

# Chinese Philatelic Society Monthly

15 th. Dec. 1931

Vol. 4. Nos. 1 & 2

## 中華郵票會

# 郵學月刊

內政部登記雜誌

第一第二號合本

第四卷

● 本刊三週紀念號 ●

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廣告價目	定價表	
	會員贈閱	零售
全面	全年 十三册大洋一元二角連郵費	全年 十三册大洋一元二角連郵費
半面	全年 十二册大洋一元二角連郵費	全年 十二册大洋一元二角連郵費
四分之一面	全年 十册大洋一元二角連郵費	全年 十册大洋一元二角連郵費
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	全年 八册大洋一元二角連郵費	全年 八册大洋一元二角連郵費

中華民國二十年十二月十五日發行

中華郵票會郵學月刊第四卷第一二號合本

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## 三週紀念號弁言

今覺

本會自創立迄今。已將近七年。而本刊問世。亦已三週寒暑矣。此每月區區數頁之小冊子。有何紀念之價值乎。雖然。環顧數年來遠東之郵會。外而東鄰。內而各省。有先於吾會成立者。有後於吾會成立者。莫不先後風流雲散。此仆彼繼。雖有一二重整旗鼓意圖恢復者。而卒為疾風怒潮包捲而去。而此區區小冊子。猶得憑其每期一二頁之英文。使本會與世界郵會之交通不致隔絕。此則同人稍稍引以自慰者也。

月刊繼郵乘而起者也。惟限於篇幅地位。對於長篇偉著專門論文。不克儘量登載。同人等本有隨時發行號外之議。專載巨篇論文。惟因鄙人年來奔走衣食。絕少執筆之機會。又苦謬譯乏人。以致此議尙未能見諸實行。今藉此三週紀念號。登載長篇專門論文。即為將來號外之模範也。

此三週年中。為全世界商業最不景氣之時代。吾國以金貴銀賤之故。當然亦捲入此不幸之漩渦。集郵雖游藝之事。而亦不免受衰頹潮流之影響。所幸同人以堅苦卓絕之精神。在此狂風猛浪之中。維持本會本刊之地位。不肯稍為退屈。尤望同心同德。度此難關。以待世界之景運重開。則我會前途之光明。更無量矣。聊書於此。以為他日之左驗也。

## 本刊三週紀念頌詞

趙善長

世傑明星

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今覺廣珍

頌蕃頌久

昌聲嘉馨

右集本會會員人名。以博 諸君一突。

## 用鶴頂格祝本刊三週紀念

趙品三

郵林樹幹賴羣公

學有淵源識亦洪

月出一篇走瀛海

刊成百寶啓鴻濛

三年刻楮真神手 週步環球進大同

紀律從今新壁壘 念茲辛苦孰論功

### 規定華郵紀念日之提案

今覺

凡一種事物。無論宗教政治工藝美術。苟其有廣大之範圍。具悠久之歷史者。無不有紀念之價值。而紀念者必追溯其最初創立之一日。以爲此事物產生之由來。惟郵亦然。我國民立信局。發軔之始。無可考矣。當以官辦郵政始發郵票之期爲斷。在一九二一年時。郵局發行郵政開辦廿五年紀念票。蓋以一八九七年第一次正式票發行之期爲斷代也。此不能不認爲失檢。蓋華郵之發源。當連海關代辦時代而併計之。海關者。中國政府之海關也。代辦者。中國政府之所委任也。矧其間尙有慈禧六十萬壽紀念票之發行。亦奉朝命舉辦者。豈能一概屏諸非正式之列乎。彼郵政當局。誠數典而忘其祖矣。由今上溯至一八七八年最初海關郵政時代。蓋已五十三年。其歷史不可謂不悠久。吾輩旣以宣揚郵學爲心。則不可不爲此悠久

之華郵考定一紀念準確之日期。俾後之舉行慶祝者。有所遵循。此本議案所以提出之緣起也。考第一次海關大龍型票。綿嘉禮義氏一九〇六年郵政報告書中。標爲一八七八年八月發行。於是各國郵學書報皆翕然從之。然據海關佈告。則上海開始售票。實始於十二月十六日。而八月發行之事。則並無確實證據。能證明其不誤者。余嚮時頗欲定十二月十六日爲華郵紀念日。繼購得五分大龍型票一枚。其郵戳日期爲一八七八年十月二日。地點爲北京。余乃知北方京津一帶發行日期。實較早於上海。其理由亦不難揣知。蓋票印於上海。印成送往北京。呈總稅務司赫德氏審查。審查既竣。卽當留一部份在北方發行。不必再寄往上海。故南北發行日期。略有先後。自在意中。至綿氏報告書中所云之八月。或是陰歷八月之誤。或是郵票印成送往北方之日期。而非發行之日期。皆不可知。要之在陽歷八月間。無論京津上海。皆絕無明文能證其會開始發行郵票。則可斷言耳。故由今所知。發行最早

日期之可確信者。厥為十月二日。雖實際上開始發行之日期。容或比此更早。然在未發現其他新證據之前。不能承認此為華郵呱呱墮地之第一日也。為此提議規定每年國歷十月二日為華郵產生紀念日。是否有當。合請付議。提議者。周今覺。附議者。葉頌蕃。此案經董事會通過。

按此稿英譯。早經披露。而中文原稿。乃忘登出。故於此補登之也。

### 紅印花小二分版式之研究 今覺

紅印花小二分之版式。尋常所注意者。僅倒S。半點。斷n。及無點四種。除無點者出沒不定外。其餘在版式中。皆有一定之位置。又人人所共知者也。然此不過其著名之數種版模變體而已。此外尚有種種記號。可以尋出。而由是定其全部之版式者。余久欲為之考證。而苦無暇隙。近見英倫郵學家克禮門氏 A. B. Clements 有同類之論文一篇。附刊於 The Scots Philatelist 雜誌中。筆路藍

縷。厥功自不可沒。惟惜舛誤及漏略者太多。且開始即云紅印花原票每一全張為二百枚。分為兩格。每格一百枚。此不知何所據而云然。以書報之所載。益以余之所見所聞。絕無有一事可證其為二百枚之全張者。蓋至少必須有一雙連之票。中間隔以白邊。或連邊之票。其邊之外緣。更有齒痕一道者。方足持為證據。而此種固絕未一見者也。茲先將克氏原文摘譯如左。再以余之研究所得。附錄於後。俾學者按圖索驥。而小二分之版式。可以一覽而盡知也。

克氏曰。小二分加蓋版式。以二十枚為一全組。縱二橫十。疊五組而成一全張。故論版式。但以一組為標準。而可以賅其餘。如圖所示。

A 大字左邊小橫與中間一撇交界處。有一斷痕。此種版模位置在第1枚。(自左向右數。凡言第一枚。則第21枚。皆同也。以下仿此。)

B 大字左撇稍短。此種見於第4。

- C 大字左肩上有兩黑點。右肩上一黑點。此種見於第6。
- D 大字左肩上有兩黑點。此種見於第10。
- E 大字左撇近梢處有一斷痕。此種見於第13。
- F 與A模相似。但斷處爲方頭。而不爲尖銳形。此種見於第16。
- G 分字上段八字。下段刀字。中間皆有斷痕。此種見於第3。
- H 分字左肩有一黑點。八字左撇有斷痕。八字右捺與刀字接觸。此種見於第5。
- J 分字下段刀字中間斷裂。此種見於第14。
- K S右下彎弧稍有缺落。而呈直線之形。此種見於第4。(與B模同位置)
- N 貳字中間兩小橫模糊而粘連一片。此種見於第19。
- O 清字左邊之一踢較短而右下月字內一小橫漏印。

此種見於第1 2 5 6 7 10 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

P 清字右下月字內小橫未漏印而左邊之一踢較長  
竟穿出清字最上一橫之上 此種見於第3 4 6 8

9 11 12

以上爲克氏所考得者。克氏自言有一個全張。以爲根據。則所見至少當有五個全組版式。而何以所定各版模。有符有不符。且有數種記號。似不屬於版模而屬於印刷者。抑又何也。

凡考定版式。最忌者。以印刷記號誤作版模記號。故必須羅列多數全組。或大方連。以爲互較之資。如係版模上之記號。必見於此組者。亦見於彼組。一定而不可移易。若係由印刷而成之記號。則出沒不定。不能每組皆具也。尤要者。卽各組。必須取其不在同時所印者。而互勘之。蓋往往有初印時所無。而後來始生出此記號者。如A之類是也。有初印時本有此記號。而後來因修補而失去者。如K之類是也。有記號微細。因印墨太濃或太淡之故而看

不出者。如E G之類是也。故版模變體。必取其具下兩種之條件者。方可通用而不致誤會也。

1 各版俱有。不因初印後印而異者。

2 記號顯明。不以印墨之濃淡而異者。

由以上兩條件觀之。可知凡得一個全張者。不如得五個全組自五個不同之全張而來者。爲更可徵信也。

余於紅印花小二分票。除零星之大小方連不計外。更藏有五個半全組。兩組爲加蓋之樣張。印在白紙上。而不印在票上者。此爲最初印之版無疑也。一組甚清晰。其第四枚之S彎弧缺斷。而第十三枚S之後有點。此種余定其爲次印。蓋無論如何。必在白紙樣張之後所印也。又有兩組半。即橫十直五之半張。其第四枚之S。已修補完整。而第十三枚S之後已無點。故爲最後所印者。亦無疑義。最近又在陳君復祥處。借觀一張七十四枚消印之大方連。一全張缺及右上角。其第十三枚之點尙在。但第四枚之S彎弧。則已補好。此當在最後印者之前。而次印者之後可知也。以

此種種。與克氏之紀載者。參互考證。乃知克氏所定之各版模。有見於初印版。而不見於次印後印之版者。有見於後印最後印之版。而不見於初印次印版者。有俱見者。有俱不見者。爲之一分考如左。余於他人論交。必審慎至再。而不敢妄下雌黃。惟至各版皆無之版模。則其謬誤。實無法爲之辨護者矣。

A 最初印之兩組上不見。次印後印及最後印者。則皆有之。蓋初時未斷。後來乃斷者也。

B 各版俱見。

C 雖各版俱見。但有時右肩上一點不現。而左肩上只現一點之痕迹者。此當是因印刷之輕重而異也。

D 各版皆不見。惟另一四方連上見之。故不足爲據。(此當是版上偶有積污堆積。後來發見。乃剝去之。故最初之樣張版上未見。而後來亦有見有不見也。)

E 最初印及後印最後印各版上。皆不見此斷痕。但微見一缺陷。惟次印版上。反見有極狹之斷痕。可見此

斷痕雖有而極微。遇印墨稍重時。即不能見出也。

F 各版皆有。但不僅第16有之。其第19亦有同樣之斷痕。

G 初印後印最後印各版。及許多方連中。皆八字斷而刀字不斷。惟次印版上。及另一方連中。刀字亦斷。可見刀字之斷非真斷。乃因筆畫太細。印刷時容易印不出耳。

H 各版皆見。惟左肩黑點不見。此黑點當是印刷時偶留之痕迹。不關於版模者也。

J 各版及各方連皆無。必是印刷時漏印所致。非版模上有此斷痕也。

K 初印次印多缺。但後印及最後印者反不缺。殆已補好矣。

N 此種完全未見。殆與版模絕對無關者。

O 月字內一小橫。在初印版中完全無一缺者。在次印後印最後印各版中。偶有數枚缺失。其位置亦至不一

定。此亦因筆畫太細。而印刷時漏墨所致。非版模上有此缺斷也。惟左邊一踢較短。則此模唯一之標識耳。

P 此種乃字模不同之故。當然各版一律俱有。惟第6枚則屬於O而不屬於P者。此必克氏誤記無疑也。就克氏所發見之各版模記號。再益以斷n。倒S。半點。高點。諸種識別。仍不能將全組版式一一考定。故必須再找尋其他之標識。以為之助。

當日鉛版排印之法。不甚過行。各種鉛字之模。存儲亦不甚豐。故在二十個同樣之字中。其鉛模已不能一律。不能不雜湊用之。惟其雜湊用之。乃與吾人以絕好分別版式之機會。茲以余之考察所得者。分述如左。

大清之大字。有兩種版模。一種如圖a。其中間一直出頭稍高。而右下一捺稍短而禿。一種如圖a<sup>2</sup>。其中間一直出頭稍低。而右下一捺稍長。

a 此種見於第3 6 10。

a<sup>2</sup> 除第3 6 10外。皆為此種字模。

郵政之郵字。亦有兩種版模。一種如圖 b。其左邊中間兩個小十字上端與第二橫接觸。最下之一剔比其上一橫較短。而左端筆畫較粗。一種如圖 b2。其末一剔比其上一橫微長。而中間兩個小十字上端與第二橫不連。

b 此種惟見於第 16。

b2 此種除第 16 外皆見之。

暫作之作字。亦有兩種版模。一種如圖 c。字體較小。而右邊乍字之一直。承於一撇之下。一種如圖 c2。字體較大。其乍字之一直。承於一橫之下。

c 此種見於第 6 8 9 15。

c2 此種除第 6 8 9 15 外皆見之。

洋銀之洋字。亦有兩種版模。一種如圖 d。字形稍狹。而左邊之一踢。直上與羊字之上兩點平頭。一種如圖 d2。字形稍闊。其左邊之一踢。僅與羊字之上。一橫平頭。

d 此種僅見於第 2。

d2 此種除第 2 外皆見之。

洋銀之銀字。亦有兩種版模。一種如圖 e。其形體稍小。而左邊金字頭上一撇一點交叉處平頭。一種如圖 e2。其形體稍大。而左邊金字頭上一點比一撇為低。又右上角日字。遠比 e 模為大。

e 此種見於第 2 3 4 5 6 9 14 18。

e2 此種見於第 1 7 8 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 19 20。

貳分之分字。亦有兩種版模。一種如圖 f。字形稍為狹小。而八字之一撇甚長。一種如圖 f2。字形稍為闊大。而八字之一撇較短。

f 此種見於第 3 5 13 16 19。

f2 此種除第 3 5 13 16 19 外皆見之。

除以上字模不同之記號外。尙有其他數種。具特別之記號者如左。

g 清字右上角之最上兩小橫。左邊俱有斷痕。而第二橫之斷痕為尤大。此種見於第 18。

h 暫字左邊車字最上一橫與直線交會之處。斷而不



連。此種見於第8。

i 暫字左上車字最下一橫。近左端之處斷裂。又右上斤字之撇。近尖處亦有一斷痕。此種見於第12

j 貳字第二橫第三橫之間近右端處。有一塊墨點。使兩橫因之聯接。拆開視之。竟成弋貢二字。此種見於第20。

k 洋字左上角一點。破裂不全。其後印之版。有時竟失去此點。此種見於第1。

m 洋字右上角一小撇。特別矮短。此種見於第13。

n 分字上段八字之左撇尖缺斷。此種見於第17。

p 清字右邊最上兩小橫。左端缺短甚多。蓋在尋常模中。此兩橫皆與左邊之一踢接觸。而此則相距甚遠也。

此種見於第16。

除以上記號之外。高點。平點。半點。亦可為分別版式之助。其半點雖有三枚。但最顯著者。則為第5枚。餘兩枚。不過在圓點之下。略現尖頭而已。

無點之變體。有以為乃印刷時漏墨所致。與版式無關者。然版式中亦實有此一種。余有一個八方連。其第十三枚即無點。初尚以為偶然如此。嗣見一個三橫連。亦復如是。最近又於陳君復祥處。見一個二十五枚大方連。（即全張左上角四分之一。）凡第13枚皆無點。乃知此第13枚者。初時有點。後來缺斷。乃成無點之變體。又倒S後之一點。比他票之點為小。易於漏印。故倒S亦往往兼有無點之變體。但是否版模上缺斷。或印刷時漏墨。則不敢斷定耳。余所見無點變體。約計有四十餘枚。除倒S而兼無點者之外。其餘皆為第13枚之版模。余尚未發見其他版模而成無點者。故凡遇無點者。大概可定其為第13枚也。

高點 1 2 3 4 8 9 10 15 16 17 20

平點 6 7 11 12 13 14

半點 5 18 19

斷 n 1 倒S 15 無點 13

合以上各種不同字模與記號而綜合觀之。可以將此全

No.	1 & 2	刊	月	學	郵									9
14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	左。部二十個版模。一一斷定其位置。而不致相混。茲列表如左。惟非各版皆具之記號。則剔去不用。以免誤會。
平點	平點	平點	平點	高點	高點	高點	平點	平點	半點	高點	高點	高點	高點	
a2	E	P	P	a	P	P	a2	C	H	B	G	a2	斷 n	
b2				b2			b2				P	b2	a2	
c2	a2	a2	a2	c2	a2	a2	c2	a	a2	a2		c2	a2	
d2	b2	b2	b2	d2	b2	b2	d2	b2	b2	b2	a	d	b2	
e	c2	c2	c2	e2	c	c	e2	c	c2	c2	b2	e	c2	
f2	d2	d2	d2	f2	d2	d2	f2	d2	d2	d2	c2	f2	d2	
	e2	e2	e2		e	e2		e	e	e	d2		e2	
	f	f2	f2		f2	f2		f2	f	f2	e		f2	
	m	i				h					f		k	
	有時無點													

15 高點 倒 S a2 b2 c d2 e2 f2 有時無點

16 高點 F a2 b c2 d2 e2 f p

17 高點 a2 b2 c2 d2 e2 f2 n

18 半點 a2 b2 c2 d2 e f2 g

19 半點 F a2 b2 c2 d2 e2 f

20 高點 a2 b2 c2 d2 e2 f2 j

以上二十個版模。各有參差不同之記號。無有一枚完全相同者。故任取一枚單票。按表對證。皆可考知其為第幾枚也。

結論 小二分票。加蓋較早。故所用鉛字之模。雜湊而不歸一律。迨後加蓋大二分大四分諸票時。則漸知用整齊劃一之鉛模。故其版式之考定。比小二分者為較難也。

右稿成於己巳之春。本為郵乘而撰者。自郵乘停刊後。秘之篋中久矣。懼其久而散失也。故乘本刊三週紀念號之餘幅而披露之。以質世之專門家。

## 會 務 報 告

十一月一日。下午三時。在銀行俱樂部開本屆第二次常會。是日因拍賣珍郵之故。到會人數有廿二人之多。有數君已兩年不出席者。是日亦與其盛。是日拍賣共五十二號。最後七號爲福州臨時中立欠資票。茲特將其品名及拍價揭示如左。

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按以上各票來源。爲一張君所有。張君本非集郵家。其戚某君。當時任郵局職務。以此爲饋贈玩品。張君貼之

紙上。以致膠水全毀。原本全套。因入小兒之手玩弄。致將最貴之三角一枚撕毀。惜哉。票之品相。不甚新鮮。且無膠水。故拍價只如此。然本會拍價。只以到會之二十餘人爲供求。故不當與市價並論也。

一分二分兩枚棕色票。只法國香檳目錄列入。或有以未曾正式發行爲疑者。然苟非當日郵局公開發售。則試問張君之戚。又何從得之以贈張君乎。夫不集郵之人。能隨意在郵局購得。則當時爲普通之品可知。此可以補郵史之資料者也。

十二月六日。下午三時。在銀行俱樂部開本屆第三次常會。到會者中西共十六人。西人布許。適由德返滬。此次亦出席。是日拍賣一百卅號。通過新會員三人。會長報告與國維也納一九三三年萬國郵票展覽會函聘我會會員四人爲名譽董事。此我會絕大之榮譽。亦聲名洋溢海外之徵也。列其姓氏如左。

- 116 梁芸齋君
- 160 劉子惠君
- 171 陸志章君

兩月內寄贈交換書報目

(Additions to the Library)

The London Philatelist Nos. 475 to 478

Bulletin Mensuel de la Maison Theodore Champion

Nos. 339 to 341

Whitfield King & Co's Philatelic Bulletin Nos. 424

to 426

飛鴻 第廿九號 第卅號

官白年鑑 飛鴻社發行

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain Nos. 487

to 490

Collector Club Philatelist Vol. 10 No. 4

新會員題名 (New Members)

- 212 楊少山 天津十一號路六十二號
- 213 丘與言 鎮江江蘇省政府
- 214 張潔齋 上海西門路西門里五號

會員通訊處遷移表(Change of Address)

- 194 郭挽唐 廣東江門河南德士古火油公司
- 198 李筱荷 蘇州紫蘭巷廿三號

本刊特別通告

本會定章。凡會員會費滿期而未續繳者。一面通函催費。一面即將月刊停止寄奉。乃近兩年來。因會計書記時有更替。新舊過渡之間。頭緒紛亂。竟有會費過期一兩年之久。而月刊仍然照寄者。在寄者為錯出無心。而受之者未免於心有媿。其中固不免有路遠交通不便。或因事冗遺忘。固非有心揩油者可比。然竟有少數不自愛之人。明明會費欠至多時。屢索不應。而竟來信責問月刊愆期。亦有靦然來信。請登住址遷移之告白者。此真不知人間有羞

恥事矣。竊以本會經費支絀之情狀。已可於每年會計報告上徵之。設非有慷慨捐助之會員。苦心維持。則早已停版閉會久矣。惟無論何種社會。有良分子。即不免有惡分子。本會自今以後。亦惟有嚴厲實行會章。凡會費滿期之月。即停送月刊。再函催三次。如仍不續繳會費者。即於月刊上宣佈除名。現查有過期不繳會費。按章應除名者。約二十餘人。本應在本期月刊上發表。特以本期為三週紀念號。故緩至下期。如再有不補繳者。即為最後之宣佈除名也。特此通告。伏祈 公鑒為幸。

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Vol. 4 Nos. 1 & 2

Nov. & Dec. 1931  
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## EDITORIAL.

It is now about seven years since the inauguration of the Chinese Philatelic Society, and three years since the birth of our monthly. This publication which appears once a month in the form of a pamphlet containing but a few pages is hardly worthy of being commemorated, but in view of the facts that most of its contemporaries in Japan and in this country have one after another ended their lives, and that our tiny monthly, as a successor to the Philatelic Bulletin, is able to continue its publication until now, thus helping greatly to prevent our communication with the world from being entirely interrupted, we feel relieved to a great extent.

Owing to the limited space in our monthly, long articles cannot be adequately published. It was our first intention to issue one or two special numbers every year, solely for the purpose of publishing long articles dealing with special topics, to supplement what was required of the Bulletin, but this has never been realised as the editor himself, being very busily engaged in his enterprise in the recent years, was not in a position to devote his time to writing. On some occasions, the original draft in Chinese was ready, but the lack of assistance in rendering it into English has prevented it from being duly published. Taking advantage of the Third Anniversary Commemorative Number, he now publishes one of these long treatises, and looks forward to the possibility of the issue of one or two special numbers every year in future.

During the three years under review, the whole world is in its most deplorable condition, China naturally not being an exception. The collection of postage stamps being one of the hobbies has also been affected in consequence. It is sincerely hoped that the fate of the world will soon take a good turn from now on, and a better development will surely be seen in the philatelic business in China.

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**PLATING THE SMALL 2c. ON 3c. REVENUE STAMP, 1897.**

*By M. D. Chow. F. R. P. S. L.*

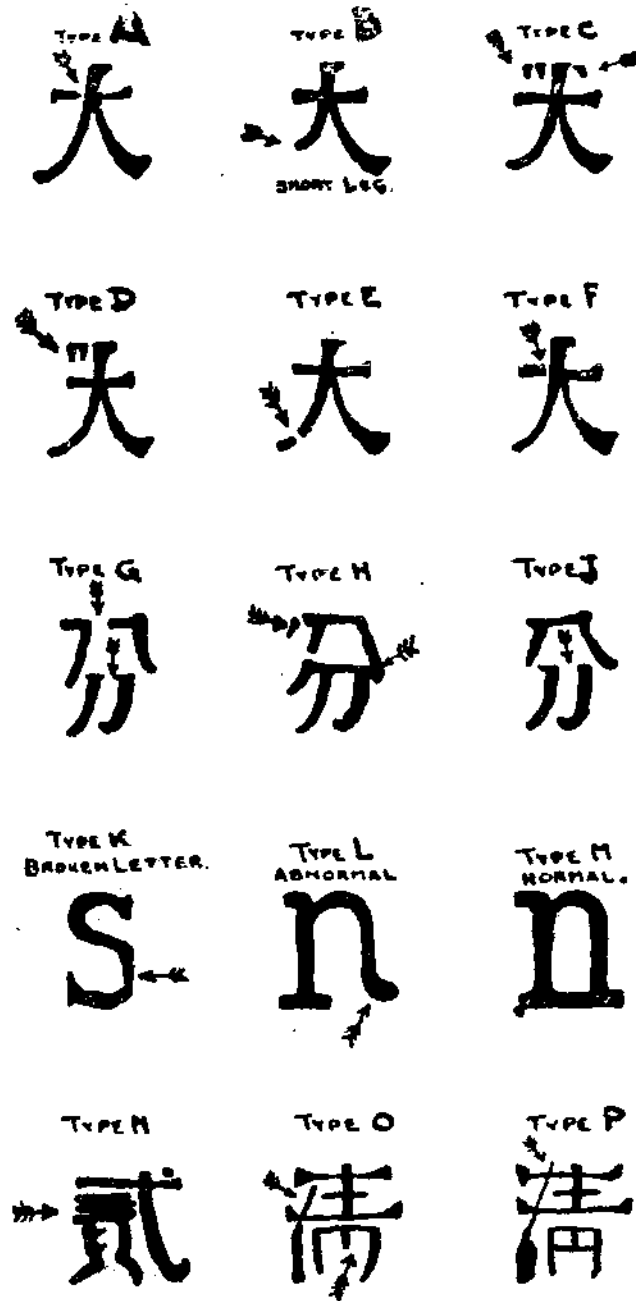
The original sheet of the 3c. revenue stamps consists of 100, ten rows of ten, but the overprinting plate of the small 2c. was set up in two rows of ten only and repeated five times on the sheet, so we can take the whole sheet as five groups, each containing a complete setting. If we plate the sheet we need only plate one group, as all varieties occur five times in the same positions in the five groups. In this article I shall use the word "group" to represent a block of 20 stamps, containing a complete setting.

In these stamps the remarkable varieties well-known to collectors are the inverted "s", the broken "n", no stop and comma for stop. If we make a closer study of the types, we shall find that, although the English letters are of similar form and size, the Chinese characters are not exactly similar and show several distinct marks. By these different types and marks we can identify all the dies and locate their positions.

In *The Handbook of Chinese Postage Stamps* I dealt with this issue but did not give the details of the setting. I was planning to write an article as a supplement to my *Handbook*, but before my article came out, Mr. A. B. Clements published his excellent article in *The Scots Philatelist*, Vol. 1 No. 4. He discovered several distinctions in types but they are still not enough to locate the whole setting.

I cannot but admire Mr. Clements' work, since, as a foreigner, he has made such detailed study of the Chinese characters. However, he has made some mistakes which I cannot but point out. For reference, I will first quote Mr. Clements' article and then add my criticisms. After that I will give my own discoveries and, lastly, show how to identify the whole setting.

"These stamps were issued in sheets of 200, in two panes of 100 consisting of ten rows of ten. The sheets were cut into two and overprinted. I have come to the conclusion that the overprint was set up in two rows of ten and repeated five times on the sheet of 100, as all the varieties mentioned occur five times on the sheet on every second line. Apart from the variations of the characters there are also several other little differences that occur, such as inverted "S" in cents, comma instead of full stop, level stop and raised stop, that is, in the latter the stop is not in the line with the bottom of the words "2 cents". The surcharge consists of four characters on the top line, three in second, three in the third, and "2 cents" on the fourth line."



"Taking the varieties of the characters first, these repeat themselves every twenty stamps, and I will now allot the various types to their respective stamps. Type A has a small break on the left-hand side of the horizontal line; occurs on Nos. 1, 21, etc. Type B has a short leg on left and occurs Nos. 4, 24, etc. Type C has two small marks on the left and one on the right and occurs Nos. 6, 26, etc. Type D has two small marks on the left and occur in Nos. 10, 30, etc. Type E has a break on the left leg, occurring on Nos. 13, 33, etc. Type F is somewhat similar to type A, showing a break on the left of the horizontal line, but the line is squarer and does not come to a fine point and occurs on Nos. 16, 36, etc. This



大	大	郵	郵	作	作
a	a2	b	b2	c	c2

洋	洋	銀	銀	分	分
d	d2	e	e2	f	f2

暫	清	暫	貳
k	g	i	j

洋	洋	分	清
h	m	n	p

character is the right hand one of the four top characters, and these six types are the most pronounced varieties; the other stamps of the twenty do not show much variety from the normal of this character. Type G, H, J show the left-hand character of the bottom line. Type G has a break in both horizontal line and occurs in Nos. 3, 23, etc. Type H has an extra

triangular mark on the top left and the right hand downward stroke is joined in the bottom part of the character; this occurs in Nos. 5, 25, etc. Type J has a break on the bottom horizontal line and occurs Nos. 14, 34, etc. Type N represents the left hand character of the second line and has a blurred effect, with two little projections on the left leg; this occurs in Nos. 19, 39, etc. Type O and P represent the third character on the top line. Type O has a short diagonal stroke on left and the lower horizontal line missing; this occurs on Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. Type P has a long diagonal stroke on left and the lower horizontal line; this occurs on Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, etc. Type K shows a broken "S" occurring on Nos. 4, 24, etc. Type L shows an abnormal "N" where the bottom part is broken away; this occurs on Nos. 1, 21, etc. Type M is the normal and occurs on the other nineteen of the setting of twenty."

The above quotation is from Mr. Clements' article. He says that these original stamps were issued in sheets of 200, in two panes of 100. I do not know on what he bases this statement. In none of the books, magazines or articles that I have read nor from anything that I have seen or heard is there any proof to substantiate this statement. In order to make such a statement, it would be necessary to have personally seen a complete sheet of 200 stamps or at least a pair with a pane margin between.

There are some varieties of the die and some of printing. In order to identify the setting we must not mistake varieties of printing for varieties of the die. Therefore, the greater number of complete sheets and large blocks you have for reference the better. All varieties of the die must be found in the same position in every sheet, but it is not so with the varieties of printing. It would be better, to get groups that were overprinted at different times. This is for the following reasons. Some marks do not appear in the earlier printings, but do appear in the later, such as Type A. Some marks appear in the earlier printings but are missing in the later printing, because the die was repaired, such as Type K. Some marks are very minute and sometimes do not appear on account of too heavy printing or too light an impression, such as Types E and G. Therefore, in order to be considered a variety of type, two conditions must be met. First, it must appear in all printings and not depend on differences in earlier and later printings. Second, the mark must be very clear and not vary according to too heavy a printing or too light an impression. From the above, we would say that it is better to get five groups from five different sheets than one sheet containing the five groups.

In addition to many blocks, I have five complete groups and one half group of this stamp. Of these, two are of the first printing, since they are overprinted on plain paper instead of on the stamps. This would be a surcharge proof. I call these two groups the first printing. Another group is overprinted very clearly on the stamps. No. 4 is defective in the lower curve of the letter "S". No. 13 has a stop after the "S". I call this group the second printing, since this must be later than the surcharge proof. The remaining two complete and one half groups are in the form of a half sheet, five rows of ten. In these the "S" in No. 4 has been repaired and in No. 13 there is no stop after the "S". I call these groups the fourth printing. The third printing is a large cancelled block of 74 stamps, i.e., a sheet with the right-hand two lines and six extra stamps missing. These belong to Mr. F. Z. Chun. The reason why I call this the third printing is because, in No. 13, the "S" has been repaired but there is still a stop after the "S". I have not seen Mr. Clements' sheet but he has kindly sent me a photograph of it. From this photograph I can state that his sheet is of the second printing.

Referring to my four printings and comparing Mr. Clements' statements with them, I find that, of all the types that he has discovered, some appear in the first printing but are missing in the later printings; some appear in the third and fourth printings but are missing in the first and second printings; some appear in all the four printings and some are missing in all the four printings, while some are missing even in his own sheet. We cannot count as a type anything that is missing in all the printings.

I will now give my criticisms of all the types that Mr. Clements has discovered.

Type A. This break is not to be found in the two settings of the first printing, but occurs in all the later printings, because the original type was perfect but was broken later.

Type B. This occurs in all printings.

Type C. This occurs in all printings, but in some cases the right mark is missing and there is only one mark on the left. This is probably due to difference in pressure in printing and the amount of ink used at the time of printing.

Type D. I cannot find this type in any of the settings that I have, but it does appear in one of my blocks of four and in Mr. Clements' sheet. I think that this is probably due to there being some dust on the type which later was removed by cleaning.

---

Type E. This break is not to be found in the first, third and fourth printings, but there is a slight nick. However, there is a narrow break in second printing. I think that this break must be very slight and cannot be found when the overprint is too heavy.

Type F. This appears in all the printings, but not only does it occur in No. 16 but also in No. 19.

Type G. In the first, third and fourth printings groups and in many blocks there is a break in the upper horizontal line but not in the lower one. But in the second printing group and in another block there are breaks in both lines. This is proof that the lower line was not really broken but that the line in the type at this place was too thin and that the impression was not very clear.

Type H. This occurs in all printings, but the mark at the top left is missing. I think this mark is not in the die but was caused by the printing.

Type J. In all my groups and blocks there is no such break in No. 14. Even in Mr. Clements' sheet the break occurs in No. 14 only and is not recurrent in Nos. 34, 54, 74 and 94. I do not understand why he should have made this mistake.

Type K. In the first and second printings the "S" is defective but is perfect in the third and fourth printings. At first the die was defective but later was repaired.

Type N. This type does not occur in any of my groups or blocks, but does occur in Mr. Clements' sheet. This is probably due to the fact that some dust stuck to the die and caused the character to be blurred in the printing. Before long the printer cleaned the type and so this mark does not appear in later printings. This, therefore, cannot be counted as a variety of type.

Type O. In the first printing, the lower horizontal line is not missing in any of the 20 characters, but, in the second, third and fourth printings this line is occasionally missing. However, the position is quite different from that given by Mr. Clements. This is probably due to a too light impression of a thin line and has nothing to do with the die. Student should note that the shorter diagonal stroke in the left side is the only mark of this type to be distinguished from Type P. There were two different fonts of this character used, one with a longer diagonal stroke as Type P, and the other with a shorter one as Type O. Naturally, the position of Type P will be the same in all the printings, but no. 6 is of Type O and not of this Type as Mr. Clements said.

---

With all the types mentioned by Mr. Clements and adding the distinctive marks, such as broken "n", inverted "s", comma for stop, and raised stop, we still do not have enough material by which we can identify all the dies and locate their positions. We must, therefore, find other marks to help us out. In the time when this issue was overprinted, the art of printing with movable type was in its infancy in China and the stock of type was limited. Consequently, it was difficult to find 20 exactly similar types of the same character, so dissimilar type had to be used. These dissimilar types furnish us with good opportunities to study the settings. From these dissimilar types I have made the following discoveries.

There are two different types of the character "大", the fourth of the first row. See figure *a* and *a2*. In type *a* the head is higher and the right leg is shorter than in type *a2*. Type *a* occurs in nos. 3, 6 and 10. Type *a2* occurs in the rest.

There are two different types of the character "郵", the second of the first row. See figure *b* and *b2*. In type *b*, in the left part of the character, the bottom horizontal and a little diagonal stroke is slightly shorter than the above horizontal line and the two crosses under the second horizontal stroke touch the line above them. In *b2* the bottom stroke is slightly longer than the above line and the two crosses do not touch the line above them. Type *b* occurs in No. 16 only. The rest are all of type *b2*.

There are two different types of the character "作", the third of the third row. See figures *c* and *c2*.

Type *c*. The character is rather smaller than that in type *c2*. In the right half of the character the upper end of the vertical stroke touches the diagonal stroke.

Type *c2*. The character is rather larger than that in type *c*. In the right half of the character the upper end of the vertical stroke does not touch the diagonal stroke but connects with the left end of the first diagonal stroke. Type *c* occurs in Nos. 6, 8, 9 and 15 and the rest are all of type *c2*.

There are two different types of the character "洋", the second of the second row. See figures *d* and *d2*.

Type *d*. The character is smaller than that in type *d2*. The diagonal stroke in the left hand part of the character extends almost up to the left-hand dot at the top of the right side of the character.

Type *d2*. The character is larger than that in type *d*. The diagonal stroke in the left hand of the character extends only to the first horizontal stroke of the right side of the character. Type *d* occurs only in No. 2. The rest are all of type *d2*.

There are two different types of the character “銀”, the second of the third row. See figures *e* and *e2*.

Type *e*. The character is a little smaller than that in type *e2*. In the left hand side of the character, the right hand dot touches the upper end of the left hand diagonal stroke.

Type *e2*. The character is a little larger than that in type *e*. In the left hand side of the character, the right hand dot touches the left hand diagonal stroke a little lower down than in type *e*. In the right hand side of the character the square at the top is larger than that in type *e*. Type *e* occurs in Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 14 and 18. The rest are of type *e2*.

There are two different types of the character, “分”, the first of the third row. See figures *f* and *f2*. The left diagonal stroke in the upper half of the character in type *f* is considerably longer than in type *f2*. Type *f* occurs in nos. 3, 5, 13, 16 and 19. The rest are of type *f2*.

The above has to do with differences in type. In addition to this there are also special marks that can be found.

Figure *g*. In the upper right corner of the character “清”, the third of the first row, there are breaks in the two upper horizontal strokes to the left of the vertical stroke. However, the break in the second stroke is wider than in the first. This occurs in no. 18 only.

Figure *h*. In the left hand of the upper part of the character “ ”, the third of the second row, there is a break in the first horizontal line to the left of the vertical line. This occurs in no. 8 only.

Figure *i*. In the upper left corner of the character “暫”, the third of the second row, there is a break in the fifth horizontal stroke to the left of the vertical stroke. In the upper right corner of the same character, there is a break near the lower end of the first vertical stroke. This occurs in no. 12 only.

Figure *j*. In the left half of the character “貳”, the first of the second row, there is a smudge between the second and the third hori-

zontal lines and connects them near the right ends looking like a laid down "H". This occurs only in no. 29.

Figure *k*. In the left half of the character "洋", the second of the second row, the first dot is defective and in the later printings it is sometimes missing. This occurs in no. 1 only.

Figure *m*. In the right half of the character "洋", the second of the second row, the right hand horn at the top is very short. This occurs in no. 13 only.

Figure. *n*. In the upper half of the character "分", the first of the third row, the lower part of the left diagonal stroke is missing. This occurs in no. 17 only.

Figure *p*. In the right hand side of the upper part of the character " the third of the first row, the left parts of the two upper horizontal strokes are much shorter than normal ones which almost touch the left diagonal stroke. This occurs in no. 16 only.

In addition to the above marks, the raised stop, level stop and comma can also help us in distinguishing the setting. There are three stamps with the comma, but actually only one is really a comma, the one in No. 5. The other two are only stops with a slight point at the bottom.

In regard to the variety with no stop, some persons think that this is due to the lack of ink in printing and has nothing to do with the die. In my opinion there is really such a variety in the die. I have a block of eight in which No. 13 has no stop. At first I thought that this stop might be missing occasionally, but, before long, I secured a horizontal strip of three in which there was no stop in No. 13. Recently I have seen a large block of 25, belonging to Mr. F. Z. Chun. This block is the quarter sheet in the upper left corner in which all the Nos. 13 have no stop. Consequently, I know that originally the die of No. 13 had a stop but later this stop broke off. Moreover, the stop after the inverted "s" is much smaller than the other stops so, in a light impression, it is easy to have it omitted. Also, we sometimes find a variety of both inverted "s" and with no stop. However, I cannot say whether this variety is due to a defective die or to lack of ink in printing. I have seen more than forty stamps without the stop. Apart from the inverted "s" with no stop, all the rest belong to the die of No. 13. I have not yet found any stamp other than No. 13 without a stop. So I would say that any stamp without a stop, if not after an inverted "s", almost surely is stamp No. 13.

The raised stop occurs in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17 and 20.

The level stop occurs in Nos. 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

The comma occurs in Nos. 5, 18 and 19.

The broken "n" occurs in No. 1.

The inverted "s" occurs in No. 13.

The "no stop" variety occurs in No. 13.

By the above six distinctions and with the different types and marks discovered by Mr. Clements and myself, we can easily identify all the 20 dies and locate their positions.

Below I give a list of these twenty stamps by which it will be possible to locate any given single stamp without any difficulty whatever.

1. Raised stop, broken "n", a2, b2, c2, d2, e2, f2, k.
2. Raised stop, a2, b2, c2, d, e, f2.
3. Raised stop, G, P, a, b2, c2, d2, e, f.
4. Raised stop, B, a2, b2, c2, d2, e, f2.
5. Comma, H, a2, b2, c2, d2, e, f.
6. Level stop, C, a, b2, c, d2, e, f2.
7. Level stop, a2, b2, c2, d2, e2, f2.
8. Raised stop, P, a2, b2, c, d2, e2, f2, h.
9. Raised stop, P, a2, b2, c, d2, e, f2.
10. Raised stop, a, b2, c2, d2, e2, f2.
11. Level stop, P, a2, b2, c2, d2, e2, f2.
12. Level stop, P, a2, b2, c2, d2, e2, f2, i.
13. Level stop, E, a2, b2, c2, d2, e2, f, m, sometimes no stop.
14. Level stop, a2, b2, c2, d2, e, f2.
15. Raised stop, sometimes no stop, inverted "S" a2, b2, c, d2, e2, f2.
16. Raised stop, F, a2, b, c2, d2, e2, f, p.
17. Raised stop, a2, b2, c2, d2, e2, f2, n.
18. Comma, a2, b2, c2, d2, e, f2, g.
19. Comma, F, a2, b2, c2, d2, e2, f.
20. Raised stop, a2, b2, c2, d2, e2, f2, j.



The small 2 cents overprint was very early and dissimilar font was used. The large 2 cents and large 4 cents were overprinted later and new and exactly similar font was used. That makes it more difficult to distinguish their settings than that of the small 2 cents overprint.

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### STAMP NEWS

In the November meeting of our Society, a set of Neutral Postage Due Stamps of 1912 was sold by auction. This set contains the 1ct. and 2cts. brown, but not the 30cts. blue. These rare stamps belonged to a Mr. Chang and used to be in a complete set. The 30cts. blue had the misfortune to fall into the hands of his young folks, and was torn. Mr. Chang is not collector, they were presented to him about twenty years ago by his friend who was working in the Post Office. His friend, feeling strange about the over-printing, bought a set at face value and gave it to Mr. Chang, never dreaming that it would become so valuable in years to come. The stamps were all stuck on to a sheet of paper, so the gum has been wholly destroyed, and having once been handled by children, they cannot be described as in very fine condition, but the prices fetched are very much below their actual value. This is entirely due to the small number of members present at the auction, with some twenty bidders and no out-siders, and in consequence the price could not be forced up. The quotations are as follows:—

½ cent	Blue	\$40.00
1 cent	Brown	155.00
2 cents	„	150.00
4 „	Blue	50.00 (with defective perforation)
5 „	„	135.00
10 „	„	100.00
20 „	„	200.00

The 1ct. and 2cts. brown are found listed only in the Champion Catalogue. The fact that Mr. Mencarini did not include them in his list of Neutrals has given rise to the suspicion that they have never been regularly issued. This problem is now solved as Mr. Chang's friend would not have had the chance of buying his present, had the stamps not been put on sale to the public. Mr. Chang's friend considered them to be very common at the time, seeing that he could readily get two at the Post Office

counter for the trifling sum of 3 cents. Mr. M. D. Chow is very pleased to learn from Mr. Chang of this information which should be recognised as very valuable materials in the philatelic history of China.

Two vertically imperforated complete sheets of the present Junk issue, half-cent and one-cent denominations, have come to light. The former has been broken and cut into horizontal strips of three, four, five etc., the longest one seen being a strip of eleven stamps. The one-cent sheet however has not—up to the time of writing—been broken, and the stamps remain in horizontal strips of 20. Judging by the postal cancellation on one of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  ct. imperforated strips, these sheets seem to have been found in Chihli (now Ho-pei), in a place not far from Tientsin, in the 15th year of the Republic. Whether these are the only two in existence, or there may be some more to come, is a question that cannot be answered at present.



### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Mr. M. D. Chow has removed to the following address:-

No. 88 Rue Massenet Shanghai,