



320



332



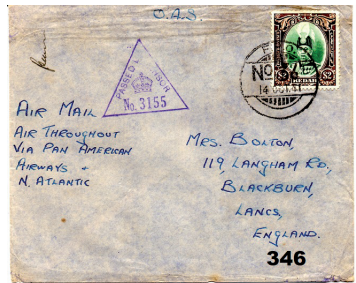
342



345

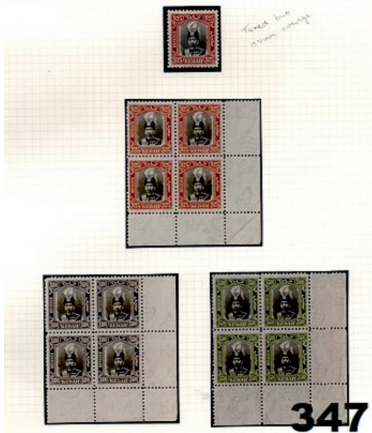


343



346

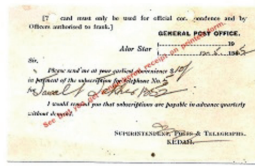
SULTAN ABDUL HAMID REVENUE ISSUE, 1937
Three revenue stamps of face value \$25, \$100 & \$500, were despatched from U.K. on 13 April 1937 and so were probably issued with the postage stamps on 30 June.
They bore a portrait of Sultan Abdul Hamid which was very similar to that on the postage stamps. They were recess printed by Waterlow & Sons at two operations from key and duty plates on white paper watermarked Multiple Script Co paper and perforated 120 for a line machine.
The records state the sheets were 120 set, probably in 10 rows of 12.
As far as is known, there were no marginal inscriptions and, as can be seen on the illustrations below, there were no marginal lines.
No used copies have been recorded but the \$25 was overprinted during the Japanese Occupation. There were 55 sheets (6,600 stamps) of each value printed.



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348



2



3



5



6



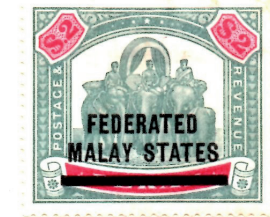
10



17



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24



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75



52



55



58



60



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97



106



224



230



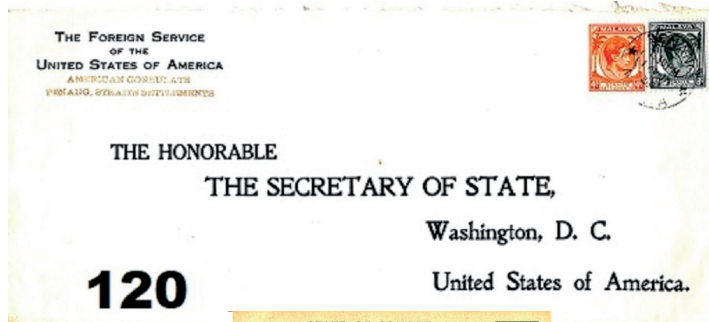
232



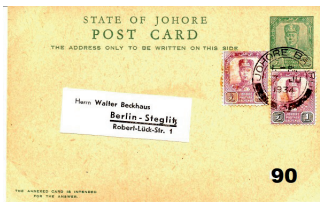
233



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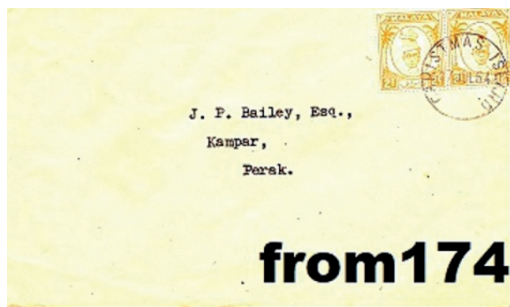
120



90



64



from 174

223



203



142



208



257

238



239



272



283

THE CURVING OF KEDAH'S PRINTING PLATES
Initially, Kedah's stamps were printed by the 'flat-bed' process but as early as the currency of the Multiple Crown issue, as best, of the plates were adapted to rotary printing by being curved to fit round a cylinder.
However, an oval support was used during the flat-bed process. Between the two 'ripper' rods on the cylinder to hold the plates in place. One end, therefore, was held under one of the gripper-rod while the other was attached by two screws driven through the corners of the plate into the drum of the cylinder. The heads of the screws rose forward part of the plate and their pressure held the ink and were reproduced on the sheet in the same way as the stamps themselves.



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