

郵票



號二第

南行發會票郵華中

卷二第

郵乘第二卷第二號總目

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讀者俱樂部

會務報告

英文譯著

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南京圖書館藏

A

China 1897 double surcharge on the
1894 Jubilee issue.

B

China 1897 inverted surcharge on the
1894 Jubilee issue.

Owned by M. D. Chow

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社論

鑑別偶談白話體

今覺

鑑別就是分別真假。是集郵家第一要緊的事。有許多外國人。至今不敢集日本票。就是因為他們貴國的假票太多。以致人人裹足。所以一國的郵界興衰。與假票的多寡也有關係的。中國的假票。比較上還不算多。一八九七年以前的古票。雖有幾套假造的。但是程度幼稚得可笑。就是外行也可一望而知的。本來做假的。大都是在加蓋上或郵戳上做工夫。若是真正造起假票來。却也不甚容易。所以中國假票。大半是在臨時中立和楷書宋字兩種加蓋之內。近來不好了。連萬壽加蓋也有很好的假票出現。所以集郵家格外要小心點。在下集郵年分並不多。但是自信對於鑑別真假一層。却還有點閱歷。借着這個題目。信筆談談。不立體裁。不分次序。想到那裏。說到那裏。不

能算一篇論文。只好算一篇談話便了。

從前各國大郵票公司。都代客人鑑別票子。略略收點費用。所以英國吉本司。美國司各脫。法國香檳公司。前幾年目錄凡例上。都有這一條。但是從一九二四年起。都取消了。非他們自己賣出來的票子。決不保險。這實在是因為世界上假票愈出愈多。公司裏那有許多專門人材去應付。收了人家有限的幾個鑑別費。却負了無限重大責任。所以都不願意繼續再做下去。約好了同時取消。這是不錯的。最可笑是中國有一種洋迷。相信這幾家公司。到了極點。記得北京有一位集郵家對我說。他除了吉本司之外。不敢買票。據他說。吉本司賣出來的票子。若查出是假的。不但退票還錢。並且要加幾倍的重罰。這種可笑的話。也不曉得是他自己造的謠言。也不曉得是人家把當給他上。若是真個這樣。吉本司早已破產了。我同吉本司沒有多大的來往。因為他沒有什麼好東方票子。但是香檳司各脫。却來往了不止一次。有許多次數。他們寄了假票

子來。我回信告訴了他。他也不過來信謝一聲。並不表示什麼惶恐慚愧。我在布許處。看見一枚 B. R. A. 加蓋的票子。是千假萬假的。但背後却有香檳公司的保險戳。至於萬壽上海版日本版。常常互相弄錯。那更是司空見慣。不足為奇的了。

豈但這些郵票公司的鑑別靠不住。就是世界上第一流集郵家斐拉立的郵集裏頭。也常常夾入一兩張假的。去年羅伯特拍到一批斐拉立上海貴票。內中一錢六分暫作三分。二分暫作三分。兩枚加蓋都是假的。又有一批一九一二年中國各地方加蓋票子。有許多假了不成樣子。也夾在裏頭。再說勒夫雷司。豈不算得華郵的專門名家嗎。但是他郵集裏有一隻福州貽風信封。一枚四分楷書倒蓋。都是假的。你想這種出名的大集郵家。尚且如此。那些不相干的外國人。更可想而知了。總而言之。自己不靠自己的眼睛。只專門倚賴旁人。那是不客氣要上當的。英國有一部專門鑑別假票的書。名叫 *Album Weeds*。

是英國一個有名的郵學家。名叫義利 R. B. Faree 做的。對於各國的假票。怎樣分別的法子。說得詳詳細細。清清楚楚。有許多人把他當作金科玉律。以為有了這一部書。就可以無敵於天下了。但是書是死的。造假票的人是活的。你說真票上那裏有個圓圈。那裏有個黑點。他就仿照你做一個圓圈。做一個黑點。這種假票到你面前。你若是拿他來對證古本。那豈不糟透了嗎。所以古人說得好。盡信書。則不如無書。只能一半靠他參考。一半靠我自己的眼力鑑別。那纔不至於誤事。這部書。最可笑的是對於中國的郵票一字不提。只說中國商埠票大多數未經正式發行過。無論真假。勸人不必去集他。寥寥的七八行。不曉得他說的什麼夢話。且不說中國票另有中國票。不是商埠票所能該括的。就是商埠票裏頭。也有真有假。不能一筆抹殺他。你不懂這一門。就不說罷了。別人集不集。關你甚麼屁事。這部書是一九〇五年出版的。可以代表那時候英國人對於華郵冷淡的心理了。

大凡做假的人。有兩種目的。一種是欺騙郵政局的。一種是欺騙集郵家的。前一種是專造通行票。後一種是專造古票。上海假造通行票。有好幾次經捕房破獲。以我所曉得的。一九一五年一次。一九一九年一次。一九廿二年一次。一九廿四年一次。一九廿五年一次。前四次所造的。有一角三角五角一元四種。內中也有極精緻的。足可以亂真。郵政局被他朦混用過去的。不曉得有多少次了。我的郵集裏頭。各種都有一些。却是拿大價錢買來的。比真票反貴得多。但是去年所造的假票。我却沒有看見。聽說是只有一分三分兩種。此外還有一次。不是造假票。却是將用過的兩張票子。切去有郵戳的部份。將兩片沒有郵戳的部份。粘貼起來。冒充新票使用。這種票子我也得到幾枚。真是做得天衣無縫。非拿顯微鏡細細的察看。再也找不出他的破綻來。不但紙色花紋樣樣符合。並且接縫的地方。齒孔都吻合無間。可惜有這種本事。費這種工夫。只賺得這一點蠅頭小利。若是拿來假造古票。豈不直可亂

真嗎。說到這裏。我又想起一件事體來了。是一位南京教會西人。花了八十塊錢。買到一枚二元宮門倒印。得意之極了。送給薛多爾去看。誰知這一看。看出毛病來了。哈哈。原來是將中心的宮門挖下來。重新倒貼上去。那貼的工夫。真是細極了。無論正面反面。都看不出破綻來。惟有映着光一照。纔能照去一條微微的痕跡。當時我聽見了。願意出十塊錢去買他來。但是已經被另外一個人買去了。我想日本票子新的比舊的貴到百倍以外。若仿照這個法子。拿兩張舊票拼成一張新票。將黃色二錢票二十三個假名弄全了。豈不賺了大錢了嗎。郵票的顏色錯誤。往往能教他的價值一躍十倍。但是這一類最容易做假。大要留心。有的用化學藥料改變顏色的。外國有專門研究的書。我亦不必去細談。在中國平常的法子。是用日光去晒。就如一八九七年日本木版四分票。在吉本司目錄上。有棕色。有橄綠色 Olive green。棕色的價極便宜。橄綠色的不註價。意思是當他極貴的

了。殊不知四分票只有棕色一種。那橄綠色是用日光晒出來的。我曾經拿一張票子。一半用黑紙遮蓋。一半露出外面。在日光下晒了幾天。一半變成橄綠色。那一半黑紙遮蓋的仍舊是棕色。這是確實的證據。可惜吉本司目錄仍舊是沿訛襲繆。至今未改。我記得去年英國有一個郵商。名叫特爾平 F. B. Turpin 的。曾經寄來一對橄綠色的四分票。說得天上有地下無。要四鎊一枚。我看見了。笑得打跌。回信去告知他的原故。並說如果他要。我可以定晒幾枚送他。但是他的回信却只淡淡的說了幾句似信不信的話。英國人的固執。真是無法對待他的了。

日光晒。不但是可以改變顏色。並且可以將加蓋的字迹完全晒去。但是只能在紅墨上有效。黑墨却不能晒去分毫。我曾經拿一對雙連加蓋票。一枚用黑紙包好。一枚露出外面。放在太陽裏晒了許多天。竟變成一種有名的雙票單蓋 Pair one without surcharge 變體。用這個法子。可以叫加蓋的字迹隨意缺幾個。又如前清一分票

壹字三橫的變體。是極罕貴的。但是有加蓋的却不值錢。用這個法子。可以把加蓋的字迹晒去。變成前清無加蓋的變體。豈不是一轉眼間聲價十倍了嗎。所以遇到這種變體。我們是要特別注意的。大約新票背面有膠水的。是萬萬假造不來的。因為加蓋的地方。背面有凸出的痕迹。迎着光在膠水上。看沒有看出來的。正面的字迹晒得掉。背面的凸痕却晒不掉。若是用過的舊票。那就難分別了。所以蘇州某君處。有一枚前清壹字三橫的舊票。我始終不敢去買他。就是因為這個緣故了。

光邊無齒的變體。自然是比尋常的票子貴得多了。但是謹防他是四面翦光了的。大約複行齒孔機所打的孔。是有一定的距離尺寸。不怕這等作偽。若是單行齒孔機所打的孔。那就難說了。因為他是一行一行的打。寬仄距離不能均勻一律。往往有相差很多的。即如上海工部局一八七七至一八八八年發行的錢碼票。我曾看見一枚八十文肉紅色的。上下兩行齒孔。竟打到鄰居票子上去。兩

邊的距離也很寬。我用剪刀剪出來。送給人家看。人家都說是真正光邊。並且我把上下兩邊故意露出一點鄰票的邊線來。所以格外能叫人家深信不疑。斷想不到是我弄的把戲。

臨時中立票。假的很多。但是我却沒有看見甚麼高等程度足以亂真的。倒是宋字加蓋裏頭。有許多很高的程度。能叫人家上當的。我的朋友施開甲 R. E. Scatterhard 對於這種假票。狠有些閱歷。他對我說。內中大多數是天津造的。他曾經看見過二分複蓋七分倒蓋。又有一個四分四連票。當中有一枚倒蓋。程度要算他最高了。我所看見的假票。有楷書一分二分四分五分五圓。宋字一分二分二角。都是倒蓋。其中算楷書一分二分和宋字二角比較的程度最高。從前人說造假加蓋票。是一枚一枚的造。所以雙連四連不怕假。至於整張的。那更不怕了。但是這種話全然不確。我在布訐 H. Busch 處看見一個四連臨時中立半分欠資票。又在某君處看見一個全格（

二十枚）宋字一分倒蓋票。都是假的。當時我腦筋裏也以為二十枚連在一處。決不至於假造吧。加以做假的程度也還不低。所以幾乎上了大當。後來問問某君。果然也是一個天津客人寄與他的。

天津人造的假倒蓋票。不但是有新的。並且他在當時還貼在信封上。認真的去用。郵政局裏只要原票是真。對於這種加蓋的真假。却不十分注意。所以用出去的不在少數。到後來。他將這些信封收集起來。買給集郵家。原信封真郵戳。並且和幾枚尋常的票子貼在一處。人家就作夢也想不到他是假的。再加之他的假票程度又高。而且打過郵戳的地方。又看不十分清楚。所以這種做假的案子。百分之九十九是不能破的。在下也是上當的一個人。我所買的一個信封。是滄州寄往天津的。上面貼一枚尋常宋字一分票。一枚宋字二分倒蓋票。那滄州天津兩處郵戳。不消說是千真萬確的了。並且連信封裏面的原信都在。那還有人疑心嗎。宋字二分倒蓋。是不見目錄的珍品。

所以我花了三十塊大洋買了。等到後來看出假的來時。却已不能退還原主了。但是我想三十塊洋錢事小。這種關係郵識的證據物。却是很有價值的。恐怕還不止三十塊洋錢呢。因此我又連類想到蘇州某君處有一枚楷書一分倒蓋的變體。連在一個不全的信封上。郵戳也是天津一帶地名。當時我很以為奇。因為楷書加蓋變體。公認只有三分倒蓋一種。現在又出了一種一分的。豈不可以補目錄的漏載嗎。但是後來又有一位天津朋友。也寄了一枚連信封的楷書一分倒蓋來。不多幾時。又有一位山東朋友。寄了一張六連楷書二分倒蓋新票來。我這纔疑心那裏有這許多珍品出現呢。再仔細一看。原來都是假造的。當時因為是連在信封上。那信封又是真正郵政局裏用過的。所以幾乎被他朦過。那曉得這做假的人做得如此周密呢。

從前外國人不大注意遠東郵票。所以造假的還不多。現在遠東票。漸漸的聲名雀起了。票價也漸漸的高起來了。

所以歐洲專門的偽造家。竟造了不少的新貨。流到市面上來。這是我警告大眾的。去年某君買到了一大批假貨。損失了八百多塊洋錢。後來送給我鑑定。被我看出來。全部都是贗鼎。竟沒有一枚真的。我問某君何不早送把我看。以致吃了這樣大虧。某君無詞以對。後來我猜着他的用意。他以為得到便宜貨了。（都是照目錄四五分之一價格買的。）預備慢慢的一枚兩枚賣與我。想賺一筆大錢。想不到討便宜就是上當的後門。而且原主是個無名小卒。無從追還原款。只好自認晦氣。我記得華郵裏頭。有幾枚萬壽倒蓋票。墨色版模。都不十分好。中法客郵。貴票也很多。瓊州十五分藍色票好像有兩枚。此外北海蒙自重慶各票當中。却有程度極高的。上海票有一八七三至七五年紅色加蓋四枚。目錄價將近一千美金。墨色版模。都很可以亂真。就是 CAND 的 D 字缺了口。是一個大破綻。做假的人沒有看見真正原票。以為同尋常藍色版模一樣。所以照樣摹仿了一個。殊不知紅印是最初

的樣票。其時D字還沒有缺口。這是做假的人失檢的地方。諸位應當記得郵乘第二期裏曾經登出一段偽票警告。就是因爲這一批票子出現的緣故了。

假票裏有極可亂真的。而且是原票不是加蓋。就遠東而論。除了日本票之外。要算安南票。去年陳君復祥買到幾套。我看見程度高極了。版模墨色。無不符合。只不過細微的地方。有精粗之別罷了。假票中最拙劣最可笑的。要算上海第一次票。這種假票。必定是西人造的。因爲票上的西文。有一分二分三分四分種種不同。中文上却都是刻着兩分銀三個字。這是西人不懂中文。把兩分銀當作別的字。不曉得就是數目字。真可令人噴飯了。此外加蓋票中最精的。要算暹羅一八八五年紅色TICAL第一種（完全大寫字母）加蓋票。除了拿極精細的密裡尺量起來短了半釐外。其餘無一不可以亂真。所以西人說這是暹羅極危險的假票。英國 Walter Pears 著了一篇論文。名叫 The "Tical" Surcharges of Siam 刻在

吉本司月報上。就是專論這一種加蓋票的真假。這一篇論文。是很有價值的。有一次英國特爾平 F. B. Turpin 寄了五枚這種加蓋票子來。倒有四枚是假的。其中有一枚。就是這個危險票。不靠這一篇論文。我幾乎又上了當了。

中國票子。有以用過爲貴的。如北海票和日本木版二元五元都是舊貴於新。但是上海有一位郵販。（姑隱其名）他有一隻真郵戳。是蘇州地名。常常拿了亂打。所以遇到蘇州大圓戳。十有九是這一位私打的。大要留心。有一次他竟打到一八九八年的票子上去。大家看了大笑。說一八九八年的票子。怎麼在一八九七年就用起來了呢。這一位造假的本事。實在不高明。只能在郵戳上弄點把戲。常常的弄出些自相矛盾的笑話來。我聽見說常州有一位郵販。竟造出一枚共和紀念三角洋錢的票子。你想共和紀念票。只有二角五角。那裏會有三角的票子呢。並且私造現行郵票。還觸犯刑章哩。

鑑別真假。有時要有歷史的眼光。上海有一位西人。去年拿出一枚香港一八七九年黃色一角六分暫作一角的複蓋票。這一種只有一枚倒蓋票。是世界上的無雙珍品。怎麼又會出了一隻複蓋來呢。而且這個複蓋票子上。是怎樣的郵戳。更是難得的。票主要價一千塊錢。我也沒有法子能分出他的真假。因為那複蓋的痕迹。只有淡淡的一點。是不是和原來的版模一樣。却也無從看出。要辨別這種票子的真假。只有靠歷史的眼光了。我曾經看見一部論香港票子的書。說道香港票子上的英文字。都是在英國 De La Rue & Co. 公司裏加蓋的。加蓋時固然非常慎重。加蓋後又經過多數手續的檢查。稍微有點污點。以及印得不規則的票子。都銷燬了。至於八分暫作五分和一角六分暫作一角的兩種倒蓋。是因為原票黃色黯淡。一時間忽略。看不出順倒來。故爾漏網了兩張。但是到了發行的時候。一經查出來。便即刻銷燬了。所以前一種只發出四枚。後一種只發出一枚。但是複蓋却不比倒蓋

難看。豈有那樣慎重的檢查。還有看不出來的道理呢。所以照歷史的眼光看起來。這個複蓋是不會有的。必然是假造無疑。這雖是理想之談。却是極有理由的。鑑別真假。更要靠着經驗。有一點經驗不到。不是失出。便是失入。記得有一次。我看見一套西藏加蓋票。是拉薩銷印的。那自然比新的貴得多了。但是我因為那郵戳上面 TIBET 的 T 字與平常不同。平常就是一橫到頭。他那個 T 字却是兩頭都朝下灣。我比對了許多西藏郵戳。T 字都不是兩頭灣的。因此我決定他是假戳子。不要買了。今年買了英國海漫氏的一部西藏專門郵集。其中有許多是連原信封的。我這纔曉得拉薩的郵戳有兩種。初次所用的。(約在一九二二年六月以前)都是一橫到頭的 T 字。後來所用的。T 字纔改為兩頭灣。這種特別 T 字的郵戳。只有拉薩一處纔有。用的時候很短。用的地方又少。輕容易遇不到。所以我冤枉他是假的。可惜錯過了一套銷印的好西藏票。這是經驗不到的原故。纔有這種失出

的事件發生。所以鑑別兩個字是不容易的。

說了半天囉囉嗦嗦的話。究竟鑑別的祕訣是怎麼樣呢。

這個話一言難盡。我却只有兩個字奉贈諸位同志。就是

「比較。」拿一枚真的來比較假的。比較紙質。比較齒孔。

比較墨色。比較版模。比較尺寸。無論造假的人是怎麼樣

通天神手。總有一兩處忽略的地方。我們看出一點不對

的地方。就要追究下去。不可代他圓說。自己哄騙自己。比

較尺寸的時候。一隻精密的明角密繩尺是不可少的。外

國還有一種量加蓋的兩腳規。兩根針頭。能遠能近。用螺

絲旋轉。同密繩尺是相輔而行的。量的時候。再拿顯微鏡

照着。那真是禹鼎溫犀。無好不破的了。話也說得多了。我

就藉此做個結論罷。

會員題名錄出版預告

本會現方從事編輯會員題名錄。詳列姓名職業通信

地址。并各人專門所集之郵票種類。以備會員互相通

訊之用。現已付印。不日出版。當即分贈會員。不另取資。

中國集郵圖譜已出版了

中國集郵圖譜為專貼華郵之郵冊用頂上道林紙印刷。硬面烙金。活頁裝釘。精美絕倫。增刪便利。內容計分三類：(一)中國官郵局郵票。(二)上海工部書信館郵票。(三)中國各商埠郵票。計共八十三套。變體九百廿枚。並明信片。冊。種。依。各。套。之。枚。數。及。尺。寸。製。成。空。格。上。端。注。明。刷。色。每。種。均。印。有。照。相。銅。版。以。便。蒐。集。者。按。圖。索。驥。黏。貼。其。上。凡。中國郵票之發行歷史以及改革情形無不備載。並用中西文合解說明。誠集郵之指南也。

定價：每部大洋四元。國內一角三分。國外五角。

發行所：集古社。上海北山西路德安里一四三號。

分售處：中華郵票會書記處。上海愛文義路文德坊M一三二七號。

唯一之中國黏貼郵票簿



編者：朱世傑
出版：集古社
上海北山西路德安里一四三號
(樣張附郵即奉)

●注意●
備有印成花邊之空白紙(活頁)此紙可加入本書內備用。每打價洋二角。郵費在內。

專 著

華郵圖鑑(四)

今 覺

一八九七年加蓋暫作各票

一八九六年三月二十日。清廷准總稅務司赫德之請求。仿照歐西方法。設立國家郵政專局。即以總稅務司為總郵政司。決定發行正式郵票。改銀碼為洋碼。此實為海關郵政之終。而帝國郵政之始。但正式郵票。係在日本定製。非尅期所能應用。而當此過渡時期。勢非有暫時代用品不可。於是乃將舊存各種郵票。一律取而加蓋暫作洋銀字樣。不足。則取印而未行之紅色三分印花票而加蓋用之。又不足。則取萬壽票原圖。在上海複製一批而加蓋用之。於是此過渡時代之郵票。乃呈五花八門之奇觀。而華郵中之奇珍異寶。乃大半在此時代產生。此吾人所最宜特別注意者也。當正式郵局成立之際。反對者紛紛而

起。清政府既未授以實權。又未撥以的款。而官辦之驛站。與私立之民局。乃與郵局競爭甚烈。所幸赫德以耐心毅力。堅持到底。卒能使郵局逐漸發達。而驛站與民局。終歸於天然淘汰。此中歷史甚長。惟吾書乃專論郵票者。故凡非與郵票直接有關之事件。一切悉從省略。茲將當時加蓋各票。分類如左。(一)第二次票加蓋小字大字兩種。(二)萬壽日本版加蓋小字一種。(三)萬壽上海版日本版加蓋長短距離大字計四種。(四)紅印花加蓋小字大字兩種。以下當次第論之。而以版模之時代分先後焉。

前清正式郵政局成立之日。各書記載不同。綿嘉理義以爲一八九六年十二月十八日。(見其所著之 *Note on the Postage Stamps of China*) 美爾斐爾 F. J. Melville 以爲一八九六年二月二日。(見其所著 *Postage Stamps of China*) 郵政局一九廿一年所刊行之華文廿五週紀念書。則以爲光緒廿二年(即一

八九六年)二月七日。此外多數之書。如樸爾 B. W. H. Poole 所著之 *Stamps of the Moment, China* 及波爾金 Paul King 所著之 *Notes on the Chinese Postage Service* 則均以爲一八九六年三月廿日。最奇者。綿嘉理義所著之 *Report on the Post Office* 一篇小序。與其所著之 *Note on the Postage Stamps of China* 同時附刊於一九〇六年海關報告書內。乃一則以爲十二月十八日。一則以爲三月二十日。一日期之微。乃參差紛亂如此。將何所適從歟。余加以細心研究。以爲歐人所著之書。皆根據於中國郵局之報告。其所言實無足重輕。吾人只須就一九〇六年與一九廿一年郵局兩報告。及曾爲郵政司之綿嘉理義所說而研究之可也。查一八九六年西歷三月二十日。卽中歷二月七日。而一九廿一年郵局報告。只云光緒廿二年二月七日。並未云一八九六年二月七日。可見其所云之二月七日。乃中歷。非西歷也。至綿氏之又一說。謂爲十

二月十八日者。當爲上海正式郵局開幕之日。而清廷頒布上諭之日。當爲三月二十日。亦卽中歷之二月七日也。余曾見赫德於一八九六年八月十二日致上海海關稅務司兼郵務處長葛顯禮之函。對於郵政獨立。有極長之規畫。如果是年十二月十八日始有上諭發表。安得八月間已在辦理郵政獨立之事務耶。且余於中國邸抄(卽當日之政府公報)內。曾見正式設立郵政局之上諭。實爲一八九六年之中歷二月也。至於美爾斐爾書中所云之二月二日。其錯誤自不待言矣。

此外余更覓出一個極有力之證據。足以證明三月二十日之正確。卽一九二一年郵政局發行郵政廿五週年紀念票之布告是也。其布告爲五百十五號。節錄其原文如下。

Chinese Post Office. Notification No. 515.

Issue of Postal Quarter-Centenary Commemoration

Stamps. —

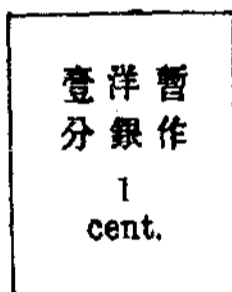
The Public are hereby notified that the Chinese Government, in order to mark the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary (20th March, 1921) of the National Post Office, has decided to issue a special set of Commemoration Stamps.....

譯意 布告大眾周知。中國政府因一九二一年三月二十日。恰為國家郵局創立二十五週年紀念之日。特發行一套特別紀念郵票.....

夫自一九二一年三月二十日。上溯二十五年。非一八九六年三月二十日而何。此見之郵局正式布告。鐵證如山。無可置喙者也。

小字版模加蓋票

此一種加蓋版模。使用最早。其使用之期。約在一八九六年十二月至次年二月之間。所加蓋之票。為一八八八年之第二次票。及一八九五年之日本版萬壽紀念票。版模



14 之形狀。如圖 14。其高為十七糲至十七糲半。英文在中文之下。相距為二糲半至三糲半。加蓋之墨色為黑色。其加蓋之印刷所。據綿嘉理義一九〇六年報告。仍為海關造冊處。

一八八八年票加蓋小字

此種加蓋之票。皆為十一度齒孔者。故為一八八八年發行。而非一八八五年發行者。每張仍為四十枚。並無改動。其種類如下。

- 一分銀暫作一分洋銀 暗綠色 Dull green
- 三分銀暫作二分洋銀 褪紫色 Pale mauve

五分銀暫作五分洋銀 橄黃色 Olive-yellow

其加蓋之時日。勒夫雷司定爲一八九七年正月。與萬壽票加蓋小字者同。吉本司目錄依之。但據綿嘉理義一九〇六年報告書。則云在萬壽票加蓋小字之後。其日期爲二月十日至三月十七日之間云。

其發行之枚數如下

一分銀暫作一分洋銀 三萬八千枚

三分銀暫作二分洋銀 四萬二千枚

五分銀暫作五分洋銀 五萬六千八百四十枚

變體 除原票之變體已見前卷不計外。其加蓋之變體。

只有一種。即華文中暫作一分洋銀之「分」字上端斷而不連是也。據勒夫雷司云。其位置在第三排自左向右第二枚。三種加蓋票皆有之。且位置皆同云云。但此言絕對不確。因余有二分五分票各兩全張。皆無此變體。只一分票有之。且第三第四兩排中之第一第二兩枚。皆爲斷痕。亦不只一枚也。余細察此斷痕。蓋由印刷時墨迹偶然不

到。非版模中真有此斷痕。勒氏之言。毫無根據。實不可信也。

萬壽票加蓋小字

此一類中萬壽原票。皆從各處郵政分局收回。故皆爲日本版。而無一枚上海版者。摻雜在內。可見其加蓋之時甚早。其時上海再版之票尚未出版也。據綿嘉理義一九〇六年報告。云在一八九六年十二月至一八九七年二月之間。而勒夫雷司定爲一八九七年正月。吉本司目錄。則從勒氏之說。亦定爲正月。但正式郵局開幕。在一八九六年十二月十八日。其開幕之時。不能無新式郵票發行。而各種加蓋票中。以小字一套爲最早。開幕時所發行者。當然即爲此票。故此一類票。應定爲一八九六年十二月發行。爲最確當也。其加蓋之印刷所。仍爲海關造冊處。加蓋時。因原票全張太大不便。故將小型每張二百四十枚者。剖分爲六。即每張四十枚（兩格）大型每張一百枚者。剖分爲四。即每張二十五枚（一格）以謀加蓋時之便利。其

種類如下。

三分銀暫作半分洋銀

一分銀暫作一分洋銀

二分銀暫作二分洋銀

四分銀暫作四分洋銀

五分銀暫作五分洋銀

六分銀暫作八分洋銀

六分銀暫作一角洋銀

九分銀暫作一角洋銀

十二分銀暫作一角洋銀

二錢四分銀暫作三角洋銀

其刷色皆與日本版原票相同。無所更變。在一九一〇年。

勒夫雷司著一篇論文。名曰 *The Significance of the Shades in the Surcharged Issues of China*

1897 竟謂五分暫作五分及六分暫作一角兩種加蓋小字者。有上海版在內。此書一出。引起世人絕大之疑問。

後來勒氏郵集爲余所得。其中有五分銀加蓋小字一枚。刷色極淡。近於正黃 Yellow。此即勒氏所指爲上海版者。後來又有一郵販。持一枚六分加蓋一角小字票示余。其色頗紅。是即勒氏所指爲上海版者。該郵販且以勒氏之書爲證。謂爲罕貴之品。索價甚昂。但經余細察之後。乃知此兩枚仍爲日本版。其刷色雖與上海版極相似。而終有不同之點。且日本版與上海版。其紙質與膠水。亦有不問之處。不能逃專門家之目光也。然究竟勒氏所見者。是否另有真上海版者在。或即此兩枚似是而非之物耶。此則非質之勒氏不能知也。去年五月間。布許爲此事曾致函勒氏質問。乃勒氏回信。果然自認錯誤。謂小字加蓋中絕無上海版在內。彼所誤指爲上海版者。乃日本版之刷色近似上海版者耳。於是此一疑團乃始打破。可見學問與年俱進。而早年著書。往往不免小誤。是在能隨時更正耳。茲摘錄勒氏原信如下。

From Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace To Mr. E. Busch:

26th, June, 1925

About your query I am sure the small figure surcharge does not exist on the Shanghai prints; there are certain shades of the 5c. and 6c. in the Japanese prints very similar to those of the Shanghai, which no doubt caused the confusion.

變體 變體可分為三種。即 一關於齒孔者。二關於版式者。三關於印刷者。分論如下。

關於齒孔之變體。應分為兩類。一類為完全無齒者。一類為中縫無齒者。

完全無齒者。此類只有一種。即

十二分暫作一角

中縫無齒者

三分暫作半分 橫雙連

二分暫作二分 直雙連 橫多連

四分暫作四分 橫雙連

五分暫作五分 直雙連

六分暫作八分 直雙連 直三連 直多連 橫雙

連 橫三連

六分暫作一角 直雙連

十二分暫作一角 直雙連 直多連 橫雙連

關於版式之變體

三分暫作半分 英文中之 2 漏印。即半分變成一分者。此變體。每全張中僅有一枚。其位置在左邊格內左上角第一枚。但不能每張俱有。僅最初所印少數全張內有此變體。比經察出後。隨即改正。故後來所印大多數全張內。皆無此變體也。

此外尚有一種小變體。即英文與中文距離。不為二纏半。而為三纏半。此種小變體。除十二分二錢四分兩種。余不能決其有無外。其餘各種。全張內皆含有數枚。此亦版式變體之類也。

關於印刷之變體 此類變體。最為重要。分列如下。

一分暫作一分 倒蓋

三分暫作半分 複蓋

二分暫作二分 複蓋

四分暫作四分 複蓋

九分暫作一角 複蓋

以上五種。以一分倒蓋四分複蓋兩種為最罕貴。蓋傳聞當日印出者每種僅有一個全張。即四十枚也。吾知讀吾書者至此。必發生一大疑問。即九分何以無倒蓋變體。蓋盡人皆知日本版九分全張。其左下角有一枚倒置者。如果四十枚加蓋之版模皆順置。則吾人應發見此九分之倒蓋。如果加蓋版模中。將左下角之一枚版模亦倒置。則吾人應發見有雙連對倒 Tete beche 之加蓋票。而何以俱無之耶。吾向亦懷疑。後來讀英國 Philatelic Journal of Great Britain 雜誌第七十九號。第一百六十五頁。其中有一段報告。原文如下。

With reference to the 9c. tete-beche, Mr. Benjamin write to us and says that when the error was brought to the notice of Sir R. Hart, he gave notice that the bottom row should not be printed, so that first of all the sheets consisted of 25 stamps with error, and afterward of 20 stamps without error.

其意即謂。『關於九分倒蓋之事。班嘉明君函告云。總稅務司赫德頗注意此九分對倒之一枚。已諭令凡日本版九分全張加蓋時。必須將其下面之一排截去。免得有倒蓋之票印出。故凡加蓋之全張。皆由廿五枚裁成二十枚。此倒蓋變體所以不見之故也。』

據此報告。是日本版九分全張。於加蓋時皆已截去底邊之一排也。但余曾從惠費爾根公司 Whitfield King & Co. 購得日本版九分加蓋大字全張。所缺者非底

邊之一排。而爲左邊之一行。初尙以爲偶然如此。乃馳書該公司詢問。該公司復函云。彼曾售出同樣全張六七張之多。所缺者皆左邊之一行云云。乃知 P. J. G. 雜誌之報告。誤以左邊爲底邊也。

萬壽票加蓋長距離大字

各處郵局所存之日本版萬壽票。既已陸續收歸上海。一律加蓋小字後。郵政當局核計其數。恐仍不敷應用。於是將萬壽原圖取出。在上海重付石印。印出後。再行加蓋。以歸一律。但以初次所用加蓋之版模。英文數目字太小。不甚明顯。故第二次版模。乃改爲大字。其英文與中文相距



二欄半。如圖 15。所謂長距離者是也。其加蓋之時日。吉本司日錄謂爲一八九七年二月。勒夫雷司定爲三月。綿嘉

理義則謂在二月與七月之間。因後來短距離之加蓋。在

五月已經出版。故此一批長距離之加蓋。當在三月出版爲近。又據一九〇六年郵局報告書。此長短距離兩種大字加蓋之印刷所。並不在海關造冊處。而另由兩家華商印刷店承辦者。再加蓋大字之票。固以新印出之上海版爲大宗。但各處遠方分局所存之日本版票。尙有零星少數。陸續寄回上海。亦隨同上海版票同受此大字之加蓋。故兩種大字加蓋中。皆有日本版在內。但爲數甚少。故其價值遠在上海版者之上。且有數種極罕見者。竟爲華郵中最有名之貴票。故此一期加蓋票。實華郵精華之所萃也。

上海版加蓋大字長距離

此一類加蓋票。其全張枚數。與第一次加蓋小字者同。惟九分票內之對倒。因已改正。故無須截去一行。而全張仍爲足數廿五枚也。

上海版各原票之刷色。已於前卷揭出。但加蓋之票。與不加蓋之票。其刷色亦略有不同之處。其原因則勒夫雷司

所著 *The Significance of the Shades in the Surcharged Issues of China 1897* 之書中論之頗詳。勒氏以爲上海版印刷不只一次。至少當有兩次。多或有三次。亦未可知。因其刷色有深淺相差甚遠者。若在一次所印。必同一墨色。不至參差如此云云。吾則以爲即令在一次印刷完畢。但其油墨必曾經更換數次。每更換一次。其墨色卽有深淺之不同。今姑不論其印刷幾何次。但將其刷色不同之種類。依次說明之如左。

三分暫作半分 三分上海版刷色。其未加蓋者。吾前表列爲銘黃色 *Chrome-yellow*。勒氏則謂爲明黃色 *Bright yellow*。名異而實則同。此刷色。本類加蓋票亦有之。又有一種更淡者。勒氏名曰蜜色卽 *Honey colour*。或黯黃色 *Dull yellow*。則只有本類加蓋票有之。其未加蓋者無此色也。

一分暫作一分 此種加蓋票之刷色。與未加蓋者同爲橘紅色 *Red-orange*。但未加蓋者只一種淺色

者。加蓋之票。則有深淺兩種。

二分暫作二分 此種未加蓋票之刷色。僅有黃綠色一種。而未加蓋者。則有兩種。一種與未加蓋者同。一種則爲暗黃綠色 *Dull yellow-green*。

四分暫作四分 此種加蓋票之刷色。與未加蓋之票同爲褪玫瑰色 *Pale rose*。但勒氏謂爲淡品紅色 *Bright pink*。名異而實同也。

五分暫作五分 此種加蓋票之刷色。與未加蓋之票同爲正黃色 *Yellow*。

六分暫作八分 此種加蓋票。與未加蓋之票同爲紅棕色 *Red-brown*。但加蓋者有深淺兩種。

九分暫作一角 此種九分票。未加蓋者只有一種刷色。勒氏謂之黃綠色 *Yellow-green*。余則謂之明綠色 *Light green*。因其與二分之黃綠色者究竟不同也。但本類加蓋票。則有兩種刷色。除明綠色者外。尚有一種較深者。勒氏謂之綠玉色 *Emerald*。

云。

十二分暫作一角 此種加蓋之票與未加蓋之票同
為橘黃色 Orange-yellow。

二錢四分暫作三角 此種加蓋票與未加蓋之票同
為深玫瑰紅色 Deep rose-red。

由以上之所列觀之。可見大字長距離加蓋票。其刷色與未加蓋之上海版大半相同。而短距離之加蓋票。則與未加蓋之上海版。其刷色不同之處甚多。(見後)於此可以證明未加蓋之上海版必在初印時即已留出。而後來加蓋短距離之票。必有多數為第二第三次重印之物也。觀勒氏之書。又可知當十五年前。上海版未加蓋之票發現者必甚少。因勒氏曾云。得一套上海版原票。比得一套日本版原票。其難為一與三千之比例。(The chance of having an unsurcharged reprint instead of the ordinary issue printed in Japan is, according to my experience, about one in 3,000.)

而當時最著名集華郵之大家南琦費爾氏 Nankivell 亦只收得五分十二分兩種也。但後來上海版原票似已陸續出現。其難已不如是之甚。而日本版之加蓋大字票。比其同樣加蓋之上海版。有數種甚難。且不止三千倍之比例矣。

小字加蓋中。有六分暫作一角之一種。加蓋大字時則無之。此有兩種原因。一因暫作一角之票。已有九分十二分兩種。不必再需多印。二因六分銀只合八分半洋銀。比一角為少。而大字加蓋。不在海關造冊處。而在華商之印刷店。恐人私以六分票加蓋一角。以圖漁利。故廢止之。以防弊端。其餘九種。其加蓋之價值。皆比原票之價值為低。故不慮其私蓋作弊也。

變體 變體亦仿照小字之例。分爲三種。一關於齒孔者。二關於版式者。三關於印刷者。

關於齒孔之變體 此類亦有完全無齒與中縫無齒兩種。但中縫無齒者。則遠比小字加蓋者為少也。

完全無齒者

三分暫作半分 余曾見一直雙連

中縫無齒者

三分暫作半分 直三連 直五連

四分暫作四分 橫雙連

關於版式之變體

三分暫作半分 cent 之 t 字漏蓋。此變體在左邊格內第二排第四枚。余曾見有一直五連中縫無齒。而又有此變體在內。誠難得之珍品也。

一分暫作一分 (1) cent 之後無點。此變體在右邊格內第五排第一、二兩枚。(2) ce 與 nt 之間分開。而 1 字正在 n 之上。此變體在左邊格內第五排第四枚。

二錢四分暫作三角 (1) 30 與 cents 距離一橫半。(尋常相距為半橫) 此變體在第一排第五枚。

(2) 叁字之形狀有更改。此變體當是因叁字之

版模破損。後來補入者。故其形式歧異。其位置在第一排第三枚。但余另有一直雙連。此變體却在下一枚。則一全張中當有兩枚此種變體。惟此另一枚之位置。則不可考。因余無全張故也。(3) cents 之後無點。此變體在第五排第一枚。

關於印刷之變體

二分暫作二分 Cents 之後無點。余有一全張。其中無此變體。而一箇四方連內則有之。故知此一點為印刷時漏去。非版式中有此一變體也。

五分暫作五分 5 字下端一勾斷去一段。
九分暫作一角 雙票單蓋 Pair one without surcharge。

此外尚有二錢四分加蓋三角 Cents 之後無點之一變體。因無全張可攷。故不能決其係屬於版式者。或屬於印刷者也。

日本版加蓋大字長距離

日本版加蓋大字長距離票。不能如小字加蓋之各種刷色俱備。因其為數極少。故每種只有一種刷色也。列示如次。

- 三分暫作半分 橘黃色 Orange yellow
 - 一分暫作一分 朱紅色 Vermilion
 - 二分暫作二分 正綠色 Green
 - 四分暫作四分 玫瑰品紅 Rose pink
 - 五分暫作五分 暗橘色 Dull orange
 - 六分暫作八分 棕色 Brown
 - 九分暫作一角 暗綠色 Dull green
 - 十二分暫作一角 深棕黃色 Deep brown yellow
 - 二錢四分暫作三角 玫瑰洋紅色 Rose carmine
- 此一類日本版加蓋大字長距離票。欲集成全套。極不容易。其中較為易得者。為二分四分五分二錢四分四種。其半分一分六分九分。皆罕貴之品。而十二分新票。則尤難之難者。有許多西人。在中國集郵垂二十年。自云未曾見

過一枚者。

二錢四分兩變體。在日本版中亦有之。其他變體。則皆未見。因正票已極難得。故變體自然更難遇見也。(未完)

通告欄

本誌自刊行以來。校對頗極注意。惟其中仍不免有小誤。茲特彙集改正於此。讀者鑒之。

第二卷第一號本誌中文正誤表

頁數	行數	誤	正
十下	九	略高半樺 (兩句)	略高四分 樺之一
一六下	七	綠玉色 Emerald	刪去
一七上	十四	日本	上海
三二下	二	八角	八十文
三二下	三	二角	二十文
四一上	二	中法	中德
四六上	十二	三月七十	三月七日

第一卷第二號本誌之正誤

第一卷第二期內所載之華郵圖鑑。內中各版式量斑點距離之處。皆以半糲尺誤作一糲尺。因是所量得之尺寸。皆比原數加倍。如二糲誤作四糲。四糲誤作八糲是也。現已撰一英文正誤表。附刊於英文欄內。讀者請查照英文表。自將華文誤處改正可也。（或將原尺寸作對折讀之亦可）

第一期華郵圖鑑英文改正本出版

第一期華郵圖鑑英文本舛錯太多。現已細加改正。另印單行本。惟此項改正本。概不零售。凡購有第一期郵乘者。只須將第一頁英文章程裁下。連同郵票五分（外國八分）寄下。本會即將該改正本一份寄上。奉贈不取分文。

郵學要語四國對照表

今覺

集郵者必略識西文。否則不獨閱雜誌參考書時發生窒礙。即尋常郵票目錄。亦且瞠目相視。此集郵家所公認也。

顧略通英文者不乏其人。若能讀法德文者。則十不獲一矣。香檳知其然也。故自去年起。於法文目錄之外。另印一種英文本。集郵者得此。再益以吉本司各脫兩家書。咸以為苟能是是亦足矣。殊不知法德文中。尚有多數專門目錄參考書。為英美所萬不能及者。不必博徵旁引。即前期新刊介紹中所述科爾氏萬國郵票參考書一種。雖十吉本司各脫亦難望其項背。集郵者不讀此。如泛舟江河。而未觀於海。不足以極眼界之所至也。且科哲諸學。難在譯名。譯名既定。則中西互譯。皆有所資。以為標準。下筆之際。事半功倍。郵學在我國雖甫啟萌芽。在西隣實已蔚然成一偉大科目。陳陳往籍。續續新知。灌輸而來。潮流方盛。譯著事業。行見日新。而未有艾。定名之事。正宜及早為之。爰取各項郵學重要名詞。以德為經。以英法為緯。而附華文譯義於後。為四國對照表。於每期郵乘之末。附載若干條。蓋小之為讀法德郵書之引鑰。大之為轉譯西籍之取資。其事雖細。其用則宏。大雅明達。進而教之。幸甚。

GERMAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH	中 國
Abart Abbildung	error illustration	variete, erreur figure, reproduction en image	錯體 圖解
abgenutzt Ablieferung Absender Abstand Abstemplung Abtonung Akten allseitig	worn delivery sender distance cancellation shade documents at all sides, uni- versal	use livraison envoyeur distance obliteration nuance actes partout	版模破爛 交付,掛號條 寄信者 距離 消印 刷色 公文,文件 四邊
Anlage (Bogen-)	register mark	marque de repere, ou point de repere	掛號戳
Antiqua auf Brief auf Briefstück aufbrauchen	Roman type on cover, on entire on piece of cover to exhaust, to use up	romain sur lettre sur fragment consommer, epuiser	羅馬字模 在信封上(整信封) 在切斷之信封上 用完
Aufdruck	surcharge, over- print	surcharge	加蓋
aufklebbar Auflage	adhesive issue, edition, printing	mobile tirage	粘貼 發行,印刷
Auflagehöhe aufrecht ausbleichen ausführlich Ausführung Ausgabe ausgebessert Aushifs- Auskunft Ausland	number issued upright to fade detailed design, issue repaired provisional information foreign country, abroad	chiffre de tirage debout, droit decolorer detaillé dessin émission repare provisoire renseignement etranger, pour Pexterieur	發行之數 直立 褪色 詳細 圖案 發行 修補過 暫作 通告 外國
Auslandspostamt	office abroad	Bureau de Poste a l'etranger	國外分局
Ausschnitt (vier- eckig) Ausschub auber Kurs	cut square (printers) waste withdrawn, ob- solete	coupe carre maculature supprime (hors cours)	切斷小方塊 印刷所廢棄之物 取消,停止
Ausstellung	exhibition	exposition	賽會
Bahn (Eisenbahn) Balken Band	railroad, railway bar scroll (label of inscription)	chemin de fer bare barnferole	鐵路 橫線記號 題籤,標題之長方格
bar Beamter Bearbeiter beauftragt Bedarf- Behelf-	cash official author, compiler authorized demand provisional, emer- gency (issue)	comtant fonctionnaire compilateur, au charge de [teur cecu'il faut provisoire	現金,錢文 公文之官府之 著者 正式許可者 要采 暫作
Belastungsziffer	postage due, tax, amount	taxe	欠資

GERMAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH	中 國
berichtigt	corrected	corrige	改正過
Besetzung	occupation	occupation	改估領, 職業
besonders	specially	particulièrement	特別
Bezirk	district	district	地方, 區域
Bezirksname	district name	nom de district	地名
Bildgrobe	size of design	format du dessin	圖案之尺寸
Bildnis	portrait	effigie	紀念面
Bildseite	on front	recto	在前
Blab	pale	pale	在郵局改小
Blatt	postoffice sheet	feuille	之全張(將原張改小用之)
Blindzahnung	blind perf.	piquage qui n'a pas penetre	打而未通之齒孔
Block	block	bloc	方連
Bogen (Druck-)	sheet	feuille	全張式
Bogenanordnung	setting	arrangement, composition des feuilles	版式
Bogenecke	corner of sheet	coin de feuille	全張之一角
Bogenlage	position of sheet	disposition de la feuille	全張中之位置
Bogenrand	margin of sheet	marge de feuille	全張之邊紙
breit	wide [gins	large	闊度
breitrandig	with wide mar-	grandes marges	闊邊
Briefmarke	postage stamp	timbre-poste	郵票
Briefstück	piece of cover	sur fragment	信封之切斷小片
Briefumschlag	cover	enveloppe	信封
Bruch	fraction	fraction	分數
Bruchstrich	fraction bar	barre de fraction	分數橫線
Buchdruck	typographed, sur-	typographie	銅版
Buchstabe	face-printing letter, type	lettre	字模
chemisch	chemically	chimiquement	化學的
Darstellung	design	representation	圖案
Datum	date	date	日期
desgleichen	ditto, same	de meme	同上
dicht	close, near	epais, serre	靠近
dick	thick	gros	厚
Dienst-	service, official	de service, officiel	公文用, 公事的
Dienstmarke	service stamp,	timbre de service	公文貼用之票
Doppeldruck	double-impres-	imprime a double	複印
(zufälliger)	sion		
doppellinig	double liend	a double trait	雙者
doppelseitiger	printed on both	imprime recto et	兩面印
Druck	sides (back and front)	verso	
Dreierstreifen	strip of three	bande de trois	三長連
dreifach	triple	triple	三次複印
Druck	impression	impression	印
Druckauflage	printing	tirage	印刷局
Druckerei	printing office	imprimerie	印刷局
Druckfarbe	ink	encre	墨
Druckfehler	misprint, error	erreur typo-	錯體
Druckform	printing block	graphie	
Druckgang	putting in print	cliche	印刷之版
		marche de l'im-	付印
		pression	

GERMAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH	中 國
Drucksache Druckspieb	printed matter black	imprime point de l'im- pression, espace	印刷事務 黑色
Druckstock Druckverfahren	cliche process of printing	cliche maniere d'im- pression	印刷 印刷手續
Druckzufälligkeit	variety of im- pression	varierte d'im- pression acci- dentelle	印刷之種類
dunkel	dark	fonce	黑 暗
dunn	thin, singlelined	mince, maigre	細 薄
durchgefarbtes Papier	paper coloured	colore dans la pate	着 色 之 紙
durchlaufend	continuous	continue	繼 續
Durchlochung	punching	trouage	打 孔
Durchmesser	diameter	diametre	直 徑
durchschlagender Druck	print shewing through	impression fonce	印 痕 透 過
Durchschnitts- durchsichtig	average transparent	moyen transparent	平 均 透 明
durchstoehen	rouletted	perce	線 齒
bogenformig	arc rouletted	en arc	弧 形 線 齒
linienformig	rouletted	en lignes	線 齒
punktförmig	pin perforation	en pointes	針 孔 齒
sägeförmig	saw-tooth	en scie	鋸 齒
wellenförmig	wavy rouletted	endoyant	浪 紋 齒
durchstrichen	stroked, crossed, barred	oblitere a la plume, biffe	劃 線
echt	genuine	authentique	真 角
Ecke	corner	coin	角 上 起
Eckrandstück	from corner	timbre du coin de feuille	白 角 上 起
Eilporto	express postage	port pour letters expres	快 信
einfach	simple, ordinary	simple, uni	尋 常 無 地 (紙)
einfarbig	wove (paper) one coloured	(papier) d'une seule couleur	一 色
Einfassung	frame	cadre	邊 框
eingedruckt	printed	imprime	印 刷 的
eingeklammert	in paranthesis, in brackets	entre parentheses	在 括 弧 內
eingeprebt	embossed	presse en relief	凹 版 印
eingeschrieben	registered	recommande, charge	掛 號 的
einheimisch	native	indigene	內 地 ; 本 國
Einkreisstempel	circled postmark	timbre a date encercle	圓 形 郵 戳
eiförmig	oval	oval	橢 圓
Eisenbahn	railway	chemin de fer	鐵 路
Empfänger	addressee	destinateur	收 信 人
Entwertung	cancellation, obliteration	obliteration	消 印
Entwurf	design	dessin	圖 案
Ergänzungswert.	supplementary value	timbre supple- mentaire	補 費
Erinnerungs- Erstdruck	commemorative first printing	commemoratif premier tirage	紀 念 印
fahl	fade	terne	褪 色

(To be Continued 未完)

紀 載

趣味(2)

煒 良

1 郵政廿五年紀念票。其所蓋之郵戳。有五個十字。即十年十月十日十時。及第十郵政分局。因十月十日為中國之革命紀念日。又名雙十節。而民國十年之雙十節。恰有三個十字。故又名三十節。此已極難遇矣。况又有十時十分局耶。

2 憲法紀念票。為民國十二年所發行者。此所蓋之郵戳。則為十二年十二月十二日十二時。共有四個十二。此等數目巧合之郵戳。當以此為最後。此後不能再有矣。因十二為月之終。亦時之終。即使新法以二十四點鐘紀時。但月份則以十二為止。不能有十三以上之月也。

3 為未發行之京奉空中郵運開航紀念樣票。全組共三枚。一角五分者綠色。三角者紅色。四角五分者紫色。如

圖3。僅印一角五分四角五分兩種以見例耳。其圖案為一鷹飛翔天空。爪下繫一書函。下為北京天壇與奉天喇嘛塔圖形。其所蓋之戳。英文為 SPECIMEN。中文為樣本二字。此票當日印出。本擬作正式航空郵票使用。嗣郵政當局以為中國航空郵政。當次第推行全國。不當限於京奉一隅之地。故改為長城飛機圖式。而此票乃在廢棄之列矣。其印刷不甚精。似為石版所印。以前數年。絕不見此票蹤跡。近日北京市場。乃始陸續出現。或當日為一人所藏。至近日乃始出售耶。

4 為一九一二年革命紀念樣票。當與前號所紀中國地圖票同時印出。以備當道之採擇者。及孫袁像票採用。此與地圖樣票同在廢棄之列矣。圖案為一飛機翱翔天空。上為中華民國郵政華文。下為法文 LE TIMBRE DE LA REVOLUTION CHINOISE。即中華革命紀念票之意。印刷為凹版。甚精。但樣票尚未打齒孔。全組為若干枚。不得而知。此五角者為棕色。袁君醴波所藏。亦

只此一種云。

5 此為美國在華客郵。非正式之加蓋者。其加蓋之時。約在一九一二年。彼時美國駐滬郵局某郵政司。見各國在華客郵皆有加蓋字樣。獨美國缺如。故一面在馬尼拉定蓋一批。一面稟告美國郵政當局。詎當局不以為然。飭令取消。其時甫經發行一月而已。乃將所有加蓋之票一律消燬。僅有少數收藏者留存至今耳。其所加蓋者。以余所見。正式票自一分至五角。計十四種。紅色包裹票計九種。綠色欠資票計五種。其墨色皆黑。惟欠資票之加蓋有紅黑兩種耳。此票既發行有一閱月之久。則應有正式用過者。惟余則未見耳。各國郵票公司。因美政府未承認。故未編入目錄。然短期之內。既經正式用過。則於郵政史上即有關係。安可忽而不論任其湮沒耶。

6 遠東各國紀念郵戳。莫多於日本。莫少於中國。日本不獨關於國家大事有紀念郵戳。即一府一縣之地方小事。如鐵路之開通。神社之祭祀等。莫不各有一紀念郵戳。

中國則不然。自開辦郵局以來。關於國家之大事。不知凡幾。僅有徐世昌雙十節就職一種紀念郵戳而已。此外則絕無所聞。然此中有一極小之事。却有一紀念戳。此則恐知之者不多。雖行用之範圍極小。然既經郵局正式承認。即有紀錄之價值也。其郵戳為何。即一九一二年五月上海張園開賑災大會。園中設買賣百貨商場。郵局特分設郵遞機關於園內。為遊人寄送物件。以省提挈之勞。其郵戳為特別形式。如圖6。有兩種不同。一為圓式。夾圈內為嘉禾及 SHANGHAI. 27, MAY. 英文字樣。一為卷書式。橫置嘉禾一莖。中間為慈善大會四字。下為 SHANGHAI. 26. MAY. 英文。其墨色為青蓮色云。

上海一八八八及八九年票之版式

煒良

研究上海票者。大都注重於第一次。如勒夫 J. N. Luff。如宋錫爾 W. B. Thornhill。如瓊司 T. W. Jones。皆是也。至樸爾 B. W. H. Poole。始別開生面。從事於

一八九〇至九三年版式之研究而中間一段則研究者絕少。即有一二零篇斷簡。亦不足以爲代表之著作。家大人近自英倫買得一八八九年發行之有水印票全張全組。又有一八八八年無水印票大方連多種。余暇日取而細察之。乃知此兩次發行之票。完全爲同一之版模。故六十文票文字缺點之變體。兩種皆有。且皆在第四行也。爰將二十文至一百文五種全張版式。一一分列紀錄之。如次。或亦專門名家所樂觀也。

此兩次發行之票。每一全張皆爲二十五枚。縱橫各五。其版模非個個獨立。乃從一母範脫胎而出。其母範爲一五連橫條。製版時以母範連用五次。卽成一全版。故研究版式者。每一全張。只須研究五箇版模。而每一直行。自上至下。其版模皆同。以下所紀次序。自一至五。皆自左向右逆數者也。

二十文 黑灰色

第一 右上角「上」字右邊圓框上有兩黑點。

第二 中心圓瓣形框下面接觸框線之處。有一大黑點。

第三 「SHANGHAI」之第二A字左足有缺痕。

「館」字之下。有一細黑線。橫斷外框。

第四 「文」字之下。有一細而長之黑線。橫斷外框。直至龍尾之左。P.O.之O右肩有黑斑。

第五 右上角外框之外。有一橫細黑線。與角尖接觸。

四十文 黑色

第一 「館」字左邊有一橫細黑線。橫斷左邊框線。

右下角外框之外。有一極短小黑線。靠近角尖而不觸接。

第二 左下角外框之外有一黑點。

第三 40之0字右肩上。相距約一糲半之處。有一小黑點。

第四 左上角「海」字一鈎之左。有一小黑點。「四」

字左肩上。相距約一糲之處。有一極小黑點。

六十文 玫瑰色

第五 「文」字右邊。有一短細黑線。橫斷右邊框線。

第一 「書」字頂上。相距約一糲之處。有一小紅點。

十字左下方。有一極小紅點。如寸字之形。

第二 右上角「上」字外小方框。其左下角有小缺痕。

左下角外框之外。有一小紅點。與角尖距離極近。而不接觸。

第三 「CASH」之C字頂上紅框線。有一小斷痕。

第四 「文」字缺一點。此為最著名之變體。實則版式之一。每一全張有五枚。不足為奇之物也。

第五 「SHANGHAI」之S字頂上略偏左之處。其外框線上。有一大紅點。與框線接觸。

八十文 綠色

第一 「工」字之下。接觸內框線之處。有一大綠斑。

第二 「SHANGHAI」之S字頂上。有一大綠斑。與內框線接觸。

第三 此一枚無記號可尋。凡第一二四五種版式

內之各種記號皆無者。即為此一版式。

第四 右下角外框之外。有一小綠點。(有時如一極短橫線之形。靠近角尖。而不接觸。)

第五 「SHANGHAI」之第二A字頂上。與外框接觸之處。有一綠點。

一百文 藍色

第一 「SHANGHAI」之第一A字頂上。有藍色污斑。SH之下。靠近內框線之處。亦有藍色污斑。第二A字之下。靠近內框線。有一藍色小點。

第二 「工」字之下面。適當內外框夾層中之第二小圈下。有一小藍點。在外框之外。而不接觸。「上」字頂上。與內框線接觸之處。有一藍點。

第三 100之第二0右肩上。相距約一糲之處。有一極小藍點。

第四 右下角外框之外。有一極小藍點。與角尖相距約四分之三糲。「SHANGHAI」之第二H字頂上。其外框有一斷痕。

第五 右邊龍爪之右邊。有一大藍點。(完)

郵界珍聞

一書抵萬金

鑄 秋

唐人詩。家書抵萬金。不過詩人譬喻之詞。未必真有此價值也。不謂郵學界中竟真有一信封值萬金者。且出自支流別派之飛行郵票中。尤奇之奇矣。以前吾人所知飛行票之最貴者。莫過於紐芬蘭第一次飛渡大西洋之信封。然其價值亦不過三四十鎊而已。近見 Stamp Collecting 第六百卅一號。載一珍聞云。『據一德國柏林專集飛行郵票家云。彼有一個飛行明信片倒蓋 [Gelber Hund] 者。此明信片世界僅有一枚。當然屬於最罕貴之類。但竟有一人出至英金一千鎊。此人尙拒不肯售。出此鉅價者究爲何人耶。其姓名祕不肯宣。但傳聞爲一美國人云。』

比國在華客郵

農 叔

吾人若云比國在華亦有客郵。將爲人所竊笑。蓋不獨未見。亦且未聞也。然事實上則實有此建議。且有人曾見其樣票。計四種。卽五分。十分。二十五分。五十分。(卽比國之 Centimes) 於尋常比國郵票上。加蓋 *Chine* 及 *Specimen*。但華文數值則未印出。其時約在一九〇八年。至其停止之故。則因有一某國反對。此反對之某國。亦自有客郵在華者也。比國當局取消此計劃後。且嚴守祕密。故外間知者甚鮮。當時惠特費爾得根郵票公司 *Whitefield King & Co.* 曾函詢比國郵政當局。當局諱莫如深。覆書否認。但有多人曾見此樣票。且有比國某重要人物。證明此事非僞。有一人名蒙奈爾 *R. Monnier* 者。曾有一信致一法國郵報名 *L'Annuaire Timbrologique* 者。言之甚詳。此信載在吉本司週報第八卷第五號第七十八頁。讀者試取閱之自明。

現行華郵將有更改

鑄 秋

現行四分票顏色。將改爲銅綠色 *Bronze green*。而三

分六分及一角三分三種。將廢止不用。但原有三分票存數太多。一時無此需要。聞將加蓋暫作一分行使云。又郵局代封票。已改爲大型。縱七十二樞。橫五十樞。齒孔爲十二度。背面有膠水。其原張爲長條。故兩面光邊。兩面有齒。其圖案比舊時亦微有不同之點。

四分暫作三分倒蓋之枚數 薑 塢

四分暫作三分倒蓋票。出在北京。其印出者。當然爲一全張。但全張枚數有三種。有五十枚者。有一百枚者。有一百廿枚者。究竟此倒蓋全張爲幾枚。却不得而知。但當時爲一集郵家買得者僅有十枚。其餘皆已用出。此十枚中有四枚已爲人請求銷印。未銷印者。僅有六枚而已。此十枚之票主。皆有可考。茲據羅蘭君所調查得者如下。

E. G. Young 北京 新一枚

Rev. C. M. Drury 上海 新一枚

R. Herbertz 漢口 新一枚

周今覺君 上海 新一枚 舊一枚

L. S. Ruland 南京 新一枚
Ruland's friend in America 新一枚爲羅蘭君
售與彼者

Hale Thompson 上海 舊一枚

司各脫售出一枚與一美國集郵家 舊一枚

北京某郵販 舊一枚

以上乃本年四月所調查者。此後票主或有變遷。不能一定。即如 Drury 一枚已由羅蘭君經手售與一美國人。而北京某郵販一枚。又入羅蘭君之手是也。總之。此變體新者之價。必遠比舊者爲貴。因用出者皆已消印。將來或陸續出現。亦未可知。而新者則只有此六枚故也。

華歐交通之航空郵政開始

自申報轉載

本埠郵務司。近日發出布告。謂自五月一日起。至十月三十日止。莫斯科與歐洲各大城間。將有飛機來往。凡寄往倫敦及歐洲各大都城之函件。均可加速二日至四日不

等。函件無論掛號與否。均可收寄。惟須另納郵資。每二十公分貼票二角。並須於函面批明取道莫斯科天空郵寄字樣。自莫斯科至歐洲各大城之時刻如下。柯尼斯堡九小時 柏林十四小時 亞姆斯特丹二十小時 巴黎二十小時 倫敦二十小時

無獨有偶之颶風郵票 寄 閱

福州颶風郵票。係因輪船爲風所阻。一分票一時缺乏。故以二分票斜切爲二。替代之。其時爲一九〇三年十月廿二日。此集華郵者盡人所知也。但此項權宜辦法。在外國亦有之。一九〇五年七月一號。德屬卡洛鄰島 Caroline Islands 因颶風毀郵局之屋。將所存 SdP 之票。悉數殘毀。於是不得已乃以 10Pf 票直切爲兩。另加一種黑色特別郵戳。替代 SdP 票之用。此與福州颶風票。可謂不謀而合。夫以一票剖分爲兩而用之。在各國郵局常常有之。不足爲奇。奇在同因颶風之故耳。

三分暫作二分倒蓋新錯體發見

中國郵票。自倫敦滑鐵盧公司收歸財政部印刷局自製後。久無變體錯體出現。以其審查之嚴密。故雖一漏齒之微亦不可得。十餘年來。其爲世所知者。僅有錯體兩種。卽（一）宮門倒印。（二）四分暫作三分倒蓋是也。乃近日忽又發現一種三分暫作二分之倒蓋票。由香檳公司售出。其總數不過十餘枚。其流入中國者。僅布許得單票二枚。周今覺君得單票一枚。四連一組。及今覺君第二次再電報索購時。則已罄矣。據陳君復祥云。此票去年已在中國出現。有一郵販。藏十餘枚。曾函詢薛多爾君收受與否。薛恐其僞。拒之。不知如何輾轉。流入法國。此實爲一九一五年後華郵中之第三錯體矣。

通告欄

愛集日郵者鑒

本誌因中日同文之故。承日本郵界愛讀者之歡迎。嗣後擬對於日郵論著。爲相當之擴充。已商請日郵大家 郎德華德氏。隨時爲有價值之投稿。特此預告。

珍品披露

今覺

A 爲華郵一八九七年萬壽小字複蓋變體全套。計半分二分四分九分各一種。內四分複蓋一種爲最難得。

B 爲華郵一八九七年萬壽小字一分倒蓋一種。大字短距離倒蓋全套。計半分二分四分九分各一種。內一分二分兩種蓋倒爲最難得。

集萬壽票者。莫不知有四種複蓋五種倒蓋。而集全者甚少。大都所缺者皆爲四分複蓋一分二分倒蓋之三種。而此三種何以如此之難求耶。一語道破。然後知華郵中無名之英雄尙多。不僅四寶中立爲足珍也。蓋此三種變體。每種只印出一全張四十枚。其數比宮門倒爲少。而與小字一元相勒也。余勤求多年。至今年始成全璧。且余於四寶中立。每種皆有數枚。而於此三種珍品。除四分複蓋有新舊兩枚外。其餘兩種。每種皆只有一枚。亦可見其難矣。

且不獨余自身收藏如是之少。即綜合平生所見所聞而總計之。每種亦不逾三枚。計四分複蓋票。英人德根有一枚新。余有兩枚。新一舊。一分倒蓋票。德根有二枚。余有一枚。二分倒蓋票。斐拉立郵集中有兩枚。余有一枚。寥寥天壤間。所知之數。只此而已。

外埠函問郵識者鑒

按本會特設問答一門。所以爲會員研究郵識而設。若爲會員以外之人。則實無答復之必要。近來常有外埠非會員亦時來函詢問郵識者。本會事忙。實無暇一一答復。附來郵資。亦無法退回。諸希鑒諒爲荷。諸君若有志研究郵學者。請先入會。則無問不答矣。

外埠有志入會者鑒

本會章程。非有會員二人介紹不能入會。以是外埠集郵家有志入會者。頗抱向隅之憾。鄙人定有變通辦法。願爲外埠同志代辦入會事宜。有志入會者。請通函接洽可也。上海文監師路一二五六號陳復祥啓

小
說

郵王序

郵王一書。西名 The Stamp King。為郵林中唯一之名小說。當時曾分期附載於吉本司週刊中。傳誦遐邇。能使讀者迴腸盪氣。油然而生集郵之決心。海音得者。美利堅人之豪於資者也。初集郵。不甚踴躍。亦無赫赫名。旋讀此書。則投袂而起曰。男兒當自強。安知我不能為惠廉葛宜士及蓓德司考惕耶。由是遍歷歐陸。搜覓名郵。脫手萬金。略無吝色。斐拉立珍品。什九皆入其手。卒佔得美洲第一流集郵家之地位。胥此書刺激之力也。夫以一書之微。而能使人犧牲其血汗之金錢。至百萬以上而不悔。則其魔力之鉅。亦可驚矣。故歐人有戲謂此書為郵界之嗎啡針者。非無故也。原書為法人 G. De Beauregard, and H. De Gorsse 所合著。經英國 Miss Edith C.

Phillips 女士譯為英文。余復倩秦君理齋重譯為華文。分期揭之郵乘。以餉我郵界同志。庶幾有海音得其人聞風而起者乎。企予望之矣。丙寅首夏。今覺識。

郵王

理齋譯

第一回 踐宿約名傾四座 訪孤郵遠走天涯
惠廉葛宜士意態堅決而謂衆人曰。『實告諸君。余信彼姝頗優為之。』

身軀肥碩之布克遜醫生。作輕藐之言曰。『有是理哉。』並聳肩以申其意。

嬌小之伊文斯白賴福夫人曰。『唯唯。事未易知也。吾美利堅神明之胃。固無有不能者。蓓德女士。真乃其類。余敢保之。』

布克遜復鼓其肥碩之頰而言曰。『嘻。如彼之妄約。直僉賈之行。不似以集郵自娛者之所為也。』

葛宜士聞言。意似不懌。佯笑而起。呼曰。『醫生。君亦未免失之狂矣。俟蓓德女士不克踐約後。君儘有餘暇譏笑之。』

也。」

布克遜不虞葛宜士之遽有愠意。爲之愕然。急曰：「勿爾勿爾。請君息怒。余僅戲言耳。君胡善愠若是耶……」

哈德浦進曰：「雖然。請君語我以此中經過。余於蓓德司考傷女士之所約。僅得之傳聞而已。余常欲來此。而輒與願違。以是……」

老翁庇爾庭戲吐之曰：「咄。君不以集郵家自命者乎。抑實難副考古自娛之名。再……」語未竟。衆咸喧然而呼曰：「誠哉斯言。誠哉斯言。哈德浦非真同志也。」一時日光咸集此不幸之哈德浦。而笑其表現之抗議態度。

哈德浦俟喧聲有間。急呼曰：「今謹鄭重宣言。余確收藏最精美之郵票。且極充初。」

伊文斯白賴福夫人接言曰：「除小形之中國郵票外。」衆復闕堂。卽不苟言笑之鉄馬諾克亦不禁爲之驟然。

布克遜乃嘲之曰：「余恐哈德浦先生猶未知今夕身臨何地。殆乃誤履此間耳。」

哈德浦對曰：「醫生。幸恕余。君言適得其反。余確知身在紐約郵票真賞俱樂部。爲俱樂部之名譽會員。且具備入會資格。」

布克遜復曰：「恐君殆猶未識資格爲何也。」

哈德浦愠曰：「君胡妄言若是。欲入俱樂部。必須證明家資至少二千萬。余今薄具家財三千三百萬。又須允諾不談宗教政治之言。余則深畏乎此。更須素嗜古郵票。並能證明家有收藏。余則深好此道。且有珍藏。」

多言之醫生更反語譏之曰：「珍藏孔多。不足二萬五千枚……」

哈德浦不待其言之畢。急曰：「噫。君太奢望。余從事搜集。僅七載耳。時實爲之。再此間諸君搜藏完備者。其能有幾。恐或無一人也。」

於是老翁庇爾庭謂之曰：「恕余多言。惠廉葛宜士所藏。絕爲完備。」

惠廉聞言。但曰：「此語確也。」

哈德浦意似不耐。即曰：「諸公縱談至此。尙未有告余蓓德司老悌女士之事者。」

布克遜醫生心懷嫉忌。喃喃自語曰：「爾若知之。又足自豪矣。」

惠廉顧而謂之曰：「醫生。事有涉夫彼姝者。皆吾人所關懷者也。哈德浦亦其一耳。如君所言。必其所聞彼姝之消息更多於吾儕而後可。否則大失禮也。」

布克遜兩頰緋紅。抗言曰：「君寧嘗奉命爲彼姝辯護耶？」惠廉答曰：「余未奉命。但自欲爲之。余不願見人之毀蓓德女士。更不願見女士不在此間時有人毀之。諒諸君子欲護持彼姝之心。當亦不亞於鄙人。諸君。然歟否歟。」言次。四顧衆人。咸頷其首。

哈德浦曰：「葛宜士君之言良是。蓓德司考悌女士乃最姣好之女郎。」

伊艾斯白賴福夫人曰：「加以德茂而謙和。」

鐵馬諾克夫人曰：「年纔二十二齡。莞然無父母。而人無

間言。」

復有魏德柏者和之曰：「且剛毅有膽勇。」

鐵馬諾克乃宣言曰：「總之。真吾美利堅人也。」

斯時之布克遜。默無一語。僅嗤之以鼻而已。

哈德浦復懇衆人曰：「諸公皆好行其德。乞憐愚昧。爲道其詳。」

於是葛宜士乃倚爐壁而言曰：「如是。請聆余言。」

惠廉葛宜士者。年甫二十五。豐儀容。美冠服。一翩翩佳公子也。待人接物。謙恭有禮。同儕莫不敬愛。家既富有。約及四千萬元。遂得以一身而同時兼爲好施之慈善家。仁鶴之良友。威儀之少主人。第一流之集郵家。

惠廉亦如司考悌女士。早失怙恃。所不同者。自在襁褓。卽飮聞集郵之歷史。蓋其父愛德華葛宜士。酷嗜集郵。不惜巨資。搜求希世之珍。當時卽有「郵王」之稱。名聞遐邇。一如其子今日之以「郵王」馳譽全美。畢生所得。凡世上依法定手續發行之郵票。靡不具備。惠廉承襲遺緒。日惟光

揚先烈之是務。顧辨別既精。品鑑尤高。凡第二流者之所爲。如收集郵票之變體者。水印之反常者。花紋之不精確者。齒孔之不完備者。以及其他僅小節之殊異。不足語夫真賞鑑者。皆鄙而不屑爲也。

惠廉既嗜好古郵票如狂。闔家化之。有僮約翰郭克朋者。膚色微赭。給事敏捷。爲惠廉所親信。亦酷具主人風。顧其收藏者。皆主人所棄之賤票。久之惠廉搜羅所得。遇有賤者。悉畀之約翰。

惠廉家既富有。爲人又絕方正。即平日嫉忌之者。亦常就而請益。蓋凡郵識上遇有疑難。必待其一言而後決也。

於是惠廉遂告哈德浦曰。『當六閱月前。舉行聚餐會時。……噫。哈德浦先生。余忘未告君。吾人月輒聚餐一次。互出所得。賞鑒誌賀。君從未一蒞。諒或不知有此。』言至此。衆咸失笑。即哈德浦亦不禁啞然。急以不幸無暇爲解。

惠廉續曰。『六閱月前。蓓德司考惕女士請入爲郵票真賞俱樂部。女士乃極可珍之人物。君所素知。既嫵媚以慧

麗。又懷才而茂德。凡適間所稱道女士之言。君既悉聞之矣。女士在美。饒有資產。約及六千萬元。不幸於集郵一道。猶未入門。即如西歷一千五百八十三年開浦鎮發行之郵票爲三角形。西歷一千八百七十三年比斯開發行之郵票上鐫唐卡羅士肖像等。亦所未知。余輩乃婉言告以缺乏主要資格。未便入會。君謂女士遂此作罷乎。乃竟如適間之言。以爲天下事無不能者。聞余收藏完備。即對余宣稱。渠於一千八百九十六年四月之聚餐會。將備一郵集。完善與余相埒。且將逐枚親自粘貼。絕不假手他人。其所約日期。即今夕是也。』

惠廉述至此。聞者多嗤然。布克遜醫生復聳其肩。不覺用力之巨。坐椅爲之磔磔作響。

惠廉續曰。『余輩當然記錄其言。允以倘能踐約。謹當歡迎入會。渠瀕行前復曰。如此良佳。行見一千八百九十六年四月之聚餐會。余將於晚餐時攜所得而至。其搜羅之完備。當可使君回憶今日之言也。余又將在白洛特滙街

置巨廈數間。贈之俱樂部。作永久會所。聊酬諸公收錄不才之雅意云云。蓓德女士之約。盡在於此。今君所知。當不亞於余輩矣。」

哈德浦曰。「事絕奇偉。余但慮其不克踐約。致令余輩失一姣好之會員也。」

惠廉謂之曰。「恕余多言。吾輩須至七時開筵。今尙有二十分鐘。蓓德女士。及其郵集。與……會所猶可希望也。」哈對曰。「但恐未必能耳。」

流光不駐。女士之足音闕然。其貴臨之機緣。既益見減少。會衆之議論。亦愈益紛囂。惠廉任俱樂部之長。方欲下令撤去席間所設女士座位。忽有少女珊珊入室。其人維何。卽蓓德司考惕女士也。

蓓德女士。明媚綽約。豐姿絕世。甫經拾級登樓。嬌步微喘。兩頰緋紅。蔚藍之目。流眄於雲鬢之下。愈增其姣豔。於是「佳哉」「佳哉」之聲。起於四座。女士亦答曰。「佳哉。余謹踐約到會矣。」朱唇半啓。微作笑容。露其瓠犀。白如編貝。

鐵馬諾克夫人亟詢曰。「敢問珍藏。」

女士對曰。「挈之在此。差見完備。」

衆競曰。「幸賜賞鑒。幸賜賞鑒。」

蓓德女士乃返身至門畔。啓戶而呼。「維多利亞。」卽有一長身瘦削顏色初衰年約三十許之女郎入室。此卽維多利亞克洛愷德。自幼給役司考惕家。嘗有意終老於彼。並與惠廉之親信小僮約翰郭克朋相愛好。願訂白首約。其時挾兩巨囊入室。步履艱喘。抵室中央。置囊於桌。卽悄然退出。蓓德遂指一囊而謂衆人曰。「此卽余之郵集。其另一囊。乃種種函電文件。足以證明余之收藏一枚復一枚。搜集頗不易也。」

衆咸繞案而立。會長惠廉鄭重啓視。則郵冊之內。無一不極端精美。郵票皆粘於紙片。片可移動。每枚之下。親註其價值。發行時日。國名。以及其所自得處。計共三萬四千八百七十有四枚。第一頁爲一陳舊之紙。色已微黃。邊有擦痕。乃首次納費郵遞之函。爲一千六百六十三年巴黎法

院所發。次即郵票。凡各國各時代所發行之種種價值顏色。莫不具備。即世間所最難得者。亦搜羅完全。即如毛里西亞一千八百四十七年發行之便士橙色票。摩爾達維亞一千八百五十八年發行之八十一巴拉郵票。墨羽儂一千八百五十二年發行之三十生丁黑花藍地票。英屬幾亞那一千八百五十年發行之二分玫瑰色票。阿富汗斯坦一千八百七十年發行之一羅比紫棕色票。支那一千八百九十七年發行之小字一元加蓋紅印花八連票。又一千八百八十二年發行之闊邊五分新票全張。及其他罕觀之天下孤郵。亦靡不畢致。且紙質完善。無玷污亦無裂痕。惠廉每揭一頁。輒自語曰。「絕佳」「絕佳」。而其他閱者亦莫不俯軀延頸。目不旁瞬。飽覽此曠世之奇珍。

當少年會長審視完畢。蓓德復請啓閱另一裹中之證據。衆皆同聲一辭。咸稱深信此新入之郵票真賞家。絕無參閱證據之必要。衆人之爲此言。或者其饒饒之飢腸。亦已

開始告急。因鐵馬諾克返身視鐘。即正色宣言曰。「今已八點十七分鐘矣。」其嚴肅之態。一若宣判死刑者然。

羣咸不信光陰飛駛若是之速。顧事實具在。蓋當賞鑒郵票時。其心志之專一。已忘却世間尙有其他養生之物矣。蓓德女士乃笑言曰。「諸公今夕定必不復冀余赴會矣。」惠廉授以臂而謂之曰。「幸女士許余證明其不然。」於是兩人先導。衆隨之。魚貫入餐室。室之中特設大賓席。居會長席對方。前置鮮花一叢。惠廉引蓓德至其旁而言曰。「此席專爲女士輩初入會者第一次寵賜同餐而設。」諸人方欲就席。惠廉復曰。「尙有一語。請諸君注意。」衆肅然。惠廉乃朗言曰。

「諸位先生女士。希望諸君勿以鄙人拘守會章見責。今蓓德司考惕女士尙未獲寵光斯宴之權利。爰謹提議。依遵昔日諾言。一致承認女士爲本俱樂部名譽及永久會員。授斯權利。敬請公決。」

末語甫畢。歡聲驟作。震耳欲聾。經此熱烈歡迎後。遂各就

坐進餐。一時除七匙聲外無他聲息。蓋飢腸久鳴。滔滔雄辯。悉沉沒於羹湯中矣。直至菜進三道。諸人之舌。始得於別味以外。兼盡其他義務。蓓德遂歷述在此短時期中如何搜集郵票。令其完備。爲他人多年所不易得者。

座中一人曰。『哈德浦君。請記斯語。庶知所從。』

女士復詳述如何馳函全世界收售古郵票家。如何進行搜求。如何跋涉各地。如何遭逢意外之遇。一次二次三次而不已。最後復曰。『余雖歷無窮艱辛而不以爲憾。因今日已獲廁身諸君之間。其收藏之富。堪與吾和藹之會長相匹敵。質言之。其精美完備。殆將無以復加也。』

衆復鼓掌不已。於是香檳再巡。惠廉舉杯起立。衆聲盡寂。但聞會長高聲言曰。

『蓓德女士。才邁識卓。努力不倦。卒爲吾美利堅同胞樹百世之軌範。爲人之所不能爲。成人之所不能成。其事業之偉鉅。其心志之專一。長令吾人欽佩於靡既。今者復使同人更得一度表示其景仰之忱。誠堪紀念者也。』

布克遜喃喃自語曰。『上帝福余。胡辭之勿盡。余寧進菓點。不願聆斯勸世文也。』

惠廉謂之曰。『醫生幸乞恕余。』

於是此肥碩之醫生急支吾其辭曰。『余言……余言……噫……余言君之辭令絕佳。』

惠廉笑曰。『果佳耶。今謹舉杯而祝蓓德司考惕女士康強和樂。』舉座應而和之。歡祝之聲。達於戶外。直令蓓德女士踟躕不知所可。

歡祝畢。衆甫就坐。欣然進餐。忽有侍者入室。呈掛號函。惠廉接視封面。言曰。『嘻。此函發自莫理努。乃巴黎收買古郵票之巨商。與余交易絕鉅。是必新有所發見。諸公以爲何如。』

衆盡細語曰。『必然必然。』

惠廉乃啓封展箋。果粘有郵票一枚。瀏覽既竟。不覺呼曰。『美哉。此非尋常物也。』時衆目咸注於惠廉。而此少年郵王亦不欲重增他人之感。且俱樂部章程亦有與衆共

賞之規定。遂曰：「諸君請聆函文。余謹再宣言曰。此非尋常物也。」言竟。乃朗讀來書。

「葛宜士先生。

曩者辱蒙訂立合同。凡屬依法發行之郵票。苟有所聞見。必竭力羅致之左右。茲謹遵命奉呈。世君稀有之郵票一枚。乃雅魯藏布君主所擬發行。鐫板既竣。忽以他故。遽燬其版。留傳於世。僅得二枚。為鐫者所呈之樣張。此皆確鑿可考之事實。」

誦書至此。布克遜醫生攙言曰：「樣張耶。得之胡為。君乃素不收藏樣張者。」

鐵馬諾克冷然曰：「俟其讀竟。」惠廉續誦曰。

「僕固知公素不收藏樣張。所求者僅屬合法使用之郵票。顧斯票雖曰樣張。亦嘗合法使用。雅魯藏布君主曾用以遞函印度總督。用是為僕所得。然輾轉訪求。犧牲亦屬不貲。惟斯票殆將為世間唯一之孤票。其他一枚。尚在雅魯藏布君主之所。其價值自極

可貴。非有十萬金元不能相讓。公如欲之。六萬金圓可矣。」

蓓德聞語。呼曰：「余願出五萬金圓。」

惠廉笑言曰：「司考惕女士。幸恕余。此票非復求售者。蓋已屬諸鄙人矣。請聆其餘。」

「今公既存巨款於僕所。又囑搜求難得之珍。不問其價。爰特奉呈。諒公將珍藏之也。」

莫理努謹上」

誦書既竟。人人亟欲一觀此奇異之郵票。惠廉乃遞之座衆。見者皆譽不絕口。蓋此票誠藝術上之傑作。泥金印於極堅緻之白紙。四周繞花如飾。間以梵文。字細幾不可辨。中鐫君主御容。儀態萬狀。寶座四週。更有王室徽章繞之。筆劃精細。花紋縷晰。於美術上允推獨步。並以見鐫者藝術之不可企及焉。

伊文斯白賴福夫人反覆審視。一再言曰：「壯麗極矣。壯麗極矣。」魏德柏及哈德浦同聲和之。

鐵馬諾克亦讚歎曰：「美矣哉。郵票也。」其夫人更讚賞不置。聞言不禁接語曰：「毋寧謂之世所未嘗有者。其瑰奇喬皇。無以加也。」

未幾郵票遞至蓓德。初但詳加審察。未作一語。既乃遞之鄰座而言曰：「倘所聞者確。此票實有二枚。」

惠廉答曰：「良是。雖然。其他一枚。必已毀棄無疑。天下事欲求勝利。必多荆棘。」

既而餐畢。四座盡起。返於客室。蓓德此時似心有所屬。不甚注意他人之語。布克遜忽謂之曰：「女士前功盡付東流矣。」

蓓德詢曰：「君言何指？」

醫生對曰：「何耶。此易辨者。今後女士之收藏。不復可稱完備矣。」言竟。張口狂笑。一若自知出言之深刻者。口之碩大。亦如其軀。

時衆人方競談惠廉幸運之佳。獲此舉世無雙之郵票。更無他人可羅致以相匹敵。蓓德悄然至其旁。聞末語。即曰：

「未可知也。」

惠廉慙慙致意曰：「乞女士鑒其誠悃。余實以獲此郵票爲憾。余於他人固將以有之而至覺其樂。但於女士。則殊不然。」

蓓德遁辭而對曰：「是有命焉。誰能違之。」言竟。遂告辭。堅留之。不可。

布克遜乃謂衆曰：「彼姝似頗憤恨。」

哈德浦曰：「未必。若祇以不得一枚郵票而憤恨。毋乃太好自尋煩惱耶？」

惠廉曰：「噫。君未嘗真愛郵票。果真愛者。必因一枚之不可獲。而遍走天涯以求之。」

鐵馬諾克泰然曰：「或者彼姝將往求之。」言時。絕不措意。一如談尋常瑣屑事。但言入惠廉腦際。恍若電光之一瞥。如有所觸。自語曰：「倘若……但未必。何愚之若是……雖然。或者……」於是惠廉心有所注。雖欲勉強酬對。而語言不屬。蓓德之行。蓋令其心懷忐忑。惶急之態。不復

可掩。蹀躞室中。漸及門畔。乃悄然而去。布克遜則猶持初見。復謂衆曰。『彼姝之郵票熟。殆成狂易矣。』

譯者曰。布克遜之言確也。蓓德既離客室。見侍婢方就廊下棹。與約翰作葉子戲。藉驅睡魔。約翰欣然擲其牌。呼曰。『爾負矣。二百五十。』維多利亞憤。捧牌於地。忽視主人出。亟侍之登車。坐於其旁。車乃悄然啓行。兩馬殊矯健。曳橡皮之輪。疾駛如飛。蓓德方沉沉深思。維多利亞則泰然舒坐軟茵之上。昏昏尋其好夢。

女郎忽捏其侍婢臂曰。『胡爲乎。爾真入睡耶。』此可憐之維多利亞。瞿然驚醒。遽呼曰。『何事何事。』女郎曰。『好孩子。今尙有無數要事。待余輩爲之。勿容睡也。』侍婢則睡態惺忪。喃喃自語曰。『蓓德姑娘。爾亦太不恤人矣。時逾夜分。猶不得眠。實所不慣。且中夜始返。亦非所宜……』

女郎怫然曰。『余欲何時返家。便何時返可耳。』女郎如此嚴峻語調。實爲維多利亞所不常聞者。蓋其給

役司家三十年。自女郎在襁褓時。卽已抱負扶持。二十年來。瘁其心力。調護少主。無微不至。故女郎待之如姊妹。如良友。不以侍婢目之。而彼於女郎。亦不啻以保姆自居。曲盡忠告規勸之責。其時已清醒。見女郎心緒不寧。遽有愠意。茫惑不知所措。卽低聲喃喃曰。『蓓德姑娘。倘余有非分之干預。幸乞恕宥。以余愛姑娘之摯。自姑娘有此狂舉。平日行止之失常。每一念及。滋覺心悔。』

女郎笑謂之曰。『汝無愆尤。毋庸謝過。』言竟。復返於沉默。迨車過司篤夫笙廣場。折入女郎所居之第四街。又柔聲詢此侍婢。一若欲自掩其心中之惶急者。言曰。『維多利亞。今爲何日。』

侍婢對曰。『姑娘戲言耶。固知今日乃西曆一千八百九十七年四月十七日星期五也。』

女郎復喃喃自語曰。『爾知之確耶。俟至明日。時何永也。』但沉思數分鐘。忽又欣然呼曰。『然已今日而非昨日矣。』

時侍婢已復其平日和柔態度。不禁嗤然失笑曰：「蓓德姑娘。真似巴里斯之女郎矣。」

女郎乃捻其耳謂之曰：「爾與我相戲耳。否則其愚真不可及。不知此際已逾午夜。星期五早於半小時前遜位於星期六矣。」

侍婢不覺自詫其腦筋之簡單。焉有如此淺顯之理而竟弗知爲之一怔。驚呼曰：「嘻。如是。」

女郎又作隱謎曰：「如是……或者……雖然。吾輩行將自見。」

其時車已駛入摺疊之巨門。止於廊下。隸人啓車門。兩人遂下。女郎乃誡車夫曰：「鼓克萊西。勿稅駕。迴車待發。未得後命。不可擅離。」車夫倦甚。朦朧怨艾曰：「是又胡爲者。」侍婢亦自思曰：「天乎。彼腦中究作何想。」司閘與隸人因之亦不得休息。當然非所悅。俟女郎登闕麗之扶梯。不可復見。遂紛然作怨言。

時扶梯頭畔。電炬朗耀。發淡藍之光。反射於大理石壁之

巨鏡。鋒芒四射。金色之架。絲製之帘。彩豔之氈。各呈千百條奇光。燦爛奪目。隙隅羅列奇花異草。投影於壁。亦顛動有綴。女郎則步履促急。且行且發令。誡甲僕伺候勿去。囑乙僕勿熄燈火。更令丙僕啓筒衣室之燈紐。衆咸惶駭。不知何事之驟臨。維多利亞則喘息不續。隨女主人奔入起居之室。

女郎之室。雅淨莊嚴。架畔案頭。陳列銅器陶器數事。古色斑斕。皆應用之品。絕不類尋常少女。閨中多點綴勿用之物。室隅置大書案一。適位兩窗間。外瞻卽爲廣衢。案上書紙滿疊。不知者幾疑學子書室。卽敏銳之觀察家。亦祇能於瓶中見二三將萎之花。或桌畔見一二偶遺之緞帶而已。室中電炬。作鬱金香花叢形。發五彩之光。遍照全室。素瑪瑙火爐台。飾以青銅。鑲鏤絕精。紫銅茶盃。置於其上。緩火微煮。以供晚茶。蒸汽上注。凝成微雲。沸聲啾啾。作悅耳之單音。

於是侍婢稍露希望之色。詢曰：「姑娘今需相助卸粧否？」

女郎不答。但曰：「爲余檢取輪船日期單來。」

維多利亞卽往書桌。就故紙堆中尋覓。顧心不相屬。竟不知所尋何物。久久勿獲。女郎不耐。起而自檢得之。展單瀏視。態度冷峻。此可憐之侍婢。愈忐忑不安。深恐女郎狂疾。復有新發展。蓋以女郎決意欲入郵票真賞俱樂部。搜集古郵票。期與惠廉所藏相匹敵後。在此六閱月中。所歷種種突兀奇異景象。斷非意想所能及。女郎則盡棄日常所爲。專心一志。唯事搜求。卽最摯之女友。亦不復通音問。凡少女所常爲之娛樂事。如跳舞宴會之類。更悉屏却。心中唯有一目的。務在最短期間。成就此盡人所視不可能之事業。苟足以赴此目的者。雖摩頂放踵而無所畏。卽最疲勞之事。最繁瑣之考據。亦所不憚爲。甚至如作無量數書翰。分致遠方同志。訪求所需之郵票。亦復甘之如飴。一有所獲。卽粘之郵冊。維多利亞亦多方襄助。以成斯舉。卒能歷盡無量辛苦。同嘗勝利之况味。其搜藏之完備。其排列之精審。爲識者所公認。此少艾之集郵家。旣備受熱

熱之歡迎。而維多利亞亦得搜其珍異之郵冊。置諸俱樂部圓桌。同享奏凱之榮光。自今而後。始可希望稍稍休憩。不料女郎復有此反常之行。此實維多利亞當時心中所思者。乃女郎忽摺疊船期單而詢曰：「今爲何時？」對曰：「鐘鳴二下。」女郎曰：「如是。吾輩尙有兩小時。適可進一杯茗也。」

維多利亞兩手戰慄。注茶滿杯。奉其主人。女郎曰：「留意。否則將失手。爾顛若是。其惡寒耶。」對曰：「否。蓓德姑娘。余不寒。」女郎又詢曰：「然則何故。身有所痛耶？」對曰：「否。姑娘。但若不復需馬車……。」女郎曰：「唯。」維多利亞又進曰：「然則可告彭克萊西等去睡休。」女郎乃笑曰：「然則爾當自認欲睡矣。」對曰：「夜深如此……。」此時女郎顯似欲有所言。顧雖身爲主人。可以惟所欲爲。而若以心中所思。直告維多利亞。意猶躊躇。蓋觀此可憐之侍婢。旣疲乏欲睡。而維多利亞又慣進勸告。女郎亦常從之。故雖以女郎平日之敏決。亦復懷疑滿腹。不欲逕吐。

然此次事在必爲。卒赧然而起。釋杯於桌。力作堅決之音吐曰。『吾輩將於兩小時內。啓程赴法。』

侍婢聞言。驚震之狀。卽令室遭雷殛。恐亦不致於此。猝然呼曰。『兩小時內啓程赴法耶。』蓋事之突兀。實非意料所及。且在實際。似亦非可能者。維多利亞初以爲所聞或誤。因續呼曰。『往法國……兩小時內……小姐意識果清醒耶。』

女郎堅決言曰。『意識之清醒。一如其所可能者。吾輩將乘士西輪船行。今晨六時起碇。所以不復可虛擲一分鐘。急往治裝可矣。』

蓓德之女堅決若此。維多利亞見非數言所可動。僅曰。『姑娘甚佳。謹往治裝如所命。』當出室之際。復囁嚅詢曰。『姑娘。可否令余略聞倉卒啓程之緣由乎。』

女郎答曰。『事殊簡單。惠廉葛宜士君適得古郵票於巴黎。票絕珍貴。世間僅有二枚。渠獲其一。餘則余今往訪者也。』

侍婢聞語。頷首示意。自思蓓德此際已成狂易。呼曰。『若是。吾人竟爲一枚郵票而作此無意識之遠行耶。』

女郎曰。『誠然。吾親愛之維多利亞。正爲一枚郵票故。』侍婢復曰。『姑娘亦知其所在否耶。』

女郎曰。『余知葛宜士君之一枚。得自巴黎巨商莫理努。其他一枚莫氏應知所在。當然先往詢之。所以吾輩先作法國之行。此後或將更歷修遠危險之海程也。』

維多利亞爲人。秉性沈靜。遇事鎮定。以女主人得郵票狂激發冒險性質。舉止多乖僻。常令其恐怖。平居每於晨興。輒先自詢今日尙有何種癡妄事。供吾姑娘爲之。因此日復一日。飽經駭怪。視世間任何事。皆不足驚奇。獨蓓德此言。實出意想之外。聞及更歷修遠危險海程一語。震慄之極。幾欲昏暈。迨意識稍稍回復。乃言曰。『余知姑娘將追訪此郵票。獲之而後已。倘不在巴黎。不在法國。則……』女郎不待其言畢。卽曰。『悉知爾言。余決意訪求之。不論天涯海角。務獲而後已。但爾追詢胡爲。豈猶有所躊躇不

願同行耶。」

侍婢急對曰：「姑娘何往。余必隨侍。此固姑娘所深知者。」

女郎曰：「余固知之。謝爾善意。爾為慈祥之佳人。余徒憇女子耳。但爾言縱善。余亦不能改也。」

鐘聲鏘然。又致一尖銳之警告。蓓德呼曰：「三點半矣。余輩僅有一小時半而已。」於是電鈴四鳴。戶扉相擊。僕役奔集。急急收拾行裝。上下扶梯。奔馳游廊。洋台臥室之間。往來無停趾。倉皇急迫。或蹴或肘。呼促之聲。囂然雜作。

蓓德復謂維多利亞曰：「余今警告爾。爾之行篋。倘不及時齊備。余將獨行。不需爾也。」

維多利亞對曰：「姑娘毋慮。不需多時。」

時維多利亞腦中。已為情感與驚慌所充塞。遂匆匆回至己室。急取巨篋。隨手曳衣物。儘量納之。肥皂也。履襪也。衣也。裙也。刷具也。凌亂堆塞。一翌時。篋漲如五石鼓。苟衣櫥不高大者。且將視之相形而見絀。蓋其時心中之惶急。更甚於主人。不僅恐失船期。且一想起其友約翰郭克朋。又

有令其非常失望惶惑無措者在也。 (第一回完)

通告欄

老會員及去歲訂閱郵乘者鑒

去年老會員應閱郵乘之權利。至本年六月底止。又凡自第一期起繳過二元訂閱一年者。亦至六月底止。六月以後。應須續定。因今年改為季刊。又每冊增價為六角五分。無論以價值為本位。以時間為本位。皆應以兩冊抵三冊。而至六月底截止也。

與本會通信者注意

近來常有致函本會詢問事件及郵識者。而函內不附回信郵資。故本會照章不能答復。又外埠函購零本郵乘。往往以郵票代洋。而不照九折計算。以致往返函告。多費時間紙墨。甚不經濟。須知凡與本會有款項往來者。其一元以上之款。必須現金。一元以下。可以通行郵票代用。但須照九折計算。務祈注意為幸。

雜

俎

郵海餘譚

今覺

余自集郵後三閱月。即執筆爲郵話。分期刊登晶報。垂一年之久。其中無關鴻旨者固多。亦有一二道着肯的瑕不掩瑜之處。辱蒙海內同志。移書褒許。更有阿好者。謂天生郵界著作之才。足與英之美爾斐爾德之科爾抗顏而行者。此則藻飾過情。使我不能不卷舌掩耳而疾走矣。自郵乘刊行以來。關於華郵資料。已分類收入圖鑑。其零篇斷簡不成片段者。則納入珍聞一欄。郵話似無廢續之必要矣。惟是年來浮沈郵海。聞見較多。耳目之所經。閱歷之所得。瑣瑣屑屑。有足資郵叢之談助者。隨手撮錄。哀然成書。存之或貽遼豕之嗤。棄之又有雞肋之惜。爰於郵乘特闢一欄。命曰郵海餘譚。並蓄兼收。不拘體例。擬之陶公木屑。其或庶幾。若云安石碎金。則吾豈敢。

今之集郵者。欲定票值之貴賤。舍各郵商目錄外。固無他途。然目錄又奚可恃耶。票類複雜。以十萬計。市價變遷。日新月異。主其事者。即精力百倍。亦難燭照無遺。矧又以私心操縱其間。上下其手。某票爲其所不注意者。則除年年遞增例價外。絕不一加聞問。往往市價已增至五倍十倍以外。而目錄上仍只遞增二三成者。某票爲其所欲買進者。則更抑其值。使之累年不增。一旦入其手。則又一躍輒至數倍以外。如香港八分暫作五分倒蓋票。久已公認世界只有三枚。其罕貴可知。而司各脫舊日目錄。乃標價五十金元。如是者十年之久。至一九二五年。乃忽驟增爲七百五十金元。夷考其故。則是年有一枚經過該公司之手也。又如上海第一次票。三分銀條紋紙者。舊價爲三百七十五美金。單數十六分銀1字漏印者。舊價爲三百美金。去年勒夫郵集折散後。前一枚當時即爲余所得。後一枚則入司各脫之手。及觀今年目錄。則入余手者。其價仍爲三百美金。入司各脫之手者。則已增至五百美金矣。至於

罕貴程度。則後一枚並世尙有六枚。前一枚則孤品也。又如上海 137c 137d 及 135b 三枚珍品。亦於去年自勒氏郵集散出。前兩枚。當時由司各脫轉售與余。今年之價。則僅由七十五美金增至一百美金。後一枚。則司各脫秘藏至今不肯脫手。其目錄價已自一百廿五美金一躍而爲五百美金。其操奇計贏。居心不公。至於此極。余曾馳書責之。然權在彼手。無可如何也。現聞希臘人泊樸多泊羅氏之西比利亞大郵集。又已流入司各脫之手。恐明年彼家目錄上。西比利亞票價。必又一躍數倍。此可預料者也。集郵最苦之事。即須與市儈神販之流相周旋。其間謹愿者固有。而大多數則皆面目可憎。自頂至踵無雅骨者。且談吐之間。尤僿俗不可耐。如郵集。不曰郵集而曰簿子。雙連對倒。則曰倒頭票成對。楷書宋字加蓋。則曰長字短字。蓋彼輩絕不知楷書宋體爲何物也。齒孔則曰牙齒。宮門倒印則曰房子顛倒。更有以俗語而致以訛傳訛者。則俗呼一八九七年日本印之票爲日本木版是也。此票明明

爲石印。何由呼爲木版。則郵販隨意命名不求甚解之故耳。其他有多數名詞。皆以歐語互談。更不知譯名爲何物者。如 *Cancell to order* 如 *Block* 如 *Proof* 等類。不知凡幾。此固由於販夫口耳相傳。更無淹雅之士。爲之審定名稱。亦實由郵學流入中土不足廿年。上流人士。尙未染此嗜好。非如鑿銅書畫版本碑帖。爲中國固有之藝術。海王村中大賈。類能洞悉源流。偶與士夫傾談。皆有書卷氣者可比也。余近譯郵學要語四國對照表。卽力欲挽此弊耳。

自郵乘發行以來。海內外貽書見教者。頗不乏人。其中偉論宏識者固多。而笑話百出者亦不少。最可笑者。有一英國集郵家來函曰。『貴誌第一期五色銅版圖中。以紅印花當五元倒印一種爲罕貴。以余觀之。則尋常當五元不倒印者當尤貴。而華郵中最罕貴者。應爲紅印花加蓋小字四分之票。而貴誌不載何也。』云云。友人見此函者。無不大笑噴飯。投書者之姓氏。余姑爲隱諱。惟其人之資格。

則固赫赫威嚴某國皇家郵票會之會員也。世界集郵家。一聞某國皇家郵票會之名。無不肅然起敬。以爲其會員必皆學識豐富之流。而孰知竟有此等陋劣分子濫廁其中。可見虛名之不可盡信。而洋迷之夢。亦可以醒矣。

紀日郵大王鄔德華德氏之談話

今 覺

鄔德華德氏 A. M. T. Woodward 集日郵垂三十年。其郵集爲天下第一。雖英倫日郵專家之裴泊羅氏 Pehlow 亦當退避三舍。日人至尊之爲日郵大王。誠非虛譽也。余與此郵王共居一地。而各不相知。聞郵王亦但閉戶著書。任何郵會。皆不加入。且華人及寓華之西人。對於日郵。類冷淡不措意。故王雖建都於此甚久。其部下子民。乃淡焉若忘。余耳王之名甚早。偶與吾友布許君談及。布許曰。君亦華郵之王也。中日比鄰。兩王不可不一握手。乃於六月五日。在余寓館寄廬爲茶話之會。加入者有英友施開甲君。華友張棣村君。朱世傑君。皆有名集郵家也。

鄔君索觀余之日本郵集。余曰。是安可以小巫見大巫。鄔君曰。是何傷。君非專門集日郵者。誰不知之。吾於此覘君之餘勇可賈耳。是日賓主皆各盡歡。爲紀其談話有關於日郵者。以誌鴻雪因緣之一。以下川問答體。問者爲余。答者爲鄔德華德君也。



Mr. A. M. T. Woodward.

問 君觀余之日本郵集如何。

答 吾以三十餘年專集一國。君集日郵僅二十餘閱月耳。以集華郵之餘力爲之。而成績能優美如此。亦可驚矣。其中除極難得之大珍品尙缺數枚外。餘則應有盡有。大

致略備。但另有兩枚。君或忽略之。不知其罕貴之程度也。

問 爲何種兩枚耶。

答 卽黃二錢（墨六錢）是也。（皆指未使用品。）前一枚不過二三百圓。後一枚非二千圓不辦。以余所知。世界只有五枚。一枚屬斐泊羅氏。三枚屬余。一枚屬君。只此而已。至如君之他種貴票。如二十錢口ハ。西洋紙大櫻三十錢。黃綠色無地紙十錢。西洋紙褐色無假名一錢。（類鑑第卅六號）西洋紙綠色十錢假名イハ。鳥切手假名全部。半錢縞紙全張。龍切手第一二版無地紙全部。及龍無爪錢無撇等。（皆未使用品）皆人所共知之貴品。君皆於短時期中得之。至可佩也。

問 二十錢イ與二十錢無假名縞紙。孰爲難得。

答 二十錢イ之罕貴程度。遠在二十錢縞紙之上。二十錢縞紙。以余所知。已有十二枚之多。二十錢イ則只有三四枚而已。所奇者。二十錢口ハ皆爲縞紙。而イ則爲無地紙耳。

問 十錢黃綠色無地紙。與十錢深綠色縞紙。孰爲罕貴。

答 十錢黃綠色無地紙。余有四五枚。最近余自吉本司又得一枚。價約四五十鎊。至十錢深綠色者。皆無地紙。無縞紙者。司各脫目錄誤也。

問 斐泊羅氏之郵集如何。

答 彼第一次郵集。已售入余手。後來渠又組織第二部郵集。迨丟芬氏日郵全部爲彼所得。異轍復張。斐拉立日郵在巴黎拍賣時。余與斐氏分買之。余得四分之一。彼得得四分之一。就中二十錢口全張。卽自斐拉立拍賣所得者也。

問 現時日本所售之明治初年手彫切手寫真帖內之全部原票。屬於君否。又序言內云。將著一書。專論日郵。此書何時付刊。

答 然。切手寫真帖內之原票。皆屬於余者。至余所著論日郵之書。費盡多年心血。現幸已告成。一二年內。當可出版。內容分上下兩冊。每冊約五百 Page。附圖約四百至

五百。凡日郵之應有者。無不盡有。此書將來定價。恐每部須六十元美金。印刷以八百部或一千部為限。此書成。余之心願畢矣。

問 現在日本西京。有一新進集郵家。名小島勇之助者。自云已將日郵集全。不缺一枚。君知其人否。

答 全字之意義。有廣狹之分。大全實不容易。蓋日郵之孤品 Unique 有二十餘種。分散於各國集郵家手中。欲一一得之。此人力所不能為之事。即余之郵集。亦尚不能謂之大全也。小島氏初次所買藤尾氏郵集。余知之甚詳。藤尾氏為余故友。余曾於其郵集中發現偽票三枚。告使易之。藤尾氏初不信。後乃知余之言不欺彼也。

問 君之郵集有若干冊。何時可以拜觀。

答 合新舊共十五厚冊。君如欲觀之。一日嫌太匆促。最好分三日觀之。惟余於一二日內將赴廬山養病。須俟歸來招待君矣。

今覺按右之問答。余皆據實記載。所言當否。自有言者

負責。所云墨六錢假名者。只有五枚者。就鄧氏所知而言也。但以余所知小島氏所購芬芬郵集中。似已有此一枚。則世界當有六枚矣。此一枚能值如此鉅價。亦非余意料之所及云。

本誌之外評(二)

本會董事部無通德文者。故凡德國郵票雜誌。皆未定閱。其中有無對本會及本誌之批評。不得而知。近據上海郵票會會長布許君來告。謂德國 Gebr. Senf 郵票公司所刊行之雜誌。名 *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, No. 2 of Jan. 16, 1926 者。對於本誌有批評一段。布許氏為譯成英文如下。

At Shanghai a "Chinese Philatelic Society" has been founded. Mr. M. D. Chow being the promoter and present Chairman of this Society. This gentleman has a splendid collection himself for which he

has spent over 100,000. Dollars. He is trying to form a Postal-Museum at Shanghai for which he would give his collection and gladly accept to be the Curator. This is a model Philatelist indeed.

譯意 上海中華郵票會。爲周今覺君所創辦者也。周君又爲該會會長。其所集之華郵。足值十萬元以上。現又擬創立一郵票博覽院。陳列彼之郵集。並願自爲院長。服務其中。此乃真正模範集郵家也。

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain No. 424 卽本年四月號。對於本誌及會長周今覺君。有極傾倒崇拜之評論一篇。登於該誌之首頁。先一月。該誌主筆曾有書來。略云。『敝誌向例評論郵學出版物。只以小字短篇附載於後頁。惟以貴誌及周君之華郵著作。在郵界有絕大之價值。使敝誌不得不破例一回。在卷首登載此項評論。』云云。其原信稿錄如下。

I write to congratulate you upon the excellence of the production: It is so particularly good that I am departing from our usual custom and am dealing with it on the front page of our Journal instead of reviewing it, as is our usual custom, on another page. 12, April, 1926.

全篇評論。以『Philatelic Patriotism』爲主腦。卽郵學愛國之意也。引證第一卷第二期會長演講之詞甚夥。並云。英國人不能十分熱心於英國郵票。以致罕貴之票。出國者多。回國者少。周君見及於此。以本國人不能提倡本國之票而倚賴他國之人爲可恥。故創立郵會。刊行郵誌。以貫徹彼之愛國宗旨。實可敬服云云。原文甚長。不及備錄。此雜誌。東方之人訂閱者甚多。不妨取而對照閱之。惟最使人驚服者。則篇終引用四書成語兩句。以爲讚頌之詞。語妙雙關。天衣無縫。此雖中國文學家亦未必有

此妙筆。不意乃於西人得之。其原文曰。

"The Master said" it is written "how complete and elegant are its regulations! I follow Chow." So will we, and send the good wishes of a very old stamp paper to a very new one.

譯意 夫子曰。郁郁乎文哉。吾從周。吾請以最古之語言。贈最近之人物。以表示吾輩之敬意焉。

彼蓋借用周朝之周。爲周今覺君之周。而以孔子從周之意爲頌揚。真可稱言語妙天下矣。

美國 Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Whole No. 1844, Page 255 即本年五月十日所發行者。有對於本誌之批評一篇。其原文如下。

As indicating the growth of interest in the stamps of China, The Philatelic Bulletin, a bi-monthly, which is the official journal of the Chinese Philatelic Society, recently organized, is presenting an ex-

haustive study of the stamps of China, by that earnest student; Mr. M. D. Chow, who is the possessor of one of the greatest collections of Chinese issues known to philately. The illustrations accompanying Mr. Chow's are profuse and of particular value as some of them are colored. While the magazine makes a specialty of China, the contents are given in English as well as Chinese and we hail the publication because of its own solid merits and as an example of Oriental philatelic enterprise and progress, as well.

譯意 就增助華郵之興味而論。中國已有一郵報名郵乘者出現。此郵乘爲中華郵票會之機關報。對於華郵有專門高深之研究。乃中國熱心郵學家周今覺君所編。周君蓋握有世界最大之中國郵集者也。其所藏珍品。有以彩色版印出者。尤爲可愛。重要之論文。皆中西並列。而吾人讚美此出版物者。則尤以其能利用本能。發揮固有之國萃。更可以表示東方郵學進步之速也。

讀者俱樂部

自本誌刊行以來。外間投稿者。頗不乏人。惜爲體例所限。不克盡量登載。殊爲歉然。茲自本期起。特闢讀者俱樂部一欄。爲本誌讀者發表意見之地。庶幾滄海遺珠。盡歸珊瑚。集思廣益。宏我漢京。爲訂投稿章程如左。

- 一 本欄投稿。由撰者負責。言論當否。與本誌無關。但稿件既經本誌掲載。版權即歸本誌所有。不得再登別報。
- 二 稿件每篇不得過五百字。必須依每行二十二字格式。端楷謄清。並加句讀圈點。違例者不錄。來稿字句。設有不妥之處。本誌可以酌改。但以不沒原意爲限。
- 三 投稿不限體例。但以闡明郵識。紀載異聞。發抒意見。報告事實爲限。其肆意攻擊者不錄。勦襲雷同者不錄。虛造無根者不錄。浮詞寡要者不錄。惟無論選錄與否。原稿概不寄還。

遠東共和國票之笑談

趙世暹

去歲之夏。津友某君以遠東共和國第六十九號棕色小長方形五十盧布加蓋十哥比票見示。並曰。今年司各脫月刊。此票漲價十五元美金矣。余歸而檢查所存俄票。亦得一枚。次日赴某俄人郵肆。又得一枚。繼而因事赴哈爾濱。哈埠有郵肆兩家。余盡取其冊上所貼。及抽斗中所藏。得廿六枚。外雙連二枚。又購得第六十六號廿三枚。另四方連一枚。第六十七號廿一枚。另四方連一枚。第六十六號十七枚。第七十號七枚。另四方連一枚。六方連一枚。肆人頌訝之。店主與夥友目語者再。然爲敷衍買主起見。又迎合余意而言曰。此票加蓋不多。使用不久。亦未可多得也。云云。余唯唯。私心竊自喜。以爲來年司各脫目錄出版。一鳴驚人。肆中人當大後其悔。不久。新目錄寄來。從容啓視。見第六十九號票。標價六角。大奇之。再細察看。六角依然也。以耳代目。致演此一幕趣劇。然則後悔者我耳。

世暹曰。集郵者偶爾上當。事後又復多方文飾者。必大有人在。誰肯自道其實耶。如余者。亦可謂詭癡矣。

會務報告

四月十日。在銀行俱樂部開本年第四次常會。拍賣罕貴郵票甚夥。內有會長送來一部份重複品。皆尋常拍賣場所難遇見者。外埠亦有多人來函委託代拍。蓋拍賣目錄於會期前一星期寄出。外埠會員若通信限價。委託代拍某種郵票。儘來得及也。是日通過本國新會員三人。外國新會員二人。

五月八日。在同地開本年第五次常會。有拍賣。蘇州會員盧賦梅分贈彼新刊之中國郵票彙編。又天津會員寄來宋字楷書加蓋中華民國倒蓋複蓋變體。及臨時中立票多種。請求審定。經審查結果。全部皆係偽造者。會長因演說天津偽造加蓋票之多。凡我會員。宜特別注意云云。大眾因請會長著一鑑別偽票之論文。以為引導初學之具。會長允撰鑑別兩談一篇。採用白話體。俾一般人皆得智識普及。又外埠會員投稿。以限於體裁。不能多載。因公議

於郵乘上特闢讀者俱樂部一欄。俾讀者亦有發抒意見之地。是日通過本國會員三人。

六月六日。在同地舉行本年第六次常會。有拍賣。此次常會為上半年最後之一次。此後七八兩月暑假期內休會。但董事會仍擬按期舉行。俾例行會務。仍得處理。不致中輟。並預定以下各事。九月前半月天時尙熱。年會擬在後半月舉行。年會開後。擬擇期在銀行俱樂部舉行聯歡聚餐會。招待上海郵票會會員十人。作為來賓。但本會會員加入聚餐會者。每人須繳餐費一元五角。

通告欄

第一期郵乘。因彩圖精美。已為人搶買一空。所餘少數。已停止零售。惟定購全年者。準其代配一冊。近因索購者甚夥。故不得已將所餘殘本。悉數發交上海商務印書館代售。每本一元。並附贈英文改正本一冊。存書無多。售罄後亦不再版。欲得郵乘全部者。宜從速購此。

登郵廣告白有絕大之效力

郵商要想出售某種郵票集郵家要想收買某種郵票登了告白無非是要人知道但是一般普通人們(譬如南貨店的老板綢緞莊的同事鐘表舖的夥計之類)知道有什麼用處難道他們能買你的郵票嗎難道他們能有什麼郵票賣與你嗎這是不夠的所以關於郵票的告白一定要郵界中人看見纔發生效力諸位先生花了大價錢登了各種日報告白試問看這些日報的人們一千個人當中可有一個是郵界中人否就一千個人當中有一個諸位的告白費一千文已經有九百九十九文落空了這真是大不經濟的事我們郵乘雖是出世不過一年但是我敢說一句大話在中國集郵家無論華人西人差不多人人都有的一份不獨是在中國如此暢銷就是在歐美兩洲凡是留心華郵的人也都有人手一編所以每次印一千餘份都不夠銷近來又在英美兩國設了分售處並且十月間紐約郵票賽會我們派有專人在會場內推銷本誌又另外印了五百冊樣本預備賽會時分送各國大郵商大集郵家你想這種大規模的積極進行諸位若趁此時登了告白在本誌上那效力大不大呢再說看郵乘的都是與郵界有關係的人登了郵乘告白一本有一本的效力比起日報告白一千張只有一張有有效力的究竟是那一種上算請諸位先生想一想

本誌自下一期起特闢徵求類告白一門專為集郵家徵求難得的貴票而設登在最引人注意的地方中西文聽便(以中文代譯西文不另取資)凡集郵家要想搜求某一種某一套難得之票或廣收某一國某一類之票最好用中西文合璧登入此欄那此中國各省以及海外各國的人看了這種告白他如若適巧有這種票子自然會通信與你接洽那豈非供求巧合各得其所了嗎本誌為優待會員起見凡登此類徵求告白者在尋常折扣之外另給以特別折扣下期出版提早務儘十月紐約賽會以前寄到美國諸君有惠登告白者務請從速通知為要

中華郵票會出版部啓

ON PUBLICATION

ALBUM for CHINESE POSTAGE STAMPS



With Chinese and English Explanations)

Compiled by

CHURCH CHU

Published by

THE-GOOD SOCIETY

143 North Shanse Road, Shanghai, China.

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A Handbook of Chinese Postage Stamps

By M. D. Chow

(Continued from Vol. II No. 1, Page 18.)

Provisional Issues of 1897.

On March 20th, 1896, the Manchu government acted favourably on the request of the Inspector-General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart, to establish a national post office modelled after the European plan. Sir Robert Hart was appointed head of the postal service. It was decided to issue permanent stamps of which the currency was to be changed from candarins to cents and dollars. This was the end of the Customs Department postal service and the beginning of the national postal service. The permanent stamps were to be printed in Japan and could not be ready for immediate use and it was decided that, during the interval the best thing to do was to have stamps that could be used temporarily. So, all old stock held in the Customs post offices were recalled and over-printed in cents and dollars. Since these were not enough the unsold 3 cents red Revenue stamps were overprinted for use. Since these, too, were not enough, the 1894 Jubilee issue was reprinted in Shanghai and over-printed for use. For this reason the provisional stamps of this period are of many different kinds. Most of the strange and rare Chinese stamps have come from this period and we should pay particular attention to them. At the time of the establishment of the national post office there was opposition from many quarters. The Manchu government did not give it any definite power nor did they grant it any definite funds. The competition between the government-controlled I Chan and the privately established Min Chu on the one hand and the newly established postal department on the other was very keen. Fortunately Sir Robert Hart carried on his work with great patience and, persevering to the end, slowly enlarged the scope of the postoffice, so that the I Chan and the Min Chu at last naturally went out of existence. The history of the postal service is very long and since this book deals specifically with stamps and not with postal service, so all matters not direct-connected with stamps are but spoken of very briefly.

The different classes of the stamps over-printed at that time are as follows :-

1. Stamps of the second issue over-printed with type A and type C, two varieties.
2. Jubilee stamps of the 1894 issue, Japan printing, overprinted with type A, one variety.

3. Jubilee stamps of the 1894 issue, Japan and Shanghai printing overprinted with type B and C, four varieties.

4. The 3 cent revenue stamp over-printed with small and large figures, two varieties.

These will now be discussed and we will be guided by the dates of the types used to determine which classes were the earlier.

The date of the establishment of the government post office is recorded differently in various books. Mr. J. Mencarini says that it was December 18th., 1896, vide his "Note on the Postage Stamps of China". Mr. F. J. Melville says that it was February 2nd., 1896, vide his book on "Postage Stamps of China". The book published in 1921, by the government, in Chinese, commemorating the twentyfifth anniversary of the establishment of the postal service, says that it was the 7th day of 2nd month of the 22nd year of Kuang Hsu, i. e., 1896. In addition, many books such as Mr. B. W. H. Poole's "Stamps of the Moment, China", Mr. Paul King's "Notes on the Chinese Postage Service", all say that it was March 20th., 1896. The strangest of all is that Mr. Mencarini, in his introduction to the "Report on the Post Office" says that it was December 18th., 1896, while in his article, "Note on the Postage Stamps of China", appended to the 1906 Customs Trade Report, he says that it was March 20th., 1896. There being then such a difference in the matter of the date, which shall we follow? For settling this question, we had better base on the Chinese official records, instead of the foreign books in which the materials were likely quoted from Chinese sources. We must only follow the two reports published by the Postal Department, in 1906 and 1921, and on what the Postmaster, Mr. Mencarini says, and investigate the question. March 20th., 1896, is the 7th day of the 2nd month of the Chinese calendar. The 1921 Postal Department report only mentions the 7th day of the 2nd month of the 22nd year of Kuang Hsu and does not say February 7th, 1896. From this we can see that the "7th day of the 2nd month" does not refer to the western calendar but to the Chinese calendar. But Mr. Mencarini says something different still. When he says that it was the 18th of December that must be the date of the opening of the national post office in Shanghai. The date of the publishing of the edict by the Manchu Government must have been March 20th., which would be the 7th day of the 2nd month of the Chinese calendar. I have seen the letter written by Sir Robert Hart on August 20th, 1896, to the Shanghai Customs and Postal Commissioner, Mr. G. in which there is a long discussion on the question of the independence of the postal service. If the Imperial Edict on this subject was issued on the 18th of December, how was it that in August of that year they had already carried into effect the independence of the postal service? Also, in the China official gazette,—a publication giving the daily record of governmental affairs,—

I have seen the edict giving the permission for the establishment of the Permanent postal service and the date given there is the 2nd. month, Chinese calendar, of the year 1896. Mr. Melville's date, February 2nd., is very clearly a mistake.

In addition to this, I have found further proof which would indisputably fix March 20th. as the date. This is in the notification of the Post Office in 1921 when the stamps commemorating the 25th. anniversary of the postal service were issued. I quote a portion of that notification as follow:—

“ Chinese Post Office Notification No. 515. Issue of Postal Quarter-Centenary Commemoration Stamps. The public are hereby notified that the Chinese Government, in order to mark the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary, (20th. March, 1921) of the national Post Office, has decided to issue a special set of Commemoration stamps.....”

If we count back twenty-five years from the 20th. of March, 1921, wouldn't it bring us to the 20th. of March, 1896? This quotation is from an official notification of the Post Office and is proof of the greatest value.

Type A.

This type was the earliest and the period of its use was from December, 1896 to some time in February of the following year. The stamps that were over-printed were those of the 2nd. issue, in 1888, and of the Japan printing of the Jubilee issue of 1895. The form of the type can be seen in figure 14. It was from 17 to 17½ m.m. long and

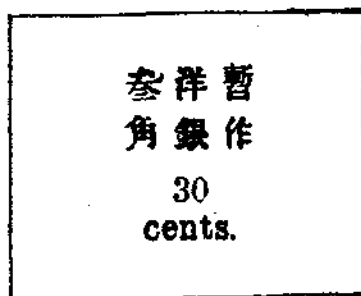
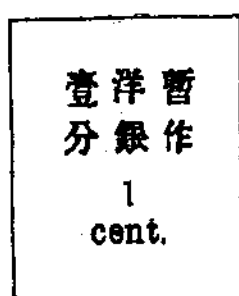


Fig. 14

the English is below the Chinese, being 2½ to 3½ m.m. from each other. The ink used was black, and, according to Mr. Mencarini, in the report of 1906, the printing was done by the Shanghai Customs Statistical Department.

The 1888 issue overprinted with Type A.

The stamps of this overprint were of the issue of 1888 and not stamps of the 1885 issue because they are all of 11 perforations and not 12½ perforations. There are 40 stamps to the sheet the same as its original size. The denominations are as follows;—

- 1 cent on 1 candarin, dull green.
- 2 cent on 3 candarin, pale mauve.
- 5 cent on 5 candarin, olive-yellow.

Mr. Harte-Lovelace has fixed January 1897 as the date of the overprinting,— the same as the date of the overprinting of the Jubilee stamps with Type A. Gibbons catalogue follows this date, but Mr. Mencarini, in the 1906 Report says that they were overprinted later than the overprinting of the Jubilee stamps with Type A and that the period of overprinting was from February 10th. to the 17th. of March. The number of stamps issued was as follows;—

1 cent on 1 candarin	38,000.
2 cent on 3 candarin	42,000.
5 cent on 5 candarin	56,840.

Varieties. There is only one variety of this overprint in spite of the varieties of the original stamps mentioned previously. This is a break in the top bar of the Chinese character 分, the first character at the left of the second line. According to Mr. Harte-Lovelace, this is to be found in the third row, the second stamp, counting from left to right. He also says that all the three denominations 1c. 2c. and 5c. have this variety and the position is identical in each sheet. This statement is undoubtedly incorrect since I have complete sheets of the 2 cents and 5 cents, none of which show this variety, which is seen only in the 1 cent denomination. Furthermore the 1st and 2nd. stamps of the 3rd. and 4th. rows all have this break, which, therefore, is not confined to just one stamp. I have carefully examined this break, and have decided that it is not a real break in the type but that the ink suddenly gave out at this place. Mr. Harte-Lovelace's statement, therefore, is without proof and should not be relied upon.

1894 Jubilee stamps overprinted with type A.

These Jubilee stamps overprinted with Type A were all those that had been recalled from branch post offices, therefore, they were all of the Japan printing and not even a single stamp of the Shanghai printing has ever been found among them. From this we know that the date of overprinting was very early. Moreover, the Shanghai reprinted stamps had not yet been out. According to Mr. Mencarini, in the Report of 1905, the date of overprinting was between December, 1896 and February, 1897. Mr. Harte-Lovelace fixes the date as January, 1897. Gibbons catalogue follows Mr. Harte-Lovelace's. Now the date of the opening of the post office, previously referred to was December 18th., 1896. At the time of the opening of the national post office there would not be nothing for issue. Of the stamps that were overprinted, those with the Type A overprint were the earliest and so the stamps issued at the time of the opening of the national post office would naturally be of that kind. So we must fix December, 1896, as the most dependable date for the issuing of those stamps. The printing was still done by the Customs Statistical Department. At the time of the

overprinting, because the size of the complete sheet of the original stamps was inconvenient, the sheet, of 240 stamps was divided into six, each contains 40 stamps, i. e. two panes; and the sheet of 100 stamps, into four, each contains 25 stamps, i. e. one pane. The denominations of these stamps are as follows;—

$\frac{3}{8}$ cent on 3 candarins;	1 cent on 1 candarin;
2 cents on 2 candarins;	4 cents on 4 candarins;
5 cents on 5 candarins;	8 cents on 6 candarins;
10 cents on 6 candarins;	10 cents on 9 candarins;
10 cents on 12 candarins	and 30 cents on 24 candarins.

The colours of these stamps are the same as the original Japan print. In 1910, Mr. Harte-Lovelace wrote an article on "The Significance of the Shades in the Surcharged Issues of China, 1897". In this article he says that the 5 cents on the 5 candarins and the 10 cents on the 6 candarins, overprinted with Type A, both have stamps of the Shanghai print. As soon as this article appeared much questioning arose among collectors. Later I got possession of Mr. Harte-Lovelace's collection in which was one copy of the 5 cent stamp, overprinted with Type A, the colour of which was very light,—almost like ordinary yellow. This was the one that Mr. Harte-Lovelace took for Shanghai print. Later still a dealer showed me a copy of 10 cents on the 6 candarins, overprinted with Type A, the colour of which was a distinct red. This was also the one that Mr. Harte-Lovelace took for Shanghai print. The dealer, basing his statement on Mr. Harte-Lovelace's article, said that it was a very rare specimen and wanted a big price for it. After I had carefully examined it I knew that these two copies were still of the Japan print. Although the colours were very much like those of the Shanghai print there were, however, points in which they differed. The quality of the paper and of the gum of these two prints are also different. These are differences which cannot escape the observation of a specialist. However, whether those stamps that Mr. Harte-Lovelace saw were other copies of stamps of the Shanghai print or whether they were like but not really stamps of the Shanghai print as the above mentioned two items, is a question which can only be answered by Mr. Harte-Lovelace himself. In May of last year, Mr. E. Busch wrote to Mr. Harte-Lovelace on this matter and received an answer from Mr. Harte-Lovelace admitting his mistake, saying that, in the stamps overprinted Type A there were no copies of the Shanghai print and that those that he took for Shanghai print were stamps of the Japan print whose colours were similar to those of the Shanghai print. It was only then that the question over this matter was settled. From this we see that our knowledge advances with age and that there are often small mistakes in what we write when we are young, which are corrected when we have an opportunity to do so. An extract from Mr. Harte-Lovelace's letter follows:—

June 26th. 1925.

From Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace to Mr. E. Buschi.

About your query, I am sure the small figure surcharge does not exist on the Shanghai prints; there are certain shades of ~~the 5c. and 6c.~~ in Japanese prints very similar to those of the Shanghai, which, no doubt, caused confusion.

Varieties. The varieties may be divided into three classes, (1) of perforation. (2) of setting and (3) of printing. These are discussed as follows.

Varieties of perforation. These are of two kinds, (1) of entire imperforation and (2) of imperforation between. There is but one denomination with entire imperforation i. e.

10 cents on 12 candarins.

Those with imperforation between are as follows:—

½ cent on 3 candarins, horizontal pair;

2 cents on 3 candarins, vertical pair and horizontal strip;

4 cents on 4 candarins, horizontal pair;

5 cents on 5 candarins, vertical pair;

8 cents on 6 candarins, vertical pair, vertical strip of three, vertical strip, horizontal pair, and horizontal strip of three;

10 cents on 6 candarins, vertical pair;

10 cents on 12 candarins, vertical pair, vertical strip and horizontal pair.

Varieties of setting. ½ cent on 3 candarins. In the English the 2 and the fraction bar are missing, so that it reads 1 cent. There is but one copy of this variety in each complete sheet; its position is the first in the upper lefthand corner of the lefthand pane. However, it is not to be found in each sheet, but only in the few earliest sheets printed, for, after the mistake was discovered, it was corrected, so that the majority of the complete sheets do not have this variety.

In addition to this, there is a minor variety in which the English and the Chinese, instead of being 2½ m. m. apart, are 3½ m. m. from each other. This minor variety is to be found several times in the complete sheets of all the denominations, with the exception of the 12 and 24 cents,—in which two I am not sure whether it exists or not,—and is a variety in the setting.

Varieties in printing. This variety is very important and is as follows;

Inverted overprint of the 1 cent on the 1 candarin;
Double overprint of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on the 3 candarins;
Double overprint of the 2 cents on the 2 candarins;
Double overprint of the 4 cents on the 4 candarins and
Double overprint of the 10 cents on the 9 candarins.

Of these five, the inverted overprint of the 1 cent and the double overprint of the 4 cent are the rarest because I have heard that only one complete sheet of each kind was produced, which would mean only 40 copies. I know that, at this point, my readers will ask the question "Why is it that the 9 cents stamp has no inverted overprint"? This is because, as everybody knows, each pane of the 9 cents stamp of the Japan printing has an inverted stamp in the left lower corner. If the dies of the 25 stamps to be overprinted are all in their right position, then we would find this 9 cent stamp with an inverted overprint. If, of the dies used for the overprinting, the one in the lower left-hand corner should be inverted, then we would find this stamp overprinted in tête-beche. Why is it that none of these are to be found? I formerly questioned this thing myself. Later I read a section on page 165 of the 79th. number of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain as follows;—"With reference to the 9 cents tête-beche, Mr. Benjamin writes to us and says that when the error was brought to the notice of Sir R. Hart, he gave notice that the bottom row should not be printed, so that, first of all, the sheets consisted of 25 stamps with the error, and afterwards of 20 stamps without the error".

According to this, the complete sheets of the 9 cents of the Japan print at the time of overprinting, all had the lower row cut off. But I once bought a complete sheet of the 9 cents Japan print overprinted with Type C, from Whitfield King & Co., in which the missing row was not the lower one but the one at the left of the sheet. At first I thought that this was due to a mistake and sent a letter to the dealers asking them about it. They answered saying that they had already sold more than 6 or 7 sheets just like this one, in which the missing row was the one to the left of the sheet. From this we know that the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain was mistaken in saying that it was the lower row and not the left-hand row that was missing.

The 1894 Jubilee Issue Overprinted with Type B.

The stock of these stamps remaining in the various post office throughout the country were recalled to the Shanghai office. After these had been overprinted with Type A, the postal authorities were afraid that these might not be enough for their needs, so they took out the designs of the Jubilee issue and lithographed them again in Shanghai. The reprint stamps like the others, were also overprinted.

Because the English numerals of the first overprinting was too small to be readily distinguished, the type for the second overprinting was made larger.



Fig. 15

The English, in this overprinting, was $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. m. from the Chinese. See figure 15. Gibbons catalogue gives the date of the printing of the wide space overprint, or Type B, as February, 1897. Mr. Harte-Lovelace says that it was March, while Mr. Mencarini gives the time as being between February and July. Since the Type C overprint was out in May, therefore this printing of the Type B overprint may be

considered to have been out in March. According to the 1906 Report of the post office, the printing of Type B and Type C, or the two large type overprinting, was not done in the Customs Statistical Department but in two Chinese commercial printing establishments. Although the new printing of the Shanghai print was mostly with the large type, the remaining limited stock of the Japan print still found in distant post offices were sent to Shanghai and were overprinted with the large type, along with the Shanghai print. For this reason, a small number of the Japan print are to be found in both kinds of overprint with the large type B and C. Accordingly, the price of these Japan prints is a great deal higher than that of the Shanghai print and some of them are considered the great rarities of Chinese postage stamps.

Shanghai Print Overprinted with Type B.

The number of stamps in a complete sheet of this overprint is the same as those that were overprinted with Type A. The tête-beche of the 9 cents stamp having been corrected, there was no need, therefore, of cutting off one row, so that the complete sheet was up to the regular number, twenty-five stamps.

The colour of the original stamps of the Shanghai print has already been described previously. However, the colours of the unoverprinted and the overprinted stamps differ slightly. The reason for this difference has been very carefully described in the article written by Mr. Harte-Lovelace, "The Significance of the Shades in the Surcharged Issues of China of 1897". Mr. Harte-Lovelace thinks that the Shanghai plates were used at least twice, possibly more often than that. He bases this supposition on the fact that the colours vary decidedly in shades and that if these plates had been used but once, the shades would have been consistently the same. I think that even if the plates were used but once for the whole issue, the ink must have been changed many times and that each time the ink was changed we

would have differences in shades. At this time we will not discuss the number of times these plates were used, but we will carefully describe the differences in the shades, as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent on the 3 candarins. The colour of the unoverprinted 3 candarins stamp of the Shanghai print, I have already given as chrome-yellow. Mr. Harte-Lovelace calls it bright yellow. The names may be different but the meaning is the same. The Type B overprinted stamp of this denomination is also in this colour, but, in addition, there are some of a much lighter colour. Mr. Harte-Lovelace calls it honey colour or dull yellow. This shade is only to be found in the overprinted stamp.

1 cent on the 1 candarin. The colour of the overprinted and unoverprinted stamp of this denomination is the same, i. e., redorange. The unoverprinted has but the one shade while the overprinted stamp has a lighter and a darker shade.

2 cents on 2 candarins. The unoverprinted stamp of this denomination is in but one colour, i. e., yellow-green. The overprinted stamp is in two shades, one, the same as the unoverprinted and the other, a dull yellow-green.

4 cents on 4 candarins. The colour of the overprinted and unoverprinted stamp of this denomination is the same, i. e., pale rose, which Mr. Harte-Lovelace calls bright pink. This is another instance of different names meaning the same thing.

5 cents on 5 candarins. The colour of the overprinted and unoverprinted stamp of this denomination is the same, yellow.

8 cents on 6 candarins. The colour of the overprinted and unoverprinted stamp is red-brown, but the overprinted stamp has the light and the dark shades.

10 cents on 9 candarins. The unoverprinted stamp of this denomination is in but one colour, which Mr. Hart-Lovelace calls yellow-green. I would call it light green, since it is different from the yellow-green of the 2 cents stamp of this set. The overprinted 9 cent stamp however has another colour in addition to the light green. This is a lighter colour which Mr. Harte-Lovelace calls emerald.

10 cents on 12 candarins. Both unoverprinted and overprinted stamps of this denomination are orange-yellow.

30 cents on 24 candarins. Both unoverprinted and overprinted stamps of this denomination are deep rose-red.

From the above we can see that the colours of the majority of the Type B overprinted stamps of the Shanghai print are the same as those of the unoverprinted stamps, while the colours of the most of the Type C overprinted stamps of the Shanghai print are different from those of the unoverprinted stamps. (See later) From this we can prove that all the unoverprinted stamps of the Shanghai print must have been left over at the time of the first printing of these stamps and that later, when the stamps were overprinted with Type C, there must have been many stamps were of the second and third reprint. Also, from Mr. Harte-Lovelace's article we know that 15 years ago when he was writing his article specimens of the unoverprinted Shanghai print were not often seen, for he says that "The chance of having an unsurcharged reprint instead of the ordinary issue printed in Japan is, according to my experience, above one in 3000". Furthermore, a well-known collector of Chinese stamps at that time, Mr. Nankivell, had specimens of only two varieties in his collection, the 5 and the 12 cents stamps. But later it seemed as though the unoverprinted Shanghai reprint became more numerous and it was not so difficult to get specimens of them. However, stamps of the Japan print, overprinted with the large types are, in some denominations, much more difficult to get than those of the Shanghai print. The chance of getting one of these great rarities is some times considerably less than the proportion of 1 in 3000.

The 10 cents on the 6 candarins, overprinted with small type, is not to be found in the sets overprinted with the two large types. There are two reasons for this. The first reason is that there were already the 9 and 12 candarin stamps overprinted 10 cents and so there was no need of further overprinting, and the second is that 6 candarius being equal to $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents, is less than 10 cents, and since the large types overprints were not printed in the Customs printing office but in a private Chinese printing firm, it was feared that somebody might take the 6 candarin stamps make money. For this reason, this method was stopped so as to avoid the possibility of fraud. The overprinted values of the other nine denominations are all less than the values of the original stamps so there was no fear of fraud of that sort.

Varieties. The varieties in this set are the same as those of the overprinted Type A set. There are three kinds, (1), that of perforations, (2), that of setting and, (3) that of printing.

Varieties of perforation. There are two kinds, entire imperforation and imperforation between. However, the number of those with imperforations between is less than the number of the same variety of the Type A set.

Of the variety of entire imperforation, there is the following:—

½ cent on 3 candarins, I have seen a vertical pair.

Of the variety of imperforation between, there are the following:—

½ cent on 3 candarins, a vertical strip of three and a vertical strip of five;

4 cents on 4 candarins, a horizontal pair.

Varieties of setting. ½ cent on 3 candarins. The "t" of "cent" is missing. This variety is in the 4th. stamp of the 2nd. row of the left pane. I have seen a vertical strip of five, with imperforation between and contains this variety. This is certainly a rarity.

1 cent on 1 candarin. (1) There is no period after the word "cent". This variety is in the 1st. and 2nd. stamps of the 5th. row of the right pane. (2) There is a space between the "ce" and "nt", and the figure "1" is just above the letter "n". This variety is in the 4th. stamp of the 5th. row of the left pane.

30 cents on 24 candarins. (1) The figure "30" is 1½ m.m. distant from the word "cents", while ordinarily they are ½ m.m. apart. This variety is in the 5th. stamp of the 1st. row.

(2) The Chinese character "叁" is misformed. This variety is due to the fact that the type for that Chinese character, being worn by overuse, was later changed, which accounts for the change of the form of the character. It is to be found in the 3rd. stamp of the 1st. row. I have a vertical pair in which this variety is in the lower stamp, therefore each complete sheet ought to have two of this variety, but, since I do not have a complete sheet, it is not possible to locate the position of the second one of this variety. (3) There is no period after the word "cents". This variety is in the 1st. stamp of the 5th. row.

Varieties of printing. 2 cents on 2 candarins. There is no period after the word "cents". I have a complete sheet without this variety and also a block of four with this variety. From this we know that this is a variety of printing and not a variety of setting.

5 cents on 5 candarins. The end of the curve of the figure "5" is missing.

10 cents on 9 candarins; a pair one of which is not overprinted.

In addition, in the 30 cents on 24 candarins, there is a variety with no period after the word "cents". Since I do not have a complete sheet to examine, I cannot tell whether this is a variety in setting or a variety of printing.

The Japan print overprinted with Type B.

The colours of the Japan print overprinted with Type B is not as complete as those overprinted with Type A. As the number of this overprinted stamps produced is a great deal smaller, there might be only one colour for each denomination, which we can list as follows:

- ½ cent on 3 candarins, orange-yellow;
- 1 cent on 1 candarin, vermilion;
- 2 cents on 2 candarins, green;
- 4 cents on 4 candarins, rose pink;
- 5 cents on 5 candarins, dull orange;
- 8 cents on 6 candarins, brown;
- 10 cents on 9 candarins, dull green;
- 10 cents on 12 candarins, deep brown yellow;
- 30 cents on 24 candarins, rose carmine.

It is not easy to get a complete set of the Japan print overprinted with Type B, but the easier ones to get are the 2, 4, 5 and 24 candarin stamps. The ½, 1, 6 and 9 candarin stamps are all rare, while the unused 12 candarin stamp is the rarest one of this set. There are many foreigners in China who have been collecting Chinese stamps for 20 years or more and who say that they have not even seen one copy of this stamp.

The two varieties of the 24 candarin stamp existed in the Shanghai print are also found in the Japan print. I have not seen the other varieties, for, since the regular stamps are so hard to get hold of, those with the varieties are, naturally, even harder to find.

(To be Continued)

MEMBERS LIST SHALL BE PUBLISHED

We are now compiling a list of members including the name, address, nationality, speciality, etc. Members will be sent a copy gratis as soon as it is ready.

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INTEREST.

(2)

By W. L. Chow

1. A postmark of October 10th, of the 10th year of the Republic of China, used on the stamps to commemorate the 25th year of the establishment of the Chinese postal service, has five figure "10s". These stand for the 10th year of the Republic the 10th month, the 10th day, the 10th o'clock and the 10th postal sub-station. October 10th is the anniversary of the Revolution in 1911 and is called the "Double Ten" Festival. October 10th of the 10th year of the Republic happens to have three "10s" so it could be called the "Triple Ten" Festival, a coincident in numbers that is hard to get. For this reason, collectors had many stamps post-marked on that day as souvenirs.

2. On the postmark of the constitution Commemorative stamps, i. e. those in the 12th year of the Republic, it is possible to get four "12s". These "12s" stand for the 12th year of the Republic, the 12th month, the 12th day and 12 o'clock. This is the highest number in which there can be such a coincidence, since "12" is the highest numerical possible both in the counting of the months and of the hours. Even if we use the method of counting time up to 24 o'clock, the number of the month would stop at 12, so that it is not possible to get a number representing a higher one than 12.

3. This is the unissued specimen of the Peking-Moukden airmail stamp. There are three values in the set, 15 cents, green, 30 cents, red and 45 cents, purple. See figure 3. The only ones that have been seen are the 15 and the 45 cents stamps. The design is that of an eagle flying, with a letter in its talons, while below is a picture of the Temple of the Heaven in Peking and the Lama Pagoda in Moukden. The word "SPECIMEN" is overprinted in both English and Chinese. When this stamp was printed, it was planned to make it the regular airmail stamp. The postal authorities, however, thought that the airmail service should eventually include the whole country and not be limited to just Peking and Moukden, so the design was changed to one showing an airplane over the Great Wall and the first stamp was discarded. The printing was not very good and it looks as though it were lithographed. Several years ago this stamp was not in evidence, but recently, in the Peking market this stamp has been seen. Perhaps they had been stored away by somebody in Peking at the time of the printing and just now are being sold.

4. This is the proof of the stamp to commemorate the Revolution of 1911 which was printed at the same time as the stamp with the map of China on it, referred to in Vol. 2, No. 1. This stamp, together with the Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shiu K'ai stamps, were prepared for the postal authorities to choose from. This one, with the specimen of the map of China stamp, was discarded. The design is an airplane in the sky; at the top are the characters, "Chung Hwa Min Kuo Yiu Cheng",—"The Chinese Republic Postal Service",—while below, in French, are the words, "Le Timbre de la Revolution Chinoise",—which means, "The stamps of the Chinese Revolution". It is very clearly embossed, but was not perforated. How many denominations there were to a set we do not know. The 50 cents, brown, that Mr. Yuen has is the only one seen.

5. This is an unauthorized overprint of the American Post office in China, issued about 1912. At that time the American Postmaster in Shanghai, seeing that all other foreign offices in China had stamps overprinted "China", ordered a lot overprinted in Manilla and, at the same time, asked permission from the postal authorities in Washington to have them overprinted. The Postmaster-General refused permission and ordered the lot destroyed. By that time these stamps had only been on sale for about one month and all of the stamps so overprinted were destroyed. A small number had been stocked by dealers and collectors, from which number come those that we have at the present time. Those that were overprinted, as far as I know, were the 1 cent to the 50 cents, 14 denominations in all, the red parcel post stamps, 9 denominations and the green postage due stamps, 5 denominations. With the exception of the postage due stamps, which were overprinted in black and red, the rest were overprinted in black. Since these stamps were sold for the period of a month, there were, of course, some that were used as though they were regularly authorized. Since the American postal authorities did not authorize them, they have not been listed in all catalogues. But, since they were used for a short time as though regularly authorized and since, thereby, they have something to do with the history of postage stamps, we can not overlook them, so they are mentioned here.

6. The country in the Far East that has used the greatest number of special cancellations is Japan. The country that has used the least is China. In Japan not only do they have special cancellations for national events, but the minor events of local districts, such as the opening of a railroad, the sacrifices in some temple all have their special cancellations. In China, however, it has been otherwise. Since the opening of the Post Office, we do not know how many events of national importance have occurred. Only one event, however, i. e., the assuming of the presidency by Hsu Shih Chang on the "Double Ten" Festival has been commemorated

by a special cancellation. With the exception of this one event being so commemorated I have heard of no other. However, in connection with this topic, there was one small event that had a commemorative cancellation. Those that know of it are probably very few in number, but since the postal authorities officially recognized it, it is of value in this article, although the area of its use was very small. In May, 1912, a large Famine Relief Exhibition was held in Chang Soo Ho's Gardens Shanghai. In these gardens booths were erected and, for the convenience of those that attended the Exhibition the postoffice installed a temporary sub-station. The post-mark was of a special shape, there being two, of different design. One was of double circles, having the words "SHANGHAI, 27 MAY" in English and stalks of wheat between the circles and the other was in the form of a scroll, with the wheat stalks across that and the words "SHANGHAI, 26 MAY" in English "慈善大會" in Chinese. The colour of the ink was violet.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

Since our Philatelic Bulletin was changed from bi-monthly into quarterly both material and price are increased and therefore the former subscribers who paid \$2 for a year and the old members who have been entitled to free copies, will expire up to Vol. II No. 2. Any further subscriptions for the next 4 numbers will be \$2.50 for non-members or \$2 for members.

Revised Edition for the First Part of "A Handbook of Chinese Postage Stamps"

As many errors have been made in the first part of "A Handbook of Chinese Postage Stamps", we have made a revised edition of same. This revised edition is not for sale, but is sent gratis to those who buy the Vol. I No. 1 of the Chinese Philatelic Bulletin. One who has bought the Vol. I No. 1 of the Bulletin and wishes to obtain this copy should tear off the first leaf of the said number (i.e. containing the Constitution of the Society) and send same to the Chinese Philatelic Society, 141 Seymour Road, Shanghai, together with 5 cents for postage (8 cents abroad), then he will be presented with one copy.

WANTED. Chinese Express Delivery Stamps to complete my collection, entire or parts, unused and used or on covers.

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The Japanese Stamp King

Mr. A. M. T. Woodward

Alphonse Marie Tracey Woodward was born of American parents at St. André, Réunion Island, on April 19th, 1876, thus attaining his Golden anniversary a few months ago. His parents emigrated to Japan in 1878,



Mr. A. M. T. Woodward

and Mr. Tracey Woodward was reared and educated at Yokohama. He commenced collecting postage stamps in general in 1888 in the usual school-boy fashion, but devoted his attention principally to Japanese stamps. During 1892-93, he contributed some notes on Japanese philately to the defunct "Hongkong Philatelic Journal" and also to "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" of St. Louis, Mo. under the *nom de plume* of "Watermark". In 1906 he contributed a monograph to the Asiatic Society of Japan which appeared in their Transactions as Vol. XXXIV Part III entitled "A Summarized Catalogue to the Postage Stamps of Japan." Sold his general stamp collection in 1905 to the late Mr. Hirsbrunner, but resumed collecting in 1913, confining his endeavours to specialize in the stamps of Japan, Korea and Formosa exclusively;

his collection ranks today as the biggest collection in the world of the stamps of Japan, a valuation of which, made in 1923, reached a catalogue value of over £46,000. Mr. Tracey Woodward has been working for the past nine years on a stupendous work on the above stamps entitled: "The Postage Stamps of Japan and Dependencies", it has recently been completed and its publication is expected to take place early next year.

Besides being a philatelist, Mr. Tracey Woodward is also an enthusiastic numismatist, confining his activities only to Chinese minted (struck) coins, of which his collection is today, one of, if not the largest in the world. He has contributed many numismatic articles during 1921 and 1922 to the defunct "New China Review", and is now actively engaged in a serial in the same field, in the columns of "The China Journal of Science and Arts" under the caption of "Notes on the Minted Coins of China".

Chinese Philatelic News

Changes to be made in present issue of Chinese Stamps.

The 3 cent, 6 cent and 13 cent stamps are to be withdrawn, but, since there are a great many of the 3 cent stamp in stock, we understand that they are to be overprinted 1 cent. The officially sealed stamps have been changed to a larger size, 72 by 50 m. m., with a 12 perforation and with gum. These seals will come in long strips, so that there will be perforations on two edges while the other two edges will be straight. The design is slightly different to that of the old one.

POSTAL NOTIFICATION No. 699.

Aerial Service Between Moscow, Königsberg, Berlin, Amsterdam, Paris and London.

The public is hereby notified that an Aerial Service was functioned between Moscow, and Königsberg, Berlin, Amsterdam, Paris and London during the summer months (May 1st till end of October). Letters and postcards, both ordinary and registered, may be sent by that route for all European countries by making such correspondence 'Par Avion Via Moscow' and by affixing *extra* postage stamps as follows:—

- (a) For letters: 20 cents per 20 grammes, or fraction thereof.
- (b) For postcards: 18 cents.

The time taken by the aerial transport is as follows:—

Moscow—Königsberg	9 hours.
Moscow—Berlin	14 hours.
Moscow—Amsterdam	20 hours.
Moscow—Paris	30 hours.
Moscow—London	30 hours.

And a gain of 2 to 4 days is excepted over the all-rail route via Lettonia and Lithuania for countries in Western Europe.

Post Office

Shanghai, 11th April 1926.

E. TOLLEFSEN,

Postal Commissioner.

POSTAL NOTIFICATION No. 696.

The public is hereby informed that the colour of the 4-cent postage stamps has been changed from grey to BRONZE-GREEN. The new stamps will not be put on sale until the present stamps of grey 4-cent stamps are exhausted.

By order of the Co-Director General,

Post Office

V. W. STAPLETON COTTON,

Shanghai, 26th March, 1926.

(ag) Postal Commissioner (temp).

**The existing number of the 3 cents on
4 cents inverted overprint**

The 3 cents on 4 cents inverted overprint was found in Peking office. There was naturally a complete sheet of these inverted overprints, but since there are three sizes of sheets, one with 50 stamps, another with 100 stamps and a third with 120 stamps, it is not possible to say in which size these inverted overprints were printed. At the time a collector bought ten copies only and the rest were used through the mails. Of these ten, four have been cancelled to order, so that there are only six copies uncanceled. According to the Mr. L. S. Ruland, of Nanking, these ten copies are in the possession of the following persons:—

Mr. E. G. Young, Peking, 1 copy mint; Rev. C. M. Drury, Shanghai, 1 copy mint; Mr. R. Herbertz, Hankow, 1 copy mint; Mr. M. D. Chow, Shanghai, 1 copy mint, and 1 copy used; Mr. L. S. Ruland, Nanking, 1 copy mint; a friend of Mr. Ruland's in America, 1 copy mint, sold to him by Mr. Ruland; Mr. Hale Thompson, Shanghai, 1 copy used; Scott Stamp and Coin Co. sold to an American collector, 1 copy used; a certain dealer in Peking, 1 copy used. The above was the situation in April of this year. Whether the ownership has changed or not, we do not know. However, we do know that the copy owned by Mr. Drury passed through Mr. Ruland's hands and was sold to an American collector. Also, the copy belonging to the Peking collector has passed through Mr. Ruland's hands. The price of the mint copies of this variety is a great deal higher than that of the used copies, because there are but six copies unused, while the used copies, all having been cancelled, will probably turn up, one by one later on.

New Error Discovered.

After the printing of Chinese stamps was taken over from Waterlow & Son, London, by the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Peking, no varieties or errors were discovered for a long time due to careful inspection. Not even an imperforation was seen. Everybody knows that during the last ten years there have been but two errors, (1) the \$2.00 center

inverted and (2) the 3 cents on 4 cents inverted. But now, a new error has been seen, i. e. the 2 cents on 3 cents inverted surcharge. Champion Co. has sold ten or so copies of this error, so those that have come back to China and are known to us are as follows;— Mr. E. Busch has two single copies and Mr. M. D. Chow has one single copy and one block of four. When Mr. Chow cabled the second time to Champion Co., their stock had all been sold out. Mr. F. Z. Chun says that this error was found last year in China and that a dealer, who had ten or so copies, asked Mr. T. Siddall, by letter, if he wanted to buy them, but that Mr. Siddall, fearing that they were forgeries, did not dare to buy them. How they reached France, we do not know. This is but the third error since 1915. It is not less rare than the 3 cents on 4 cents inverted.

Errata for Vol. II No. 1

Page	Line	Word	Error	Corrected
9	1	4	half	quarter
15	12	5-7	and emerald green	omit
16	3	14	Japan	Shanghai

Important Errata for Vol. I No. 2

The author of "A handbook of Chinese Postage stamps" has missused half millimeter for one millimeter when he was studying the settings of the Chinese first issue. The result is that all the distances between marks became double instead of the actual distances, and consequently there were some errors made in the second part of this handbook. Readers shall correct them according to the following Errata list:

Page	Line	Word	Error	Corrected
10	5	17	left	right
13	28	1	1½ mm.	1 mm.
13	28	13	1 mm.	½ mm.
13	31	3	1 mm.	½ mm.
17	9	4	3¾ mm.	1¾ mm.
17	10	1	7 mm.	3½ mm.
17	28	7	2 mm.	1 mm.
17	29	3	9 mm.	4½ mm.
17	31	7	4 mm.	1¾ mm.
17	32	6	7¼ mm.	3¾ mm.
17	37	7	2½ mm.	1½ mm.
17	38	4	8 mm.	4 mm.
18	1	7	4 mm.	2 mm.
18	2	3	8 mm.	4 mm.
18	4	3	7½ mm.	3¾ mm.
18	7	7	2 mm.	1 mm.
18	8	3	8 mm.	4 mm.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR BACK NUMBER

Owing to the great demand, the remaining copies of Vol. I No. 1 of this Bulletin are becoming exhausted, so the price has to be increased to Mex. \$1.00 per copy in China and 2/3 in London, as they will be out of print.

SUBSCRIPTION: For one year including postage. China, Mex. \$2.50; Foreign countries, 6/—.

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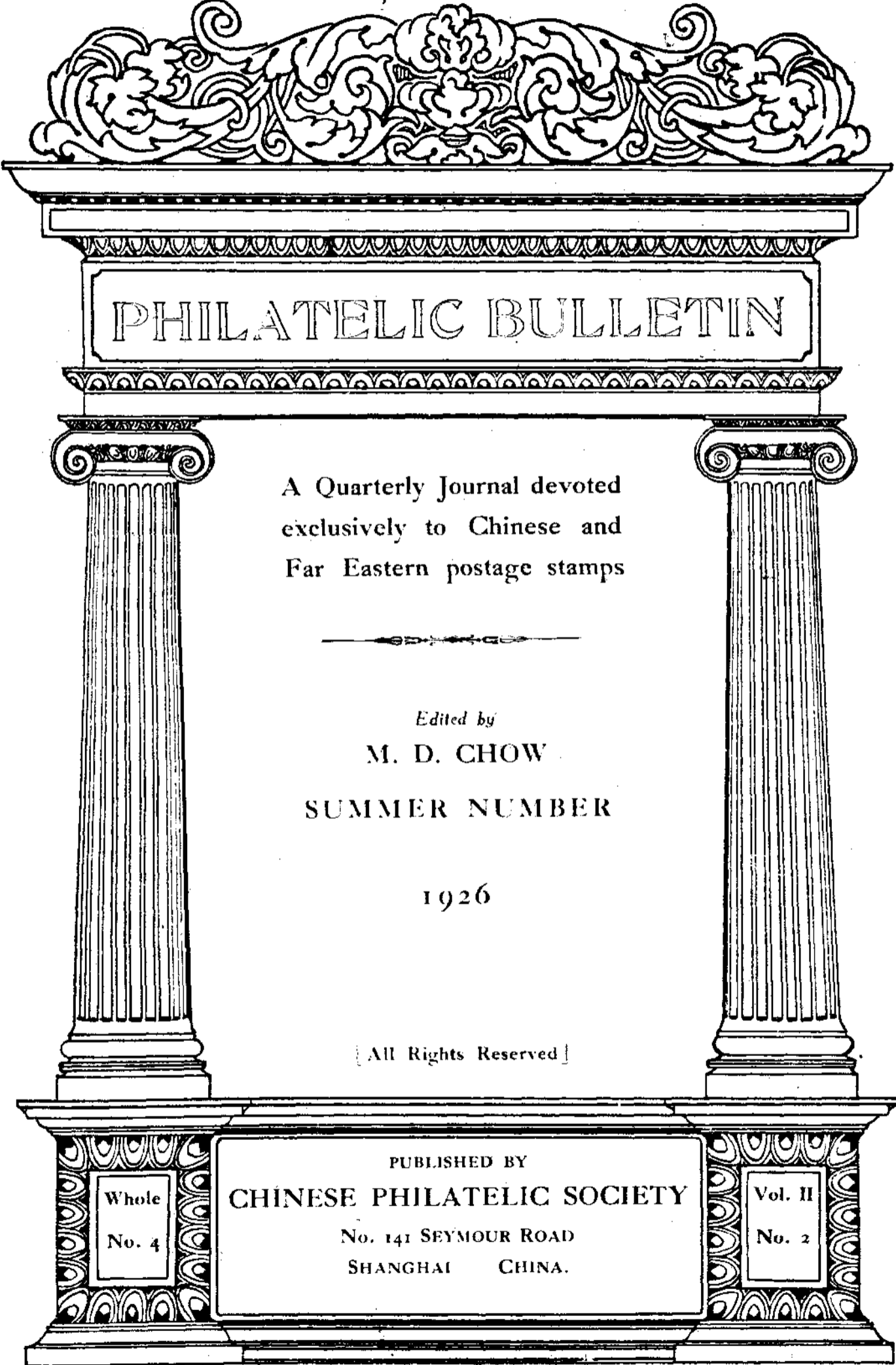
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M. D. Chow, 141 Seymour Road, Shanghai, China.

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1733



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M. D. CHOW

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