

Liberated Area Issues Of Anhui Province

Central Anhui anti-Japanese base was the first liberated area to issue stamps even began printing since 1945. After North Anhui was liberated, and as the large city of Hefei was peacefully liberated, there were favourable conditions for printing of stamps of the new regime to replace existing republican issues. As for West Anhui and South Anhui, conditions in the counties were not as favourable after liberation. In taking over postal administrations there, to solve the lack of stamps to indicate governmental legitimacy, existing republican issues were surcharged as local provisional issues. Within a short 5 months period, the newly liberated areas of North Anhui, West Anhui and South Anhui issued a total of 23 sets of stamps. This being the case as postal rates were frequently revised due to massive depreciation of the currency in use there because of unstable conditions during the early days of liberation. Some of the issues were in use for as short as 10 days only, with the longest just a few months until January 1950 when usage basically ceased. Hence, existing quantities of Anhui liberated area stamps are very small giving rise to great difficulty in collecting.

This exhibit is to date the first exhibit to display an Anhui-only liberated area issues collection. As quantities of these issues are too little, it is impossible to form a 5-frame exhibit. Further, as the stamps were issued during time of war, printing processes were hasty, thus unfortunately no material pertaining to the design of the stamps or printing processes exist. This exhibit emphasizes study of plating characteristics, composition of full sheets and varieties in surcharges.

Plan

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Also called the Jianghuai Liberated Area and founded on 29 May 1948. The liberated area after victory in the Battle of Huaihai had on 22 January 1949 established Hefei as capital. The Jianghuai Postal Administration was set up and facilities for printing and issue of postage stamps became operative.

2.1 Liberation of Jianghuai Commemorative Issue

In the Jianghuai Liberated Area, Hefei was the largest city and its liberation was representative of liberation of the entire liberated area. As such the Jianghuai Postal Administration in March 1949 issued a commemorative stamp of 2 yuan denomination to celebrate the event. Printing was by the North Anhui Daily Press using typography on thick white paper and was issued imperforate.



Jianghuai Liberated Area Map

The full sheet consists of two panes of 50 (10x5) arranged tête-bêche (up and down) separated by a gutter. When pane plates for printing a full sheet became worn requiring new plates, the rolling down of new plates for the printing of a full sheet might not be at exact distance of separation from each other, hence differences in gutter distances appear.



A: 7 mm gutter

B: 6 mm gutter

C: 6.5 mm gutter



Computer simulation of a full sheet (reduced)

2.2 Stamps of Jianghuai

To meet needs of various postal services, the Jianghuai Postal Administration at time of issue of a commemorative stamp in March 1949 also simultaneously issued a set of 3 imperforate definitive stamps denominated 3 yuan, 5 yuan and 10 yuan. Printing was again by the North Anhui Daily Press using typography on thick white paper.

3 Yuan

The full sheet consists of two panes of 50 (5x10) arranged tête-bêche (left and right) separated by a gutter.



A: 6 mm gutter

B: 6.5 mm gutter

5 Yuan

The 5 yuan value was the then domestic ordinary mail postage, hence most widely used.



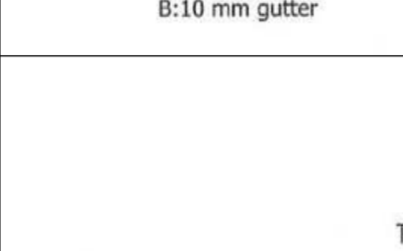
A: 9 mm gutter

B: 11 mm gutter



B: 10 mm gutter

C: 11 mm gutter



B: 10 mm gutter

D: 24 mm gutter



B: 10 mm gutter

E: 33 mm gutter



Position #50 of Pane 2

Position #50 of Pane 1

2.3 Stamps of Jianghuai

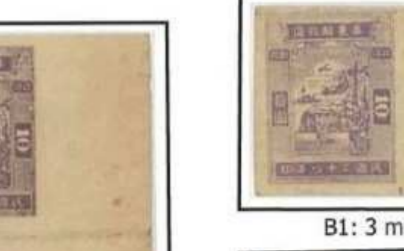
The 10 Yuan stamp was the highest value in the set. The full sheet consists of two panes of 25 arranged tête-bêche. The printing plate for the sheet was made by nailing the two pane plates on to a wooden base for placement in the printing press. When a nail became loosened, trace of the nailhead might appear on the margin of printed sheets.



B1: 3 mm gutter



A: 7 mm gutter



B2: 3.5 mm gutter



B3: 7 mm gutter



Bengbu (Pengzu) to Tianjin (Tientsin) Domestic ordinary mail, 30 yuan + Express registered fee, 90 yuan (effective 1949.6.1 to 1949.8.1) 1949.6.25

When domestic ordinary mail postage was revised upward from 5 yuan to 30 yuan from 1 June 1949, the usage of the 10 yuan value rose drastically resulting in need of several reprints giving rise to 2 printing varieties, Type A stamps were printed from a full sheet consisting of two panes of 25 arranged one above the other. Type B stamps were printed with 2 panes of 25 arranged tête-bêche left and right.



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Inverted dark blue surcharge



Surcharge dark blue misplacement



Inverted double surcharge



Tête-bêche pair (upper surcharge inverted)

On 23 April 1949, Anqing provincial seat of government of Anhui was liberated. In the lack of stamp printing facility, stamps commemorating the liberation of Jianghuai were used for handsurcharging to the new unified postal rates of East China, creating a two value set of stamps surcharged in blue green. These stamps were withdrawn from use in late August.



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Tête-bêche pair (upper surcharge inverted)



Surcharge in blue



Surcharge in black



Surcharge in violet



Surcharge in purple



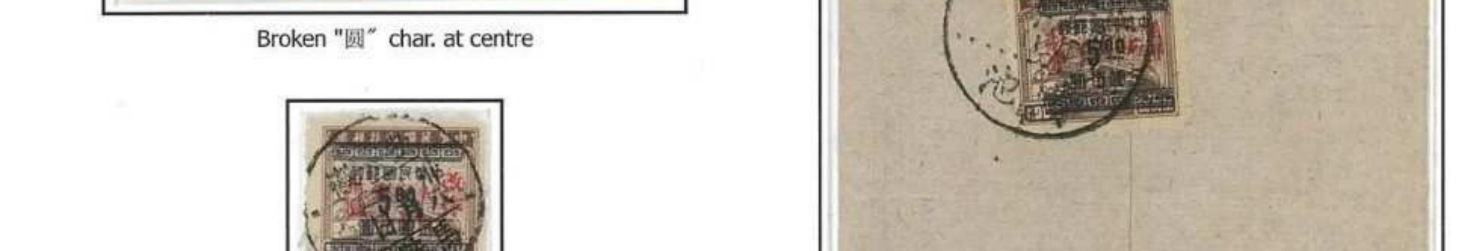
Surcharge in black



Surcharge in black



Surcharge in black



Surcharge in black



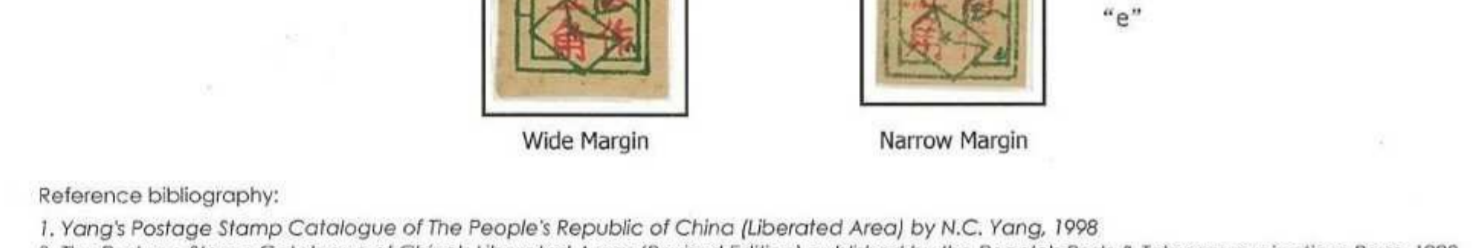
Surcharge in black



Surcharge in black

1. Central Anhui Base Area

Being the earliest anti-Japanese base area in Anhui renamed Wanjiang Liberated Area. Before the end of the Anti-Japanese War in 1945, Central Anhui transit station issued the only set of "temporarily for" stamps of 50 cents denomination. Using lithography on newsprint and was issued imperforate.



Wide Margin Narrow Margin

2.3 Surcharged "Changed For" Issue

On 5 April 1949, the North Anhui Postal Administration with wider authority was established superceding the Jianghuai Postal Administration. From 1 June 1949, the ordinary mail postage in the East China region was revised from 5 yuan to 30 yuan. As the highest denomination stamp available then was only 10 yuan, stamps of higher face value were urgently needed.

As such the original plates for printing of the 4 different stamps issued by the Jianghuai Postal Administration were again used for printing of a fresh set of stamps, this time on thin glazed paper, and these new reprinted stamps were used for surcharging to new face values. Printing and surcharging of this set of 5 imperforate stamps issued in July 1949 were done by the North Anhui Daily Press.



30 Yuan on 2 Yuan



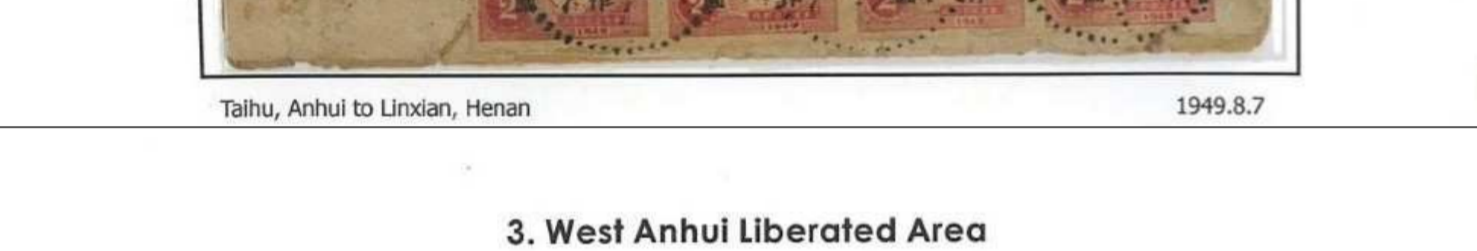
Locally perforated



Perforation shifted up



Perforation shifted right



Surcharge double



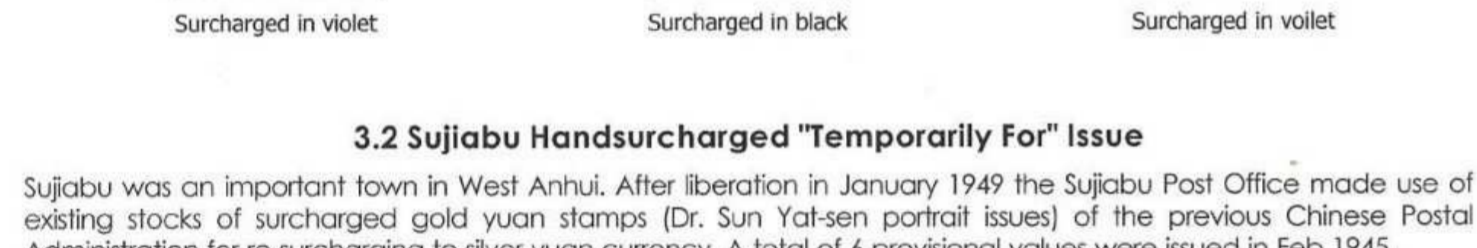
Surcharge shifted



Reduced photocopy of back



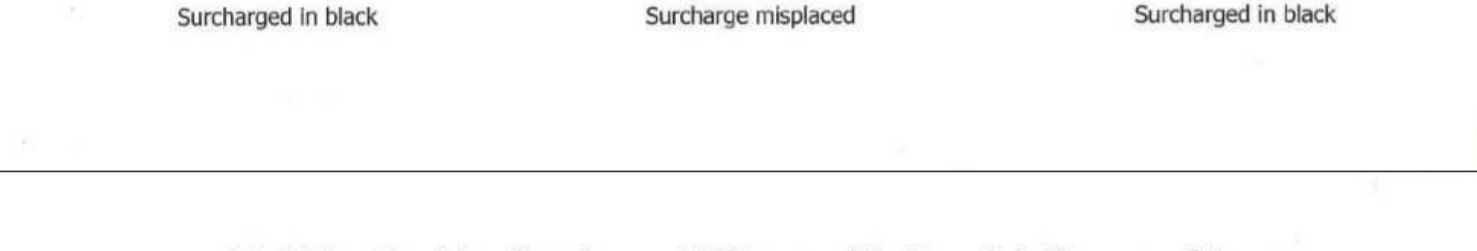
'ji' character missing and set-off



Biggest Multiple Seen On Cover To Date



7mm



8mm



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Tête-bêche pair (upper surcharge inverted)



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp

2.3 Surcharged "Changed For" Issue

Besides surcharge varieties, perforation varieties by local post offices also occurred.



90 Yuan on 3 Yuan



Perforation shifted & broken plate variety



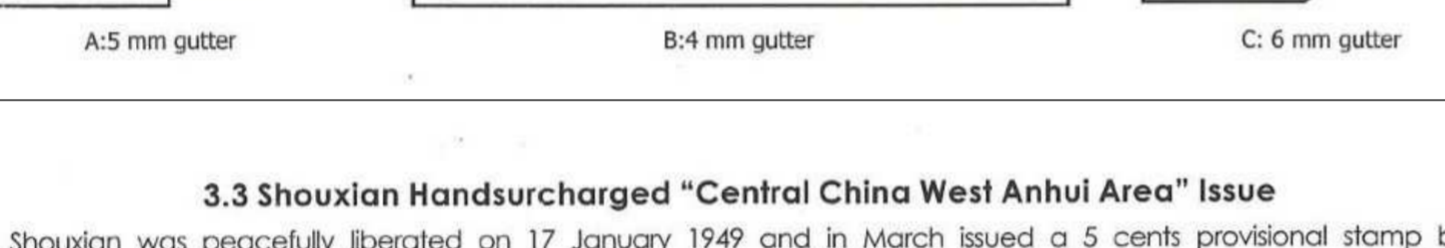
Surcharge shifted



'ji' character missing and set-off



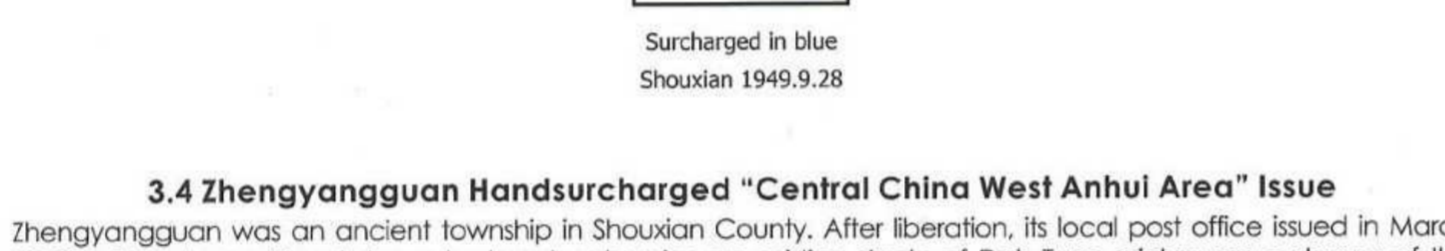
Reduced photocopy of back



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



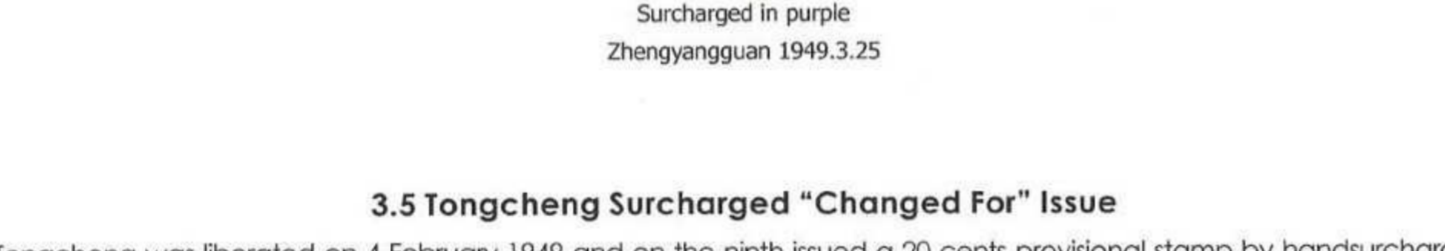
Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



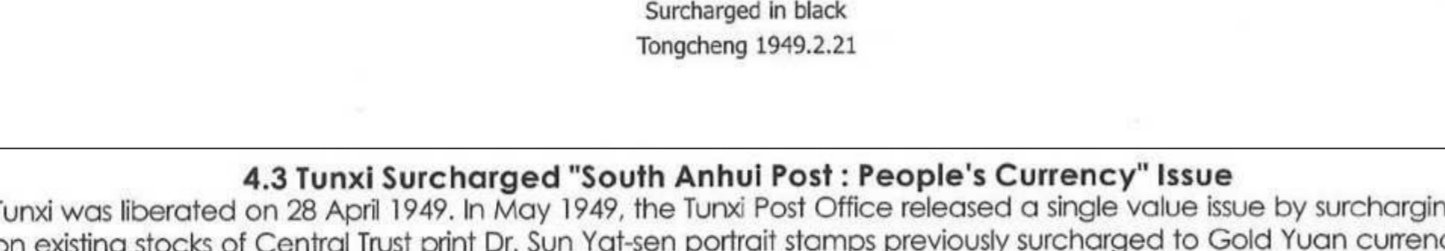
Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



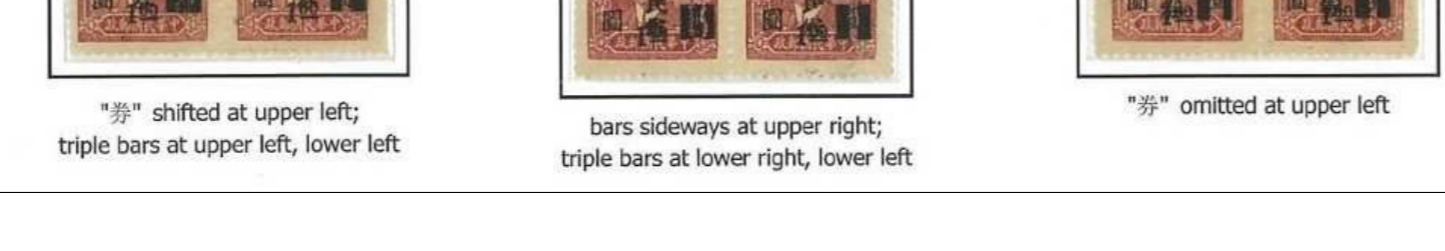
Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp

2.3 Surcharged "Changed For" Issue

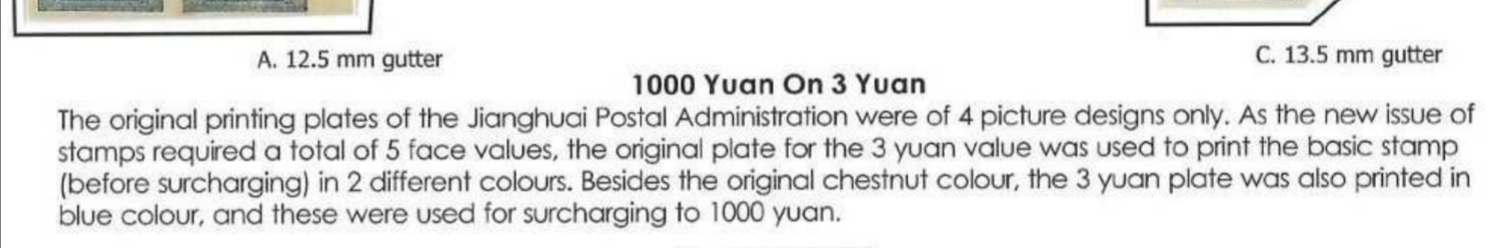
The domestic registered letter postage was at 150 yuan then.



150 Yuan on 3 Yuan



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



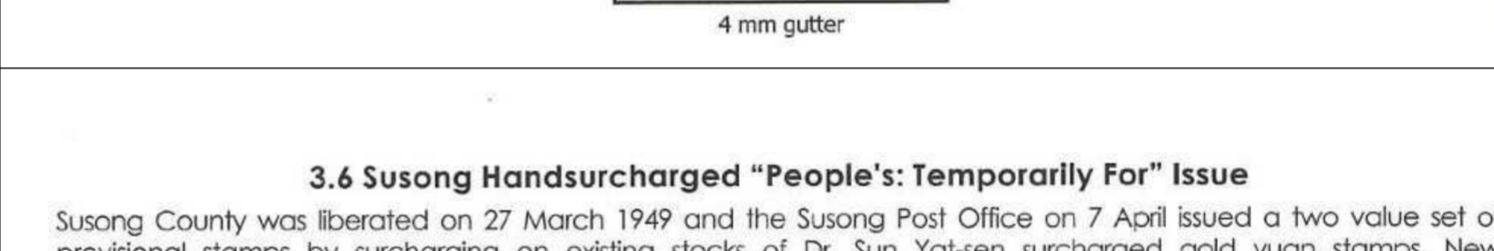
Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



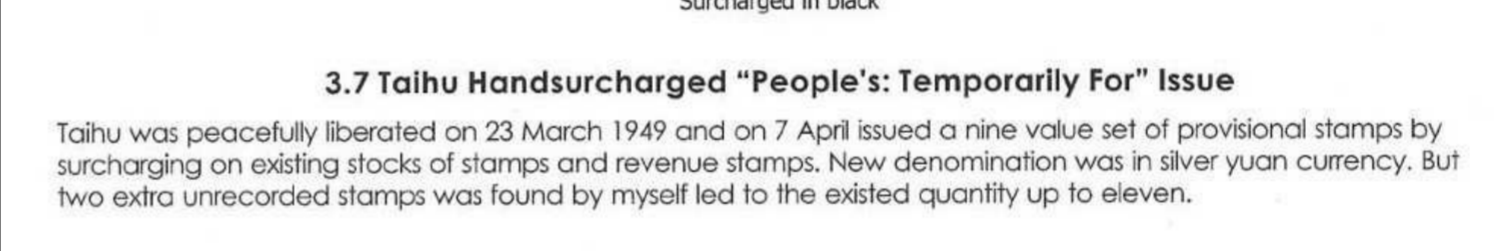
Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



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Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



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Cancelled by Anqing datestamp

2.4 Anqing Surcharges On Jianghuai Liberation Issue

On 23 April 1949, Anqing provincial seat of government of Anhui was liberated. In the lack of stamp printing facility, stamps commemorating the liberation of Jianghuai were used for handsurcharging to the new unified postal rates of East China, creating a two value set of stamps surcharged in blue green. These stamps were withdrawn from use in late August.



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



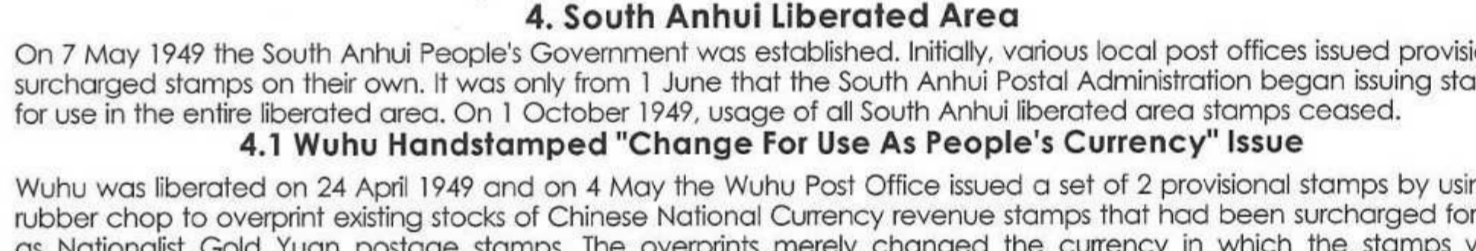
Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



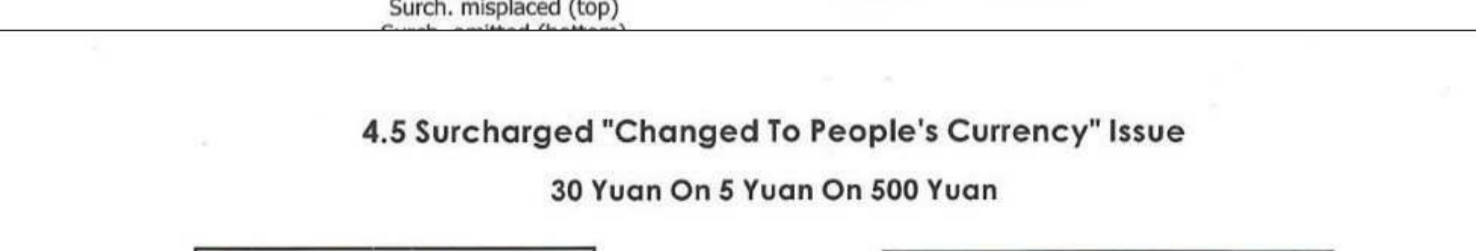
Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



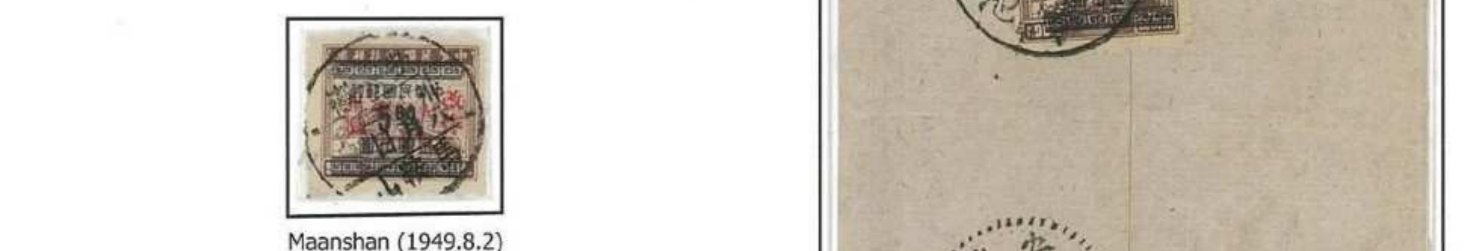
Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



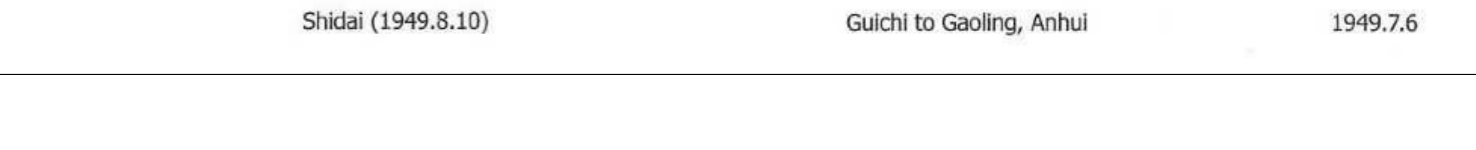
Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp

3

Liberated Area Issues Of Anhui Province

Central Anhui anti-Japanese base was the first liberated area to issue stamps even began printing since 1945. After North Anhui was liberated, and as the large city of Hefei was peacefully liberated, there were favourable conditions for printing of stamps of the new regime to replace existing republican issues. As for West Anhui and South Anhui, conditions in the counties were not as favourable after liberation. In taking over postal administrations there, to solve the lack of stamps to indicate governmental legitimacy, existing republican issues were surcharged as local provisional issues. Within a short 5 months period, the newly liberated areas of North Anhui, West Anhui and South Anhui issued a total of 23 sets of stamps. This being the case as postal rates were frequently revised due to massive depreciation of the currency in use there because of unstable conditions during the early days of liberation. Some of the issues were in use for as short as 10 days only, with the longest just a few months until January 1950 when usage basically ceased. Hence, existing quantities of Anhui liberated area stamps are very small giving rise to great difficulty in collecting.

This exhibit is to date the first exhibit to display an Anhui-only liberated area issues collection. As quantities of these issues are too little, it is impossible to form a 5-frame exhibit. Further, as the stamps were issued during time of war, printing processes were hasty, thus unfortunately no material pertaining to the design of the stamps or printing processes exist. This exhibit emphasizes study of plating characteristics, composition of full sheets and varieties in surcharges.

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1. Central Anhui Base Area

Being the earliest anti-Japanese base area in Anhui renamed Wanjiang Liberated area. Before the end of the Anti-Japanese War in 1945, Central Anhui transit station issued the only set of "Temporarily for" stamps of 50 cents denomination. Using lithographed on newsprint and was issued imperforate.



Wide Margin



Narrow Margin

"e"

Reference bibliography:

1. Yang's Postage Stamp Catalogue of The People's Republic of China (Liberated Area) by N.C. Yang, 1998
 2. The Postage Stamp Catalogue of China's Liberated Areas (Revised Edition) published by the People's Posts & Telecommunications Press, 1998
- "e" --- The letter "e" near an item in exhibit indicates that the item has a certificate of genuineness issued by a recognized authority.

2. North Anhui Liberated Area

Also called the Jianghuai Liberated Area and founded on 29 May 1948, this liberated area after victory in the Battle of Huaihai had on 22 January 1949 established Hefei as capital. The Jianghuai Postal Administration was set up and facilities for printing and issue of postage stamps became adequate.

2.1 Liberation of Jianghuai Commemorative Issue

In the Jianghuai Liberated Area, Hefei was the largest city and its liberation was representative of liberation of the entire liberated area. As such the Jianghuai Postal Administration in March 1949 issued a commemorative stamp of 2 yuan denomination to celebrate the event. Printing was by the North Anhui Daily Press using typography on thick white paper and was issued imperforate.



Jianghuai Liberated Area Map

The full sheet consists of two panes of 50 (10X5) arranged tête-bêche (up and down) separated by a gutter. When pane plates for printing a full sheet became worn requiring new plates, the nailing down of new plates for the printing of a full sheet might not be at exact distance of separation from each other, hence differences in gutter distances appear.



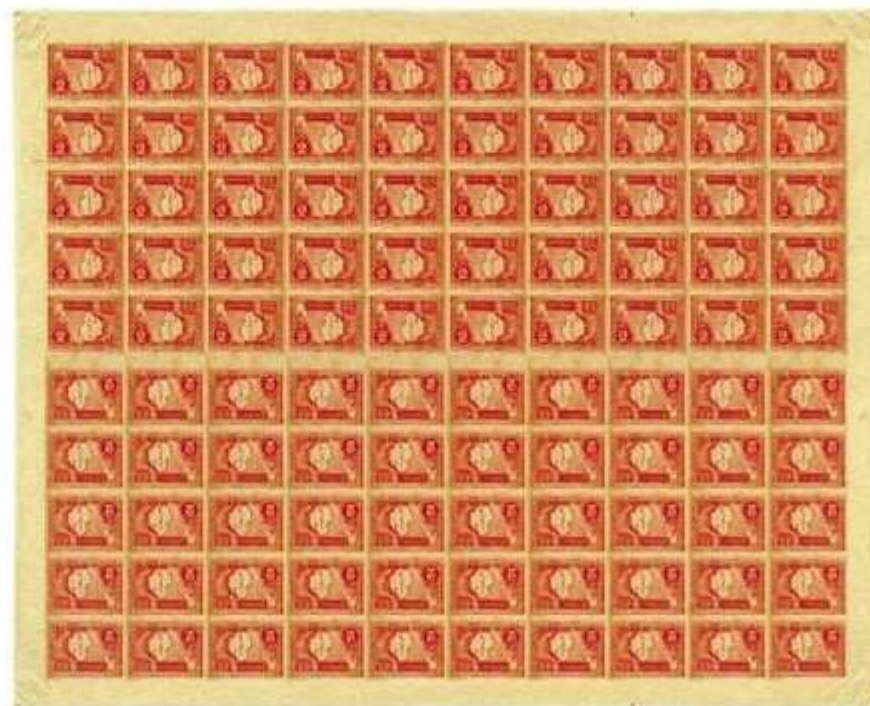
A. 7 mm gutter



B. 6 mm gutter



C. 6.5 mm gutter



Computer simulation of a full sheet (reduced)

2.2 Stamps of Jianghuai

To meet needs of various postal services, the Jianghuai Postal Administration at time of issue of a commemorative stamp in March 1949 also simultaneously issued a set of 3 imperforate definitive stamps denominated 3 yuan, 5 yuan and 10 yuan. Printing was again by the North Anhui Daily Press using typography on thick white paper.

3 Yuan

The full sheet consists of two panes of 50 (5×10) arranged tête-bêche (left and right) separated by a gutter.



A: 6 mm gutter



B: 6.5 mm gutter

Study by the exhibitor revealed that in printing of a full sheet two identical plates for each pane of stamps were made, and these were then arranged tête-bêche to form the two panes in the printed full sheet. As such the plate characteristics of a particular stamp position of one pane would appear in the similar stamp position of the other pane.

5 yuan

The 5 yuan value was the then domestic ordinary mail postage, hence most widely used.



A: 9 mm gutter



B: 10 mm gutter



C: 11 mm gutter



D: 24 mm gutter



E: 33 mm gutter

→
Position
#50
of
Pane 2



→
Position
#50
of
Pane 1

2.2 Stamps of Jianguohai 10 Yuan

The 10 Yuan stamp was the highest value in the set. The full sheet consists of two panes of 25 arranged tête-bêche. The printing plate for the sheet was made by nailing the two pane plates on to a wooden base for placement in the printing press. When a nail became loosened, trace of the nailhead might appear on the margin of printed sheets.



←
Position of nail to hold down pane plate.

When domestic ordinary mail postage was revised upward from 5 yuan to 30 yuan from 1 June 1949, the usage of the 10 yuan value rose drastically resulting in need of several reprints giving rise to 2 printing varieties. Type A stamps were printed from a full sheet consisting of two panes of 25 arranged one above the other. Type B stamps were printed with 2 panes of 25 arranged tête-bêche left and right.



A: 7 mm gutter



B1: 3 mm gutter



B2: 3.5 mm gutter



B3: 7 mm gutter

In Mixed Franking On Domestic Express Registered Mail



Bengbu (Pengpu) to Tianjing (Tientsin)
Domestic ordinary mail, 30 yuan + Express registered fee, 90 yuan (effective 1949.6.1 to 1949.8.1)

1949.6.25

2.3 Surcharged "Changed For" Issue

On 5 April 1949, the North Anhui Postal Administration with wider authority was established superceding the Jianghuai Postal Administration. From 1 June 1949, the ordinary mail postage in the East China region was revised from 5 yuan to 30 yuan. As the highest denomination stamp available then was only 10 yuan, stamps of higher face value were urgently needed.

As such the original plates for printing of the 4 different stamps issued by the Jianghuai Postal Administration were again used for printing of a fresh set of stamps, this time on thin glazed paper, and these new reprinted stamps were used for surcharging to new face values. Printing and surcharging of this set of 5 imperforate stamps issued in July 1949 were done by the North Anhui Daily Press.

30 Yuan On 2 Yuan



Surcharge double



Locally perforated



Perforation shifted right



Perforation shifted up

In the first column of surcharge clichés, the horizontal spacing between the two columns of surcharge characters in the cliché is 7 mm instead of 8 mm in the clichés of the other 9 columns of surcharge clichés.



Biggest Multiple Seen On Cover To Date



2.3 Surcharged "Changed For" Issue

Besides surcharge varieties, perforation varieties by local post offices also occurred.

90 Yuan On 3 Yuan



Imperforate



Perforation shifted & broken plate variety

Perforation shifted & broken plate variety



Surcharge shifted



“作” character missing and set-off



Reduced photocopy of back



A: 5 mm gutter



B: 4 mm gutter



C: 6 mm gutter

2.3 Surcharged "Changed For" Issue

150 Yuan On 5 Yuan

The domestic registered letter postage was at 150 yuan then.



A. 12.5 mm gutter



B. 13 mm gutter



C. 13.5 mm gutter

1000 Yuan On 3 Yuan

The original printing plates of the Jianghuai Postal Administration were of 4 picture designs only. As the new issue of stamps required a total of 5 face values, the original plate for the 3 yuan value was used to print the basic stamp (before surcharging) in 2 different colours. Besides the original chestnut colour, the 3 yuan plate was also printed in blue colour, and these were used for surcharging to 1000 yuan.



As usage of the 1000 yuan value was comparatively much less, only one printing run was made for the basic stamp.



4 mm gutter

2.4 Anqing Surcharges On Jianghuai Liberation Issue

On 23 April 1949, Anqing the provincial seat of government of Anhui was liberated. In the lack of stamp printing facility, stamps commemorating the liberation of Jianghuai were used for handsurcharging to the new unified postal rates of East China, creating a two value set of stamps surcharged in blue green. These stamps were withdrawn from use in late August.

50 Yuan On 2 Yuan



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Inverted dark blue surcharge



Surcharge dark blue misplaced



Inverted double surcharge

100 Yuan On 2 Yuan



Cancelled by Anqing datestamp



Tête-bêche pair
(upper surcharge inverted)



Inverted misplaced

3. West Anhui Liberated Area

During the Battle of Huaihai the counties in West Anhui, Shouxian, Huoshan, Luan, Shucheng, etc., were successively liberated from January 1949. As a unified postal administration for the West Anhui area was then not established, each county made provisional issues to meet urgent postal needs.

3.1 Luan Handsurcharged "Temporarily For" Issue

On 21 January 1949, Luan was liberated. The Luan Post Office made use of existing stocks of surcharged gold yuan stamps (Dr. Sun Yat-sen portrait issues) of the previous Chinese Postal Administration for re-surcharging to the "circulating currency" of West Anhui. A total of 4 provisional values were issued on 25 February 1949 and sales were terminated on 16 May, a usage period of less than 3 months.

5 Cents On 1 Cent On 25 Cents Only 6 Examples Known



Surcharged in red



Surcharge misplaced



Surcharged in red

5 Cents On $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent On 500 Yuan Only 10 Examples Known



Surcharged in violet

5 Cents On 4 Cents On 1 Yuan Only 9 Examples Known



Surcharged in black

5 Cents On 4 Cents On 1 Yuan Only 7 Examples Known



Surcharged in violet

3.2 Sujiabu Handsurcharged "Temporarily For" Issue

Sujiabu was an important town in West Anhui. After liberation in January 1949 the Sujiabu Post Office made use of existing stocks of surcharged gold yuan stamps (Dr. Sun Yat-sen portrait issues) of the previous Chinese Postal Administration for re-surcharging to silver yuan currency. A total of 6 provisional values were issued in Feb 1945.

5 Cents On 10 Cents On 1 Yuan Only 6 Examples Known



Surcharged in black



Surcharge misplaced

5 Cents On 10 Cents On 70 Yuan Only 5 Examples Known



Surcharged in black

3.3 Shouxian Handsurcharged "Central China West Anhui Area" Issue

Shouxian was peacefully liberated on 17 January 1949 and in March issued a 5 cents provisional stamp by handsurcharging on existing stocks of Yinghua 2nd print transportation design revenue stamps of the previous regime. New denomination was in the circulating currency of West Anhui.

**5 Cents On 1000 Yuan
Only 5 Examples Known**



Surcharged in blue
Shouxian 1949.9.28

3.4 Zhengyangguan Handsurcharged "Central China West Anhui Area" Issue

Zhengyangguan was an ancient township in Shouxian County. After liberation, its local post office issued in March 1949 a 5 cents provisional stamp by handsurcharging on existing stocks of Dah Tung print revenue stamps of the previous regime. New denomination was in silver yuan currency.

**5 Cents On 3000 Yuan
Only 6 Examples Known**



Surcharged in purple
Zhengyangguan 1949.3.25

3.5 Tongcheng Surcharged "Changed For" Issue

Tongcheng was liberated on 4 February 1949 and on the ninth issued a 20 cents provisional stamp by handsurcharging on existing stocks of DahTung print and Chongqing Chung Hwa print Dr Sun Yat-sen stamps of the previous regime. New denomination was in silver yuan currency.

50 Cents On 10 Cents On 2 Yuan



Surcharged in black
Tongcheng 1949.2.21

3.6 Susong Handsurcharged "People's: Temporarily For" Issue

Susong County was liberated on 27 March 1949 and the Susong Post Office on 7 April issued a two value set of provisional stamps by surcharging on existing stocks of Dr. Sun Yat-sen surcharged gold yuan stamps. New denomination was in silver yuan currency. 6 Cents On 10 Yuan On 2 Yuan

6 Cents On 10 Yuan On 2 Yuan
Only 4 Examples Known



Surcharged in black

3.7 Taihu Handsurcharged "People's: Temporarily For" Issue

Taihu was peacefully liberated on 23 March 1949 and on 7 April issued a nine value set of provisional stamps by surcharging on existing stocks of stamps and revenue stamps. New denomination was in silver yuan currency. But two extra unrecorded stamps was found by myself led to the existed quantity up to eleven.

5 Cents on 4000 Yuan
Only One Seen to Date



Surcharged in Black

5 Cents on 5 Yuan on 500 Yuan
Only One Seen to Date



Surcharged in Black

3.8 Fengtai Handstamped "Postage Paid" Unit Stamps

After liberation on 12 January 1949, the Fengtai Post Office issued a set of 4 non-denominated stamps on 16 March by overprinting on various existing stocks of transportation design revenue stamps. Stamps were to be sold in silver yuan currency.

Overprinting of these stamps was a two-step hand operation. The first step was printing of 2 horizontal lines to obliterate name of the previous issuing authority and face value, together with new characters meaning "Postage Paid: Fengtai" and a small rectangle. The second step was printing of 2 Chinese characters to be inserted within the small rectangle for "ordinary mail", "single registered", "double registered" and "express mail" respectively. As overprinting was by hand, discrepancies did occur including colour of overprint ink.

平信 (Ordinary Mail) On 1000 Yuan



Overprint in black



Overprint inverted

单挂
 (Single Registered)
 On 3000 Yuan



Overprint in black

双挂
 (Double Registered)
 On 20 Yuan



Overprint in black

快信
 (Express Mail)
 on 500 Yuan



Overprint in black

4. South Anhui Liberated Area

On 7 May 1949 the South Anhui People's Government was established. Initially, various local post offices issued provisional surcharged stamps on their own. It was only from 1 June that the South Anhui Postal Administration began issuing stamps for use in the entire liberated area. On 1 October 1949, usage of all South Anhui liberated area stamps ceased.

4.1 Wuhu Handstamped "Change For Use As People's Currency" Issue

Wuhu was liberated on 24 April 1949 and on 4 May the Wuhu Post Office issued a set of 2 provisional stamps by using a rubber chop to overprint existing stocks of Chinese National Currency revenue stamps that had been surcharged for use as Nationalist Gold Yuan postage stamps. The overprints merely changed the currency in which the stamps were denominated, not the denominations themselves.

5 Yuan On 500 Yuan



Overprint in violet

10 Yuan On 30 Yuan



Overprint in violet

4.2 Wuhu Machine Surcharged "Changed To People's Currency" Issue

On 7 May 1949 a set of 4 machine surcharged stamps were issued and the hand overprinted stamps issued 3 days earlier were withdrawn from sale. Again Chinese National Currency revenue stamps with Gold Yuan postal surcharges were used as the base stamps, and these stamps were originally printed either by the Central Engraving & Printing Works or the Dah Tung Book Company.

5 Yuan On 50 Cents On 20 Yuan



Surcharge in blue



Type A -small



Surch. misplaced



Surch. misplaced (top)
Surch. omitted (bottom)

Surcharge in green



Surch. misplaced



Surch. misplaced (top)
Surch. omitted (bottom)



Surch. misplaced



Surch. misplaced (top)
Surch. omitted (bottom)

Central



Type A



Type A



Dah Tung



Type B



Type B



Small surch.



Large surch.



4.2 Wuhu Machine Surcharged "Changed To People's Currency" Issue

10 Yuan On 50 Cents On 20 Yuan (Central Print)



Type A - large
Wuhu 1949.7.31



Surch. inverted



Surch. Misplaced



Type A - small
Wuhu 1949.7.3



Inverted & Surch. Misplaced

20 Yuan On 50 Cents On 20 Yuan (Central Print)



Type A - large



Surcharge in red
Type A - small



Type B - small

20 Yuan On 50 Cents On 20 Yuan (Dah Tung Print)



Type A - small



Surcharge in red



Type B - small



Surch. inverted & misplaced



Surch. Misplaced



4.3 Tunxi Surcharged "South Anhui Post : People's Currency" Issue

Tunxi was liberated on 28 April 1949. In May 1949, the Tunxi Post Office released a single value issue by surcharging on existing stocks of Central Trust print Dr. Sun Yat-sen portrait stamps previously surcharged to Gold Yuan currency.

1 Yuan On 1 Yuan

Surcharge in black



Triple bars



Triple bars
Position #79 stamp



Bars sideways
Position #14 stamp



Surch. Misplaced
& set-off



Surch. Misplaced
Position #200 stamp



"邮"
placing
"券"
at
upper left



Triple
bars

Pos. #29

Pos. #30

Triple
bars

Pos. #49

Pos. #50



Bars
sideways

Pos. #3

Pos. #4

Triple
bars

"皖"
replacing
"南"

Triple
bars

Pos. #23

Pos. #24



"皖" replacing "南" at upper left



"邮" omitted at upper left;
triple bars at lower right



"邮" omitted at upper right



"邮" replacing "券" at lower left



"券" shifted at upper left;
triple bars at upper left, lower left



bars sideways at upper right;
triple bars at lower right, lower left



"券" omitted at upper left

4.4 Surcharged "East China: People's Currency" Issue

On 1 June 1949, the South Anhui Postal Administration issued the first set of 6 stamps for use throughout the liberated area by surcharging on existing stocks of Dah Tung print Dr. Sun Yat-sen portrait stamps. Surcharging by machine was done by the Xuemei Village Printing House, Wuhu.

30 Y On 1000 Y



Surch. in black

30 Y On 1000 Y



Surch. in black

50 Y On 200 Y



Surch. in blue

100 Y On 5000 Y



Surch. in red

300 Y On 10000 Y



Surch. in red

500 Y On 200 Y



Surch. in blue



Wuhu 1950.5.5



Surch. misplaced



Surch. misplaced



Surch. misplaced

4.5 Surcharged "Changed To People's Currency" Issue

In June 1949, the South Anhui Postal Administration issued the second set of stamp consisting of only one value for use throughout the liberated area by surcharging on existing stocks of Central Print revenue stamps with Gold Yuan postal surcharge. Surcharging by machine was done by the Zhenhua Printing House, Tunxi.



Surchge in red



Overprint surcharge



Inverted surcharge



Early state: "改" broken at position 19
(lower center stamp)



late state: "改" omitted at position 19
(lower left stamp)

4.5 Surcharged "Changed To People's Currency" Issue

30 Yuan On 5 Yuan On 500 Yuan

"券"
&
"人民"
transposed
→



Broken
"圓"
char.
←

↓ Cliche shifted up



Broken "圓" char. at centre



Maanshan (1949.8.2)



Shidai (1949.8.10)

Inverted Surcharge Variety On Cover
(The Only Known Example)



Guichi to Gaoling, Anhui

1949.7.6