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INCORPORATING "THE REVEALER" AND "IRISH PHILATELY"
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EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE

EDITORIAL

To the many readers who took the trouble to write and give me their comments on the first issue of the combined Journal, may I say a big "THANK YOU".

While I am unable to comply with all your requests, it will be noted there are certain changes in this issue which I trust will be to your liking.

One postcard I received from an E.P.A. member living in New Mexico is worth recording;—"I received the first issue of the J.O.I.P. and think it is a fine publication, especially for experts. Could you occasionally include an article for amateurs like me." This made me think, and the message will be borne in mind for some future issue.

Robson Lowe, London. June '72.

1696 E.L. to Dublin showing on reverse, Dublin Bishop mark "IA/II"

Estimated at £25. realised £33.

1740—1839. A collection of various types of FREES

Estimated at £30. realised £62½.

1807—45. A collection of POST PAIDS.

Estimated at £50. realised £95.

In every walk of life today one hears of the "TRENDS", the same applies to philately, here the trend seems to be towards Postal History. Have you noticed the increased interest, also the number of publications that have appeared on the market dealing with the historical side of philately. Then the Auctions, how the prices realised have jumped in the past year for Postal History material, it sure makes one think. To me it seems the natural thing for a collector who has completed his or her collection of adhesives to work backwards, in fact that is what I always recommend collectors to do, this could account for a certain amount of the increased interest. Whatever the reason, the collectors who were interested in P.H. material a few years back are now very happy that they have this early material in their collections. It may interest some that I quote a few prices realised at Auction for Irish material in recent times.

1922 Postal Stationery.

'22 Regd. envelope 5d. emerald-green, size H, mint, realised £19.

'22 Regd. envelope 5d. emerald-green, size K, mint, realised £25.

'22 Regd. envelope 5d. olive-green, size K, mint, realised £28.

W. Kane

E.P.A. NOTES

E.P.A. Michigan Chapter. Mike Lenane reports that several members of the E.P.A. Michigan Chapter travelled to Chicago to attend COMPEX and the E.P.A. meeting chaired by Ed. Sullivan. It was the first E.P.A. meeting held in that city and was quite successful with several interesting exhibits.

Regional Meeting: The fall meeting, held annually at Nojex, will be held on Sunday, October 29th, 1972 at 2 p.m. at the Coachman Inn, Cranford, New Jersey. The Inn is located at 10 Jackson Drive and is at the Cranford exit of the Garden State Parkway. The Chairman is James Brady, 55 Lockwood Street, Newark, N.J. who has planned a slide programme, guest speaker, open discussion period followed by a buy-sell-trade session. Members and guests are cordially invited to attend. Those requiring additional should write the Chairman.

Congratulations: To John B. Sherman III on his "Silver-Bronze" award at BELGICA '72! And to Garvin Lohman who has been elected President of the California Collectors Club of San Francisco!

Co-operation Needed: In order to insure the continued high quality of our Journal, those members who have the willingness, knowledge and ability, are urged to send any articles relating to the field of Irish philately to the Editor, Wm. Kane, 7 O'Connell Gardens, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland. Material intended for the January 1973 issue must be in the hands of the Editor by December 1st 1972. Your co-operation will be most gratefully appreciated.

Stampa '72: A reminder to those members on the western side of the Atlantic that member Finbarr Collins has arranged a group air-flight from J.F.K. International Airport in New York departing on either December 1st or 2nd (your choice) and returning on December 10th. The round trip airfare is \$227. and also offered are accommodations and car rental at equally reasonable rates. Since the Irish National Stamp Exhibition will be held in Dublin at the Irish National Exhibition Centre, St. Stephen's Green, from December 6th to the 9th, there will be ample time for one to spend time at the show in addition to doing a bit of sightseeing in Ireland. Those interested in further information should write to Finbarr Collins, Box 129, Ansonia Station, 1990 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023.

Dues: The time has now arrived when the dues for the coming year should be paid. Those members residing in North America should send \$4.00 to John J. Blessington, 4302 St. Clair Ave, Studio City, Cal. 91604 with those who live in the Sterling area remitting £1.70 to Michael Giffney, Site 19, Gracepark Estates, Drumcondra, Dublin 9 Ireland. It is hoped that dues will be forwarded promptly in order to avoid the additional expense of reminder notices having to be sent.

E.J. Ryan

I.P.C. NOTES

NEW MEMBERS

We extend a welcome to the following members who have recently joined us:-

Mr O.P. Campbell 20, Gransha Drive, Glen Road, Belfast BT11 8AL

Mr G. Commins 7, Marilyn Avenue, Lostock Hall, Preston, Lancs. PR5 5BL

Mr H.C. Graham 85, Eversley Street, Princes Park, Liverpool L8 2TH

Mr N. Harking 41, Stirling Drive, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow G64 3PE

Mr P.J. King 7, Patrick Street, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Ireland.

Dr. T. Lynch 1, Albany Avenue, Prescott, Lancs. L39 2QN

Mr J.G. Mullett "Myanza", Channel Road, Rush, Co. Dublin, Ireland

Mr A.G. Neilis 12, Grasmere Drive, Wallasey, Cheshire

Mr G.A. Page 14, Barcombe Road, Hesway, Wirral, Cheshire L60 1UZ

Mrs D. Richards "Keswick", 38, High Street, Gwersyllt, Wrexham, Denbeighs. LL11 4LS

Mr K.L. Roberts "Ardgoner", Carrigaline, Co. Cork, Ireland

Mr B.G.H. Roffey, 20, South View, Grimsby, Lincs.,

Mr C. Staite 27, Hillcroft Crescent, Oxhey, Watford, Hertfordshire

Mr H.L. Tolley 52, The Oval, Harrogate, Yorkshire

Mr P.H. Williams Hanson Lodge, Budworth Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire L43 9TW

CHANGE OF ADDRESS A.D.T. Smith, 73 Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.

RESIGNED Mrs Turnock of Manchester.

I.P.C. EXCHANGE PACKET Members should note that the Exchange Secretary is now Mr A.T. Sedgeley, 86E Wickham Road, London SE4 1LS, who will be pleased to receive suitable material for including in the Packet.

Any member who wishes to receive the Packet should write to Mr Sedgeley so that he or she may be included on one of the circuits. Our thanks go to him for not only conducting the I.P.C. Postal Auction but for also taking on the Exchange Packet.

OVERPRINTS



AN UNRECORDED FRAME BREAK ON 2d. DIE II
DR. C.I. DULIN.

Here is a summary of my findings:-

1. On the 2d. Die II. George V, 1912—1922 there appears to be a constant break appearing below the "N" of PENCE in the outer frame. The break generally slopes from top left to bottom right (i.e. very roughly in the same direction as the cross stroke of the "N")
2. The break appears to be associated with Plate 3 of the base stamp, (as evidenced by the taper on the marginal rule by the side of the first stamp of Row 20.)
3. All the copies I have are in T22. However, there is a puzzle about the position of the T22 which I have not been able to fathom. For want of a better description, there

are two types of T22, which I will call A and B. Type A is illustrated in the photograph of the strip of 3. The top of the T22 is chipped and its position is roughly symmetrical in relation to the stamp above it. Type B (the single wide Thom in the photograph) is very much offset to the right, the T is not chipped and is not quite horizontal.

4. Unfortunately, the photographs were taken before I received further frame breaks, and so are confined to a strip of 3 and a single, but here is a summary of what I have thus far, with the overprint settings associated them.



THOM June—Nov.	T22 Imperf.	T22 Type A.	T22 Type B.
	Single	Setting unidentified	
	Strip of 3	Setting 5	
	Strip of 3	Setting 5	
	Block of 6	Setting 8	
	Block of 6	Setting 9	
	Strip of 3		Setting 2
	Strip of 3		Setting 4
	Strip of 3		Setting 8
	Block of 6		Setting 2
	Block of 6		Setting 7
	T22 Perf.		
	Strip of 3	Setting 6	
	Strip of 3	Setting 9	
	Block of 6	Setting 8	
THOM Nov.—Dec.	T22 Imperf.		
	Single (Setting unidentified)		

5. Since the base plate also occurs with the S22, it should, I suppose, also occur with that control. None of my S22 have it. Additionally this plate is the Waterlow Plate 17, used in the later block cypher watermark series. Control E26 is uniquely associated with it apparently. Perhaps this too might show the break.

There it is then—there is a break which appears constant and relatively common, although I have not found any reference to it (in Alcock & Meredith, Beaumont & Adams, Gibbons, Feldman, or Meredith 4th edition). It seems to be plate 3, T22 Perf and Imperf, but why should the T22 be in two different positions on the same plate?

EDITORS NOTE:- Mr F.E. Dixon has kindly informed me that the explanation of the two different positions is fully explained in the R.P.S.L. Handbook IV. The control identifier was screwed on to the palte for *each* printing: if the plate was used for a second printing it often happened that new position differed from the old.

POSTMARKS

THE MACHINE CANCELLATIONS OF DUBLIN 1906–1922

by O.M. Richards

As far as I am aware, this is the first attempt to write an account of the cancelling machines of Dublin, and is the first part of a complete history, covering the period 1906 to date. The official records were lost in the GPO Dublin during the rising of 1916 and a further fire in the temporary post office in November 1922 added to the loss. Because of this, and injudicious pulping of paper for salvage during World War II, much of the content of this article is based on the study of examples of the marks in my own collection and those of F.E. Dixon (of Dublin) and M.C. Goodman.

This is a study of the cancelling machines from the COLUMBIA onwards. I am aware that there were previous pivot machines of various types, but these are outwith the scope of the period covered.

A word or two on the various machines would be appropriate at this point.

COLUMBIA. Two were used in Ireland, one in Dublin and one in Belfast. These were the first machines used to cancel ordinary letters and cards. Manufactured in the U.S.A., they were introduced first into the London E.C. office in 1901. They were electrically driven and were manufactured by the Columbia Postal Supply Co. of Silver Creek, New York. Some 50 machines were purchased for use in the United Kingdom. The machines gave a single impression of the postmark on each item of mail.

KRAG. This machine, the invention of a Swede, was introduced experimentally at the West Central District Office, London, in 1905, being supplied through an agent, Mr Strauss Collin. The original machines were powered by electricity but later, in addition, hand-operated machines were introduced. Whilst these machines are still in

use in Great Britain, their use in what is now Eire ceased many years ago.

HEY DOLPHIN. This was another American machine, first introduced in London in 1893 experimentally. Trials were again held in 1902, 1903 and 1911. The machines were not as efficient as the inventor claimed, but the main reason for their rejection was the exorbitant rent asked, as he refused to sell them to the postal authorities. In 1914, the decision to rent was reversed, by 1915 six machines had been purchased. Two were issued to Dublin—one in 1916 and the other in 1917—and a machine had been issued to Belfast in 1914. These were single-impression machines.

UNIVERSAL. Yet another machine of American origin, they were introduced to the United Kingdom in 1910. Originally marketed by the Universal Machine Co., of New York, it is now handled by Pitney-Bowes Ltd. This, too, is a single-impression machine. In Eire, it is the only type of cancelling machine now in use, with the exception of the French-build, hand-operated, single-impression machine used in Caislean Mathghamhnach (Castleblayney).

For readers who desire further details of these—and other early cancelling machines—the following books are recommended. All are available from the B.P.S. Library.

"Early Stamp Machines" by W.G. Stitt Dibden. Published by the Postal History Society (150 copies). 1964.

The Hey Dolphin Machines of Great Britain by W.G. Stitt Dibden & J.W.A. Lowder. Published by the authors. 1959.

The Krag Machine Cancellations by W.G. Stitt Dibden & J.W.A. Lowder. Published by the Postal History Society (100 copies). 1960.

POSTMARKS CONTINUED

We now pass to the machines used in Dublin.

COLUMBIA. One machine was issued to Dublin in 1906, the earliest date seen being 14 June 1906. There were many varieties of settings of the die 'box', in the size of the letters especially, and it is not possible to establish when a particular setting was discontinued. It may well be that more than one die 'box' existed and the choice of that used was a matter of chance. The first impressions were as shown in Fig. 1; the machine being designated No. 1, and this was inscribed between the third and fourth cancelling bars. In the first few impressions seen, the time was on the bottom line of the die 'box' and this style has been seen up to 21 June 1906 but from that same date the time appeared in the

centre line. As will be seen from Fig. 1 there were straight lines above and below the details of name, time and date. Examples have been seen to August 1907. Dies as Fig. 2 have been seen from October 1906 and this would seem to support the theory that more than one die 'box' existed.

The designation of the machine was changed to 'A' in January 1907, but examples may be found as Fig. 3, where both designations are used together, the last example seen like this is for 24 May 1908. The last example seen for the cancelling of ordinary mail for this period of use is 17 February 1913. However, examples of 'Paid' mail have been seen to 4 July 1914.

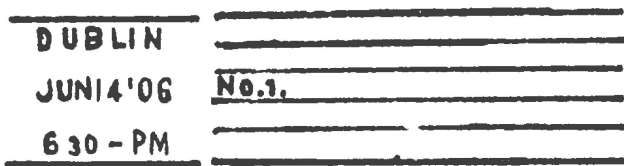


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

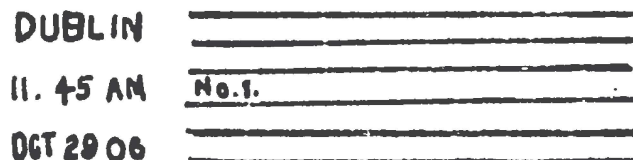


Fig. 3

Fig. 4



POSTMARKS CONTINUED

DUBLIN
PAID
AUG 3 06
6 30 PM



Fig. 5 (in red)

Fig. 6 (in red)

DUBLIN
PAID 10
5 15 PM
JUL 4 14A



This was not the end of Columbia cancellations in Dublin, as a second short period of use occurred in 1919 and examples as Fig. 4 have been seen from 11 to 31 October 1919. Whether this machine, which had wavy lines and was designated 'B', was the one that had previously been in use, or whether it was brought in from another office, is a matter for conjecture. Its use for this period would seem to indicate that the Hey-Dolphin designated 'B' was out of use for some reason.

Paid dies. Figs. 5 and 6 show examples of 'Paid' dies—Fig. 5 was used for Official Paid mail and Fig. 6 for pre-paid bulk mail. In those days Official Paid dies were not used, all official envelopes, etc. were imprinted ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE and each government department had a rubber stamp which had to be impressed on all official mail and this was considered sufficient to prevent misuse. Only two values—½d. and 1d.—have been seen in the postmarking of prepaid bulk mail. It will be noted that paid dies were in four lines.

KRAG. By the end of July 1912, Krag machines were in use in the following Irish post offices—Ballymena, Cork, Galway, Limerick and Londonderry. Dublin and Belfast both had Columbia machines, so were not included in the programme to that date. As the volume of mail was increasing weekly in Dublin, and as it was anticipated that pre-Christmas postings would swamp the arrangements for cancelling, it was decided to issue an additional machine to Dublin. It was a Krag machine, designated 'B', the earliest date seen is 12 December 1912 (Fig. 7). As official policy regarding the cancelling lines had changed, this machine was fitted with wavy lines. A second machine, designated 'A', was issued in 1915, the earliest date seen is 1 January 1915. During November and December 1914, examples of the first machine have been seen without a designation letter.

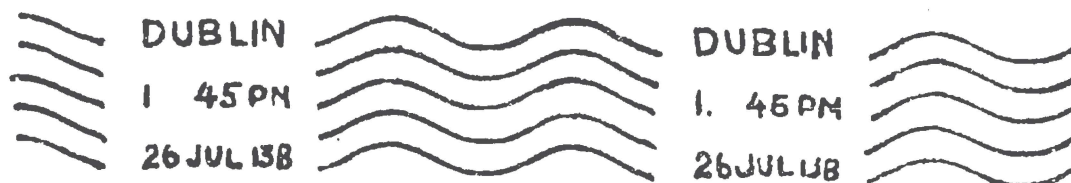


Fig. 7

POSTMARKS CONTINUED

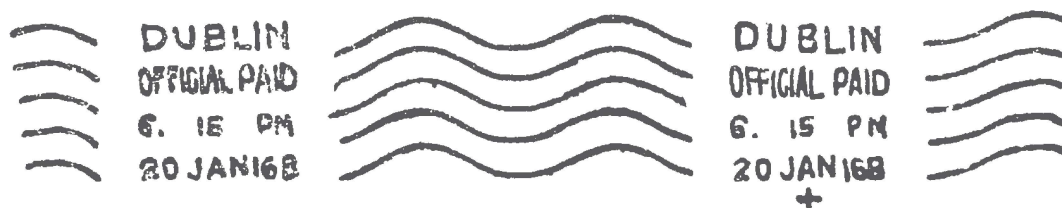


Fig. 8 (in red)

Paid dies. Examples in red have been seen for Official mail, as Fig. 8, all from the 'B' machine. No examples for postmarking bulk pre-paid mail are known and it may well be that the Columbia machine was used for this purpose.

Both Krag machines were destroyed in the General Post Office during the Easter Rising in 1916.

HEY-DOLPHIN. To replace the two Krag machines lost in 1916, two Hey-Dolphin machines were issued, designated 'A' and 'B'. The earliest date seen is 29 April 1916 from the 'B' machine; no examples for 1916 have been seen from the 'A' machine. The first example known for the 'A' machine is 26 July 1917. The designation for the 'B' machine in 1916 appeared at the top of the die, as Fig. 9; in subsequent

years it was shown at the bottom. The name and date dies for these machines had to be renewed each year as the figures of the year were an integral part of the die. Thus, each year, the position of the die letter varies slightly, see Fig. 10.

Paid dies. The Hey-Dolphin Paid dies were unique (Fig. 11) and all examples known, both Paid and Official Paid, come from the 'A' machine. As with the ordinary dies, new ones had to be supplied each year. The value figures in the Paid dies were fitted into a circular hole in the die; this is not apparent unless one sees an impression from a die from which the value has been omitted. Values known are 1d, 1½d and 2d. The Official Paid dies (Fig. 12) were similar to the ordinary Paid dies except that there is no aperture for figures of value and OFFICIAL PAID is in two lines.



Fig. 9

Fig. 10

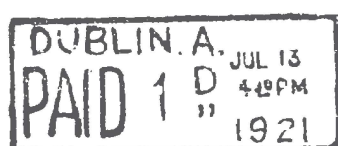


Fig. 11 (in red)

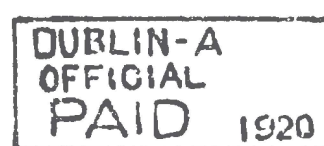


Fig. 12 (in red)

POSTMARKS CONTINUED

During the period that the Hey-Dolphin machines were in use, the Irish Free State was born, and one of the first tasks that the new government undertook was to make Gaelic the official language. The postal administration were quick to issue many offices with cancelling dies in Gaelic and the change-over from the English DUBLIN to the Gaelic BAILE ATHA CLIATH took place on 12–13 May 1922. Both Hey-Dolphin machines were destroyed in a fire at the temporary G.P.O. in Dublin on 5 November 1922.

UNIVERSAL. One Universal machine was issued to Dublin in 1920, the earliest date seen being 12 March 1920. This machine was in use for just over twelve months, the last date seen being 27 July 1921. The impression given is shown in Fig. 13. This machine was then transferred to Limerick, the first known date of its use there being 13 August 1921.

During March and April 1920, there were six wavy bars but in May of that year there were seven bars. Some time in September 1920, the top bar was damaged (see

Fig. 13) and, by May 1921, the top and bottom bars had been removed. New bars were provided for the machine's transfer to Limerick, and impressions of its use there show seven bars.

After the loss of the Hey-Delphin machines in November 1922, three Krag machines were made up from those which had been in use in Cork and Limerick plus spares, to provide a means of cancelling mail at Dublin, until new machines could be provided. These were designated 1, 2 and 3, with the Gaelic B' ATHA CLIATH. Early in January 1923, five new Universal machines were issued to the G.P.O. Dublin.

I realise that there are gaps in this account of the cancelling machines of Dublin, but I feel that a start has been made. Correspondence is invited, especially if this will produce additional information. I should like to record my thanks to F.E. Dixon and M.C. Goodman for assistance and encouragement received.



Fig. 13

EDITORS NOTE:- Reprinted from the Journal of the British Postmark Society, by kind permission.

PAQUEBOT

IRISH PAQUEBOTS—NO. 1. SLIGO

By M. Leonard

Sligo, a busy port up to 1939, is situated on the N.W. coast of Ireland and is the County Town of Co. Sligo, in the Irish Republic. It is situated on the Garavogue River between Lough Gill and the sea. It is one of the chief Western ports of Ireland, the exports being barytes, lead and zinc concentrates, eggs and potatoes, and cattle;

the imports, coal, timber, tar, motor spirit and oils, salt, manures, and provisions. It has a population of 14,000. Two miles south of it is the tiny island of Inisfree, immortalised by W.B. Yeats. Sligo had regular weekly services between both Liverpool and Glasgow, with sailings on Friday of each week throughout the year.



Early skeleton handstamp. date in figures (Type 1).



2nd Type handstamp

It is a strange fact that Sligo P.O. did not have a Paquebot marking until recently, in 1969. Then the cds. was of the skeleton type (Fig. 1). The story is that each time the handstamp was required it was sent by Dublin to Sligo and after use was returned to the Stores Dept. G.P.O. Dublin. This helps to explain variations of the cds. (Figs. 2 and 3) as it appears the type was assembled each time it left the stores. This situation existed until a permanent handstamp was produced in 1971 (Fig. 4).



Skeleton handstamp, date in word NOV.



Permanent handstamp

EDITORS NOTE:- I wish to thank Mr E.W. Argyle for his permission to reprint the above article which appeared in the June '72 issue of the "MERSEY LOG"

PAQUEBOT ?



DUBLIN—LIVERPOOL PAQUEBOT
CANCELLATIONS

Many times during the past year collectors have asked me the same question. "Has the Paquebot cancellation on the Dublin to Liverpool route been withdrawn?" I was not in a position to answer this question, but made up my mind to find out, so when I was going to Liverpool to attend the first meeting of the N.W. Area of the I.P.C. at Birkenhead I decided to travel by boat and resolve the question of the Paquebot cancels for myself. On the 22.6.72 I travelled on the Ferry from Dublin and when out at sea I posted some postcards with Irish stamps, hoping to obtain the Liverpool Paquebot cancels on the Irish stamps. It is of interest to note that 5 days later these cards were cancelled in Dublin by the machine cancellation dated 27.6.72

On my return trip on the 29.6.72 when on the boat I posted a similar set of cards this time with English stamps, which should

have been cancelled in Dublin on arrival, instead they were returned to Liverpool where they received the Liverpool machine cancel dated 1.7.72.

To go one step further a friend of mine travelling from Dublin to Liverpool posted a letter to me bearing a combination of English and Irish stamps. The ships' purser applied the cachet of the M.V. Munster to the top L.H. corner of the cover, but here again the item was cancelled in Liverpool by the ordinary machine cancel.

I wrote An Runai, Philatelic Section, G.P.O. Dublin, and requested an explanation, which I duly received. I reproduce the reply for the information of all interested collectors, it is self explanatory.

PAQUEBOT ? CONTINUED

Cuir aon fhreagra chuig:—
Address any reply to:—

AN RÚNAÍ
The Secretary

Do Thagairt
Your Reference

Ar dTagairt
Our Reference E.10605/56

Uimhir Thelefoin (01)48888
Telephone Number



AN ROINN POIST AGUS TELEGRAFA
Department of Posts and Telegraphs

ARD-OIFIG AN PHOIST
General Post Office

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 1
Dublin 1

31.1.1972

A Chara

Thank you for your letter of 6th July 1972 concerning the packetbot impressions.

The practice of placing the packetbot stamp on ships postings has not been ceased but the arrangement depends on the acceptance of mail on board ship by the ships officers and the subsequent handing over of such mails by them to the Post Office. It appears that, while your postings were accepted on board the boat there were failures in both directions to hand over the mail to the Post Office at the next port of call (which meant that the mails posted on the Dublin-Liverpool boat were brought back to Dublin). Furthermore unless the items are handed over as ships mails at a Post Office regularly accepting such, the items may not get the impression.

The arrangement on this side of the Channel is to place the ships postings in a special bag and hand them over at a suitable office. The bag is then sent to the Central Sorting Office where the individual items are stamped.

I regret that you have been disappointed in this matter and your letter has convinced me of the need to check the arrangements again. Your items are returned herewith.

Mise le meas

(B de Canntúin)

Mr William Kane
7 O'Connell Gardens
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4

DO YOU KNOW ?

THAT—

On June 24, Mr W.G. Meredith, took the Chair at a meeting of some 12 members at the Reform Club to see displays by Mr C. Staite and Dr. B. de Burca.

Mr Staite, a new member of I.P.C. showed part of his collection of overprints with particular reference to the overprinting varieties. The main display by Dr. de Burca was on the postal material from the time of the 1916 Rebellion and included examples of roller, dumb and parcel cancellors, censor labels, Sinn Fein labels and Army letters with garrison postmarks. During the course of the display, the meeting was entertained by many personal anecdotes of the period by Dr. de Burca.

THAT—

An IPC Area meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A., Birkenhead on Saturday, June 24, 1972 at 2.00 p.m.

This was the first attempt to hold an Area meeting in this part of the country and the attendance of 14 members and friends gave reason to hope that further meetings would continue to attract more people and assist in increasing membership of the Circle. As a result of this meeting, three new members have been enrolled and there is reason to believe this figure could be more.

Mr Michael Leonard introduced our Vice President from Dublin, Mr Wm. Kane, and invited him to Chair the meeting. Mr W.O. Bush gave a display of the "Stamps of Ireland" with particular reference to their historical aspects. This was followed by a display of "Irish Postal History" by Mr O.M. Richards. A friend of IPC, Mr A.G.

Neilis, now a member, gave a display of "Paquebots", "Air Mails" and other items, and, a varied selection of "Recent Finds" was exhibited by Mr Leonard to conclude the displays.

Mr Kane spoke about the combined Journal and about the forthcoming Stampa Exhibition to be held in Dublin during December 1972. Mr Leonard thanked everyone for their attendance and support and a tentative date of Saturday, October 7, 1972 was suggested for the next meeting in the Area with a venue to be decided.

THAT—

STAMPA '72 which will commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the first Irish postage stamp, will be held between December 6th and 9th this year at Ireland House, Stephens Green, Dublin. The exhibition will be held under the patronage of the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, and an exhibition committee has been formed, the members being; Mr F.E. Dixon, Mr M.P. Giffney, Mr D. Feldman (Chairman) Mr D. Glass (Secretary) Mr J.D. Houston, Dr. J.A. Quigley, Dr. Towers, Mr I. Whyte.

It will include a special display by eminent philatelists specialising in Irish philately and a display of material from the archives of the Post Office and Dublin Castle, (where the Stamping Branch is located), some of this material which will be on display has never been seen before in public. The Post Office will have a stand at the exhibition at which a full philatelic service will be available.

RANDOM NOTES — F.E. DIXON

PILLAR BOX NEWS. RN 193 mentioned a six-sided box at Waterford. Even before that news reached you, the box had been replaced by a modern one.

ADVICE. Last issue I advised you to study duplicates. This time my tip is "Keep your eyes open and active". On the day trip to Waterford which enabled me to confirm the change of pillar boxes I had a meal in the Tower Hotel (Recommended). Following my advice, I inspected the board of letters awaiting guests. They included a bulky one from Cork, showing the new style of hand-roller which was introduced in Dublin during April (or earlier).

A few days later, on a lunchtime stroll through Dublin back-streets, I picked up a crumpled envelope with Dublin Registration label 185. The communication (final notice?) was from the Electricity Supply Board and I suspect that this number is reserved for their correspondence.

LABELS. Commercial advertising labels are of minor interest. One of the aspects which might make them out of the ordinary is State sponsorship. A letter from the Dept. of Labour arrived sealed by a sticker for a building exhibition in Dublin from 3 to 7 October. It suffers from bad design, e.g. the letter d has been corrupted to  which cannot be read as any letter but J!

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES. Sizes G, H and K were on sale by July with the fee and compensation limit on reverse corrected to 10p and £50. There are minor modifications of the Irish text, and rearrangement of the English on size G. And there is a new error on size K which has the Irish for Britain "Bhreatian"!

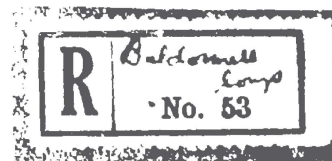
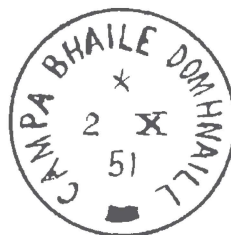
48-hour day? I have found a Dublin machine cancellation reading "2230PM 12-VI 1972". As the letter was delivered on 23rd June the explanation is that the 12 and 22 slugs had been accidentally interchanged.

COILS. On 20 July I visited the St. Andrew Street machines and found that at last the sensible arrangements had been adopted. The 5p machine delivered 1½, 2½, 1, and the 10p. 2½, 1½, 2, and 4 in that order.

SHANAHAN'S STAMP AUCTIONS. The firm was finally dissolved on 28 July, although sums totalling £13,554.45 due to creditors are still unclaimed.

WRAPPERS. M. Phelan has discovered a variety of the 2½ (p) wrapper, the stamp being paler brown, on thick cream-buff paper, the stamp being 87 mm from the flap end, instead of 65 mm of the first printing.

CAMP POSTMARK. Some time ago I reported a skeleton canceller of the Irish Air Corps' Baldonnel Camp. I have now found that it was using a definitive single circle canceller in 1951 on both ordinary and registered mail. The registration label had the name written in English "Baldonnel Camp".



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