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本會應出華郵標準價表之我見

曹劍青來稿

上海中華郵票會成立。迄今五載。會中出版物。有郵乘郵學月刊等。著作宏富。印刷精良。讀者十分滿意。自今覺會長在郵乘刊行華郵圖鑑之後。吾人對於研究華郵。始有門徑。國人漸漸輕視外郵。推重華郵。以保國粹。從前喜集外郵不知珍藏華郵者。大都因華郵缺乏定價編目。而郵商又壟斷罔利。上下其手。以致知難而退者。實居多數也。民國十五年。會員陳復祥盧賦梅二君。編纂華郵正票及變體錯版等。成中國郵票彙編一書。使閱者如在航海中得一指南針。受益良多。惜乎出版一年。未能繼續發刊。華郵價格消息。由是停頓。嗣有會員朱世傑君。編訂華郵圖譜。附刊華郵價目。惜一家之言。未能社會公認。集郵者不知標準之價。售郵者又欺騙愚人。遂使怨望叢生。中途束手。本會為中國最著名之郵票研究會。而地址適在萬國通商之上海。郵界消息靈通。兼之本埠會員中。郵識高尚

者。頗不乏人。如能年出華郵定價編目一冊。則華郵市價。庶有公正之標準。鄙意在年會時。召集全體會員。議訂華郵標準價格。年年修改。繼續發行。仿英美各國郵票公司目錄格式。以華文為主。以英文為輔。或兼採商埠客郵。印刷圖版。宜求精美。版權為本會所有。以特價售之會員。於會外人則另定相當售價。並可分寄各國郵會交換或寄售。使歐美人土。得悉吾華郵有正當之價值也。一得之言。是否有當。尚祈本會同人指示是幸。

今覺按。編定標準價表一事。極重要而又極不易。鄙人久有此志。嗣以種種窒礙。故不如善刀而藏之為愈。蓋價目歲有更易。如吉本司郵目。今年之價。已迥非前兩年可比。而於罕品尤甚。本會以經濟關係。則一次已覺拮据。況能年年再版乎。若仍而不改。則明日黃花。隔年歷本。又有何人過問。此一難也。人情萬變。心理不同。則估價之標準。亦隨之而異。有以收買為目的者。則定價惟恐其不小。有以出售為目的者。則定價惟恐其不大。

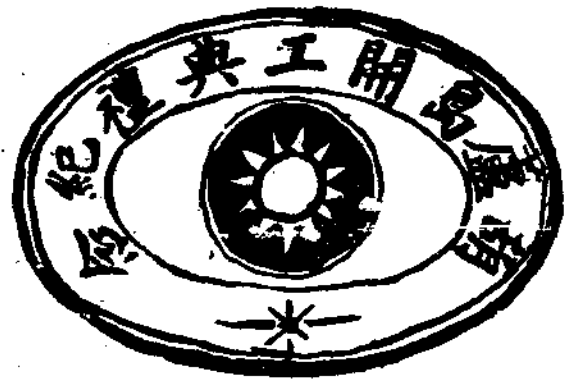
即如司各脫目中，對於罕貴之品。有定價只數元者。此必其所缺乏而急於收買者也。迨一經到手。則次年之價。必一躍而為數十百元矣。此種醜事。不一而足。余能以事實證明之。特不欲與彼傷感情耳。前年司蒂芬君。欲與我合編一華郵價目表。而我與彼兩人合編之名。余知其將利用我之信譽。以供彼之操縱營業也。故謝絕之。若本會編一標準價表。必致多方不能討好。志在收買者。嫌其太高。志在出賣者。嫌其太低。必以種種蜚言。攻擊而破壞之。此二難也。即使說我輩不以客觀為本位。而以主觀為本位。只就票之本身。以其真值昭示天下。但此真值二字。亦殊不易準確。有一時覺其希有。而定為第一罕品。後來忽續續出現頗多。而降為第二第三者。有此間少見。而別省或別國乃獨多者。余集郵八年以來。所見類此之事實多矣。我所知者如此。則我所不知者更不知幾何。夫以日本郵王鄔德華德氏之定日本票價。宜若無可議矣。而彼之大參考書一出。

批評非難者。乃不一而足。可知此事之不易為。此三難也。五年前。余與施開甲君。曾擬有一辦法。將各票不定價而分等。按其罕貴之程度。自一等遞降至九等。如是則不必年年更易價表。且只有票與票互相比較之關係。而無一定之價值。長則俱長。落則俱落。雖仍不免時有沖突障礙之發生。而究有伸縮騰挪之餘地。較之板板定價者。活動多矣。將來或用此法。編一華郵等級標準表。庶可以慰華郵諸君之渴望耳。

葫蘆島開工典禮之紀念郵戳

周季昌君來稿

葫蘆島舉行開工典禮紀念。喧傳已久。其初定於五月十五日。後因籌備不及。始改為七月二日。郵局特用典禮紀念戳。消息已見二卷七號新光月刊。同志中集紀念郵戳者。更為努力搜求。余先期即函詢瀋陽王抱存君。未得確實消息。茲由葫蘆島七月二日郵局寄來各件。所用郵戳。仍為通常之式。惟另蓋一腰圓形之藍色戳一枚。文曰（



葫蘆島開工典禮紀念。九字，中間乃圓形青天白日國徽。與武漢中華國貨展覽會中之紀念戳相仿。附圖於此。以資參考。今覺按。葫蘆島開港之議。始於前清宣統元年。主其事者。實為鄭蘇堪先生。其時東三省總督

為趙爾巽氏亦極力贊助之。卒以款絀。又格於樞臣之泥阻。遂不克竟施。先生謂該港冬日不凍。水深澳廣。能容五萬噸巨艦百艘。實東北之奧區。形勢之佳。遠出旅順大連之上。地靈有知。此秘終必有人發之。此十年前語也。今果應運而開。開口岸矣。先生有中秋夜宿葫蘆島一詩。附錄於此。俾讀者得冥想其佳處也。
天開遼東灣。海獻葫蘆島。通塞豈有數。營此恨不早。何來海上客。負手睨蒼昊。驅車涉驚潮。躡屐下峯杪。舞鷗翩相迎。擊浪忽羣矮。水母大如輪。攬視旋棄掉。崗巒紛離合。釀

海作數道。西北如列屏。開塢對浩渺。千載置不顧。得之出意表。長堤截怒濤。可使變城堡。預期十年後。樓觀鬱相抱。層冰雖觸天。到此蕩如掃。向夕雲密布。疏雨涼嫋嫋。宵深夢一覺。吼嘯頗相攪。開門月未墜。飛雪捲秋縞。羣山正弄影。倒浸參與昴。洛神疑欲出。絕世凌縹渺。清寒不可當。仙骨嗟已老。救時獨悲憤。後著苦難好。却思歸樓中。酣眠直至曉。

怠工免費寄遞郵戳

德之來稿



七月廿三日。北平郵務工會會議決怠工。惟以不妨礙郵政交通為條件。其始工會定為凡國內郵遞。凡蓋有怠工免費郵戳者。均照常郵遞。國外則不在此例。其後則僅本埠之信件實行免費。其寄往外埠者。則不能禁外埠郵局之不索欠資。但照例補資。不須加倍耳。厥後廿六日。天津郵務工會。亦響應北平。於是凡往來平津之信件。皆可免

費矣。其怠工免費之郵戳。形式如上。以資參考。

今覺按。此稿爲吾友葉德之君所投。德之并由平津各發一函。其由平發者。不貼郵票。而由津發者。則信內聲明仍貼有郵票。惟到滬時。則信面郵票。實已無影無蹤。蓋已不知爲誰何氏所揭去矣。聞平津兩地發出貼郵票之信不少。而在怠工期間。已無尋常消印之戳可打。故全數爲人揭出。蓋此油落得措也。

關於飛郵之新刊介紹

飛郵之範圍。愈廣愈大。幾幾乎由附庸而一躍爲獨立之大國矣。故各國皆有飛郵專書。飛郵專目。飛郵專報。甚至郵商亦有專營飛郵者。郵簿亦有爲專貼飛郵而製者。我國專集此類者。近亦逐漸加多。本欄特爲最近發行之飛郵書報介紹。

The Air Stamp Review 此月刊也。本年一月始發行第一期。每期約十六面。發行所爲 K. Lissiak Philatelic

Co. 1476 Broadway New York

Weekly Air Mail 此週刊也。本年三月始發行第一期。每冊僅八面。余見其第一篇社論。爲『如何收集飛郵』。議論頗爲明通。其發行所爲 John S. Davis, 71 Rodney Street, Liverpool

以上兩種。皆未註明定價。想係宣傳性資之贈品。爲主顧閱看者也。集飛郵者。何妨去函一試問之。

The West-end Philatelist 此老資格之郵報。本與飛郵無關者。近從本年一月份起。忽按期登載飛郵目錄。紀載既新而詳。照相銅版亦精美異常。故飛郵家紛紛定閱。爲該報竟闢一新消路。

The Philatelic Magazine 此報於本年三月期（即三百八十二號）發行飛郵專號。其內容較普通號加增至一倍之多。

以上兩種之發行所及定價等。詳見本刊第二卷第一號『郵學雜誌之介紹』欄內。

趙敦甫君來函及答復

趙敦甫君擁護本會的一封長信。第七期月刊上已經披露了。但信後還有幾條報告及建議。因前兩期篇幅已滿。登不下。現在此處補登。并在每條之後加以註脚。即當作答復趙君可也。

(一)蒙郵第三次廿五分票。透印背面者。有三種。發現於一九二八年者兩種。一為黃綠色之底透印出背面者。一為黑色之字及框線透印出背面者。發現於一九二九年者一種。即黑色透印。但黑色甚淡。這不是真透印。乃是兩票疊置時。下票之黑色。沾染於上票之背面者。

今覺按。此種報告。最於郵學有益。希望各處同志仿行之。

(二)前清第二次正式票。五分之刷色。種類極多。要想知道究竟有多少種的人。一定很多。能否仿外國所印彩色譜之辦法。根據華郵圖鑑內之名稱。排印出來。兩兩對照。註明是有水印或無水印的刷色。以及何種普通。何種罕貴。以及發行之年月。我想這是很有價值的。很受歡迎的。

今覺按。調和彩色。是一件很難的事。花錢費事。恐怕還不能討好。照中國現在印刷界之藝術。恐怕還做不到。若是能做得到。何妨把所有的彩色。一一列入。作一標準全譜。亦不必以五分票一種為限了。吉本司的彩色譜。是最有名的了。但是還有不全備的地方。俗所謂千缸千色是也。

(三)有些加以人工的信封。我不用細說。想閣下當亦能詳知之。郵商去賣。我們不必裁制他。這是存心忠厚的意思。所以我從不向人說破。但是在拍賣單上。不能有這些玩意。在流通部。也不可代他流通。甚至月刊上。也不宜登他的廣告。

今覺按。所謂人工的信封。想是指一種作偽的贗品而言。在流通拍賣兩部。我們審查極嚴。從來不許此等滑頭貨加入。所以在本會流通拍賣兩部所買的票子。大可以放心。有時我們看不透的。在拍賣時。必聲明一句。請各人認貨買貨。這是道德良心上所應該如此的。但

是告白上。我們不能負責的。因為來登告白的。他斷不肯說他是假的。我們又如何能未卜先知呢。不獨告白上無從測知真假。就是來投稿宣傳的。我們也無從曉得他是言行相符與否。不過投稿是要經審查的。與告白之來者不拒。又是兩樣了。

大連遞信展覽會及其紀念郵戳

會員羅仙根君於七月三日寄來此稿一篇。并贈紀念郵戳明信片多枚。因本期各稿早已排定。準於下期登出。先此佈聞。並以致謝。

會 務 報 告

七八月暑期休會。故無常會及拍賣報告。

新會員題名 (New Members)

190 朱晦生 新加坡單邊街三十號巽行公司

191 瞿聯慶 浦口津浦路局材料課

終身會員題名 (Life Members)

110 G. K. Parsons

本月份各處寄贈交換書報目

(Addition to the Library)

The London Philatelist No. 461

Annual Catalog 1930-1931 H. E. Harris & Co.

H. E. Harris Journal No. 29

Bulletin Mensuel de la Maison Theodore Champion
No. 325

Prix Courant de Gros May-June, Theodore Champion

Balkan Post No. 3

Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung Vol. 26 No. 5

Whitfield King & Co's Philatelic Bulletin No. 409

The Economist Bulletin Vol. 17 No. 9

會員劉子惠君捐助美金拾元。以補助本會經濟之不足。熱忱厚誼。足資觀感。特此誌謝。

CHINESE PHILATELIC SOCIETY MONTHLY

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Vol. 2 No. 10

Aug. 1930

whole No. 22

HANDBOOK OF CHINESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

(Continued from Bulletin Vol. 3 No. 3 page 16)

By M. D. Chow.

CHINESE IMPERIAL POST, SECOND REGULAR ISSUE, 1898—1910.

VARIETIES.

With the exception of varieties of perforation, varieties of the second regular issue are rarely seen. This is due to the fact that the art of printing had become more accurate, and more care was taken in examining the printed stamps, so that errors are less frequently seen. There are three classes of these varieties, (1) Varieties of print, (2) Varieties of plate and (3) Varieties of perforation. These we will discuss in succession as follows.

VARIETIES OF PRINT.

As far as I know of this class of variety, there are but two kinds, first, the one in which the colour shows through where the ink of the facsimile of the stamp shows through onto the reverse side. However, the paper used for this issue was a thick, fine paper so that it would be impossible for the ink of the obverse side to show through to the reverse side of the stamp. The reason why there is this variety is that, at the time of printing, a small portion of not thoroughly dried ink adhered to the upper side of the lower plate of the printing machine. When the upper plate was pressed down, the convex portions of the design would exert pressure, so that ink would stick onto the paper on the reverse side. There would be no pressure exerted by the concave portions of the design so that no ink would stick onto the reverse side of the paper. Since the facsimile of the design could be seen on the reverse side, due to the fact that, in some places ink was present and in some places ink was not present, it would seem as though the colour had gone through from the obverse to the reverse side of the paper. In some cases the whole stamp can be seen on the reverse side, in some cases only a portion of the design is seen. This is due to the difference in the size of the amount of ink found on the upper side of the lower plate of the machine.

Those that I have seen of this variety are the 1c. the red 2c. the green 10c. and the watermarked 50c. stamps. However, Mr. Lee Fai Tong says that he has seen the brown 4c. and the orange-yellow 5c. stamps.

The second kind of this variety is that in which the background is misplaced. Of this variety I have seen the \$2 stamps, in which the yellow background is printed onto only a small corner of the stamp, while on the rest of the stamp only the red design printed on white paper is to be seen. This variety is exceedingly rare.

(To be Continued)

CORRESPONDENCE

May, 23, 1930.

M. D. Chow, Esq.

Dear Sir

With reference to your "Supplement" notes in the C. P. S. Monthly for April, the initials "M. C." refer to the "Monthly Circular" the full title of which was "Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular."

On referring to this journal for October 31, 1908 I find the following:

"CHINA. Under date of October 24th, a Mukden correspondent kindly sends me the following stamps of the current series in altered colours. Perf 13 14.

2 cents, green

10 cents, sky-blue."

It is probable that although dated October 31 the Monthly Circular was later than that date in making its appearance, but the Mukden date, October 24th, is the one that matters.

Yours very truly,

(sd) Fred. J. Melville.

REPLY.

I have much pleasure to have received your favour of May 23, relative to the issued dates of the 2c. green and 10c, blue.

Judging from the quotation of the Monthly Circular we have come to the conclusion that these two denominations would in all probability have been issued at not later than the middle of September, 1908.

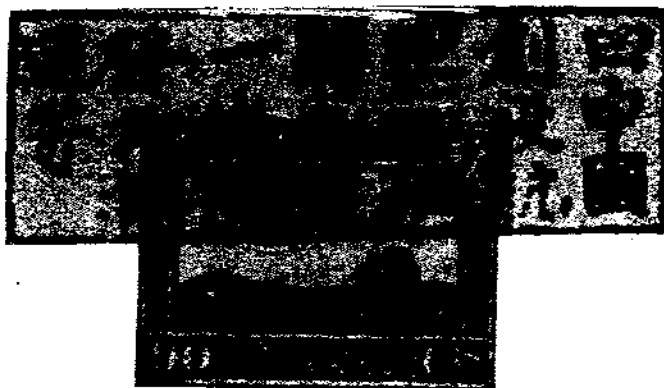
Yours very truly,

M. D. Chow

CHINA AIRMAILS.

By S. J. Mills.

The earliest airmail service instituted by the Chinese Postoffice authorities was on July 1st., 1921. On that mail was carried from Shanghai to Peking. Mail was chopped with an oblong chop bearing the following inscription in Chinese;—

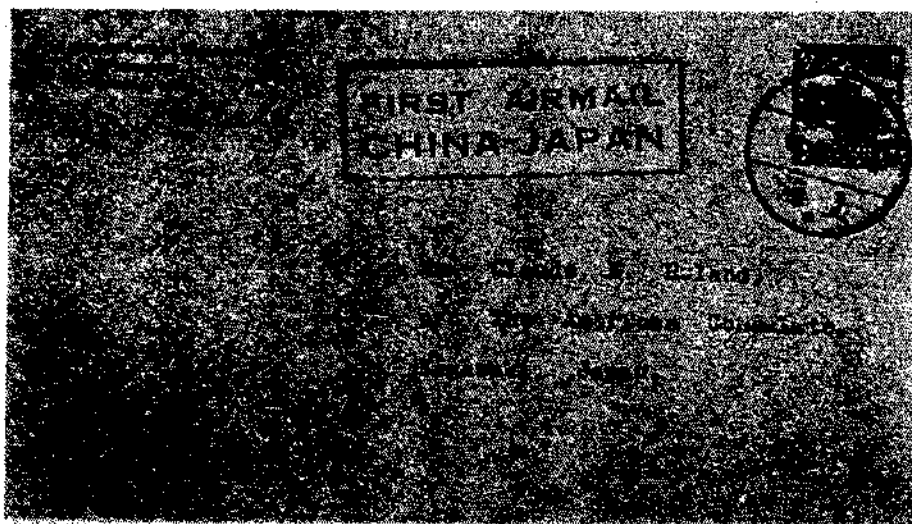


On the same date on which mail left Shanghai, a plane carrying mail flight of the first airmail service in China. The Peking postal cancellation is dated July 2nd., 1921.

On the same date on which mail left Shanghai, a plane carrying mail left Peking for Tsinan, Shantung. The chop on all mail matter carried on that first flight was the same as the one used for mail going from Shanghai to Peking. I do not have one of those covers so do not know absolutely when the mail matter was back-cancelled in Tsinan. Judging from the distance between Peking and Tsinan, however, it is safe to assume that the plane should have reached Tsinan the same day on which it left Peking, i. e., July 1st. 1921.

On August 12th., 1921, the first airmail flight from Peking to Peitaiho took place. This mail should have been back-cancelled that same date in Peitaiho. This service lasted three months only.

The Italian aviator carried mail from Shanghai to Japan on his flight from Italy to Tokyo. This carrying of mail was instigated by a private individual, but the letters were cancelled by the Shanghai postoffice, September 12th., 1925, and so can be considered official. There is no Japanese back-cancellation. It was not until several months after this mail was carried that they were returned to the sender in Nanking. About 100 covers were carried, all addressed to Mr. Lloyd S. Ruland, c/o The American Consul, Nagasaki, Japan. They were chopped with an oblong chop with the following inscription;—



(To be Continued)