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編輯者 中華郵票會

總發行所 上海呂班路浦柏坊一四六號 朱世傑

印刷者 中國科學公司 福煦路六四九號

寄售處 上海四馬路大東書局

廣告價目	定價表 (會員贈閱)	
	中日	歐美
全面	全年 十二册大洋一元二角連郵費	全年英金二先令半或美金六角預定 半年起碼概不零售
半面	每次五元	
四分之一面	每次三元	
每行廿二字三行起碼計大洋一元三行以上照每行三角五分計算	半年六次	
	卅六元	
	廿四元	
	十五元	

病夫之言

今覺

本會月刊。因一二八戰爭的原因。耽擱了七個月。纔出了一册合本。那是人人都能料及的。不料自八月以後。我却常常害病。而且我這個病。並不是纏綿床榻。乃是時好時壞。時輕時重。精神疲倦。百體懈弛。也能會客說話。也能出外遊玩。但是一提筆便手顫。一用心便頭暈。俗語所謂站在地上害病。這一半是病。一半是衰老。病。或者有藥可醫。衰老。是無藥可醫的。醫生說。我不能再任煩劇之事。只能靜養。換句話說。就是個廢物罷了。月刊是全靠我執筆的。我一病。自然拖延下來。只好再做一次合本。但是有多少帶點時效稿子。新聞已成了舊聞了。本來一個社會。一個雜誌。專靠着一個人。是很危險的。我早已在前年某一期月刊上聲明在先了。我狠對不起本會。我很對不起本會會員。倒是小事。惟是本會已有七八年光榮的歷史。在世界上亦有相當的聲價。若因我一人之老病殘廢。而辦得

七零八落。無精打采。甚至於月刊停版。甚至於會之本身壽終正寢。那不是很可惜的嗎。所以我自度能力不能再任會長。請大衆另舉賢能罷。若以爲會長一時不便更動。則至少對於月刊一事。亦須另舉編輯員。或共同組織編輯部。打起精神來做。俾得按期出版。至於我呢。若有稿子。仍可隨時幫忙。並不是置身事外。

我對於郵學知識。要供獻的稿子很多。卽如華郵圖鑑一書。做了纔有一半。其餘的早已有腹稿。此外如商埠西藏台灣客郵。我也有許多新發明。可惜天不許我執筆。叫。我事忙而又老病。卽如明年維也納萬國郵票博覽會。籌備了三年之久。立意要做空前未有之盛會。他們很誠意的請我去做評判員。我若能去就評判員之職。則有權能將華郵地位提高。並可代本會向國外宣傳。豈不是很好的機會。可惜天又不許我。像我這樣老病。如何能勝舟車之勞頓。異國之水土。所以我一口回絕。他們在九月裏又來一封勸駕的信。並且英國的弗蘭克哥登。Frank Go-

cong 美國的施塔。看見月刊上我辭謝評判員的信。都紛紛來信勸駕。這些熱誠。實在可感。但是我看了愈覺心中難過。近幾年來。外國郵界中人。都一口同聲的說我於華郵見聞之博。智識之高。研究之深。在世界上要算第一把交椅。這是譽過其實的。我媿不敢當。但是我自信。假使我做華郵評判員。雖不敢說一定無絲毫走眼的地方。但有十分之九的把握。可以無屈無濫。能使大家心服。然而這些夢話。說他作甚。橫豎是不能去定的了。連自己國裏照例的月刊。尚且無力擔任。何論萬里之外。但望我能恢復健康。又能夠有閒工夫。將華郵圖鑑繼續做到底。並將以前疏陋及錯誤的地方整理起來。完成一部盡善盡美的書。這不單是我的志願。大約愛讀諸君。都有這種期望罷。

滿洲國郵票概述

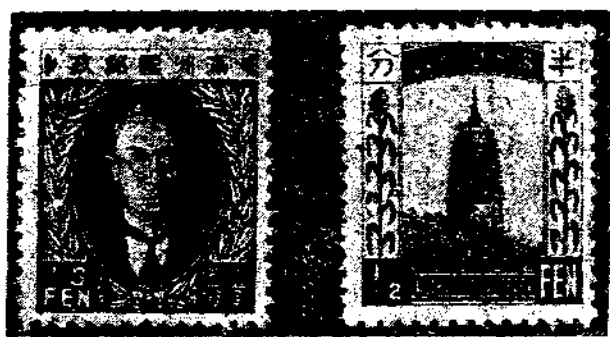
魯陽

我投這一篇滿洲國郵票的稿子。我先要說幾句話。祛除大家誤會。集郵是無國界。無種族界。無恩仇界的。越是僭號竊位短期偏霸的發行。越是有入收集。決不能拿政治

的眼光。來評游藝的勾當。試觀歐戰時。法德一百年的深仇宿恨。一齊發作。提起對方來。無不咬牙切齒。罵為野蠻惡魔。然而法人集德郵。德人集法郵。仍然進行不輟。不但個人如此。即兩國郵商郵日郵書郵報。仍然年年月月。登錄敵國郵票的市價。甲午割讓台灣。劉永福以黑旗抗拒半年。殺傷日兵逾萬。日人恨之入骨。然而不到一年。日本郵票店。已經出賣劉永福的虎形郵票了。再下一級說。抱犢崗是盜匪的郵票。福建西部。有共黨發行的郵票。豈不更不如滿洲國。然而都曾經上過書報的。所以滿洲國。儘管說他是偽國。是叛逆。但是集郵家。只當他是盜匪共黨的郵票。拿他玩玩說說。又有什麼要緊。雜誌是有聞必錄的性質。與報紙一樣。偽國郵票。申新兩報。早已登過了。我們的月刊。隔六個月纔出版的。所以新聞變成舊聞。已成明日黃花。然而若再不登出。往下去是更無登出的機會了。這是我投這一篇稿子的理由及緣起。

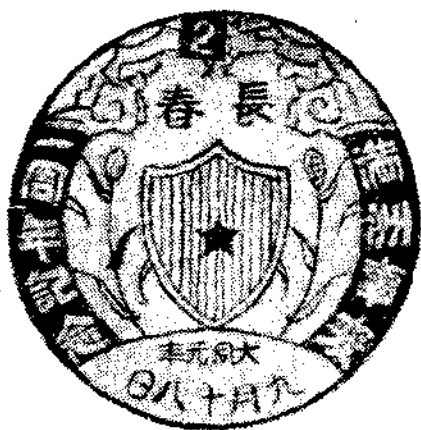
我因住在長春。所以聞見比較確一點。但是絕續之際。朝

令暮更。我們身居局外的人。往往不知道他葫蘆裏賣的什麼藥。即身居局中的朋友。亦有時莫明其土地堂。總而言之。滿洲國郵票。是老早在日本印好的了。自半分至一角。為遼陽白塔。自一角三分至一元。為溥儀造像。共十八種。刷色雖各種不同。但大同小異的居多。明信片有一分。一分半。二分。及帶回片者。匯票用之郵票。約十種。自半分



至百元止。至發行郵票的日期。起初打算八月一日發行。但後來封鎖東北。郵員入關。鬧得烟霧塵天。七月廿五日。各局紛紛關門。滿當局聞訊。即由偽交通部派員接收。并禁誡郵員不許離職。否則以叛逆論。於是奉局於廿六日下午關門。照常辦事。同時又發行新票。長局得南京訓令較遲。於廿六日關門一天。廿七日也就一併開門。起初只售四分限去黑舊票一種。其餘各票。一概

不售。一切郵件。亦不收發。至廿八日。纔發售一分四分遼陽白塔圖案的新票。除包裹外。其餘郵件。照常收寄。而對於信上之新票舊票雜貼。也不聞問。於是原擬八月一日發行之新票。為環境所逼。不得不在七月底。零零碎碎。先行交易。而等不及擇吉開張了。至於郵戳。初時喧傳。八月一日將頒發大同元年紀念戳。我很注意的託了郵局裏朋友。臨時多打幾套。那曉得屆時仍用舊戳年月消印。只有瀋局改用一年字樣。亦無大同二字。大約是因為七月底這一鬧。鬧得來不及製造紀念戳。起初。我以為或者就此罷了。那曉得他們的紀念



戳。是留待九月十八日纔用的。這纔是正式紀念戳。也有了大同元年字樣了。但是教我極端不懂的。就是這個紀念。戳究竟是紀念滿洲國耶。還是紀念日本人得地呢？如果紀念滿洲國。則兩邊不應該有『滿洲事變一周年

紀念』九個字。如果是日本人紀念他的得地。則應當用他昭和年號。不應當用大同年號。且不應該拿日本的郵戳來。消印滿洲國的郵票。難道明目張膽的說。滿洲國是他的屬國嗎。至於郵戳的形狀。那是一望而知帶着十二分的日本氣味了。各國新郵目。大都於本年七月以前定稿。凡下半年之新郵票。皆不克列入。故預計吉本司香檳司各脫之明年郵目。必無滿洲國郵票。此時間問題。與承認不承認無關。彼外蒙獨立國。亦僞國也。我國何嘗承認。然其郵票已發行至第五次。列入郵目已七八年矣。吾故曰。游藝以新奇爲本旨。與政治絕對無關者也。

滿洲國之紀念郵戳

正衡

今年九月十八日。爲日本佔領東北之一周年。日人爲紀念起見。特於斯時發行紀念郵戳。戳圓形。徑三釐六。富花紋。兩旁分刊『滿洲事變』『一周年紀念』。上刊『長春』。下刊『大同元年九月十八日』。(或十九日)。墨油爲青蓮色。使用日期。爲九月十八十九二日。祇長春郵局一處

有之。且戳祇一枚。外傳東北各局皆有。以及使用三日之說。絕對不確。又本國郵政當局。前爲紀念九一八起見。先期分令各局。於九月十八至廿五一周間。自刊『禦侮救國誓復失地』戳。加蓋信件之上。此戳彼戳。南北遙映。殊饒歷史意義也。南通唐閘紡織大學陳正衡投稿

圓壽盧臆錄

今覺

去年冬季。哈爾濱某西人手中。有小字一元與當五元倒蓋各一枚。并貼於一紙片上。而消印者。其消印當然是請求消印。索價亦不過一千二百元。趙君世暹曾見之。以一時無斯鉅款。又以兩寶并合。過於離奇。恐係贗造。不敢遽與交易。乃馳書與余。而余則始終未收到此信。今年張廣伯君來談及。始知此事。然該西人以久待不耐。已售與香港一英人矣。傳聞此物原主以前曾爲大黑河海關稅務司。又聞其手中所藏此項消印之兩寶。尙不止一張。業已陸續售去云云。則言涉鋪張。不敢盡信矣。然即此一對奇珍。已爲華郵中之金光異彩。蓋所難在一張紙上消印。合

之則兩美耳。

老友英人施開甲君。曾購得一大方連海關宋字一分票。正面爲尋常加蓋。背面迎膠水亮光視之。則複印之痕甚深。施開甲曰。此當印刷時。必有一次忘刷油墨。及印出見無字迹。乃始知之。於是第二次復上油墨。再印一次。而第一次之研痕。終不可磨滅。遂成此變體云云。余終疑鉛字屢經油墨塗抹。卽一次偶爾漏塗。亦必留有少許餘墨殘痕。決不能票面如此乾淨毫無沾染也。施氏亦以爲疑。而無詞以解釋之。今年新獲一奇品。無意中乃爲此問題得一圓滿之解釋。爲之大快。蓋第一次並非忘塗油墨。乃忘將襯票之薄紙揭去。匆促之間。遽爾下印。遂致將二百四十個中華民國紅字。完全印在白紙之上。迨至發現錯誤。不得不揭去重印。而票背複印之痕迹遂成。而此奇品亦遂同時誕生於世。當時關防甚疏。且以爲此種加蓋。與票價無關。且印錯者。非票而紙。故遂不加注意。隨手擲之字。籠爲工人檢出。或以贈友朋。或售之郵販。皆在可能之列。

也。余得此奇品於英倫某郵商。計三小張。每張分爲兩格。每格廿枚。（每中華民國四字。當一枚算。）此三小張。共計六格。合爲一百廿枚。卽一大全張之半也。據此郵商報告。全世界只有一全張。渠於某大郵集中得之。折分爲六小張。去年售去三小張。今贖此三小張。全歸於余矣。余於正集貼一小張。副集貼一小張。尙餘一小張。擬分而公諸同好。惟至少拆爲四方連。至多爲廿方連。（卽一全格。亦卽半小張也。）以太少則碎裂奇品。未免可惜。太多則慮供不應求。難以普及也。

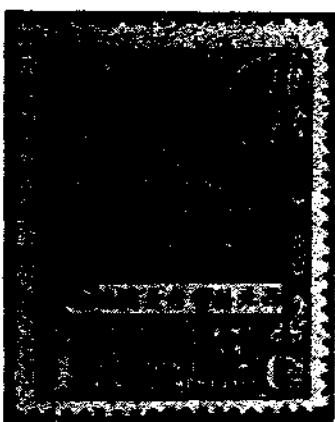
（注意）

此項奇品。周會長爲使集郵同志。得以普及欣賞起見。特以最低廉之價格出讓。計開。四方連實洋六元。六方連實洋八元。一全格卽廿方連實洋廿五元。惟總數僅有四十枚。只能分爲四個四方連。四個六方連。售罄卽止。有欲得何種方連者。請寄函法界馬斯南路八十八號與周會長接洽可也。

西北科學考察團郵票記略

世傑

西北科學考察團紀念郵票。係北平財政部印刷局印。四種爲一全套。計一分黃色。四分銅綠。五分玫紅。一角藍色。票幅大小。一如統一紀念票。圖案爲清宮所藏元代名畫家所作沙原散牧之縮影。此票初時外間知者極鮮。迨報章公佈發售消息後。有集郵癖者。紛赴郵局爭購。結果什



不獲一。莫不掃興而返。徒勞跋涉。殊令人餒氣也。事後經記者詳細調查。始知該票正式發售日。實爲六月三日。其

郵票早被消息靈敏者。捷足先得。悉數售罄。以後報紙所載者。乃報館盡有聞必錄之職責而已。不能代表正式發行日期也。查此票在上海郵局出售者。僅三百廿套。而集郵者單以滬埠一隅而言。何止千萬。粥少僧多。欲平均沾惠。當爲事實所不許也。茲得友人函告關於該票發行總數。及其分配數目一則。特照錄如后。

西北科學考察團紀念票。共印二萬五千套。其分配如下。

- (一) 二萬零五百套給與考察團
- (二) 五百套贈送聯郵各國
- (三) 一千五百套由平甯滬漢粵各局分配
- (四) 二千套由交通部分配
- (五) 餘多者由北平印刷局保管

上述考察團所得之二萬零五百套。大約全數運往國外。加價出售。作爲考察費用。此票據郵局負責者云。將來決不重印。是則物以罕爲貴。斯票價格之必趨昂貴。意中事也。惟近日報章忽載有郵局准於九月一日補售一萬套之說。記者曾爲此親赴郵局詢問。始悉全非事實。而外界尙多未明其中真相。想屆時空勞往返者。又將不知凡幾矣。

附錄上海郵政局第一五一四號局諭

爲發行西北科學考察團紀念郵票諭仰知照由。爲諭知事。案奉郵政總局通飭第八二四號內開案查前奉

交通部訓令。據西北科學考查團。請代印西北科學考查團紀念郵票。以資紀念。飭爲照印等因。會卽代爲訂印在案。查此項紀念郵票。現將全數印齊。計分一分、四分、五分、一角、四種。每種顏色。皆與普通郵票無異。而大小則與十八年所發行之統一紀念郵票相等。惟所印無多。除將少數分發南京、上海、漢口、番禺、北平、各郵政管理局出售外。概由該考查團備價購回自用。故其餘各局。不必向郵票監事處請領。至其票面印有「樣本」字樣者。將由該處分發各管理局。每局一套。以備參考。合行通飭仰各知照等因奉此。合行諭知。仰各知照。此諭。

民國二十一年五月十一日

郵務長 卞配林

國難郵戳之瑣聞

魏亦亨

強鄰壓境。國難日亟。當局有鑒於斯。故在洛陽行都。召集國難會議。原定四月七日至十一日。後因議案較多。展至十二日上午始行閉幕。

郵戳之經過。郵政總局爲國難會議。關係我國前途甚鉅。兼以此大會。係全國各方名流薈萃。討論救國大計。不能不視爲鄭重。始有郵戳紀念。引起全國民衆。對於國難之感想。吾輩搜集斯戳。當有所警惕。

郵戳之式樣。郵戳大小如上圖。係特製鋼戳。日期鐘點



隨時更換。據聞鋼戳未到之先。洛陽郵局於五號。製一木戳。形式秀雅。頗爲美觀。僅見蓋於郵局文件上。(與原定稍有不符)卽行銷滅。復於六號又製一木戳。蓋於普通

信件。(僅限蓋於臨時郵局郵件)至下午南京飛機帶來鋼戳。木戳卽取消。故木戳消印之件。外間見者甚少。臨時郵局之設立。洛陽係二等郵局。另有支局二處。自國難會議開幕。卽設臨時第三支局於議場。五日開辦。至十二日爲止。據聞先後八日。郵資收入只三百餘元。聞某部司長購有百元銷印全套及總理新票。此外請

求銷印者不過鳳毛麟角。(友人某君消印全套又欠資二三套除外)官白一項尤少。全套官白銷印者爲數更少。

郵戳使用及日期 郵戳之用法與普通日戳相同。最巧者洛長首次航空。適於七號由長到洛。得加蓋國難郵戳。集郵家視此爲珍品。戳之正式使用日期。爲四月七日至十二日。計六日。有人以國難會議係十二時閉幕。是日蓋有十二時戳記實寄者。與總理國葬十二時戳記互相媲美。或謂係十時閉幕。二者并誌。而待考證。

郵票產生的故事

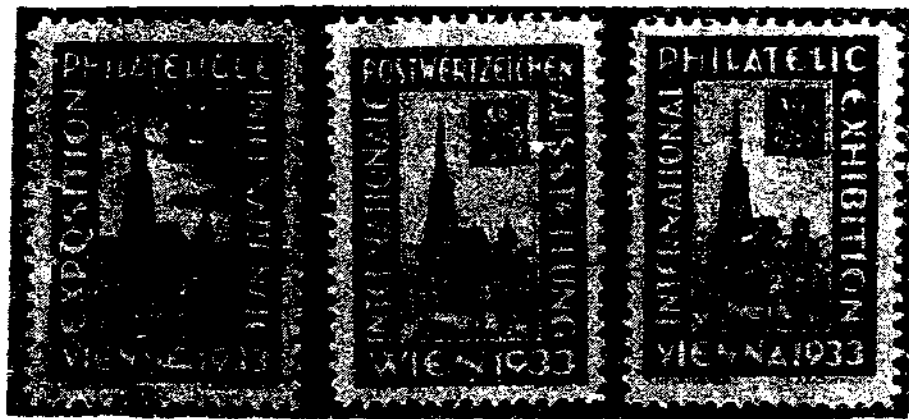
趙善長譯稿

西歷一八四〇年。英格蘭島有位驛宰名羅蘭顯爾者。於二月中澣的一夕。因閒暇無事。偶適一鄰近的客店。籍以快談而除沉寂。乍見信差某甲。欣然持一信函。迷着他的雙眼而將這封書付交該店豆蔻年華的女司帳員。接着信的她。雙頰頓現出一種桃紅的色澤。慇懃地顯露着聖念的狀態。懷然地注視那個信差並問題。須資幾何。

笑容可掬的他。回稱道。這封信須資一先令。她卽墜下她的視線反復地看着這封溫愛的密件。繼則沉靜着。然後嘆息地向他說道。雖遂吾願。而未免太昂。帶着幾分憂容的她。鎮靜了一回。復繼續對他說道。我深願清付此資。但未付分文。冷淡地離開這狡猾的小子。

嚴守中立而在旁觀地住的羅蘭顯爾。觀此情景。深覺奇特地接口問道。爲何如此。已帶着惱怒的她遽爾答稱。毋庸先生過問。我深知我的未婚夫現在是康樂的。且是愛着我的。卽此而已矣。她復繼續說道。我們不是富有的。但想無條件的略通情愫焉爾。

大概須俟看完這封情書。方能稱出是紙重呢。還是銀重。在旁的第三者正在這樣的想着。當她正於左手拿着塗有爪形字跡的信封。右手堅執載有甜蜜詞意的片楮。哼哼地誦着。還有籍事勒索的他。也祇得寂悄悄地等着的時候。這位發明家顯爾君深覺這種辦法。寄遞片頁。發生如是的是的爭執。在時間方面。金錢方面。未免各有極大的障礙。



實在太不經濟。胸中頓如潮水般湧出許多精彩的計劃。意為如能酌減信資。節省手續。通行致用。則不特彼此方便。且亦是一種公平的辦法。

經過這次得到的深刻影射後。這項難題。方纔解決。隨有
很便利的貢獻問世。即於同年五月一日。始有呱呱墮地的郵票。產生於英格蘭。

維巴郵票展覽會發行新封緘紙

維巴第一次發行之郵政進化封緘紙。業已售罄。此為第二次發行者。其圖案改為維也納有名之司帝芬教堂高塔。以英法德三種文字分印三種。惟中心圖案則同。每種有十樣不同之刷色。故每一全套應為三十枚也。

維巴再致周會長請擔任評判員之函

閣下所捐助本會美金三十六元。為製造獎賞金牌一枚之代價。業已收到。感謝之至。我等仍希望閣下能本贊助維巴之初意。而擔任評判員之一席。我等將刊布第三次會報。而各評判員名姓。即在第三次會報上發表。而決不願其名單中無閣下之大名也。深盼早日賜我等以滿意之回信。七月廿八日。

周今覺復信

七月廿八日大札。至十月四日始收到。在途中有六十八日之久。殊為可駭。余深恐貴會疑我遲遲始復。故不得不表而出之。我對於評判員一席。引為殊榮。豈有不願就之理。惟以環境之關係。不克親到貴國。參觀此空前之盛會。深致可惜。請貴會諒解此意。另舉他人。我若現在允許列名於會報。而屆時託詞缺席。則為不忠實。我記得一九二六年紐約舉行萬國郵票展覽會時。有一日本集郵家。被舉為評判員。彼明知自己決不能去。而竟一口應允。迨至

開會前三四個月。彼始託詞辭去此職。然彼之姓氏。則已傳遍世界。彼之本國郵報上。亦已大吹大擂數月之久矣。此等取巧行逕。我不願做。所以我自忖既然不能到貴國去。即斬絕回斷之。以重我之人格。希望貴會進行順利。十月五日。

華郵誕生紀念日之反響

今覺

本年第一二號合本。曾有『規定華郵誕生紀念日』之一篇。數月後。得綿嘉禮義氏之一函。頗有異議。擱置一年之久。竟忘披露。茲將原函譯為華文。并附復函於後。以資研究華郵者之考核焉。

綿氏原函

我很抱歉的。對於規定一八七八年十月二日為華郵誕生日之議案。不敢贊同。在海關代辦郵政時代。德瑾琳以稅務司兼管郵政事務。彼知郵票之發行。不宜再緩。乃命上海海關造冊處印刷所需之郵票。造冊處印就後。即寄往天津。以彼時郵政總局設在天津也。此運送之時期。實

為一八七八年八月。以理而論。天津總局收到此項郵票。當然隨即發行。北京之發行。不能在天津之先也。但可惜吾輩不能得一郵戳。證明天津發行在先耳。吾輩以理推測。天津既於八月收到郵票。必定立刻發行。決不能送往北京總稅務司審查然後發行。彼總稅務司。當印刷之前。必早已將圖案審查一過。若郵票業已印成。即無須再審查矣。上海之發行。雖在十二月十六日。但北京密邇天津。配送較易而較速耳。此十月二日北京消印票。必為外國使館中之信件。託稅務司代寄。而稅務司遂貼郵票於上耳。綜合以上所論諸點。余之意見。仍以一八七八年八月為郵票誕生之日。以海關造冊處於是年八月印成而運出。有紀錄可徵耳。我願貴會將此信登入月刊。使人明瞭此緊要之事件也。

復函

大函已於去年收到。因一八七八戰爭停刊。至本期始為披露。抱歉之至。對於郵票誕生日。有一先決之問題。即試

問集郵家考證郵票出現之先後。以印刷之日期爲標準乎。以運送之日期爲標準乎。抑以發行之日期爲標準乎。吾知無人不立即答復。曰當然以發行之日期爲斷。古而今。中而外。目錄上所標某種郵票出現於世之日期。皆指其發行之日期而言也。例如萬壽票。在一八九四年夏季以前。已由日本印就。運回中國。（其年夏間已與日本開釐絕交。故知必在夏季以前印就運回。）而發行乃必待至陰歷十月十日慈禧生日。近年來更有許多新票。印就後存之局中。必待舊票用罄。然後發行。往往有遲至年餘之後者。能謂其印成之日。卽爲發行之日乎。第一次票。在一八七八年八月在上海印就而裝運上船。固有造冊處檔案可稽矣。然能必其到天津之日期仍在八月之內乎。（滬至津須三四日海程。有風或有霧。則遲至一二日不等。若八月底裝船。則抵津之日必在九月也。）卽假定爲八月之內抵津。然種種手續。必須經過相當時期。能立即設局發售與民衆乎。吾前函謂郵政總局在北京。固是誤

點。然與本題無何等關係也。閣下謂京津密邇。故十月二日北京已在發行。上海遙遠。故遲至十二月十六日。以吾所知當日交通狀況。由津至滬。海程不過三四日。而由津至京。則陸行以驛車。水行以帆船。且須經過北通州起陸。行五十里。然後抵京。屈計且非四五日不可。遠近雖殊。程期則不相上下。何以上海比北京須遲至一個半月之久。然後發行耶。若謂總局配發郵票有先有後。則上海爲重要商埠。遠在北京之上。不應故意留難。反比北京遲發。然則上海之遲至十二月十六日始行發售者。殆以郵票雖到。手續尙未齊備耳。故閣下臆斷郵票到天津。必在八月內立即發行者。於事實固無徵。於情理亦不合也。吾前稿定十月二日爲華郵誕生之日者。乃暫時假定之日期。本已聲明他日若能發現其他郵戳。能比此十月二日期更前者。則棄此而用彼。自不待言。并云明知實際上發行之日期。容或比此更早。但在未發現新證據之前。不能不承認此爲最早之一日。閣下謂天津發行。必早於北京。吾亦

謂然。但苦無證據。且不能定其日期。不能泛泛然以月份代日期也。且即以月份代日期。亦且不能定其為何月。八月耶。九月耶。十月耶。徒以理想猜度為之。非實事求是之道也。周今覺啓。

會務報告

今年年會於十月十六日開始。到會者廿人。會計部報告上年帳略。會長陳述一年來會務。無甚進步。初因戰事之故。繼因戰後市面恐慌。人心不定。各為生計問題。專力游藝者少。惟外埠會員。尚有極熱心者數位。時時通信報告。月刊脫期太多。只得併號發行。嗣又提議。當此時事艱難之際。舊有董事。不宜更動。以資熟手。當即通過。是日拍賣一百號。

新會員題名 (New Members)

- 218 錢慕崙 哈爾濱富錦鹽倉
- 219 施家鐸 上海麥特赫斯脫路二二七弄十六號

220 李相均 長沙柑子園廿四號

221 周嘯湖 鄭州隴海鐵路局

222 馮眉孫 上海香山路甯波小學

終身會員題名 (Life Member)

124 梁空谷

會員通訊處遷移表 (Change of Address)

158 S. A. Pappadopolu 101 Boone Road 3rd floor Shanghai

59 王聘彥 浦口津浦路工務處工務課

142 梁空谷 海防尼忌利街卅二號

159 駱嘉馨 廈門美人宮禾安街廿七號三樓

114 張廣伯 上海交通銀行總管理處

67 蔣康樂 蘇州東北街二〇九號

19 趙世暹 東省鐵路審門站中東工務十二段

161 孟濟三 北平鼓樓東寶鈔胡同卅四號

35 金 格 上海赫德路致祥里三五二號

17 吳燧人 洛陽中央黨部統計處

張潔齋 上海法租界斜橋安臨里廿七號

本會會計部報告帳略 二十一年九月至二十一年八月

收入項下

- 一收上年存洋叁佰拾元壹角九分
- 一收劉子惠君特捐洋壹百元
- 一收又匯水餘頭捐入本會洋五元
- 一收周今覺君特捐洋壹百元
- 一收各董事捐助茶資洋拾四元
- 一收新會員入會費洋陸元
- 一收會費洋壹百肆拾伍元柒角五分
- 一收梁空谷君終身會員洋貳拾叁元
- 一收朱世傑君登廣告費洋叁元五角
- 一收 T. Allen 登廣告費洋拾貳元六角
- 一收 Grace Co. 定月刊洋四元
- 一收朱樸唐買封簽洋壹元

一收拍賣六次佣金洋壹百貳拾四元二角

一收朱世傑代售月刊洋叁元二角

一收朱世傑代售彙編洋拾柒元壹角七分

以上十五項共收洋捌佰陸拾玖元陸角一分

支出項下

- 一收印月刊三卷十號至四卷九號 洋壹百五十四元八角五分
 - 一收開會茶資 六次 洋拾四元四角
 - 一收給會所茶房 六次 洋拾貳元
 - 一收郵費洋伍拾叁元四角四分
 - 一收添印會員錄洋拾陸元八角
 - 一收車力洋捌角
 - 一收印刷品 信紙通告信封等 洋貳拾叁元七角
 - 一收雜項消耗 印目錄紙筆 洋貳元四角
- 以上八項共支洋貳百柒拾捌元三角九分
- 除支應存洋伍百玖拾壹元貳角五分
- 存周今覺處 壹百柒拾柒元〇五分

存謝鄂常處 壹百伍拾陸元五角
存葉頌蕃處 式百伍拾柒元六角七分

郵乘加價佈告

郵乘所載。皆郵學中極有價值之著作。久已馳名中外。其始第一期售罄。集郵家增價收買。本國增至每冊七元。倫敦哈利司廣。告竟標價一鎊。（合時價十八元。）繼則第二冊亦罄。惟餘冊尚多。自一二八事變起。所有寄存商務書館之郵乘。全數付之一炬。現只周會長宅中。尚存有少數。特提出若干冊。交本會寄售。每冊售洋一元六角。外埠另加郵費。會員九折計算。非會員而批發至全部十份以上者。亦與以九扣之利益。計開全份七本。即總次序第三號至第九號是也。有欲躉批者。請向本會董事葉頌蕃或謝鄂常兩君接洽。零售處四馬路大東書局。

徵求欄

二百十五號會員。徵求郵乘第一卷一二兩號。應徵者。請與廿八號會員接洽可也。

本社徵求清國龍圖一次紅色新單片二次新雙片三四次綠色新單雙片加蓋中華民國新單雙片●民國旗圖一次綠色新雙片船圖二次藍色一分半新單片二次紅色四分（無格線者）新雙片三次藍色一分半新雙片●民二次片加蓋限新省發寄一四分新單雙片民三次片加蓋限新省發寄一分新單雙片●清國龍形快信票新全條●上海工部書信館及各商埠書信館片封等如願割愛者請將最低限價詳細示下以便函約如欲現金或交換他品者均可照辦

集古社謹啓

保護郵票袋又到了

此袋乃比國出品用 *celatine* 製成凡新郵票裝入此袋可以保護票面之鮮明如遇潮濕可保背膠無融化黏牢之虞且郵票貼入簿冊時所用膠水紙可毋須貼於票背參觀時亦無着污之弊洵集郵家不可不備之良品也每袋一百枚大小有四五種尺寸以便適合各種郵票之用售洋式元寄費在內如欲掛號另加八分五袋以上九折指定大小即專為某種郵票用者每袋加價二成如以新郵票代洋照九五扣計算

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Vol. 4 Nos. 10 to 12

Aug. to Dec. 1932

whole Nos. 46 to 48

(Combined Number)

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE "MANCHURIAN" STATE.

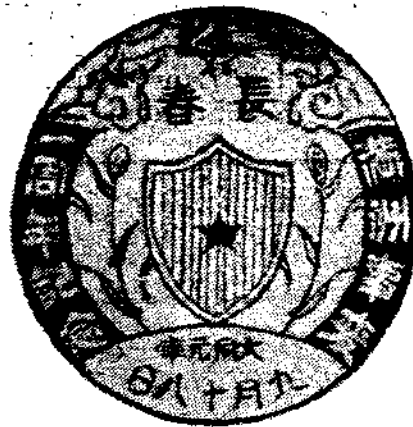
"Manchurian" postage stamps were printed in Japan. The ½-ct. to 10-ct. denominations bear the design of the White Pagoda of Liaoyang, while the higher denominations from 13 cents to \$1.00 show the portrait of the ex-Emperor Pu Yi, making a total of 18 stamps for the set. Post cards are of 1-ct., 1½-ct. and 2-ct. denominations, and some issued with reply card attached, as per illustrations shown below:—



The formal date of issue was originally fixed to be 1st August, 1932. Upon the closing up of the various post offices in the north-east, and the evacuation of the postal staff as ordered by the Central Government at Nanking on 25th July, the Manchurian Ministry of Communications re-opened the offices by force under threat of severe punishment. Business was therefore suspended for only one day on the 25th July, and new stamps were put on sale on the day following. Only two denominations -1-ct. & 2-cts.- were issued at the beginning. Old junk issues were also accepted, the use of same being not prohibited at the time.

COMMEMORATIVE CHOP. It was rumoured that new stamps would come out on 1st August, and simultaneously a commemorative chop in celebration of the 1st year of Ta Tung was to be used. As a measure to counteract the order of the Nanking Government, they had to issue the new stamps on the 26th or 27th, thus putting an end to the proposed plan of the use of commemorative chop on 1st August, and old chops were used as usual in

the cancellation of Manchurian stamps. At Shenyang, capital of Fengtien, postal chops bearing the date of "1st Year" but without the title Ta Tung were used, and this state of affairs continued until 18th September, when a commemorative chop, as shown below came into use. They were impress-



ed in purple ink, bearing the inscription in Chinese characters " 滿洲事變一周年紀念大同元年九月十八日 ", meaning "In commemoration of the 1st Anniversary of the Manchurian Accident, 18th day of 9th month of the 1st Year of Ta Tung".

Now the Manchurian Government was established in the spring of this year, and the so-called Manchurian accident which took place on 18th September last year concerned the Japanese only. How it came about that this occasion should be celebrated on a *Manchurian* issue is a puzzle which nobody in the world can solve.

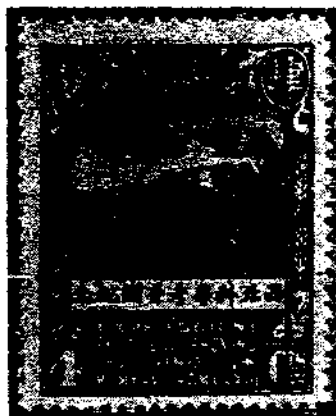
It is reported that only one chop of this kind was in existence, and was only used in Changchun on the 18th and 19th September.

THE NORTH-WEST SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION COMMEMORATIVES

By Church Chu.

On June 3rd. a special series of new issue prepared for the North-West Scientific Expedition made its first appearance in the Shanghai Post Office. The stamps were engraved and printed by the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Peiping, whole set consisting of four denominations, viz., 1c yellow, 4c olive green, 5c rose and 10c blue. The picture in the stamp is a reduced facsimile of a painting known as "Resting in the Desert" by an anonymous painter of the Yuan, or Mongol, Dynasty, (1280-1368) now in the Palace Museum. At the time when these stamps were put on sale, only a small number of people knew about them, and because there were not many printed, they were all sold off. Later, as soon as the news regarding this special issue was published in the press, the demand was so much

greater than the supply that those, who asked for them, were very much disappointed. According to a reliable report, only 25,000 sets were issued and their distribution was as follows:—



- (1) 20,500 sets for the N. W. Scientific Expedition.
- (2) 500 „ „ Postal Union Countries.
- (3) 1,500 „ „ post offices of Peiping, Nanking, Hankow and Canton.
- (4) 2,000 „ „ Ministry of Communication.
- (5) the remaining sets being preserved by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Peiping.

The 20,500 sets in the hands of the Expedition were sold at an advance over their postal face value and the funds used for the expenses of same. It is also reported that this special issue will not be reprinted. Undoubtedly, because of their limited quantity, the value of these stamps must be highly increased.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE COMMEMORATION DAY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHINESE POSTAL SERVICE

A LETTER FROM MR. J. MENCARINI

Manila, 26th Oct. 1931

Dear Mr. M. D. Chow

I have duly received the Society's Bulletin Vol. 3, Nos. 10 & 11 of Aug.—Sept. 1931.

With great interest I read "A proposal to fix a Commemoration day for the establishment of the Chinese Postal Service."

I am sorry that I cannot agree as to the date "2nd Oct. 1878" as the date of issue of the first Chinese stamps.

As it is well known, Mr. Detring the then Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin was the initiator of the Customs Postal Service. He received from

Peking, Newchwang and other Northern ports the correspondence to be sent to other parts of China and the World. As a matter of fact, his mission was to pack these covers in sacks, and forwarded them by the Customs Winter Service, on pack animals, to Chinkiang, whence these sacks were re-distributed to their destination.

Mr. Detring wisely saw the necessity of having postage stamps, and ordered them to (?) the Shanghai Statistical Department, which printed all the Customs requirements.

This Department rightly shipped the *whole* of the ordered (unfortunately no data as to quantity is available) to Tientsin, considered *then* the Head Office of the Postal Service. This shipment was made in *August, 1878*, and in the natural course Tientsin having received them first, must have been the first to issue them. Peking cannot have been the first to issue them, as Tientsin must have supplied Peking with the stamps. It's unfortunate that we have not a copy of the stamps cancelled at Tientsin, for they would be evidence that they were first issued at Tientsin. We must go by logical facts in determining this date, and I believe that *August 1878*, the date when the Tientsin Office received the stamps, and logically at once put them in circulation, as the correct date.

It is not logical to think that *all* the stamps printed were "sent to Peking to be examined by the Inspector General of Customs." He must have approved of the designs submitted to him, before the printing was done, but the actual stamps, *as per data in the Statistical Department, were sent to Tientsin*, to be distributed by the Postal Authorities there.

In due course the use of Postage Stamps was extended to Shanghai, who (?) issued them on the 16th December, but Peking, being nearer to Tientsin, got them earlier, and the copy dated "Peking October 2, 1878" must have been from one of the Foreign Legations, which asked the Customs to favour them by carrying their mails together with the Customs mails, for which the Postal Service was primarily instituted. They were charged Postage, and hence the issue.

Therefore (?) I am still of the opinion that the date "*August 1878*" is the correct one, *as based on data supplied me by the Statistical Department.*

I hope you will kindly publish this my letter in your "Bulletin", to clarify this important data.

and oblige,

Yours sincerely

J. Mencarini.

P. S. In case it may be of use to you, I am enclosing a copy of a paper I read at the Shanghai Philatelic Society on the 22nd February, 1922, on the 1878-1883 issues, giving more minute details than in my "Notes of the Postage Stamps of China 1878 to 1905."

REPLY TO MR. MENCARINI'S LETTER.**M. D. CHOW.**

Your esteemed letter was duly received last year, but owing to the Sino-Japanese trouble, has not been published in our monthly magazine until now, for which I must beg your pardon.

Refixing of a Commemoration Day for the birth of the Chinese Postage Stamp, there is one question which has to be answered first, i.e., does it mean the date of printing, the date of shipment, or the date of issue? I can readily say that a collector would reply without hesitation that it means the date of issue. In catalogues, the date preceding a series of stamps denotes the date of issue of that series. The printing of the first issue of Chinese Postage Stamps was undoubtedly completed in August, 1878, according to the reliable records of the Statistical Department of Customs at Shanghai, but can it be assured that they were also shipped in the month of August? Even take it for granted that shipment actually took place in August, it can hardly be maintained that they could arrive at Tientsin in the same month, considering that sea voyage from Shanghai to Tientsin usually takes four or five days. Further, even it was possible for them to arrive at the destination in August, various procedures such as inspection, distribution, establishment of offices, appointment of officers, issue of notifications, etc., took considerable time, and it will be questionable if, with all these delays, they could still be issued in August. In my last treatise, it is true that I committed an error in stating that the Directorate General of Posts was in Peking, but that has nothing to do with the question under review. It seems, however, to be a great mistake of yours to say that they were issued earlier in Peking, because Peking is nearer to Tientsin than Shanghai. Taking into consideration of the means of communication in those days, I have to point out that a trip from Tientsin to Shanghai by steamer only took four or five days, while the same number of days was necessary for a journey from Tientsin to Peking by native junk or old-styled mule-cart. How then can it be explained that the stamps were issued in Peking on 2nd October, while down in Shanghai, as late as 16th December? As a commercial port, Peking, though the then capital, was of far less importance than Shanghai. In distributing postage stamps to various offices, the Postal Authorities would certainly not have made such a long delay of two and a half months in favour of the capital. From this, it can be deduced that the stamps were already received in Shanghai some time before October, but for some reason or other, most probably due to incomplete preparation, the issue was postponed. According to your theory that stamps were to be put on sale as soon as received, Shanghai would have also seen the stamps on 2nd October. Your opinion that stamps were

issued earlier in Tientsin than Peking because of the existence of the Head Office in Tientsin is, however, a possibility theoretically. But it is a pity that it is impossible to secure a specimen postally cancelled at Tientsin bearing a date earlier than 2nd October. I have already pointed out in my last manuscript that 2nd October is merely a provisionally assumed date, and it goes without saying that it will be subject to change, as soon as one is discovered to have been postally cancelled prior to the 2nd October.

LETTER FROM THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, VIENNA, 1933.

Vienna, July, 28th 1932.

M. D. Chow, Esq.

Dear Sir,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 16th June 1932 and beg you to accept our very best thanks for your remittance of G. \$36,- (Gold Dollars Thirty Six) as your donation of one Gold Medal.

We still hope that it will be possible to you to assist personally to the WIPA 1933 as a Member of the Jury, and we beg you to give us your consent by return mail, as we must publish the names of the Jurors in our third prospectus which will appear in the month of October 1932. We would by no means miss your name in the list, and we are convinced that you will change your decision yet.

In attention of you favourable news, we remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

ARBEITSAUSSCHUSS
DER WIPA 1933.
(Signed) ing. Edwin Muller

REPLY

Geschäftsstelle
der WIPA 1933
Vienna, Austria.

Oct. 4, 1932

Dear Sirs,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter dated July 28th 1932 which has just reached me after being on its way for 68 days. Hence I am sending you an immediate reply.

I feel greatly honoured in being asked to be a Member of the Jury for the WIPA 1933. It is certainly much to my regret that were it not for some personal business which might demand my presence here at that time, I should be only too glad to assist you and to proceed to your country to attend this splendid exhibition. I hope you will excuse me and elect another person for the post. If I allow you to include my name in the list for the present and then have to disappoint you later with an extemporaneous excuse it would be rather embarrassing and unfaithful.

Once for the International Philatelic Exhibition New York 1926, a Japanese philatelist had been elected as a Member of the Jury. This gentleman, in spite of knowing well that he could not personally attend the exhibition, accepted the post. Not until three or four months before the opening of the exhibition he submitted his resignation. But at that time his name already appeared in the prospectus. Such action is somewhat against my wish.

Wishing all success and prosperity for the Exhibition.

I remain, Dear Sirs,
Yours very truly,
M. D. Chow.

REVISED RATE FOR BACK NUMBERS OF THE "PHILATELIC BULLETIN"

Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. I have long been out of print. A fairly large number of No. 1 of Vol. II to Nos. 3 of Vol. III (Whole Number 3 to 9) used to remain in stock prior to the Sino-Japanese trouble. The burning of the Commercial Press has put an end to all their books as well as our poor bulletins entrusted to them for distribution. The few copies stored in Mr. M. D. Chow's residence are fortunate enough to have escaped the conflagration, but on account of the limited number of books survived, it would not be sufficient to meet the excessive demand of the philatelic public, home and abroad. The cost of printing, materials and postage having recently been increased by more than 100%, it is now found necessary to revise the price, at U. S. G. \$0.60 per copy postpaid, for foreign orders, which please address to Mr. Z. V. Yeames, 105 Yu Kai Lane, South Gate, Shanghai, with a list of numbers (whole number) required.

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