



Philatelic Review Bulletin

Wyong & Districts Philatelic Society

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Produced in Australia by

Wyong & Districts Philatelic Society
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Dear members,

The content of this bulletin aims at informing hobby and calendar items relevant to our hobby and club.

It is hoped that errors and omissions are kept to a minimum.

All members are invited to submit articles that they like to share with others. Articles can be short or long and the editor will decide to publish those in one or more than one bulletin.

The editor

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Meetings and other information:

[Philatelic Association of NSW \(philas.org.au\)](http://philas.org.au)

Evening Meeting:

The **third Wednesday** of the month at
7.00 pm
Canton Beach Sports Club
11 Hibbard Street
Toukley NSW 2263

Daytime Meeting:

The **first Wednesday** of the month at 1.00 pm

RFBI Lake Haven Masonic Retirement
Village
12 - 16 Christopher Crescent
Lake Haven NSW 2263

George V Study Group

The **first Wednesday** of the month
following the daytime meeting.

2024 Meeting Dates

Evening meetings at Toukley 7.00 pm

16 October

Display: Peter Myers: Stamp Identification

20 November

All members: Fair preparation

18 December

All Members: 5 Page Displays

Daytime meetings 2024 at Lakehaven 1.00 pm

2 October

Exchange & KGV study group

6 November

Exchange & KGV study group

1 December

Exchange & KGV study group

Philas Connection

[Philatelic Association of NSW \(philas.org.au\)](http://philas.org.au)

Monthly Display

Meter Cancel – Part 2

GROUP PO:

Special stamps used only in Post Offices.

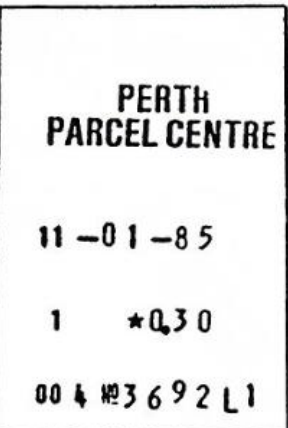
NOTE: See types EA2A and EC1 for other stamps used in post offices



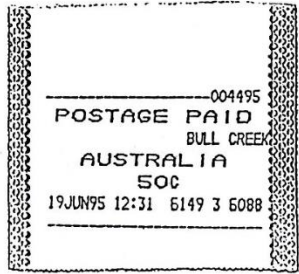
PO1. Ticket-Issue Machines

(T.I.M.) (LV-12),
1951. [Very scarce]
Stamps printed on
gummed paper tape in
red, purple or orange.
With boxed "PARCEL
POST" reading up at
left or at right.
Frank size (not
including PARCEL
POST box) 52 x 31
mm.
TM open at sides,
value box with single
straight line frame.
Used at "RUSSELL
STREET" and
"RICHMOND,
VICTORIA".

	Values seen: 1d, 6d, 1/-, 1/4, 1/5, 1/8, 1/10, 2/3, 2/6, 2/11, 3/9, 5/-, 5/5, 5/11
	PO2. T.I.M. (LV-12), 1953. [Very scarce] Similar to Type PO1 but smaller, 46 x 22 mm. TM closed at sides. Value box open at top and bottom. Used at "CLARENCE ST, N.S.W." and "HAYMARKET, N.S.W." Values seen: 1d, 6d, 1/-, 1/4, 1/5, 1/8, 1/10, 2/3, 2/6, 3/-, 3/9, 5/-, 5/5, 5/6, 5/11
	PO3. NCR (MV), 1957. Stamp printed in red, orange, purple, brown or yellow on plain white tape. Inscription in two groups: post office name and "POSTAGE PAID" in center, date and value figures at bottom. "POSTAGE PAID" above or below Post Office name. £sd V/F: 0•0•0 Decimal V/F: 0•00 00•00
	PO4. NCR (MV), at least 1968. Similar to Type PO3 but inscription in four groups: A. From top to bottom: "POSTAGE PAID"/ date/ S# and value figures/ "POSTAGE PAID" and post office ID

	B. As A, but without "POSTAGE PAID" at top C. From top to bottom: Post Office ID/ date / S# and postage/ "POSTAGE PAID" D. As C, but with dotted lines at bottom instead of "POSTAGE PAID" V/F: \$0000.00-
	PO5. Heugin "KA4511" (MV), 1975. Printed in orange, pink-red or purple on white tape wider than tall. A. Post office name at top above state, country and post code, with "POSTAGE PAID" on third line. B. "POSTAGE PAID" at top above post office name, with city and post code on third line. Value figures and date at bottom, with year figures vertical. V/F: \$00.00
	PO6. Sharp (MV), 1983 at least. [Uncommon] Printed in purple on upright, narrow white tape. Post office name at top, then date, then value figures, machine ID and other data at bottom. V/F: ★0.00
	

	PO7. Hytech Aust “Postal Charges Calculator” (MV), 1984. [Scarce] Printed by ink-jet in purple on white tape. “POSTAGE PAID” above “AUSTRALIA” at top, followed by ID number and date, two lines of numbers, and the value at the bottom. Printed in purple. V/F: \$0.00 a. Used on tape with underprint
	PO8. Hytech Aust “Postal Charges Calculator Mark 1” (digital), 1985. Similar to Type PO7 but “POSTAGE PAID/AUSTRALIA POST” at top, followed by ID number and date, 7-digit number, and the value figures at the bottom. Printed on tape with full underprint design or underprint at sides only. Printed in purple or black. V/F: \$\$\$\$0.00 a. Printed on plain white tape [Uncommon]
	PO9. Hytech Aust “Postal Charges Calculator Mark 2” (digital), 1988. “POSTAGE PAID/AUSTRALIA” underlined at top, followed by post office name and number, machine ID, time and date, with value at bottom.
	Tape with underprint design only along sides. V/F: \$\$\$\$0.00 a. Printed on plain white tape [Uncommon] b. Printed on tape with full underprint NOTE: The receipts look like the stamps but read “AUSTRALIA POST/THANK YOU” at top.
	PO10. Hytech “Combined Scale Calculator” (digital), 1990. “AUSTRALIA”/ value figures/ “POSTAGE PAID” at the top with brackets at the sides. Printed on white tape with underprint design at sides. Underprint in mauve or gray. Stamp in gray/black or purple. Bottom line text as follows: date, time, weight. V/F: \$0.00
	PO10.1. Hytech “Combined Scale Calculator” (digital). As Type PO10 but the town name appears between “AUSTRALIA” and the value figures. The text in the bottom line is different from PO10: date, time, post code, and 6-digit number. Printed on paper without underprint. V/F: \$0.00

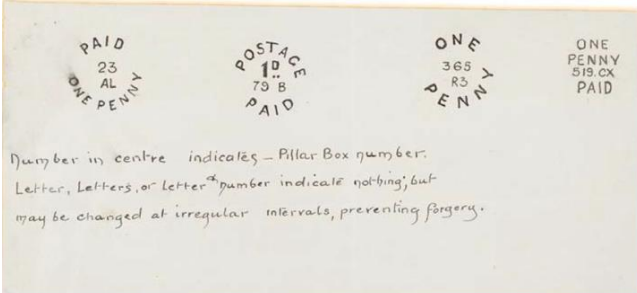
	PO11. Hytech “Combined Scale Calculator” (digital). [Uncommon] As Type PO10 but with koala bear and kangaroo replacing the brackets. V/F: \$0.00		V/F: \$0.00 \$00.00 a. In purple instead of gray-black [Scarce] b. With “GST Free” above value figures
	PO12. Electronic Point of Sale (EPOS) “A” (digital), 1991. [Uncommon] Dotted bars at top and bottom of stamp. “AUSTRALIA” underlined below top bar, “Postage Paid” above bottom bar. Postage value in red. Printed by ink-jet on white tape with underprint design at sides. V/F: \$0.00 (red) a. Value in black [Very scarce]		PO14. “Postal Services Unit” (digital), 1995. With dotted line at top and bottom as with Type PO13 but the top line has a 6-digit number at right. Sequence of inscriptions between the dotted lines: “POSTAGE PAID”/ post office name / “AUSTRALIA”/ value figures/ date, time, machine ID, transaction ID V/F: 00¢ \$00.00 NOTE: For this stamp with “CHRISTMAS ISLAND” above “AUSTRALIA”, see CHRISTMAS ISLAND.
	PO13. EPOS “Ezipost” (digital), 1992. Similar to Type PO12 but with dashed lines instead of dotted bars at top and bottom. “AUSTRALIA” not underlined. Value in gray-black instead of red. Printed on tape with overall underprint in gray or pink or with underprint at the sides only. A. “From” and post code below value figures B. Weight and “to” destination country below value figures.		PO15. EPOS (digital), 2008. Unframed stamp on plain, white self-adhesive label with rounded corners. Sequence of inscriptions from top: “AUSTRALIA” / post office name / value figures / weight and destination / machine ID, time, 4-digit postal code, single number code of uncertain meaning, and transaction ID / “Postage Paid” A. Country name with or without mail class alone at top

	B. With image of hand holding a stylus added at top center (2013) V/F: \$0.00 \$00.00 a. With bar code at left. Two types: * Until June 2011, a generic barcode possibly identifying the origin or destination (<i>shown</i>) * After June 2011, a tracking or registration barcode b. Stamp generated at philatelic or public event showing name of the temporary show post office c. "Additional Paid" rather than "Postage Paid" NOTES: On some stamps the weight can show as "xxxx". Also on some stamps an extra line of text identifying extra services can be found. Known: Optional Extras, Express Post, Priority Letter The stamp normally does not have a barcode. Shown is a stamp for registered mail that includes a barcode. Although generated by a machine at the Post Office counter this stamp is nearly identical to stamps generated by self-serve kiosks within post offices. The differences between the stamps are very slight.	registration label except that it includes "This is not a receipt" and a postage value. The two lines of text below "This is not a receipt" (at center) are as follows: "SAT" (for satchel), weight, value figures 13-digit code (tracking number / counter position / cumulative transaction number) The country of origin is identified only in the value figure prefix of "AU". machine ID, time and transaction ID/ "Postage Paid". This stamp was used only on prepaid stationery sent overseas. V/F: AU\$00.00 NOTE: The stamp is reported to fade quickly.
	PO16. EPOS (digital). One stamp seen appearing as a	PO17.1. EPOS (digital), 2013. As Type PO15 but with replacement printer. The text font is taller, and the arrangement of elements is slightly different. A. With tracking or registration barcode at left B. With square 2D barcode C. Without barcode, blank on left side of label V/F: \$0.00 \$00.00 a. Used in Norfolk Island

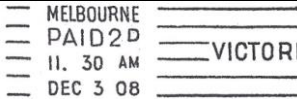
	b. Without post office name below "AUSTRALIA" [<i>appears to be rare</i>]
	PO17.2. EPOS (digital). As Type PO17.1 but the value figures are thicker and wider. A. With tracking or registration barcode at left B. With square 2D barcode C. Without barcode, blank on left side of label D. Express Post stamp (This is the first digital PO meter stamp available for this service.) V/F: \$0.00 \$00.00 a. With tracking number above the barcode (A, B, or D) and the article number below
	PO18. EPOS (digital), 2016. As Types PO15 and PO17 but the printing is of higher resolution with smooth diagonals to the letters and numbers. The value figures are repositioned lower on the stamp, just above "Postage Paid" at the bottom. A. With tracking or registration barcode at left B. Without barcode V/F: \$0.00 \$00.00

GROUP X:

Early experimental stamps

 Number in centre indicates - Pillar Box number. Letter, Letters, or Letter & number indicate nothing, but may be changed at irregular intervals, preventing forgery.	
X1. W. Hollingworth, May 1903. Mr. Hollingworth invented a public coin-in-the slot stamp franking machine that was trialed in the Brisbane GPO from 8 May to 6 June 1903. No examples of the stamp are known to exist. Shown is an image of a sheet that Hollingworth submitted to postal authorities during his negotiations with the Post Office Department. The actual stamp may be similar to one of the four ink-drawn designs on the sheet. Value: 1d	
	X2. "Mr. Gray", November 1904. The Tasmanian Patent Purchase Association proposed a public coin-in-the slot stamp franking machine that was developed by a "Mr. Gray." Three different tests of the machine were made at the Hobart GPO as follows: 9-12 November 1904, 23 November to 8 December 1904, and 30 March to 3 April 1905. During the three tests approximately 500 to 600 articles of mail were franked. Shown at left is an image of a proof in postal archives. Shown at right is a scan of a poor photocopy of an image of the stamp that appeared in a Premier Philatelic Auction catalog in 2001. This is the only known

	postally used Group X stamp to have survived. Value: 1d		public coin-in-the slot stamp franking machine invented by Mr.'s Russell, Young and Butler was trialed at the Hobart GPO. No stamp, proof, or drawing of the stamp is known.
	X3. John Husband's "Automatic Letter and Newspaper Franker, November 1904. Over the course of one and a half days, from 23 to 24 November 1904, a public coin-in-the slot stamp franking machine invented by Mr. Husband was trialed at the Melbourne GPO. No stamp, proof, or drawing of the stamp is known.		X6. Automatic Franking Machine Company "Model C" (Ernest Moss) of New Zealand, June 1908. A meter design being used successfully in New Zealand was trialed in the Australia Department of External Affairs in Melbourne starting on 15 June 1908. The trial lasted one month and ended probably on 15 July 1908. This machine was capable of printing five different postage values. Although the trial was successful with the Department praising the machine, it was not approved for further use due to a legal technicality. Although possibly hundreds of covers were franked by the machine during the trial no examples are known to exist and no examples have been located in postal archives. The stamps probably are similar in appearance to New Zealand Type A9. Values: ½d, 1d, 2d, 6d, 1/-
 X4. J.A. Brown, December 1905. From an unknown date in December 1905 to 10 January 1906 a public coin-in-the slot stamp franking machine invented by Mr. J.A. Brown was trialed at the Brisbane GPO. The only surviving examples of the stamp are from a sheet with four proof impressions in the Australia Post archival collection. Value: 1d			
	X5. Russell, Young and Butler, October 1906. Starting on an unknown date in October 1906 and concluding after a "short period of use" a		

	X7.1. R.J. Price and H.A. Breswicke, 26 May 1908. Mr.'s Price and Breswicke's public coin-in-the slot stamp franking machine was trialed at the Melbourne GPO on 26 May 1908. Possibly as many as a thousand pieces of mail were franked by the machine over the course of the day. The test was not continued on the next day possibly due to technical problems. No examples of the stamp are known to exist. Shown is a drawing of the stamp along with a drawing of the machine itself. Value: 1d
	X7.2. R.J. Price and H.A. Breswicke, December 1908. In early December 1908 an improved version of the Price and Breswicke machine was trialed for "a short period". The stamp was completely different. Replacing the circular design the new frank resembles a machine postmark. It consists of four lines of unframed text (MELBOURNE / PAID 2D / time / date) with horizontal bars at the sides, short at left and long at right with "VICTORIA" imbedded in the lines at right. As with the first trial this one probably lasted only a matter of hours. No actual

	examples of the frank are known to exist. Value: 2d
 X8. Automatic Franking Machine Company "Model D" (Ernest Moss) of New Zealand, 1920. A meter from Moss's firm (see Type X6) was trialed again in 1920, this time in the Bulk Postage section of the Melbourne GPO. The exact dates of the test are not known nor are the number of stamp impressions generated during the trial. The scan is of a proof strip from Moss's company's archives. Values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 6d, 1/-	

Acknowledgement / References
Wikipedia

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Air Mail envelopes

In most cases it is possible to identify the maker of the envelope. Aerogrammes are either made by Australia Post (formerly Postmaster General) or under private license.

For plain envelopes with the blue – red border at the outside it becomes a little bit more difficult as non (to the knowledge of the editor) has identified themselves as printer.

The first envelope of this type was issued 1956 by the Organizing Committee XVth Olympiad Melbourne, Australia.

The cachet shows the official emblem for the Olympic Games. The air mail indica similar to those used for Australian aerogrammes.



Another envelope, postmarked Venard, South Australia shows a group of aboriginal people around a camp fire.

The air mail indica not similar to any Australian indica. At first thought was given that this envelope was printed in New Zealand but nothing was found to confirm this.



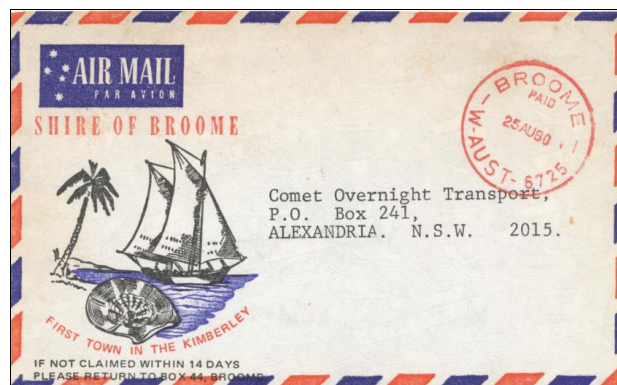
The next envelope of this group was used by the Australian Forces in Vietnam in 1966.

The air mail indica with boomerang would indicate that the envelope was produced in Australia.



Until recently the editor thought that this was the last envelope of this group but an envelope, dated 25 August 1980, postmark Broome, WA, did show up.

The cachet indicating a Palm, sailing ship and in the foreground a shell.



The editor would appreciate assistance from club members so he can amend / expand this group.

From the Front: Edward VIII¹

Edward VIII abdicated soon after stamps bearing his image were printed in Australia



On 29 September 1936, William Vanneck, the right honourable Lord Huntingfield and governor of Victoria, paid a ceremonial visit to the Commonwealth Stamp Printers in Melbourne to mark the first printing of a new two penny stamp featuring an etched portrait of King Edward VIII in his naval uniform.

It was the first of a large run due to be released into public circulation by Christmas.

Several weeks later, to mark his appreciation, the printer, John Ash, sent a sheet of the unreleased scarlet stamps to Huntingfield as a memento. It would have been an unremarkable gesture had the king not abdicated two months later. Instead, it became a bureaucratic nightmare and, 81 years later, a philatelic wet dream.

The two penny scarlets, known in the trade as KEVIII, are the rarest and most expensive stamps produced by the commonwealth of Australia. Neither Australia Post nor the Queen have one in their collections. There are just six in existence.

Edward VIII abdicated on 10 December 1936 to marry the scandalously unsuitable Wallis Simpson, a twice-divorced American.

Printers in the UK immediately stopped development of new Edward VIII stamps, including limited-edition coronation stamps, and began work on stamps featuring King George VI, which were released in time for his coronation in May 1937. Convention dictated that the Royal Mail would not accept stamps showing a monarch who had departed more than 18 months before, though the rule was more lax in Australia.

When the news reached the Commonwealth Stamp Printers in Melbourne, the decision was made that all the unreleased Edward stamps – some 71m two penny stamps and a scattering of one penny, three penny and farthing denominations were to be burned, along with all the inks and printing plates.

The burning was to be supervised by the commonwealth auditor general, as soon as Ash could get that first sheet back from Huntingfield.

“Our instructions are that everything connected with the issue contemplated is to be completely destroyed, and all is in readiness for the Auditor-General with the exception of the sheet of stamps which His Excellency kindly consented to accept in anticipate of the official issue of the series,” Ash wrote in a letter to Huntingfield’s private secretary, dated 16 December 1936.

“We have been in communication with the postal authorities and the Chairman of the Bank in this matter, and we find ourselves in the position that we are reluctantly compelled to ask that His Excellency will arrange at his convenience to have the sheet returned to us.”

A note bearing Huntingfield’s initials, returned by next day’s post, replied: “Sheet sent back less 6 stamps ... which I mentioned over the telephone.”

Ash replied that afternoon, asking if Huntingfield could also return the block of six

¹ Calla Wahlquist, Guardian Australia

stamps snipped from the bottom left-hand corner of the sheet.

Huntingfield demurred. "Informed Ash that stamps had been sent to England. Thought it very doubtful if I could obtain possession."

The stamps had been sent to Sir William Vestey, the first Baron Vestey, who had a new enthusiasm for stamp collecting, having joined the Royal Philatelic Society some months before.

Ash, unable to press the governor further, relented, and the six stamps escaped the burning and disappeared into the private collection of the Vestey estate until October 2014, when Sir Samuel Vestey, a grandson of Sir William, included them in a lot for the London auction house Spink.

Sir Samuel, the third Baron Vestey, is best known in Australia as the British landholder and cattle owner on the other side of the Gurindji walk-off in 1966.

The block of six, which had been snipped from the sheet using scissors, much to the horror of later philatelists, sold for £240,000. The original letters between Huntingfield and Ash were included in the sale.

The anonymous buyer offered a single stamp for auction in 2015, which sold through Melbourne's Phoenix Auctions for \$172,913. It was the highest price paid to date for a single commonwealth of Australia stamp. The second single stamp, listed by the Melbourne house Mossgreen for auction on 26 June 2017.

The remaining four are to be placed in a public collection.

While not as rare, the first King Edward VIII stamps released in the UK are also considered a curiosity. They were the first to feature a photograph, not an etching, a design choice apparently made by the king himself, who also bucked tradition by selecting a left-facing portrait despite convention dictating he should look to the right.

They were also the first stamps to feature a beardless king, a curiosity noted by contemporary Australian newspapers. About 30m King Edward VIII stamps were sold on the first day of their release on 1 September 1936, with queues at all-night post offices awaiting the midnight release.

The Brisbane Telegraph noted on 4 February 1937, two months after Edward's abdication, that those stamps were unlikely to make much of a collector's item. "They will not become great rarities," it said. "Too many have been issued and sold."

The **Edward VIII postage stamps** were a definitive stamp series issued in the United Kingdom during the reign of King Edward VIII from **20 January to 11 December 1936**. The profile portrait chosen was taken by Hugh Cecil's studio. The design was suggested by H.J. Brown, an 18-year-old man, and sent in February 1936 to the postal authorities. It inspired Harrison and Sons printers. The only graphic decorations on the stamp were the crown, the denomination in the upper corners, and the word "POSTAGE" at the bottom. Brown's project, the simplest of all submissions, placed the words "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" on the lateral sides. The Post Office wrote to Mr Brown telling him that his proposed design could not be used. After the stamp came out, clearly using Brown's design, Brown's father issued a statement regretting the Post Office's deceit.

Watermarked with a crown and "E8R", the ½d green, the 1 ½d brown and the 2 ½d blue stamps were issued on 1 September 1936, and the one penny red on 14 September. After abdication the Edward VIII stamps remained on sale for months. That, and the large numbers saved by the public, have kept their collector value very low.

1/2d green: Issued on 1 September 1936.



1. **1 1/2d brown:** Also issued on 1

September 1936.



2.

3. **2 1/2d blue:** Issued on 1 September



1936.

4. **1d red:** Issued a bit later, on 14



September 1936

Issues were prepared for the coronation which never took place.

Edward VII² – Projected Coronation Issue. “F” – Bertram Park Seaforth Highlanders Portrait design. The sixth of six designs essayed on 7 September 1926 for the projected Coronation issue.



Edward VII – Projected Coronation Issues



Artwork No.39 for a Coronation design showing Tower Bridge, submitted with various bromides on 29 July 1936.

Additional essays³:



British Tangier⁴

26 October 1936; Wmk 2; perf 15 x 14

² [King Edward VIII stamps: stamps for a coronation that never took place - All About Stamps](#)

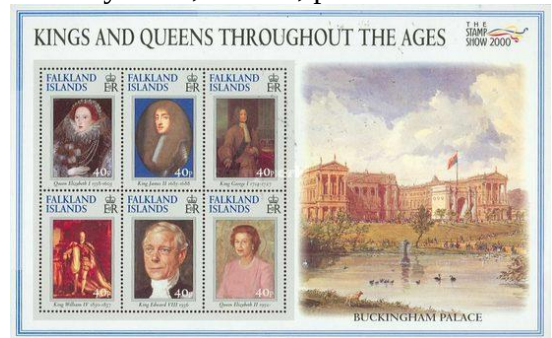
³ [Stamp-History-1936-Edward-VIII-Coronation.pdf \(postalmuseum.org\)](#)

⁴ Stampworld



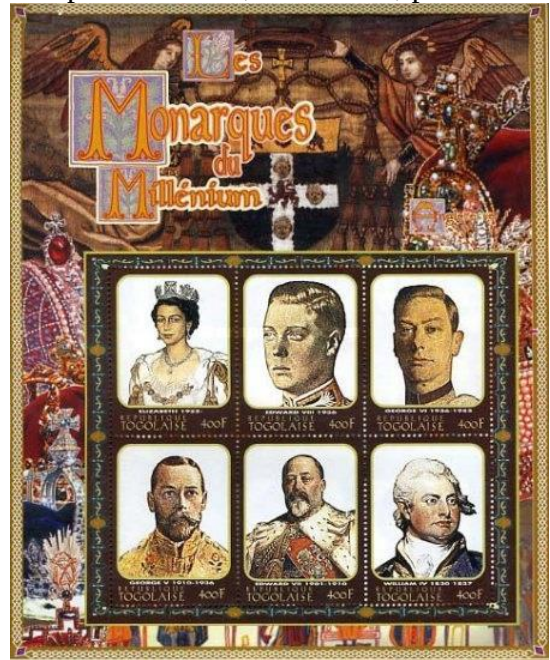
Falkland Islands

29 February 2000; wmk 6; perf 14



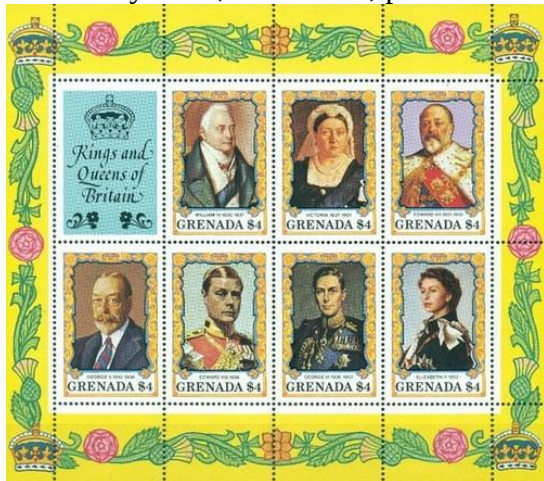
Togo

5 September 2000; wmk none; perf 13 3/4



Grenada

25 January 1984; wmk none; perf 14 1/4



New Zealand

29 August 1990; wmk none; perf 14 1/4 x 14



Isle of Man

2 June 1999; wmk none; perf 13 3/4 x 14 1/4



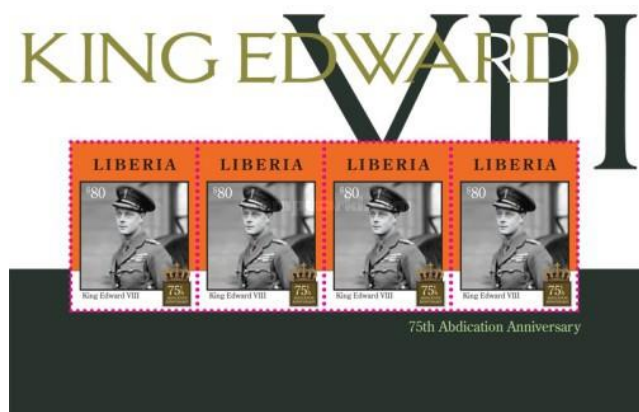
Tristan da Cunha

1 February 2000; wmk 4; perf 14



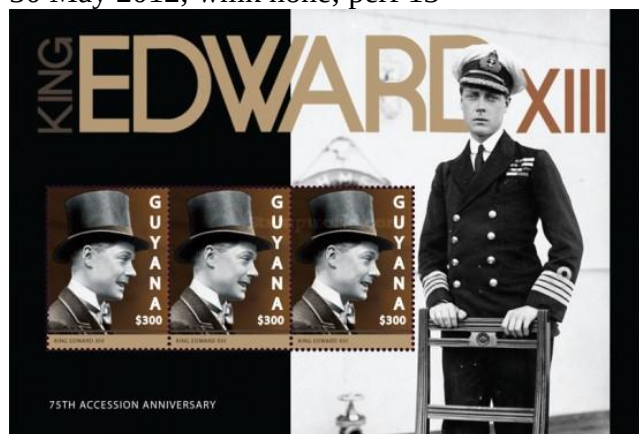
Liberia

28 March 2011; wmk none; perf 14



Guyana

30 May 2012; wmk none; perf 13



Jersey

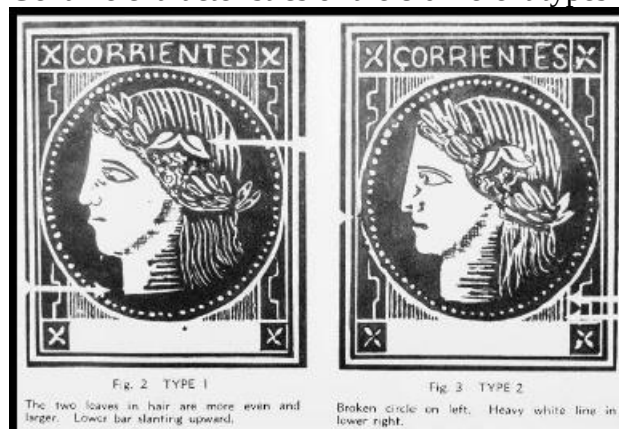
20 January 2017; wmk none; perf 14



Corrientes - Forgeries

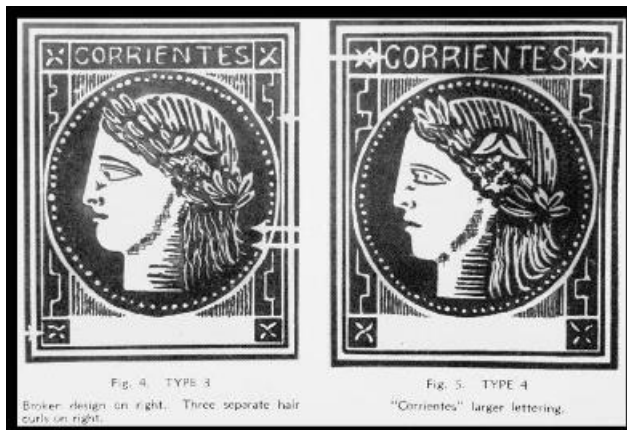


Genuine characteristics of the 8 different types



Type 1: the two leaves in hair are more even and larger. Lower bar slanting upward

Type 2: Broken circle on left. Heavy white line in lower right



Type 3: Broken design on right. Three separate hair curls on right

Type 4: 'Corrientes' larger lettering



Type 5: outer circle penetrating the panel of Corrientes. Two leaves in back of hair much larger

Type 6: Panel of Corrientes is broken. First 'R' touching frame line



Type 7: The left frame line is broken. Additional line in lower left panel. Hairdress shows two even lines in back

Type 8: Fat lettering in Corrientes. Broken frame line on left. Two additional lines in lower left panel



Genuine



Genuine



Genuine



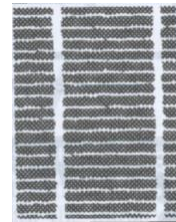
Genuine



A very similar looking stamp was issued in France.

Technical Details – Paper

Bâtonné Paper



Bâtonné Paper is watermarked by lines, some distance apart. It is intended as a guide for writing. A few stamps are found on this paper. What is called "foreign note-paper" is an example of this kind.

Chalky Paper

A chalk-like substance coats the surface of chalky paper to discourage the cleaning and reuse of canceled stamps, as well as to provide a smoother, more acceptable printing surface. Because the designs of stamps printed on chalky paper are imprinted on what is often a water-soluble coating, any attempt to remove a cancellation will destroy the stamp. *Do not soak these stamps in any fluid.* To remove a stamp printed on chalky paper from an envelope, wet the paper from underneath the stamp until the gum dissolves enough to release the stamp from the paper. See St. Kitts- Nevis Scott 89-90 for examples of stamps printed on this type of chalky paper.

Chalk - surfaced, pre-gummed paper was introduced in 1899 until 1902 for New South Wales, Australia, postage stamps.

Double Paper

In philately, the term double paper has two distinct meanings. The first is a two-ply paper,

usually a combination of a thick and a thin sheet, joined during manufacture. This type was used experimentally as a means to discourage the reuse of stamps.

The design is printed on the thin paper. Any attempt to remove a cancellation would destroy the design. U.S. Scott 158 and other Banknote-era stamps exist on this form of double paper.

The second type of double paper occurs on a rotary press, when the end of one paper roll, or web, is affixed to the next roll to save time feeding the paper through the press. Stamp designs are printed over the joined paper and, if overlooked by inspectors, may get into post office stocks.

Goldbeater's Skin

This type of paper was used for the 1866 issue of Prussia, and was a tough, translucent paper. The design was printed in reverse on the back of the stamp, and the gum applied over the printing. It is impossible to remove stamps printed on this type of paper from the paper to which they are affixed without destroying the design.

Granite Paper



Filled with minute cloth or coloured fibres of various colours and length. Granite paper should not be confused with silk paper. (see Switzerland)

India Paper (Cigarette Paper)

Another name for this paper, originally introduced from China about 1750, is "China Paper." It is a thin, opaque paper often used for plate and die proofs by many countries.

21 February 1946, Sachsen:



Back view



Front view

Laid Paper



Laid paper shows parallel, vertical, or horizontal lines, laid close together, generally crossed by other lines, an inch (about 25 mm) or more apart. Note paper or thick envelopes are generally laid.

Manila Paper

Manila Paper is often used to make envelopes and wrappers and indicas (stamp like images) are printed or embossed into the paper.

Manila paper is a coarse-textured stock, usually smooth on one side and rough on the other. A variety of colours exist, but the most common is yellowish-brown.

Mesh (of paper)

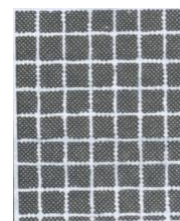
Also known as 'grain' (similarly to grain in wood)

Native Paper

Native paper is a term used to identify handmade paper used to produce some of the early stamps for the Indian States. The paper may display various natural inclusions. This does not affect the value of the stamps.

Japanese paper originally made from mulberry fibres and rice flour are part of this group.

Quadrillé Paper



Quadrillé Paper has lines some distance apart, as in bâtonné, but with another set of lines crossing them, thus dividing the paper into squares or oblongs, as the case may be. This paper was employed for one issue of Ecuador, etc.

Oblong Quadrillé Paper



Ribbed Paper

Austria and New South Wales, etc., have had stamps printed on ribbed paper (more or less closely ribbed).

Note: A stamp printed on *very* thin, stuck on an envelope of ribbed paper, often appears to be itself ribbed, until taken off.

U.S. Scott 156-165.

Silk Paper

Introduced by the British in 1847 as a safeguard against counterfeiting. Silk paper contains bits of coloured silk thread scattered throughout. The density of these fibres varies greatly and can include as few as one fibre per stamp or hundreds.

Silk-thread paper has uninterrupted threads of coloured silk arranged so that one or more threads run through the stamp or postal stationary.

See GB Scott 5-6; Switzerland Scott 14-19

Wove Paper



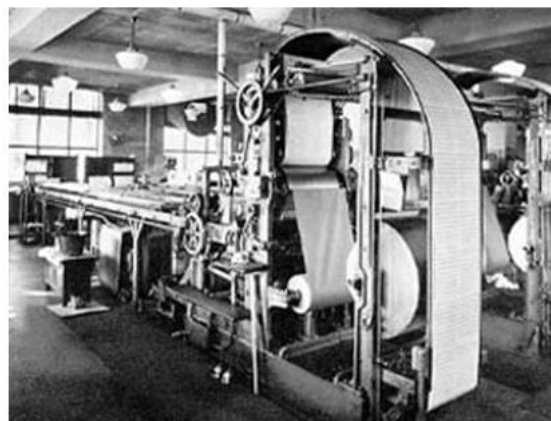
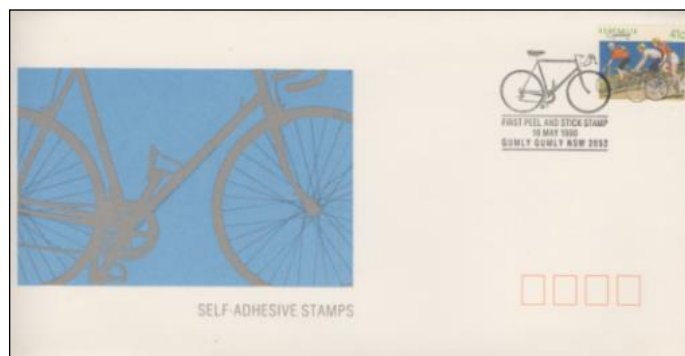
Wove paper has no lines. Sometimes, there is a very regular grain and sometimes the paper looks somewhat mottled; but very often there is no particular grain to be seen. Ordinary books and newspapers are usually wove. The lines of the laid paper. And the graining of the wove, are caused by the pattern of the meshes in the wire-gauze which receives the fluid pulp, and strains out the water from it.

The 1d King George V, engraved, issued 9 December 1913 was printed on thick white wove (or toned) paper, obtained locally.

Other substrates

Various other substances, or substrates, have been used for stamp manufacture, including wood, aluminum, copper, silver and gold foil, plastic, and silk and cotton fabrics.

On the 16 May 2009 Australia Post issue for the Sport Series II the 41 cycling stamps as peel & stick stamp. The perforation was simulated by die-cut (wavy). The printing process was Letterpress/offset by Pemara. This issue can easily be distinguished from the original issue by the additional “2009” in the stamp image.



Benjamin Stickney's rotary press (USA⁵).

⁵ Don Sundman, Mystic Stamp Co.