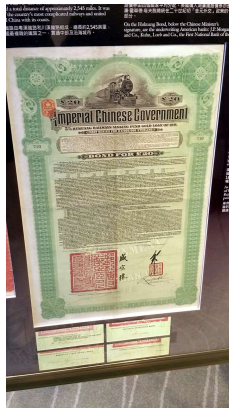


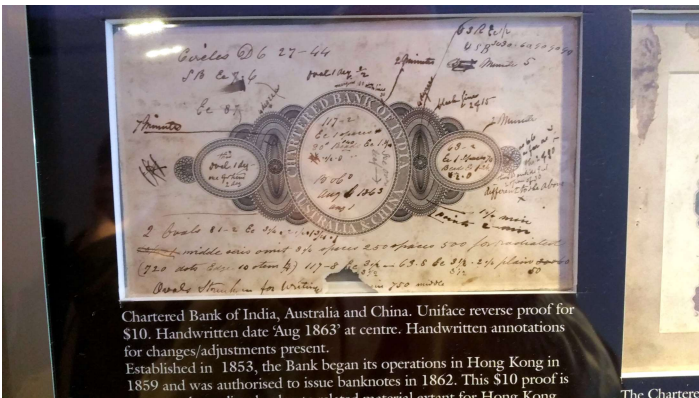
Hong Kong - Coin and Stamp Shows

HACS
第四屆香港國際錢幣聯合展銷會
THE 4TH HONG KONG COIN SHOW
Seminar and Exhibition
錢幣講座及展覽
2018年4月7日
7th of April, 2018
講座Seminar: 08:30 - 16:45
展覽Exhibition: 11:00 - 17:00
香港尖沙咀美蘭華酒店三樓
3/F, The Mira Hong Kong

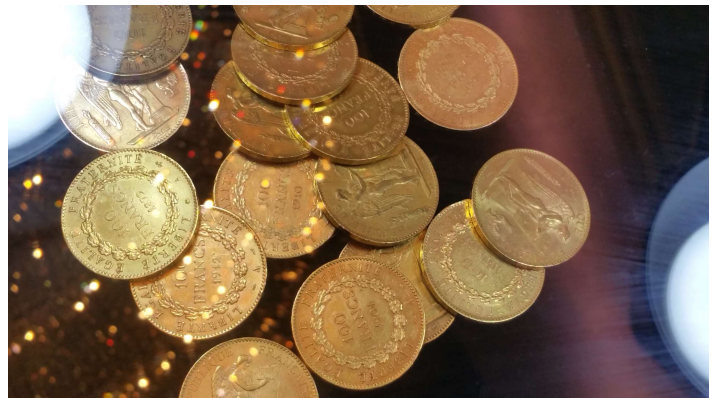
HACS
第四屆香港國際錢幣聯合展銷會
THE 4TH HONG KONG COIN SHOW
2018年4月6-8日
香港尖沙咀美蘭華酒店十八樓
18/F, The Mira Hong Kong
www.hongkongcoinshow.com
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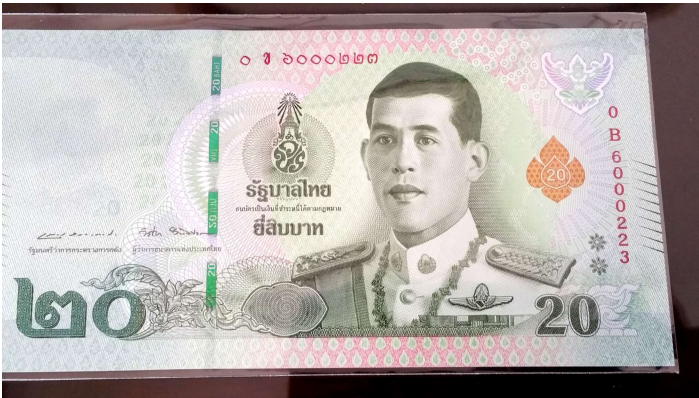
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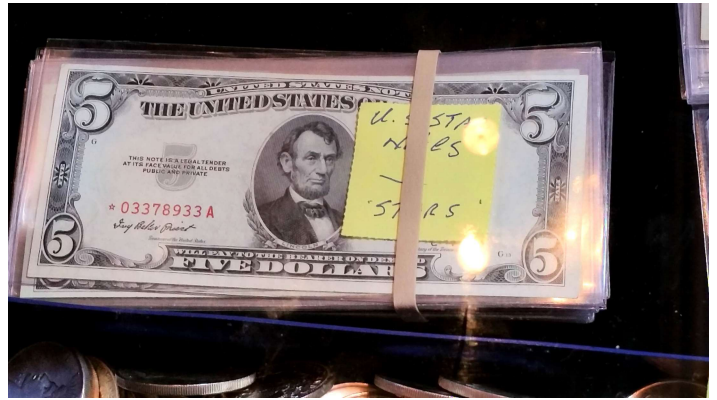
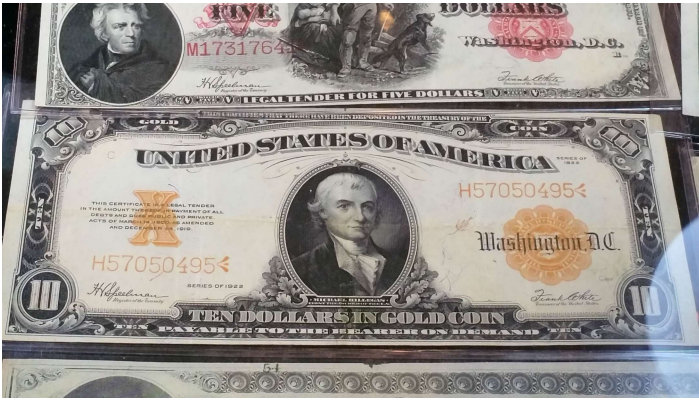
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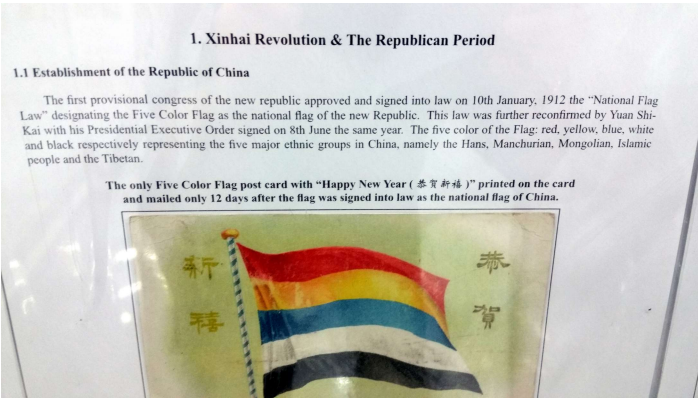
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Five-Color Flag Revenue Stamps of the First Republic of China (1912 to 1928)

The "Five-color flag" (五色旗) was the first national flag of China adopted by the 1st congress of the Republic of China. This design was first proposed in December of 1911 in the Provisional Senate and officially approved by the congress on June 8, 1912 under acting president Yuan Shih Kai.

The flag consisting of five equal horizontal color bands, from top down of red, yellow, blue, white and black, representing respectively the Han, Manchurian, Mongolian, the Muslims and Tibetan people; the five major ethnic groups in China.




This national flag was also incorporated into the design for the first issue of Revenue Stamps issued by the new Republic government. The "Five-color flag" represented a period from 1912 to 1928.


3. Guangdong province (southern government) local issues

3.1 Peking North Canton (粵北) overprint, unissued.

Guangdong area financially remained quite autonomous from the Peking government. Peking Central government Revenue Stamp issue not welcomed for local authority due to competition for limited local revenue resource. The Southern government headed by Sun Yat-sen and other military leaders basically remained independent of the Northern government.



The central government attempted to collect tax revenue from southern China but remained ineffective.





No.10. The Bund Shanghai.

(Picture side) color tinted lithographic print picture post card showing a Five-color flag flying from the Bund in Shanghai.

Five-Color Flag letter post card of the First Republic of China (1912 to 1928)

The Xinhai Revolution of 1911 (辛亥革命) overthrew the emperor and established a republic in China. The "Five-color flag" (五色旗) was the first national flag of China adopted by the 1st congress of the Republic of China. This design was first proposed in December of 1911 in the Provisional Senate. After much debate, it was finally officially approved by the congress on June 8, 1912 under acting president Yuan Shih Kai.



The flag consisting of five equal horizontal color bands, from top down of red, yellow, blue, white and black, respectively representing the Han, Manchurian, Mongolian, the Muslims and Tibetan, the five major ethnic groups in China.

With this national mandate, this national flag was incorporated into the design for the first official postal item released by the new Republic government, namely the stamp valued letter post card issued in October of 1912. The first Republic stamps were not issued until later in the year on the 15th December, 1912.

By far in these days, the most popular and affordable means of postal communication were the post cards, including this type of stamp valued letter post card issued by the postal administration.

The "Five-color flag" represented a very distinctive period from 1911 to 1928, the First Republic, in the modern history of China. This flag was used until 29th December, 1928 when Chiang Kai-shek changed the flag to the "White sun and blue sky and red filled the earth flag" (青天白日滿地紅旗).

In this Class 12 One-Frame exhibition, interest is focused specifically on the Five-color flag stamp valued letter post card, it's process of transformation from the previous imperial period, process of adoption of the flag design as model for the letter post card.

The first postal item of the First Republic; first issued Oct. 1912. Issued: 33,727,000

CARTE POSTALE—CHINE
片信明政郵國民華中



Mr. Julius Kinze
K&tszchenbroda
Germany



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