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華郵圖鑑(十)

今覺

對剖票

對剖票。西名 Bisectioned Stamp。爲臨時暫用票之一種。其發行之目的。大都爲低數值之某種票一時用完。而又無其他再低數值之票可以代用。不得已而爲應急權宜之計。乃以較高數值之票。或雙倍數值之票。對剖爲二。暫時替代之。而其對剖之法。有平行對剖者。有斜角對剖者。在各外國票中。往往見之。惟中國之對剖票。則皆爲斜角對剖者也。

中國之發行對剖票。以余所知。共有四次。即 (一)一九〇三年在福州發行者。(二)一九〇四年在重慶發行者。(三)一九〇五年在夔府發行者。(四)一九〇六年在長沙發行者。今將次第論之如下。

福州對剖票

福州對剖票。又名颯風票。於一九〇三年十月廿二廿三

廿四等三日。在福州發行。此中國第一次發行對剖票。乃以紅色二分票。斜行切斷。而代兩枚一分票之用者也。當用此種票時。於尋常圓形郵戳之外。另加一長方形之戳。

Postage
1 Cent
Paid

其形如圖。加於斜角票上。恰好補成一完全長方形。此長方戳。與其謂之爲消印。無寧謂之爲加蓋。蓋同時仍以圓戳消印。無圓戳而單獨加長方戳者。則絕對未之見也。

發行此票之詳情。及颯風票名稱之不當。有趙君善長通信一封。言之最爲確鑿。余已登之第二卷第三號月刊中。讀者可自參考。此處不再復載矣。

約距今十年前。上海郵界出現一種英文刊物。名曰 *Postal Character*。譯名郵票閒談。其中載有英人品司 *Charles Piens* 一篇關於福州對剖票之論文。內有鑒別圓戳真僞之法。茲摘錄如下。

在 *Foochow* 字樣之上。有一橫線。其兩端不接觸外

框圓線。又03之3字。其尾筆直拖而下。不向上彎曲。合乎此兩條件者爲真。否則爲僞。

以上鑒別圓戳真僞之法。亦非品司個人之意見。在當時一般集郵家。皆篤信之。謂爲一定不移之良法。卽余初集郵時。亦以此法爲可靠也。現今乃知其殊不足恃。若誤信之。則必致混真爲假。誤假爲真。進退皆失所據矣。

蓋當時所用之長方戳。只刻有一枚。故其形式必須一致。不得稍有參差。凡稍有不同者。必其作僞者也。至於圓戳。則本爲尋常消印之戳。一局之中。不止一枚。如何能個個雷同絲毫不走乎。以前之人。所見此項對剖票甚少。彼見少數圓戳有此標記。輒誤會以爲此外之圓戳亦應與此一律。試觀其論文中。但云在廿二日發行一日。而竟不知尙有廿三廿四兩日期者。可知其所見之不廣矣。余所見此項信封。真者不下百餘枚。僞者亦有二三十枚。有許多真者。其圓戳中橫線兩端竟與圓框接觸。而3字之尾端。竟有平彎向左。或反翹向上者。又僞戳之橫線。亦有不與

圓線接觸。而3字之尾筆。亦有直拖向下者。若以舊法爲標準。則真者反當面錯過。假者反魚目混珠矣。此事關係頗大。故不得不於此辨正之。

品司論文中。尙有鑒別長方戳真僞之法。摘錄如下。

此長方戳。縱廿五種。橫廿一種。其上一排之P字。與下一排中之P字。形狀大小。無一不相同。上一P字之直畫。距左邊方框線爲四種半。下一P字之直畫。距左邊方框線爲一種。上一排之t字。與中一排之t字。其頂上皆極尖。

此法不能謂其有錯。但太粗疏而不嚴密。只能鑒別低劣之僞品。若遇高等僞品。則窮於應付矣。

余著華郵圖鑑。每不願將鑒別真僞之法揭出者。因印刷之術。日有進步。僞品愈造愈精。非固定之呆法所能有效。且我若說真品在某處有一記號。則作僞者不難如我所言。卽就某處做一記號以愚人。是反教人以作僞之方法也。余以爲鑒別真僞。只有一法。卽以真者爲標準。而兩兩

對照以比較之。若爲偽品。則無論如何高等程度者。終有一二破綻露出。不能逃專家之目光也。 (未完)

讀吉本司目錄書後

今覺

英美法三種目錄。在滬上最通行者。爲美之司各脫。法之香檳次之。若英人之吉本司。則值最昂。而購備者亦甚少。余已兩年未見該目。今年偶在英倫定購一本。披閱其華郵部份。則價值已一躍千里。與二年前不可同日而語矣。吉本司舊例。於華郵之罕貴者。如紅印花萬壽日本版臨時中立之類。大都不標價格。今年則多數註價。而第一使吾人注意者。則小字一元。赫然標爲二百鎊。合美金千元。合華幣四千五百餘元矣。余於前期刊中。曾以有人願出美金六百元購一枚爲高價。由此觀之。則吉本司收進之價。且不止六百美金之數。(吉本司普通照目錄六折收進。但遇罕貴之票。有至七折八折者。)矧素人乎。記前數年司各脫斐立浦皆有世界貴票表之著。凡每枚值美金千元以下之票。皆無列表之資格。當時余極不平。郵乘

中曾著論指之。謂華郵中寧無值美金千元者乎。今則由自然之演進。而居然有列表之資格矣。此亦可爲華郵一吐氣也。

紅印花中當五圓。正蓋者。標價廿鎊。倒蓋者。標價三十鎊。所加僅一半。比例甚不公允。余以爲倒蓋比正蓋。至少一倍。如倒蓋作價三十鎊。則正蓋只能作十五鎊。若是正蓋爲廿鎊。則倒蓋至少爲四十鎊也。小四分標價爲十八鎊。而小四分複蓋仍未著錄。英人守舊之風。固執之性。於此可見。最可笑者。於當壹分之下。加入一變體。其原文爲

Oblong Character above lowest Character broader

and shorter (譯即在最低一中國字之上。有一扁方中國字。其形較普通者爲闊而短。)乍讀之。不知所語云何。繼乃知其指大口之壹字。彼蓋以口字爲獨立之一字。而口字下之兩點一橫。又別爲一字也。其糊塗如此。小二分倒蓋。舊價爲廿五先令。茲則僅加五先令。爲三十先令。新舊價同。此變體並不多見。余於六年前購入。即須三十餘

元。而其時小四分當五元等。亦不過四五十元。何以一漲價一不漲價。相差如此之鉅。至此票之用過者。尤較新者爲罕。乃吉本司於兩年前目錄中。標價僅十五先令。（照當時匯價。僅合華幣七八元耳。）今年新目錄。亦僅與新票同等。此等定價。非太無知識。卽別有作用可知也。最奇者。小二分複蓋。及無加蓋之三分紅印花原票。歷年舊版中皆著錄者。新版忽一律刪去。此又何謂耶。

第一次闊邊五分新票。向不標價者。茲則標爲七鎊。光邊無齒之一分三分。標價同爲八鎊。此又無分曉者。光邊票一分應比三分爲昂。約十與七之比。不應視同一律。又五分光邊。何以至今仍不著錄。此票單枚者。方連者。常見於市上。而施塔氏且有一全張者。豈該公司全無耳目乎。萬壽小字加蓋半分票下。增一距離加長之變體。云中西文距離不爲三種而爲四種。按小字加蓋之距離。皆爲二種半。其加長者。亦只三種半耳。且此種變體。各種數值幾於皆有之。亦不應專屬之半分之一種。而蹈舉一漏萬之譏。

也。大字加蓋日本版中。罕貴者多未標價。而獨於最罕最貴之一種長距離一角二分者。標價爲五鎊。此真怪誕絕倫之笑話也。該公司曾夢見此票乎。以何爲標準。而定爲此價乎。華郵中最深奧最複雜最難研究者。莫過於萬壽票一類。非程度最高之專門名家。殆不敢輕下評判。西人中號稱華郵專家者。皆於此一門隔闕殊甚。該公司不知蓋闕。亦復何妨。奈何臆斷妄測。至於此極也。或曰。此又郵商搗鬼。朦世之伎倆。蓋欲以廉價收買耳。殆其然歟。又四種大字倒蓋中。二分一種。標價爲六鎊。此又無知妄作之一。此票在萬壽倒蓋複蓋漏蓋諸變體中。爲最貴之一種。余生平所見者。只兩枚而已。使吉本司而有現貨。則雖在此金價翔貴之時。余尙願倍其值以購入也。（未完）

飛郵閒話

禹鼎

中國第一次飛郵。人皆知爲一九二一年七月一日往來北京濟南間（其上海濟南間。仍爲火車傳遞。）之一線。卽郵局紀念戳上。亦以開幕第一次爲標題。而不知其前

一年。即一九二〇年五月七號。天津北京間。已有一次爲之先河也。此次飛郵。除普通郵戳外。有一扁方青蓮色戳。有中英文兩行。上一行英文。爲 RECEIVED BY AIR-PLANE 下一行中文。爲由飛機收遞五字。此信封見於香檳公司飛郵目錄。註曰大罕貴品。而不詳其價值。去年十一月十八日英倫卜迪克辛泊生公司 Purtick & Simpson 拍出一枚。得價九鎊十先令。合華幣二百餘元。亦可知其昂矣。

一九二一年七月一日飛行信封。由北京至上海者。遠比由上海至北京者爲少。但真正上海飛往北京者。實亦不多。今市上所售者。什九皆事後偽造之品。即趙敦甫君所謂人工信封是也。然紀念方戳既真。收信發信之郵戳亦非僞。不過不在當時所蓋。而在事後一兩星期始蓋者耳。此且不如請求消印之品。況實地飛行者乎。然諸戳皆真。則雖專門名家。亦無術能證其僞。惟有一疑竇。即既貼全套郵票。何以不掛號乎。蓋郵局中掛號戳。不輕易假借故

也。又如前年甯滬第一次航空。虹橋發現紅戳。因少而貴。不久市上遂亦有紅戳全套信封紛紛出現矣。其上海南京兩圓戳既皆真。即紀念戳亦非僞作。不過有一大破綻。即其紀念戳爲總局之戳。而非虹橋支局之戳耳。蓋虹橋紀念戳。其兩翼之端。略帶尖形。而總局數戳。則皆爲圓頭者。一經識者道破。遂不值一錢。亦徒勞心力矣。

一分暫作三分票將改印黑色

一分暫作三分票。印於北京老版票上者。初時人頗以爲罕見。致有加價購買者。現則愈出愈多。已成司空見慣。無人注意矣。且聞北京總局。積存老版三分票甚多。將盡取而付之加蓋。其加蓋之墨色。將易紅爲黑。但何時發行。則不可知。吾知屆時集郵家。必又將大肆活動。而搜羅黑色版邊不同之號碼矣。

陸志韋君來函

讀上期月刊。所載前清第二次正式票漏齒變體表。覺拙藏中尙有三種漏齒。未列表內。即 半分直三連。中縫無

齒(A B) 二分直四連。中縫無齒。(C) 五分直三連。中縫無齒。(C) 特此奉告。

今覺按。變體之搜求。全仗羣策羣力以爲之。始克漸臻美備。凡對於吾書。能爲補闕拾遺。匡其所不逮者。皆吾所百拜以求之者也。世有同志。幸毋金玉爾音焉可。

會務報告

二月一日。在銀行俱樂部開本屆第五次常會。到會者十四人。因美國華郵專家施塔氏將過滬。本會提議歡迎辦法。結果決定由董事會籌備。預定秩序。爲拍照。展覽。演說。聚餐。惟會中經費不足。幸周今覺君獨力擔任。遂得通過。是日拍賣六十號。其中珍品頗多。如限新省貼用五分票。限字全缺。新字缺半者。宋字半分票。中字漏蓋者。楷書加蓋一分欠資雙連。右邊一枚闊邊者。(即漏打邊齒一條也。)又有匯票一張。上貼前清一元票十枚。切斷而未消印者。(即匯而未取款也。)此外客郵。則有法國最後一次發行全套。(至一元止)而在最後一日消印者。(此一

套目錄價爲八鎊矣。爲拍品中之最。惜本會會員於客郵不甚注意。故出價不能滿意耳。

終身會員題名 (Live Members)

59 王聘彥

按王君聘彥加入終身會員。在去歲十一月初旬。正值本會書記張君棣村赴漢之時。行色匆匆。未經報告。而會員錄則已於十月間排就。更不及列入。致引起種種誤會。特此補登。並對王君致歉忱也。

會員通訊處遷移表 (Change of Address)

王漢強 上海新大沽路和康里三九六號

158 165
S.A. Pappadopolu, Pearce Apartment No. 68,
Corner of Charpoo & Boone Road

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whole No. 28

HANDBOOK OF CHINESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

By M. D. Chow.

(continued from last number).

BISECTED STAMPS.

Bisected stamps are a kind of provisional issue. When a stock of stamps of certain value is suddenly exhausted, and no stamps of other denomination can be used in place of them, there is no alternative but to bisect stamps of a higher denomination, or stamps of double the value, to meet the urgent requirements. For instance, a 2-cent stamp may be cut into halves, and made two 1-cent stamps, and a 4-cent stamp may likewise be bisected and used as two 2-cent stamps. The way of cutting is sometimes done horizontally or vertically, and sometimes diagonally, but Chinese bisected stamps are all found cut in the latter way.

So far as I know, there are four issues of bisected stamps in China: (1) was issued at Foochow in 1903; (2) at Chungking, in 1904; (3) at Kueifu, in 1905; and (4) at Changsha in 1906. These we will discuss seriatim as follows:—

FOOCHOW BISECTED STAMPS.

The Foochow bisected stamps, also known as "Typhoon Stamps", were issued at Foochow in 1903, for three days on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th October, by bisecting diagonally the red 2-cent, to be used as 1-cent. When such stamps were used, a rectangular chop as the accompanying fig. besides the ordinary circular post mark, was added on each half stamp affixed, so as to supplement the formation of a complete rectangle. This rectangular chop should rather be regarded as a surcharge than a postal cancellation. The details of this



issue has been most correctly given in a letter from Mr. K. Y. Chao, and we will not have it reproduced here, as it has already been published in No. 3, Vol. II of our Monthly, to which our readers are requested to refer.

Some ten years ago there appeared in Shanghai a publication entitled "Stamp Chatter" which contained Mr. Charles Piens' treatise on Foochow Typhoon stamps. The way he suggested to distinguish genuine circular postmarks from forged ones is quoted as follows:—

"Above the word "Foochow", there is a cross bar which does not touch the circle at either end, and in the figures "03", the tail of figure "3" runs downward and does not hook upward. Those stamps having these two consistencies are genuine otherwise they are forgeries."

The above way of distinguishing genuine chops from forged ones was not Mr. Piens' individual idea, as most of the philatelists at the time believed this to be the only guide. When I first started my philatelic work, I myself also regarded this way as a reliable one. Now I have discovered that this is entirely unreliable, and anybody having a wrong belief in it will be liable to mistake genuine specimens for forged ones and vice versa.

It must be noted that there was but one rectangular chop in use at the time, and naturally there should not be the slightest difference in its size and shape. The circular chop however was only an ordinary postal cancellation chop, and there were generally more than one chops in use in a post office. It is out of the question that they could be all alike in every respect. In those days only a limited number of these specimens came to light, and collectors, after having seen a few with this mark, arrived at the supposition that all other circular chops should bear the same mark. Now let us refer to his article and we will find as stated by him that these stamps were only issued for one day on the 22nd, but he did not know that they had been issued until the 24th. From this we can very well see that he came across but a few stamps of this kind. I have seen more than one hundred covers with these stamps that are genuine and more than twenty with forged ones. Many of the genuine ones, bearing a circular chop with the two ends of the cross bar touching the circle, have the tail of the figure "3" hooking upwards; while among the faked ones there are some with the cross bar separated from the circle and with the tail of the figure "3" running downward. If this old method is adhered to, genuine ones will be mistaken for forgeries, and forged ones will get a fine market. As this is a matter of grave importance, I cannot but take this opportunity to have it rectified here.

In Mr. Piens' article there is another method of distinguishing the genuine rectangular chop from forgeries. It is quoted as follows:—

"The size of this rectangle is 25 mm x 21 mm. Both "P" of "Postage" and "Paid" are of exactly the same size. The distance of the "P" of "Paid" from the left marginal-line of the rectangle is $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm, whether measured from the top or the base of the letter.

The tops of the two "t's" in the words "Postage" and "Cent" taper to a very fine point. The "P" of "Postage" is 1 mm distance from the left marginalline of the rectangle, therefore very close to it."

I cannot say that this method is wrong, but being rather too common and not definite, it can only be applied in distinguishing forgeries of the poorest kind. When one comes to a higher class forgery, this method is not of any use at all.

In writing this Handbook, I feel reluctant to publicise any method of distinguishing genuine stamps from forgeries. The art of printing having been greatly improved year by year, forgeries can now be made more and more like the genuine. No fixed rule can be laid down and proves effective. When I point out to the readers that there is such a mark in the genuine stamps, the counterfeiters will act accordingly and put in the same mark, thus helping them to improve their forgeries. I am of the opinion that the only one way that can prove effective is to compare carefully given specimen with a genuine one which will serve as a standard. If it is a forgery, there is always some points betrayal, no matter how high the grade of imitation is.

(To be continued).

FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE 1C. ON 3C. SURCHARGE.

It is reported that the surcharge colour of the 1c. on 3c. will be changed from red to black, and surcharge will be done on the Peking First Issue only. The detail is not yet known.

CORRESPONDENCE.

January 25, 1931.

Yenching University, Peiping.

Dear Mr. Chow,

With regard to the second imperial issue imperforated I have in my collection the following items not included in your comprehensive list:

½c. vertical strip of three (AB)

2c. vertical strip of four (C)

5c. vertical strip of three (C)

I am sure you will not offence at my writing to you since you have taken such pains in preparing the list.

Sincerely,

C. W. Luk.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mr. D. C. Chang, owing to business, has removed to Hankow. Any future correspondence in connection with the affairs of the Philatelic Society or the monthly, please address to Mr. Z. V. Yeames, 105 Yu Kai Lane, South gate, Shanghai.