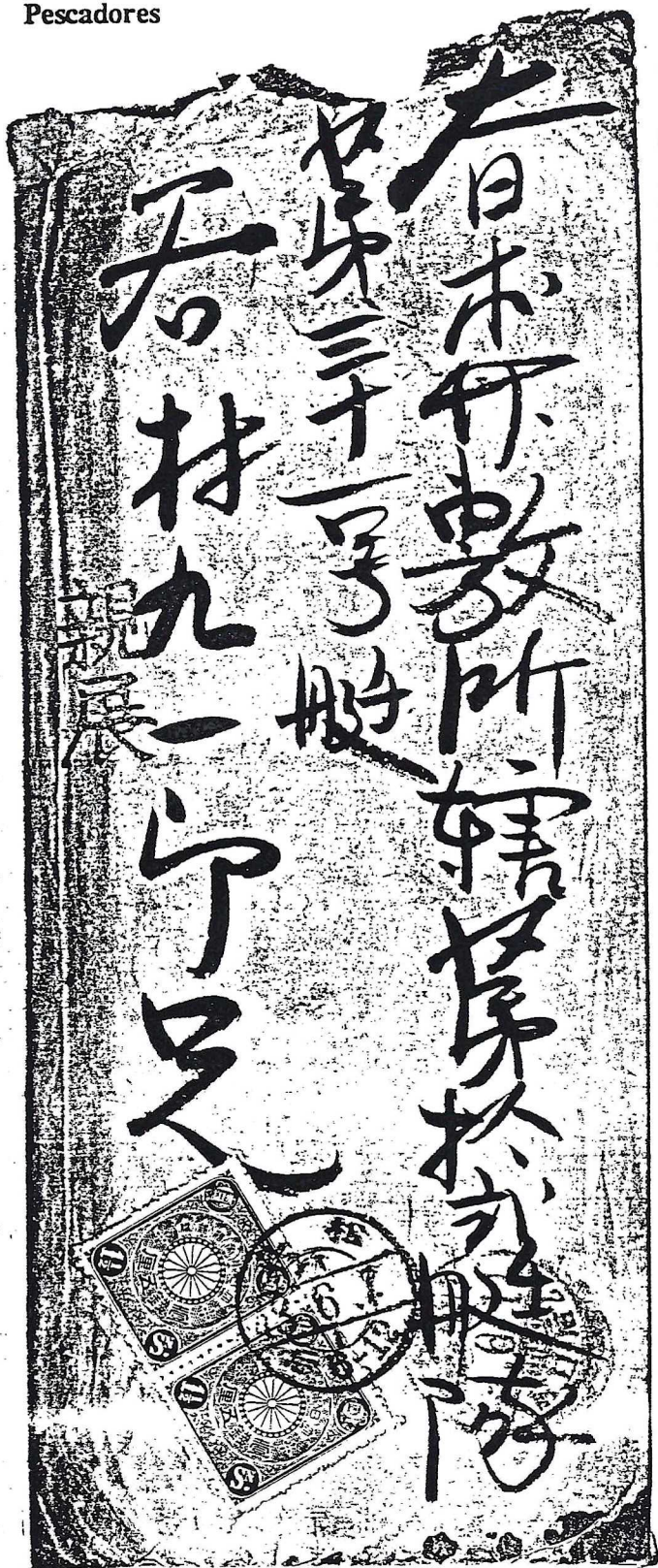
Mail addressed to foreign destinations was cancelled with a different type of postmark, with the wording in English instead of Japanese and the year in Western style instead of the reign date. In addition, the traditional name of the island was used instead of the Japanese version of Formosa. Registered mail is unusual.

Taichu
26 November 1932

Chung Li
1 January 1935



Post cards showing typical cancels used on internal mail during the Showa reign. Above examples used during the 7th and 10th years of Emperor Hirohito.



Mr. [unclear] ~~POSTAL~~ POSTALE.
Ookata
Ninamimachi
Bakiyu
Boko Island
Dear Miss: -
It is my love
on the [unclear]
Please send
your [unclear]

Miss Maria L. Wright
176 Soruren ave
Toronto,
Canada

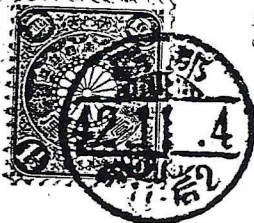

Postmarks: KEELUNG TAIWAN JUL 21 1911, KOBAYAMA JAPAN JUL 26 1911, CANADA



Commercial mail from the Pescadores is very elusive. Picture post card mailed from the Pescadores to Toronto. Transit marks of Keelung, Taiwan of 21 July and Kobe, Japan of 26 July 1911. Cover from *IJNS Suma* at Boko to Navy Torpedo School at Yokosuka -- receiving mark of 11 June 1914.

Naha
8 November 1909
19 April 1913

The Ryukyu Islands, which lie between Taiwan and Kyushu, were nominally tributary to the Chinese Empire but governed autonomously. In 1879 the Japanese overthrew the local prince and declared that they were part of the empire as Okinawa Prefecture. China refused to recognize the annexation, but after Formosa was taken over by Japan in 1895, the situation in the Ryukyus ceased to be disputed, and Japan remained in full control until the American invasion of Okinawa in the spring of 1945.

Union Postage
CARTON

鹿兒島郵便局
會計課
牧野愛太郎殿

郵票
目録
新
告

4
11.8
8-5

拜啓愈々佳之候
奉寄賀状
球湯丸便
了之當局、到
當局、唐局、
ハ往航八重山
滞泊の結果一
本朝寄港、入
課長其他各
此傳發上候
右不取取寸致而已早

FROM EARL R. BULL
NAHA, OKINAWA
PREFECTURE, JAPAN

四月廿五日

May, 1913

Mrs. H. H. Tilton
Martinsburg
Knox Co.
Ohio

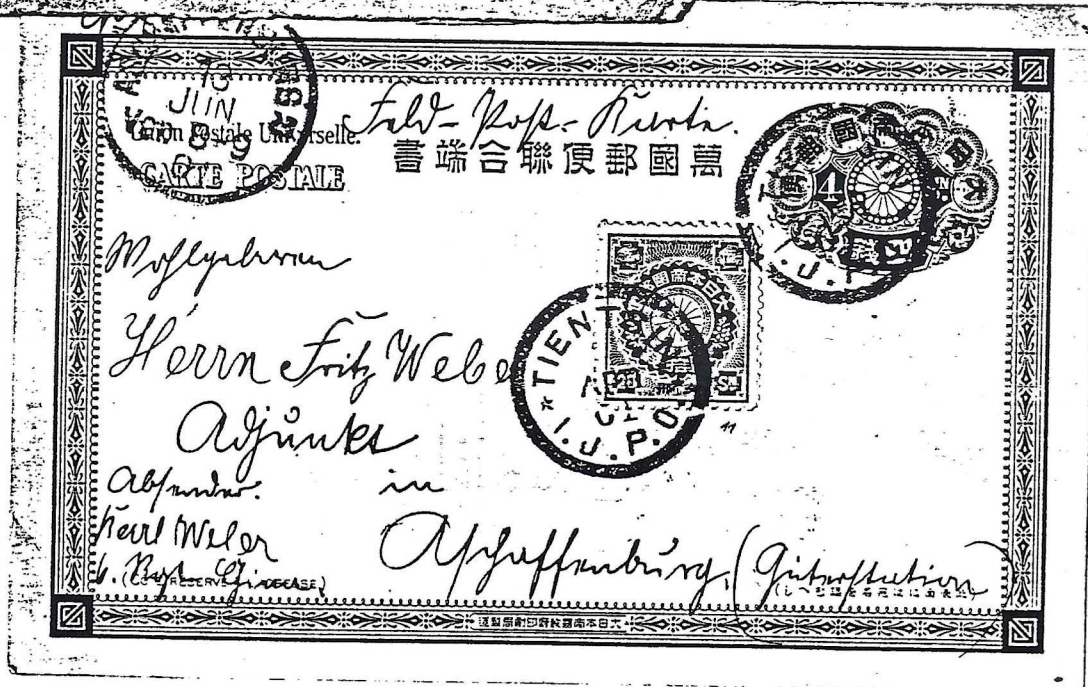
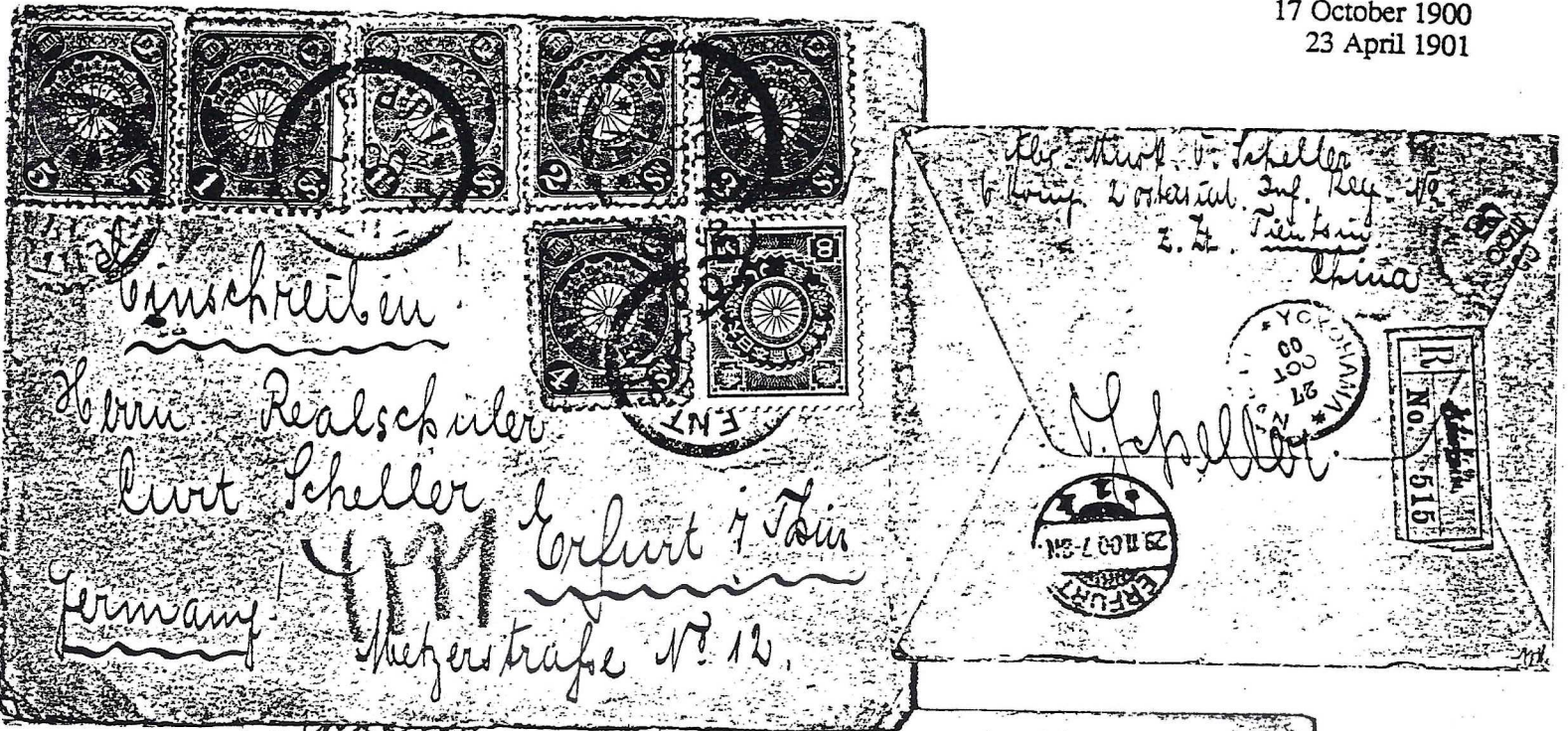
米國行

H.S.A.

BOXER UPRISING

China

Tientsin
17 October 1900
23 April 1901

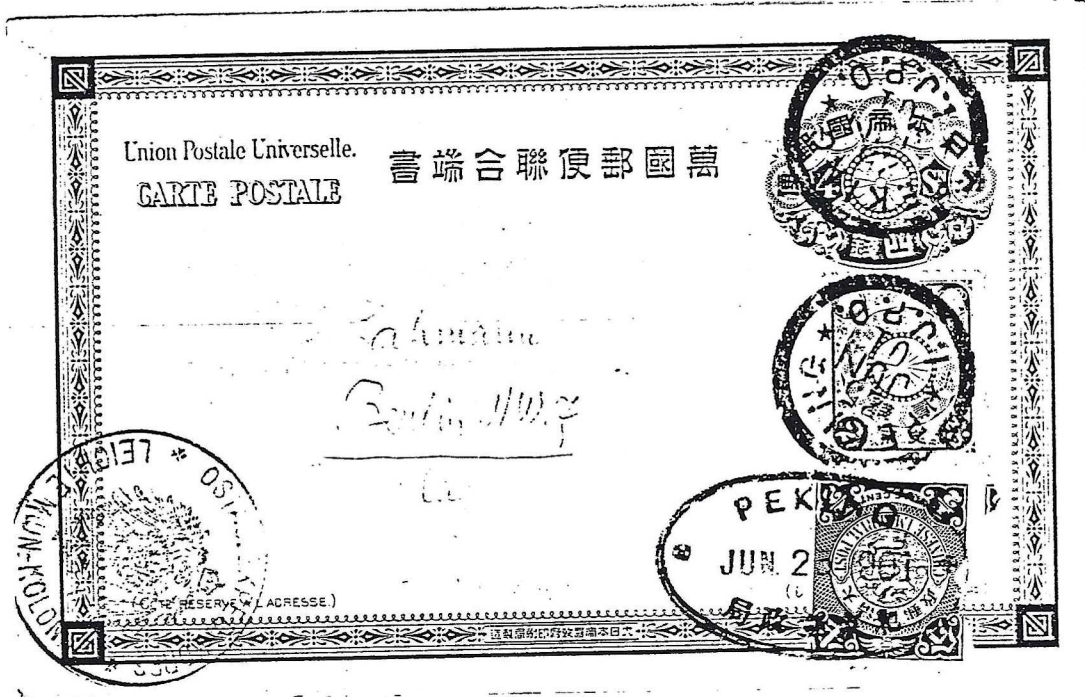
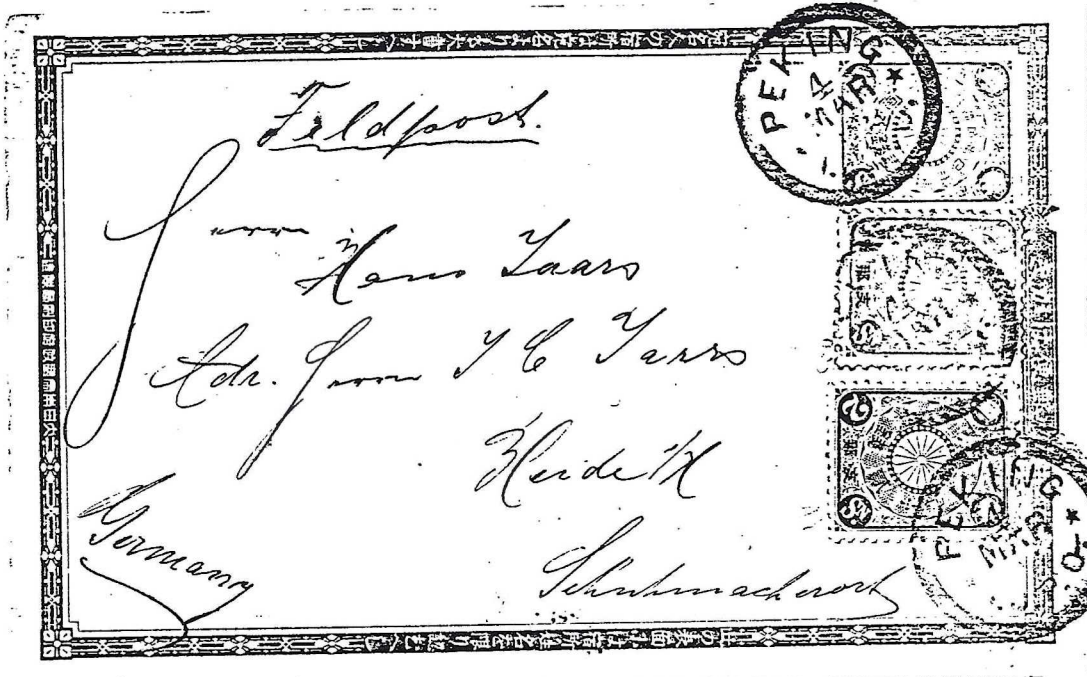


In June 1900 an anti-foreign uprising broke out in North China resulting in the murder of the Japanese Chancellor at Peking, the siege of the legations and an attack on the foreign settlements at Tientsin. In response, eight of the major powers mounted a multinational intervention force which captured the Taku forts, secured Tientsin and relieved Peking all within about two months. After the suppression of the Boxers, most of the troops returned to their home countries, with small being garrisons left in the major towns and along the railway lines.

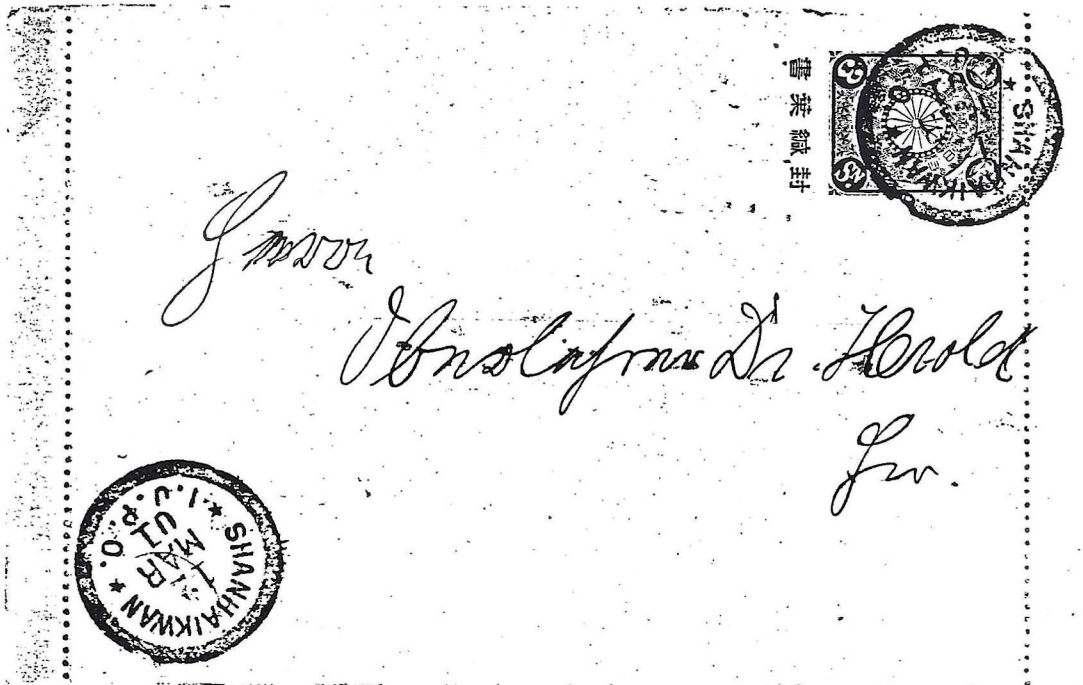
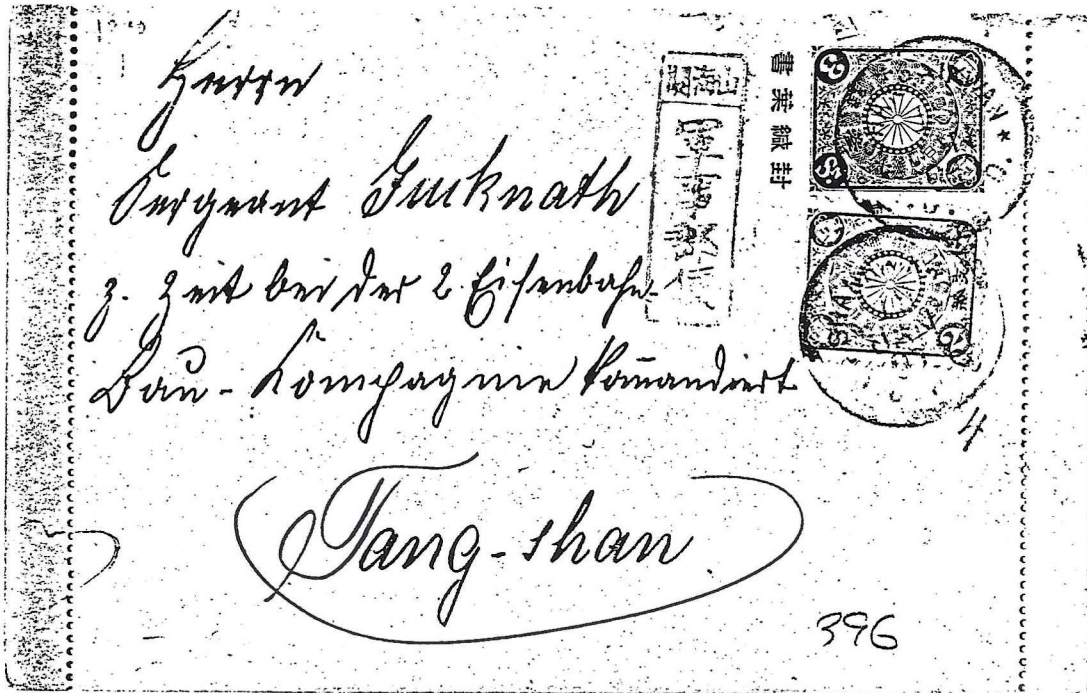
Registered mail is especially elusive from this period. (Above cover sent from the I.J.P.O. Tientsin has a missing 8 sen stamp replaced to fill out the required postage of 10 sen foreign letter rate plus 10 sen registration.)

BOXER UPRISING
China

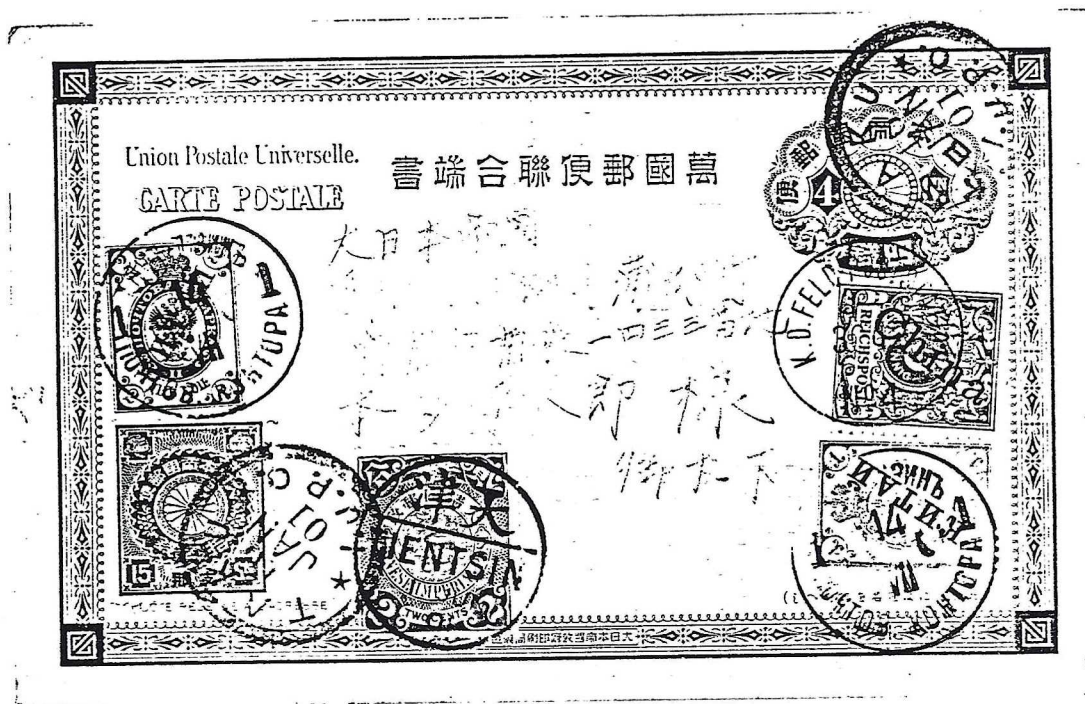
Peking
4 March 1901
25 June 1901



Operated as a sub-office of the I.J.P.O. Tientsin from 27 August 1900 through 19 March 1901 and as an independent office thereafter until being closed on 31 December 1922.



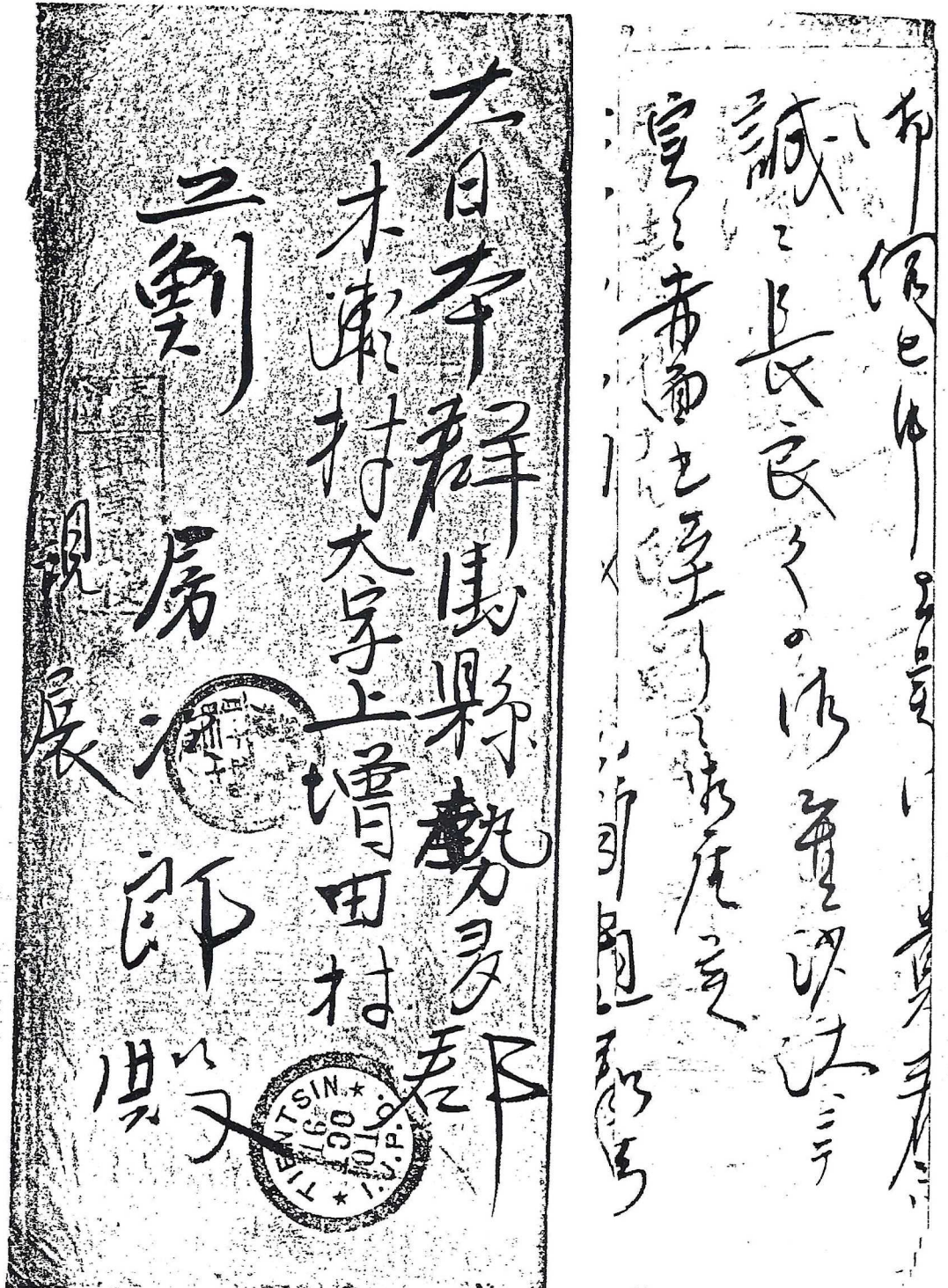
Operated as a sub-office of the Tientsin from 21 December 1900 until 1909 and as an independent office thereafter until being closed on 31 December 1922.



Operated as a sub-office of the Tientsin from 5 January 1900 through 11 January 1901. Taku is the most elusive of the Japanese postmarks of this period. Although this card was created as a souvenir, it represents the only example of the Taku marking on card or cover known to the exhibitor.

Japanese troops in China during the Boxer period were allowed free franking on regular mail to the home islands. It is generally docketed "Gunji Yubin" (Military Mail).

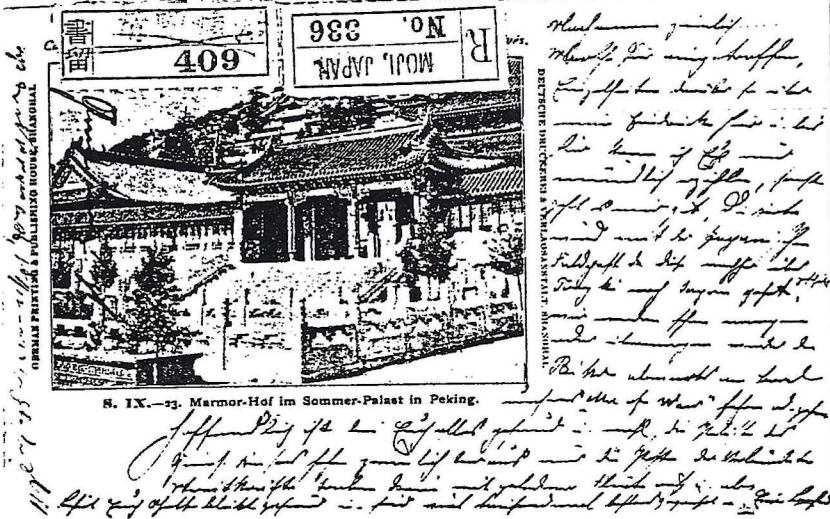
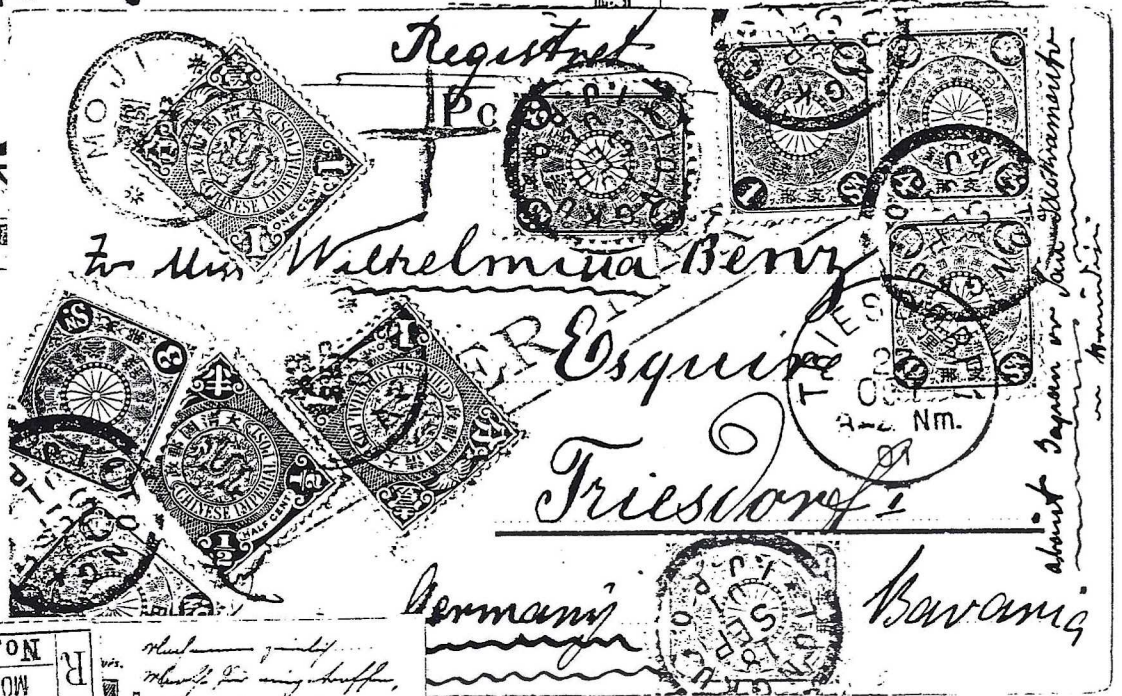
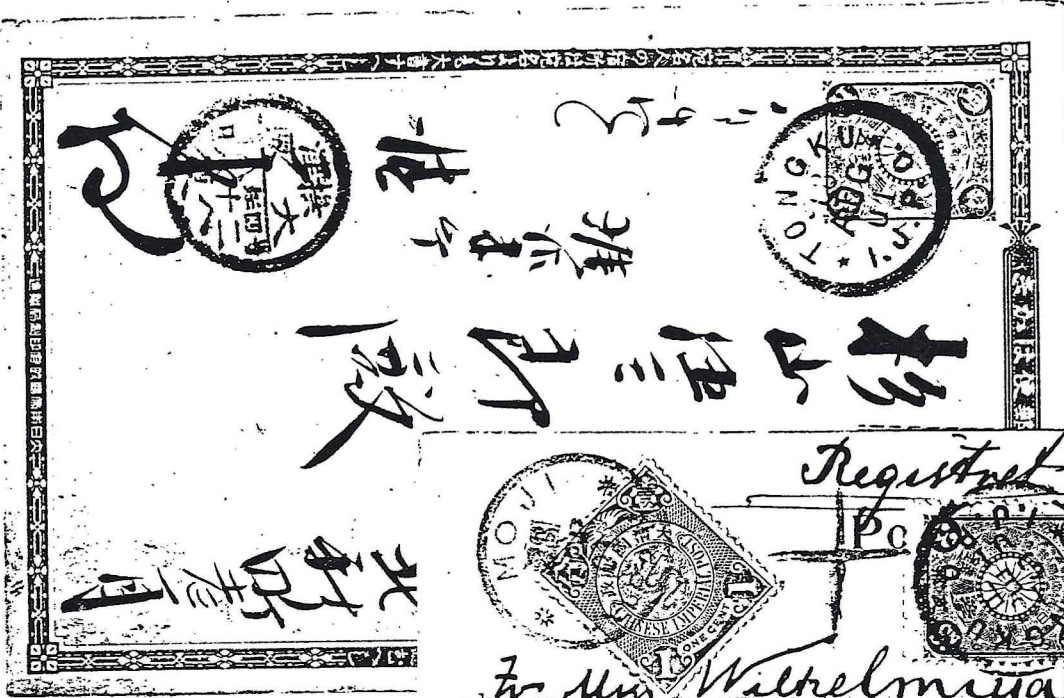
Sender reports that he joined the "Chinese Occupation Army" on 5 June, arrived at Taku on the 19th, and is an engineer now engaged in road construction. He traveled from Taku to Tongku by ship and from Tongku to Tientsin by train.



The Imperial Post Office at Tientsin had been opened in 1895 and was the only Japanese office operating in North China at the time of the Boxer Uprising. Rather than establishing a separate field post system, the Japanese expanded their civil postal system to various locations, treating them as sub-offices of Tientsin.

BOXER UPRISING
China

Tongku
18 August 1901
19 September 1901



Tongku operated as a sub-office of Tientsin from 3 July 1900 to 12 January 1901, when it was designated as an independent office. Registered mail from the Japanese post offices in China during the Boxer period is quite scarce. Tongku I.J.P.O. registry label on back is supplemented by English-language label for international mail.

BOXER UPRISING
China

Tungchow
19 December 1900

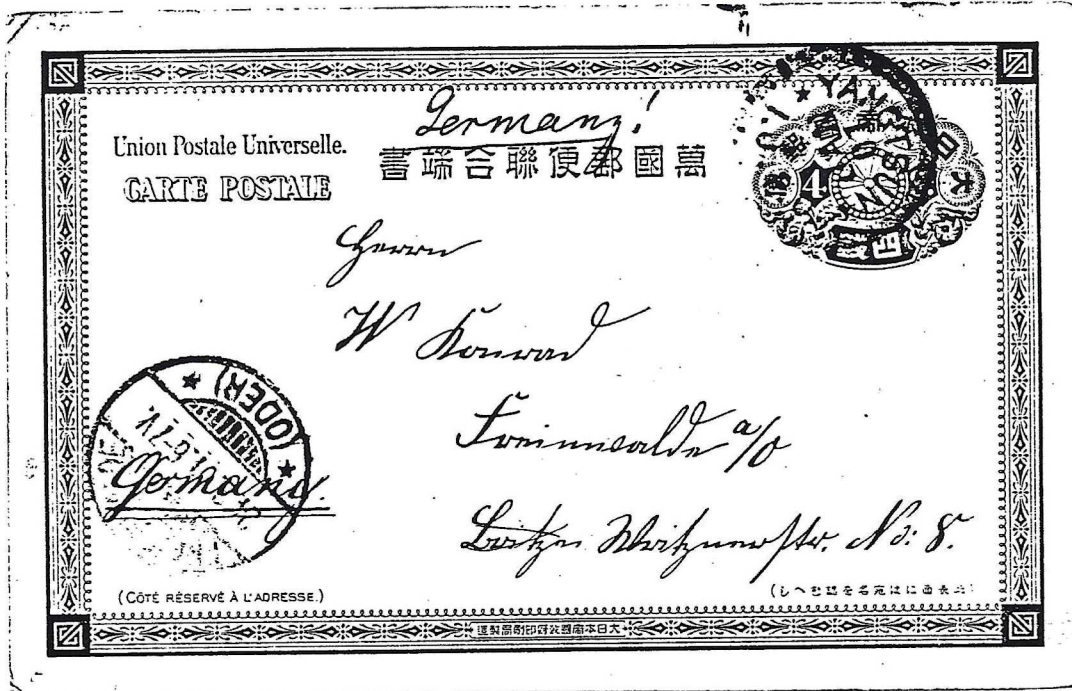


The Japanese post offices in China were available for use by all members of the China Expeditionary Corps. European troops, and in particular the Germans, found that mail service back to their home countries was often more efficient going via Japan and across the Pacific and the United States. Thus, many of the covers normally available in the West that originated in the Japanese offices were not sent by Japanese soldiers but by Allies.

Tungchow operated as a sub-office of Tientsin and/or Peking (authorities are in dispute on this point as well as the dates of operation: 15 or 22 September 1900 through 30 June or 7 September 1901).

BOXER UPRISING
China

Yangtsun
14 January 1901
2 April 1901

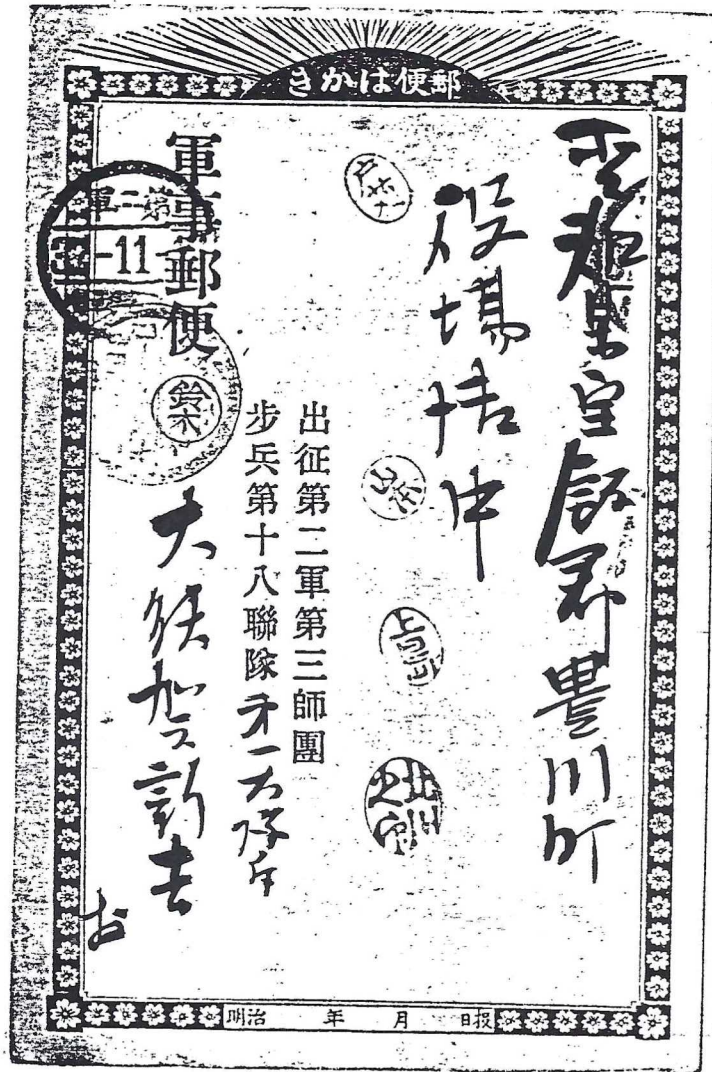


Operated as a sub-office of Tientsin from 10 September 1900 through 17 July 1901.

RUSSO - JAPANESE WAR

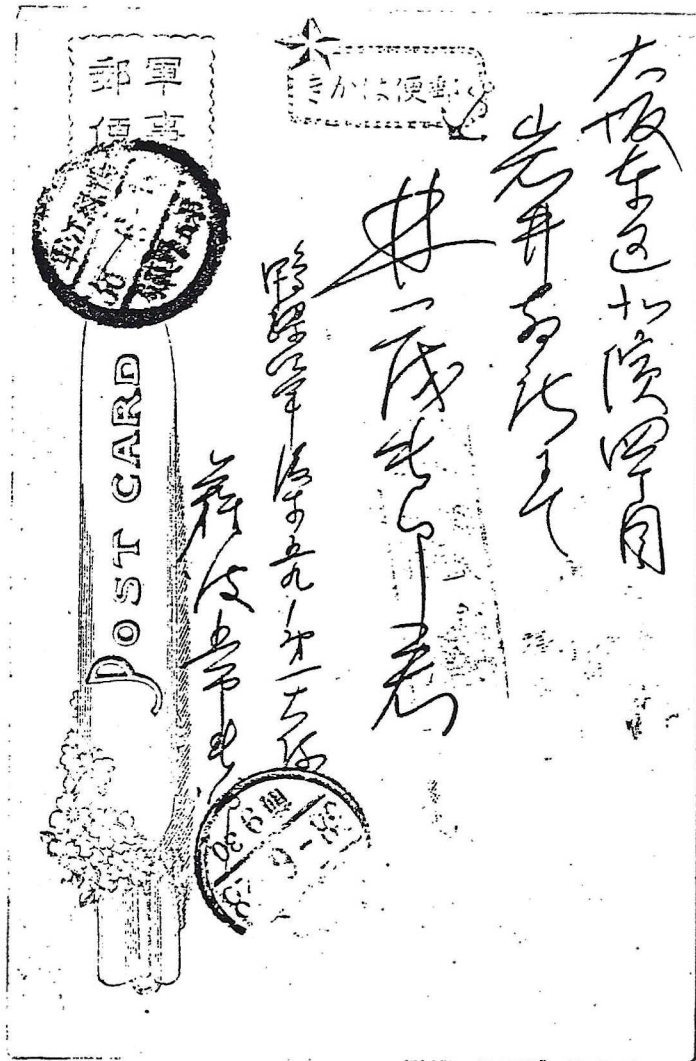
Manchuria

2nd Army FPO
November 1904



Japan regarded Russian occupation of large parts of Manchuria after the Boxer Uprising and increasing Russian influence in Korea as direct threats to its empire. After negotiations to reverse the Russian expansion broke down, Japanese warships attacked the Russian fleet at Port Arthur on 8 February 1904, and war was formally declared two days later. Aided by shorter supply lines and superior generalship, the Japanese Army quickly captured Dairen and Lyaoyang, while its siege of Port Arthur came to a successful end on 2 January 1905. By March, Mukden fell after a particularly bloody series of battles, which exhausted the forces on both sides.

At sea, the Russian Far Eastern fleet had been blockaded and destroyed at Port Arthur, and Admiral Togo won a brilliant victory over the Russian Baltic fleet, which had steamed all the way from Europe, at the battle of Tsushima on 28 May 1905. Peace talks began in August under American auspices, and on 5 September the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed in which Russia agreed to Japanese hegemony in Korea and the Lyaotung Peninsula as well as ceding the southern half of Sakhalin Island.



The initial objective of the Japanese army was to occupy Korea, thus thwarting the Russian ambition to turn that country into another Manchuria. The initial landing was made at Chemulpo (Inchon), and the army moved north to the Yalu, where in May 1904 the first major defeat of the war was inflicted on the Russian forces.

The field post card was sent by a soldier to Osaka. Cover sent by a member of the garrison troops in North Korea after the end of the fighting; endorsed from the Mozan Garrison, 49th Infantry Regiment.