



## KINGDOM PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

Fulton, Missouri 65251

*Kingdom of Callaway County—Mule Capitol of the World*

### **The Bulletin February 2015**

#### **Meeting**

The next meeting of the Kingdom Philatelic Association will be 7:00 p.m. Thursday, February 19, 2014 at the **Callaway Electric Coop Energy Center**.

This month's circuits include 2 books of British North America, 2 books of France, 1 of Liechtenstein, 2 books of Austria, and 2 books of Great Britain stamps. The rest are an assortment of U.S. stamps, including 2 with FDC's and one postal stationary. The topical book this month is fancy cancels.

Scott is going to discuss exhibits with us this month. He will use his parcel post exhibit to illustrate what goes into producing a wining exhibit.

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#### **Printing Techniques**

At our last meeting John Watson gave us a detailed lesson on printing techniques for postage stamps.

Various stamps from around the world have been printed in the same design with different printing methods, and often this has a significant impact on the stamps' market values.

There are four basic types of printing methods: intaglio, relief, planography and embossing.

In intaglio, which includes line engraving and photogravure, the ink lies in recessed portions of the printing plate. The designs of stamps printed by intaglio are generally very sharp and crisp.

Relief printing can be considered the opposite of intaglio printing. In this method, the inked portion of the printing plate is raised, while the un-inked portion is recessed. The concept is similar to the manner in which a typewriter or a rubber handstamp prints.

Embossing is not often used in the production of stamps; however, it is commonly used to make postal stationery. Embossed designs can be produced with or without ink. A 2001 Great Britain stamp commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the Nobel Prize was produced by embossing.

Stamps printed by planography processes are very flat by comparison to the other printing processes because the surface of the printing plate is flat. The most commonly known method of planography printing is lithography. This type of printing is based on the principle that oil and water do not mix. Ink used to print stamps is oil based. Many modern stamps, especially multicolor stamps, are printed using offset lithography. This method allows for a great deal of flexibility in design, and it is considerably less expensive than the other printing methods.

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## Help?

O.T. Harris is working on a short article, and is trying to find, for copying, Panama Scott #206 or Canal Zone #43. Also the same stamp except that it has a CZ overprinted. If you have these stamps, O.T. would appreciate being able to make a copy of them. You can contact him or bring the stamps to the meeting.

Also O.T. has also has a set of 2007 Scott Catalogs (no specialized) that he no longer needs. If anyone would be interested in them I'm sure he would make a good deal. Again contact him at [otharris820@yahoo.com](mailto:otharris820@yahoo.com).

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## Stamp/Coin Shows and Auctions

Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition	February 7-9, 2015	Sarasota, Florida
Stratford Inn Stamp Bourse	March 14, 2015	Fenton, MO
St. Louis Stamp Expo	March 27-29, 2015	St. Louis

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## New U.S. stamps scheduled For issue in February 2015



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## Philatelic Dates

- February 1, 1842 Alexander M. Greig's City Dispatch Post, a private New York City carrier, issued the first adhesive stamps in the United States
- February 7, 2015 USPS issues 49c forever Year of the Ram commemorative stamp (Lunar New Year Series)
- February 12, 2015 USPS issues 49c forever Robert Robinson Taylor commemorative stamp (Black Heritage Series)
- February 14, 2015 USPS issues 49c and 70c forever Vintage Rose & Tulip stamp (Wedding Series)
- February 17, 1985 US first class postage rate increased from 20c to 22c. "D" rate stamps were issued
- February 19, 2015 Kingdom Philatelic Association meeting, Fulton, MO
- February 27, 1973 USPS issues 10c non denominated 'Stars and Stripes Presorted Standard' coil stamp

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