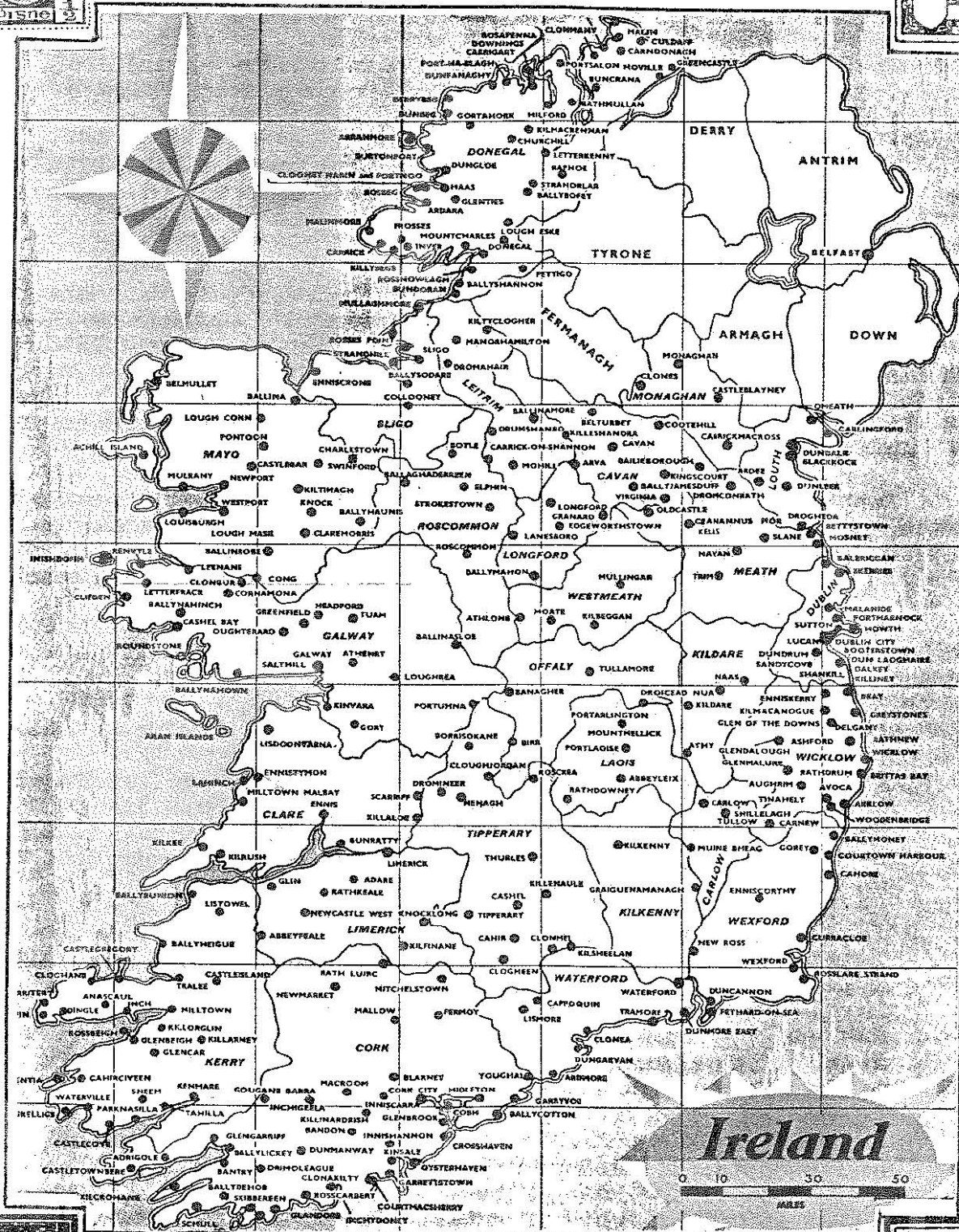


The Revealer

SUPPLEMENT

Fire Philatelic Association



Ireland and her Stamps.



It is the desire of the Éire Philatelic Association to bring the most useful and accurate material not generally available to the average collector of Irish stamps into definitive form. Much valuable material has been presented from time to time in the pages of THE REVEALER but it must be referred to by consulting the back issues. Many of our newer members do not have such issues available to them.

It is the policy of the Éire Philatelic Association to encourage the production and wide-spread distribution of articles of philatelic worth which will not only be of value to the membership but will promote the more general collecting of Irish stamps. Mrs. Cooke in her "Irish Postal History Sixteenth Century to 1935" expressed the charm and fascination of Irish postal history in these words :-

"IRISH POSTAL HISTORY is as intriguing to the philatelist as Irish Political History is to the politician; and the multifarious stamps and postmarks of Ireland are as incomparable as the beautiful eyes of her women and the stout hearts of her men."

The Éire Philatelic Association feels that it can make a contribution to philately by means of specially prepared supplements issued from time to time in connection with the bi-monthly issues of THE REVEALER. These supplements will cover a complete subject and will be paged and coded in such a manner that the members may, if they wish, keep these supplements in loose-leaf form in order that the whole series will eventually have form and purpose and will be a handy reference work.

Each supplement will consist either of a digest of the most accurate information available on a particular subject, a special article by a member, or a reprint with permission of the author or magazine of a leading article on the subject. The subject may be included in one or more supplements.

From such a beginning it is to be hoped that a definitive and authoritative handbook will eventually appear which will fulfill what is the greatest need in Irish Philately to-day.

- A- General Information (Literature, Culture, Language, Geography)
- B- Postal History of Ireland Prior to 1922
- C- Establishment of the Postal Administration of The Free State
- D- Stamps of the United Kingdom Used for Overprinting
- E- The Dollard "Rialtas" Overprints (February-April, 1922)
- F- The Thom "Rialtas" Overprints (Blacks, Blue-blacks, Red, Wide)
- G- The Harrison "Rialtas" Coils
- H- The Thom "Saorstat" Overprints
- I- The Harrison "Saorstat" Coils
- J- The Castle Hill Value Overprints (Issues of 1925-27 & 1934)
- K- Methods of Distinguishing Overprints
- L- The Definitive Issues of Ireland
- M- The Definitive Coil Stamps
- N- The Airmail Stamps of Ireland
- O- The Postage Due Stamps of Ireland
- P- The Commemorative Stamps of Ireland
- Q- The Booklet Pane Issues and Stamp Booklets of Ireland
- R- The Postal Stationery of Ireland
- S- The Travelling Post Offices of Ireland
- T- The Airmail Flights of Ireland (Cachets and Postmarks)
- U- Ship Letters, Paquebot & Seapost Cancellations
- V- Slogans and Other Postmarks
- W- Postage Meter Marks
- X- Censorship Markings
- Y- The Revenue Stamps of Ireland (Overprinted & Definitive)
- Z- Miscellaneous Material

Philatelic Literature

Literature on the postage stamps of Ireland has not been as abundant as philatelists might desire. What little does exist is either out of date or out of print or remains ensconced in article form not readily available to the average collector.

When the overprints first appeared, a number of very fine handbooks and pamphlets appeared. The first of these was entitled, "Irish Free State Provisional Issue, February 1922" by F.F. Freeman and T.T. Stubbs. It comprised 31 pages and 11 plates, and was published in Dublin in April, 1922. Although called the "First Edition" it was the only edition ever published. It was supplemented by 3 addenda and in 1923 by a set of six charts illustrating the position of various errors. This is seldom found on the market and usually commands a price of between \$ 5.00 and \$ 10.00

Mrs. Charlotte J. Cooke contributed three items, - the first being an 11 page pamphlet, "Irish Stamps in a Nutshell" which was a concise history of Irish stamps from February 1922 to December 1923 and published in Edinburgh in January, 1924. Her second was, "The Irish Inverted Overprints", an 11 page record of these errors, published in Edinburgh in May 1928. When available it brings a price of approximately \$ 8.00. Her third, is the very interesting, "Irish Postal History, Sixteenth Century to 1935" published in 1935 and comprising 64 pages. The author deals more with the early postal history of Ireland than with the stamps themselves but it is a very fine addition to a specialist's library. The last estimated price noted was \$ 8.00 in a Shanahan auction.

F.W. Meredith published a very fine book of 96 pages in 1923-entitled, "Old Irish Postage Stamps and Franks" covering the period 1840 to 1923. Bound in green cloth, it is usually priced around \$ 7.50 when offered. The title is slightly misleading because as pointed out by the author, he refers to the "hand stamp" not to "the offspring with the gummed backs".

A number of small brochures were published during the period which consisted largely of price lists of stamps. Mr. William Ward produced, "The Provisional Stamps of the Irish Free State" comprising 8 pages with two editions in 1923, a 3rd edition in 1925 of 23 pages and a 4th edition in 1926 of 28 pages.

P.W. Ware of Bristol produced "The Postage Stamps of the Irish Free State". The first edition of March 1924 comprised 18 pages; a second edition in May 1924, a third edition illustrated in November 1924 of 23 pages and a fourth edition in May 1926 of 28 pages, published by A.E. Hopkins, Bath, England. What may possibly be a fifth edition of the same title was produced by Hopkins in June 1927 of 34 pages.

The most comprehensive work on the overprint issues, long known as the most valuable reference work to students of philately is, "The Postage Stamps of Ireland" by W.G. Meredith. The first edition entitled, "The Postage Stamps of Ireland 1922-23" consisted of 16 pages and appeared in 1924; the second edition (1922-1925) consisted of 48 pages and appeared in May 1925; the third edition appeared in 1926; the fourth edition was entitled, "The Postage Stamps of Ireland 1922-27" and supplements to October 1928. The most challenging project facing Irish collectors today is to bring this valuable work up to date.

Around 1931, E.E. Robinson, Jr. produced at Egham, Surrey, a 4 page pamphlet entitled, "The Provisional Overprints of the Irish Free State. How to distinguish them." In 1931, R.A. King issued a 24 page 2nd edition of "The Postage Stamps of the Irish Free State" by The Vallancy Press.

Finally in 1941, the Collector's Club of New York printed the very fine translation by our own member, Mr. Hans G. Zervas of the German Kohl Handbook on "Ireland" by Dr. Herbert Munk. This appeared in its publication, "Collector's Club Philatelist" in three installments - January, 1941 pp.53-71; April, 1941 pp. 129-153; and July, 1941, pp. 216-23. This is a masterpiece of philatelic literature which unfortunately is not generally available.

In addition, some very wonderful specialist pamphlets have appeared. "The Ship Letter Stamps of Ireland and the Irish Free State" by A.W. Robertson comprises a history of Irish Maritime covers. C.W. Ward produced a 16 page, "Irish T.P.O 's - Their History and Postmarks". "The Irish Mail" by Cyril Kidd is a 12 page pamphlet on the H & K Packet. Our own member, Mr. Frederick E. Dixon has published "The Slogan Cancellations of the Republic of Ireland."

In addition to these, much valuable material has appeared from time to time in article form, particularly in The Philatelic Magazine, Stamp Collecting, The Philatelic Adviser, The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, The Philatelist, Stamp Collectors Fortnightly, The Stamp Lover, The London Philatelist, The West End Philatelist and in the United States in Linn's Weekly Stamp News, Mekeel's, The Weekly Philatelic Gossip, and, of course, our own REVEALER.

ÉIRE

ÉIRE (EH reh) or the Republic of Ireland comprises the southern four-fifths of Ireland. Éire is the ancient Gaelic name for all Ireland.

The long struggle for freedom by the Irish during which both open rebellion and a struggle for Home Rule were equally unavailing, finally culminated in 1921 in the signing of a treaty with Great Britain which gave the southern part of Ireland dominion status as the Irish Free State. Northern Ireland remained part of the United Kingdom.

During the period between the signing of the treaty on December 6th 1921 and the establishment of the Irish Free State one year later, it was necessary to transfer authority gradually. To accomplish this purpose, a provisional government was established known as Rialtas Sealadae na hEireann (literally the "Provisional Government of the Irish").

The post office facilities had to be taken over at a time when not all Irishmen, and notably the Sinn Fein Party under Eamon deValera, were completely satisfied with the treaty which did not sever all ties with Britain. The first postage stamps bore the overprint of the Provisional Government.

The basic law of the Free State took the form of the Constitution of 1922, under which the Governor-General was appointed by the Crown.

On December 6th 1922, the Provisional Government gave way to the Irish Free State and although the Post Office issued the 2d Map stamp on that date to commemorate the event, the inability to produce the entire issue on time coupled with the need for postage stamps resulted in the so-called "Saor-stat Eireann (Irish Free State) overprints in 1922 and early 1923.

By the Statute of Westminster in 1931, the members of the British Commonwealth were given complete independence and Eire was free to change its government and its relations with Great Britain as it wished.

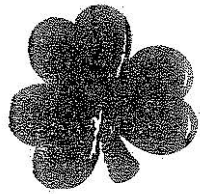
In 1937, a new Constitution - commemorated with an issue of postage stamps, replaced the Governor-General appointed by the British Crown with a President, elected by the people of Ireland for a seven year term.

The paper used for printing the postage stamps which had formerly had the SE watermark was changed to E watermark and all stamps thereafter issued bore the new watermark.

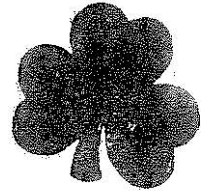
In December 1948 the Irish Parliament adopted legislation which completed the establishment of the Republic of Ireland by repealing the External Relations Act. Formal proclamation of independence was made at one minute past midnight, April 18, 1949, commemorating the Easter Rising of 1916.

The official name of Ireland is POBLACHT na EIREANN in Gaelic and Republic of Ireland in English

July, 1961



The REVEALER



Political Labels of Ireland

Supplement No. 2

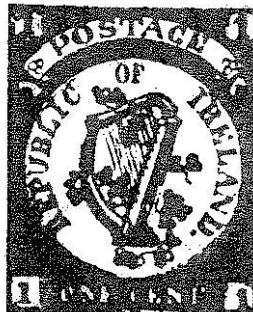
September-October, 1961

There is a fascination and history in the postage stamp which goes beyond its intrinsic value. For all countries it has become a symbol of nationhood and a right to take its place among the postal systems of the world.

With the introduction of the postage stamp in the nineteenth century, it was a natural symbol to be utilized by the Society of Fenians which was formed in the United States at the close of the Civil War for the purpose of establishing an Irish Republic by force of arms. These Irish veterans of the War Between the States as early as 1865 caused to be prepared in New York City essays of postage stamps for the use of the Irish Republic they visualized.

A report of about that time is to the effect that three designs had been produced - a value of 3¢ and 10¢ in green and blue and a 24¢ in green and lilac. The evidence available as to the 10¢ value is inconclusive but there is much stronger evidence as to the 3¢ and the 24¢ values.

There is also a 1¢ in black on green or blue paper, apparently belonging to the same series. It has been claimed that it was issued in connection with an abortive Fenian Raid on St. John's, New Brunswick, in 1866, but the evidence is not convincing.



The 24¢ stamp shows in the centre a harp, surrounded by an oval band bearing the motto, "LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM." The design is filled out to rectangular form with a frame inscribed "REPUBLIC" (at left) "OF IRELAND" (at right) "POSTAGE" (at top) "24 CENTS" (at bottom). The plan for the uprising in Ireland never matured and these essays, of course, never were legitimately used in Ireland and must rank merely as forerunners of the Irish stamps.

Sometime later in the 1890's, a curious set of impostors appeared in the stamp world. - They are the 2½d blue and the 4d brown. These forgeries are lithographed stamp issues of Queen Victoria's reign. These are thought to have been produced in Boston. The name IRELAND was inserted in the name tablet across the top of the design, above the Queen's head. These are definitely bogus stamps and there is no evidence they were ever intended for or that they were ever circulated in Ireland.

In 1907, the Sinn Fein party produced propaganda labels in two designs which while lacking any denominations of value were intended to symbolize "Irish nation-hood" to the world. Arthur Griffith, the founder of Sinn Fein urged the production and use of these labels both for revenue and propaganda purposes.



The first of these stamps was designed by Miss L. Williams, a prominent Dublin artist and represented the large Celtic Cross with the inscription EIRE in the center of the cross, a shamrock leaf in each corner and a Celtic Knot at either side of the foot of the Cross. This design was later employed by Miss Williams in her proposed design for the definitive issue in 1923 for the 3d and 10d values.

The other design showed a vertical oval in the center containing the symbolic female figure and harp, the four corners containing the coats of arms of the four Irish Provinces and at bottom a reclining grehound. The designs were engraved on wood by Mr. W.W. Kirkwood and were lithographed by Whelan & Co., of Upper Ormonde Quay, Dublin.



The original printings of the female and harp design was a three-color issue in green, yellow and black and was perforated 11. The gum was yellowish. The reprints of this design differed in color. The green of the original printings was blue-green whereas in the reprints it is yellow-green. The gum of the original was yellowish but in the reprints was colorless.

There seems to be some confusion as to the number of stamps in the sheets. The original report was made in 1908 that the stamps were printed in sheets 11 x 10, and that the harp design contained two stamps printed tete beche in each sheet. The Christian Science Monitor of December 6, 1917 stated: "The originals had been in sheets of ten stamps each way, the reprinted ones were in sheets of nine stamps one way and eight the other."

Although usually termed reprints the later printings were from different plates, easily recognized by the hound at the foot being too fat. Varieties found with this design include tete beche and double perforation.

A letter from Mr. W. Duffy dated January 23rd 1908 gives the purpose and use of the stamps or labels: "I enclose specimens of the two new Sinn Fein stamps which have just been issued in Ireland, and which will, no doubt, interest you as they are singularly well designed, and they are put upon correspondence by members of the Party known as 'Sinn Fein' together with the ordinary revenue stamp."

A series of postcards recently found give further information on the use of these stamps or labels on correspondence. Each postcard was posted in London and contained the $\frac{1}{2}$ p adhesive stamp in the correct location and the label on the same side at the top left corner. In no case was the label post-marked however. The first is dated "Friday 24 January 1908" and reads:

"Above is the Sinn Fein stamp. I'm disappointed with it. I'll send the other next time. It's far worse. The Sinn Feiners make it a rule not to answer letters they get unless they have one of our stamps on them. They are so cheap we think every one should use them. Please do, won't you? I must keep our rules.... Nearest place for you to get stamp is 35 Upper O'Connell St. Please explain to others. They may think me rude or autocratic but it is not my fault. The proceeds go to further the National cause & industries; to found a paper first of all, then bank."

The next interesting card is dated "Monday 3 February 1908" and reads: "I was delighted to get your note this morning. I was so afraid, as you didn't use the Irish stamp last time, that you had taken it the wrong way; and of course I couldn't be able to explain. I'm so sick of family rows that I positively dread another.... The 2nd supply of stamps got here, some 1600, was almost exhausted when I went to get them 24 hours after arrival...."

These recently discovered postcards indicate that the labels were first issued either in January 1908 or perhaps at the end of 1907; that the

printer had difficulty in keeping pace with the orders and that the use of these labels was almost mandatory if the person wished a reply from a party member.

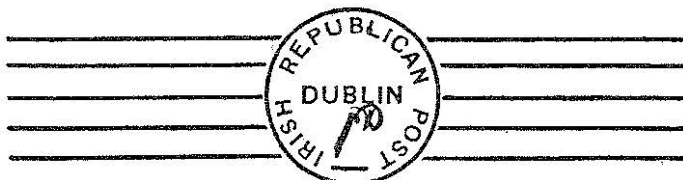
These stamps attained an unprecedented popularity and the British Government considered it necessary to intervene and suppress their use on correspondence. The regulations forbade the use of these labels on the front of the envelopes in conjunction with the English stamps. These labels do exist attached next to the ordinary King Edward 1d and 1d stamps and cancelled along with them. These escaped the notice of the postal authorities. These labels reappeared during the Easter Rising in 1916 in conjunction with other propaganda labels.



A larger stamp or label, depicting a female figure playing a harp with the inscription "PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IRELAND" at the top and "IMPERIAL UNION" at the bottom flanked either side by a figure I and perforated 11 was believed to have been produced in Manchester in 1912. The stamp appeared in either emerald green, dull yellow green or dull orange, ungummed. In addition, it is found in dull yellow green imperforate on thick card. This stamp is not known with postmarks and there is no evidence that it ever did or could have had any real postal significance or use.

The "IMPERIAL UNION" design was not the only one issued as propaganda for the anti-Home-Rulers. Another had the inscription "PATRIOTS MAINTAIN THE UNION !" with the arms of the United Kingdom, on unwatermarked paper, perf. 15x14, and sold at 1d each. A third cost 1s. each and had the red hand of Ulster as the symbol with the date 1914 and the legend "FOR GOD AND ULSTER" together with the name of one of the districts, e.g. "South Belfast".

In May 1912 the English magazine Punch had a full-page cartoon - parodying the then current 1d postage stamp, with Redmond standing on the lion in place of the King's head. A Dublin photographer reduced this to stamp size and toned his prints in various shades of blue on varied papers, then perforating and gumming them!



One item which has been sold as a rebels' stamp seems to have been only a flag-day emblem. It is known as the Manchester Martyrs "stamp" but has none of the characteristics of a postage stamp. It was produced by Messrs James Walker (Dublin) Ltd., a week before the Easter Rising in 1916. It depicts the tricolour Irish flag in green, white and orange, whereon, in a shamrock frame, are three slight portraits of the Irish patriots, Markin, Allen and O'Brien, in the three branches of the emblem, between which branches is a harp. Below is the inscription "God Save Ireland." The labels are not perforated and appear on both gummed and ungummed paper.

It is claimed that prior to the Easter Rebellion, the Sinn Fein party maintained an "underground postal system" which conveyed letters between sympathizers at a charge of 1d prepaid in cash but without the use of stamps. Branches were said to have been maintained at the party headquarters in Dawson Street, at J.J. Walsh's shop in Berkley Street and at the home of Tom Clarke. Confirmation of these reports is lacking, but envelopes survive with handstruck markings of the "Irish Republican Post".

There is also a claim that at the outbreak of the Easter Rebel.

lion, it was decided to utilize the Celtic Cross label as the 1d postage stamp of the Republic and the tricolour label of the Manchester Martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien as the 1/2d value. It is also reported that a limited number of letters franked with these stamps were actually conveyed by the Republican Post during this Easter Week and were duly postmarked at the G.P.O. Dublin while it was in the hands of the rebels. These reports are presumably based on the existence of envelopes bearing these labels "cancelled" with genuine post office cancellers. The more likely explanation is that these were perpetrated after the event with the aid of handstamps looted during the rising.

These labels and events have profoundly influenced the subsequent philatelic history of Ireland. The Celtic Cross design was incorporated into the definitive series of stamps; the Arms of the Provinces became an accepted design; and the Easter Rebellion was commemorated by the significant and attractive "Gunman" issue of 1941.

Tom Clarke, who gave his life for the Republic in 1916 was recently honored with a commemorative issue. Mr. J. J. Walsh whose name has been mentioned above was destined to become the first Postmaster - General of Ireland under the Provisional Government. He did much to establish the new postal system of Ireland and is known in America as the "Benjamin Franklin" of the Irish Post Office.



1916—The General Post Office, Dublin, headquarters of the men of Easter Week, after the surrender. The flagstaff which had carried the Tricolour sags from a corner of the gutted building.

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- Extensive correspondence with and suggested revisions by Mr. Fred E. Dixon of Rosslare, County Wexford, Ireland.

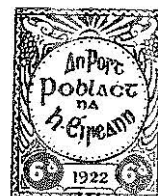
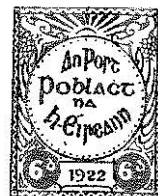
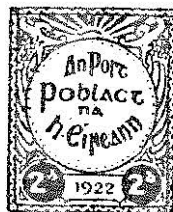
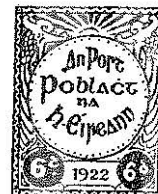
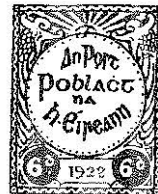
Irish Republican Army Stamps of 1922

PREPARED FOR USE BUT NOT ISSUED

Supplement No. 3

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

November- December, 196



The treaty between Great Britain and Ireland which was signed December 6th 1921 in effect provided for a period of transition during the year 1922. Control of the postal facilities and the assumption of lawful authority by the Irish Government was to be gradual during the year as British troops withdrew from the various areas. The Irish Free State was to come into existence on December 6th 1922. We know from philatelic history that a Provisional Government was to work out this transition and that the postal facilities were taken over beginning with the issuance of the provisional overprinted postage stamps on February 17th, 1922.

But the fact that a great number of the members of the Irish Republican Army were not in sympathy with the treaty complicated the transfer of lawful authority from the British troops to the new government. In each case, control was surrendered to the brigade of the Irish Republican Army which was the only organized military authority in most areas. Where the brigade was pro-treaty in sentiment, the transition was simple and uneventful; where the brigade was anti-treaty in its feelings, there was no recognition of the Provisional authority and consequently many problems of administration arose.

In the light of this situation, the Irish Republican Army stamps of 1922 become a vital part of the postal history of Ireland. We shall not attempt to resolve the debate which exists over whether these stamps were ever legitimately issued and used but shall confine our study of these stamps on the generally accepted statement that these stamps were "Prepared for use by a competent authority but not issued."

In April 1922, the Irish Republican Army in Dublin occupied the Four Courts and until sometime in late July of 1922 defied all attempts of the Provisional Government by peaceful means to have them submit to the authority of the Free State troops. Internal strife was imminent in that city. Finally in July, the Free State troops moved in force and re-captured the Four Courts.

During the spring and summer of 1922, a great part of the South of Ireland was in the hands of Irish Republican Army brigades which were not in sympathy with the Provisional Government. Thus the area roughly south of a line drawn from Limerick on the west coast to Waterford on the southeast was under the sole governing authority of the I.R.A. The lines of communication between those north of the line and those to the south were cut, especially the main railroad line to Dublin.

About 20 miles to the north of Cork is Mallow Junction and when the bridge to the south of Mallow was blown up in July 1922, all rail traffic was disrupted and practically destroyed. The Irish Free State troops were busily engaged in handling the Dublin situation, and so control of the South remained in the hands of the I.R.A.

Shortly thereafter, postage stamp supplies ran low and began to be rationed at the post offices. Higher values were bisected and postmasters began to initial letters and balance their accounts by affixing large values to one or more of the envelopes in a batch.

This situation became so acute that the I.R.A. in Cork contacted the Eagle Printing Works in that city to supply stamps. Being out of sympathy with the Treaty, they wished to issue stamps bearing a portrait of Padraig Pearse, who gave his life in 1916 for the Republic. The printer was unable to produce a satisfactory design and an emissary was sent to England to try to get a plate made there. It is said that he was arrested when he arrived and it was perhaps this fact as well as the continued shortage of stamps which compelled the I.R.A. to accept a design which read - "AN POST POBLACT NA h'EIREANN" within a framed circle.

During July, the Eagle Printing Works delivered to the I.R.A. barracks at Union Quay, Cork an undisclosed quantity of one penny, two penny and six penny stamps in the above design. These stamps were to be issued in early August on a Saturday.

The Irish Free State Army smarting from the defiance of the I.R.A. in Dublin and determined to establish its authority in the South, made a surprise landing at Passage, near Cork and reached that city on Thursday, one day before the stamps were to be delivered to the post offices. Before retreating from the city, the I.R.A. fired their barracks and the bulk of the stamps was destroyed in the Union Quay headquarters.

There is no credible evidence that any of these stamps saw postal service. No used example is known to exist or to have existed. The claim that some of these stamps were used on letters from Dunmanway to Dublin is only hearsay and not valid evidence. Specimens were given to various members and friends of the I.R.A. and have turned up in the area around Cork over the years. It is possible that the varieties hereinafter mentioned were remainders found in the hands of the printers.

But whatever the source of the stamps still available, it is estimated that there are about 250 of the 1d and 2d values and about 1000 of the 6d - including all varieties.

PRINTING AND VARIETIES OF THE STAMPS

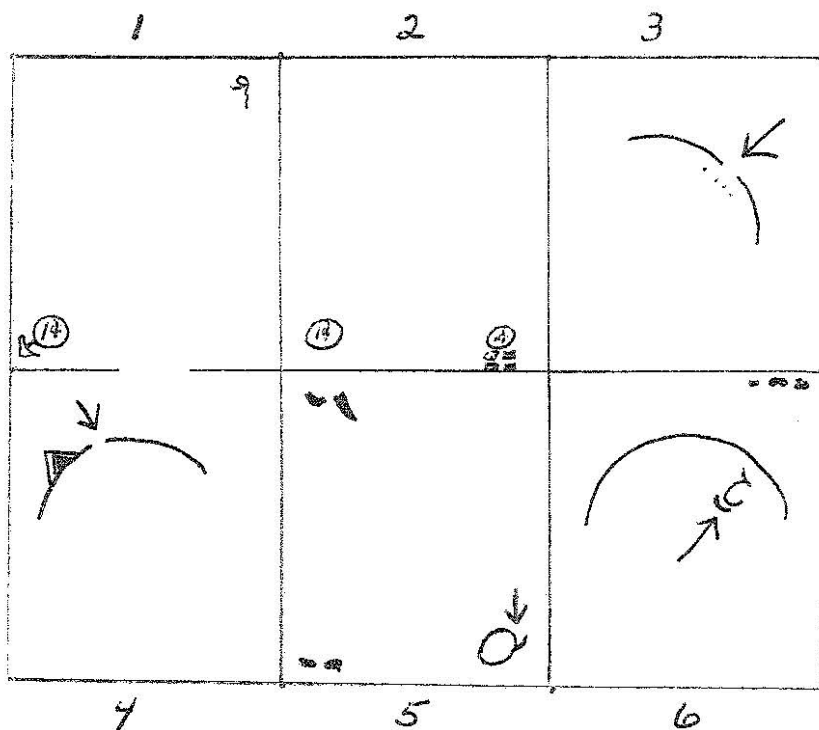
The most authoritative information available seems to indicate that the sheets of the 1d and 2d values contained 120 stamps in ten horizontal rows of 12. The stone was made up by transfers of six subjects arranged in two horizontal rows of three (3x2). Each subject stamp differs from the others, in some detail and while the difference is slight as we shall see hereinafter, each is distinguishable. Thus each subject stamp of the transfers repeats itself 20 times in each sheet.

We can now authoritatively report the composition of the 6d sheets. They were printed in sheets of 80 - two panes of 40, 10x4; both panes identical. Mr. H.G. Leslie Fletcher, Bexleyheath, Kent, England has a complete sheet with margins to substantiate this fact. Previous theories were based upon tete-beche pairs and double and even triple impressions. Mr. Fletcher explains these varieties as follows: Tete beche was caused by printing on too small a paper, thus reversing the paper to utilise as much as possible. The triple print was caused by the lower panes being left in the press accidentally. The stone was made up by transfers of four subjects (2x2) and each stamp differs slightly.

Varieties

The color of the 1d value is chestnut or dull chestnut brown, and the stamp appears on white wove paper, unwatermarked and either perforated 11 in a rough single line or imperforate. Gummed (white).

The six-subject blocks of the 1d value show several distinguishing features, including:



1. The ornament and frame lines are joined at the top right corner: also the value circle and the ornament below it in the left bottom corner.

2. The frame lines below the right value circle are broken: the dot in the left hand value circle is very small.

3. The circle is broken and two dots are missing opposite "POST" on the right.

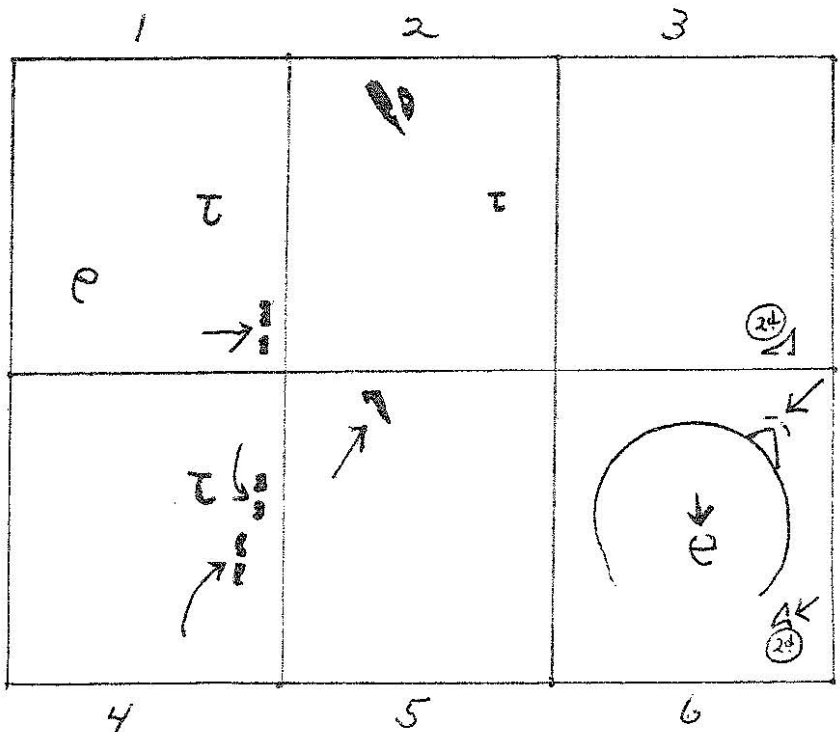
4. The two rays to the left of the center ray are "chipped"; circle broken opposite the solid triangle on the left.

5. There are breaks in the inner frame line opposite the long ray at left top and below the left value circle: there is a small projection from right of the right hand value circle.

6. There is a small crescent type mark immediately beneath the "t" in "PORT": the outer frame lines are broken in two places at the top right: the circle is also broken. There are also variations in inking.

The color of the 2d value is dull green or pale yellow green, and the stamp appears on white wove paper, unwatermarked and perforated 11 in a rough single line or imperforate. Gummed (white)

The six-subject blocks of the 2d value have the following distinguishing features, among others:



1. The final "t" of "Poblact" is very large and raised above the other letters; the E of "Eireann" is without tongue: the outer frame line is broken opposite the top of the right value circle.

2. The final "t" of "Poblact" is small, thick and raised: the middle ray and the ray to the left chipped.

3. The ornament below the value circle on the right is broken.

4. The final "t" of "Poblact" is very large: the outer frame line is broken opposite "Poblact"; inner frame line broken opposite "NA".

5. The ray to the left of the middle ray at the top is shaped like a "7".

6. The small "e" of "Eireann" is broken: the small curved line above the angle N.E. of the circle and the ornament above the right value circle are also broken. There are also variations in inking. An additional variety has been reported: one line of perforation (vertical) being double. The extra line crosses the right portion of each stamp in the 11th column.

The color of the 6d value is dark blue and appears on white wove paper, unwatermarked and perforated 11 in a rough single line or imperforate. Gummed (white).

The 6d value is also found perforated 11 on laid paper as well as white wove paper. The copies which appear on laid paper are always ungummed whereas those on plain paper are gummed. Laid paper is defined as paper in which the pulp has been run over gauze with parallel lines close together that may be seen in finished paper when held to the light.

The 6d four-subject blocks show several distinguishing features including the following:

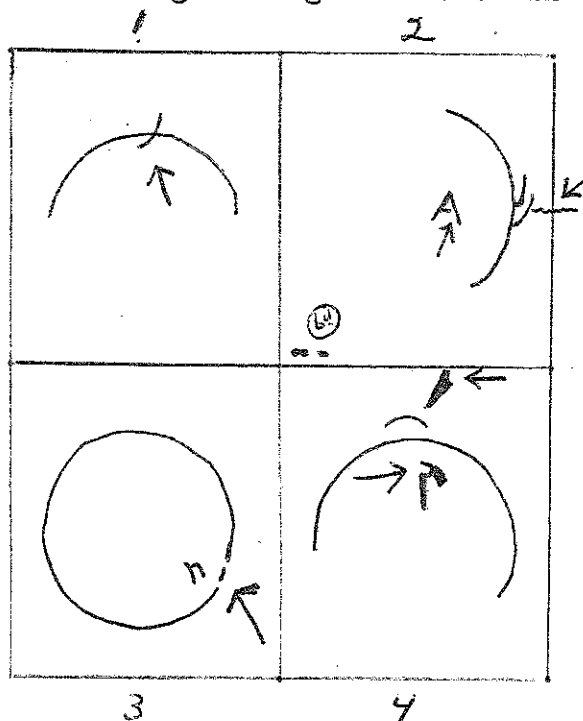
1. A curved dash appears across the circle below the sun.

2. The cross-bar in "NA" is broken: there is a dash across the outer ornamentation and frame lines on right opposite "NA": break in the inner frame-line below value circle on left.

3. There are two small breaks in the circle opposite the second "n" in "h-Eireann".

4. The top of the ray and the inner-frame line above the "O" in "PORT" is broken; the R (S) in "POST" is broken: the dot in the right value circle is very small.

Double impressions are known to exist on both laid and wove paper, perforated 11. Triple impressions are also known.



It is said that the designs were cleaned off the stone almost immediately and with the exception of a few of the 6d value there were no remainders nor any reprints known.

Some at least of the imperforate examples are more sharply printed than normal and may be proof impressions from the first transfers, prior to the laying down on the printing stones.

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Kohl, Handbuch on Ireland. Collector's Club Philatelist, April, 1941 pages 139-140 (Translation by Hans G. Zervas).

Correspondence with and specimens from the Rev. John Leahy, E. P. A. Wibaux, Montana.

Correspondence with and suggested revisions by F. E. Dixon, E.P. A. County Wexford, Ireland.

Suggestions and corrections as to the plating of the six penny value from Mr. H.G.L. Fletcher, 4 Crook Log, Bexleyheath, Kent, England



Postal Administration

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

FEBRUARY,
1922.



Supplement No. 4

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

January-February, 1962

Postmaster-General

Born in Cork, 20th January 1880, Mr. J.J. Walsh, was employed in the Cork Post Office and was a member of the Cork Corporation.



THE IRISH POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Early in his Post Office career, he was obliged by the authorities, because of certain speeches in public, to transfer to Bradford, England. Eventually he was dismissed from the Civil Service and opened a Tobacco and Newsagents shop at the corner of Berkeley Road, Dublin.

For his activities with the Sinn Fein he was sentenced by the British authorities to ten years penal servitude.

Mr. Walsh was appointed a Minister in the First Dail, and was First Postmaster General of the Irish Republic in 1922.

One of the earliest tributes paid to the first Postmaster General was made by the philatelic writer, Mr. William Ward, who compared Mr. Walsh with Benjamin Franklin who established the United States Post Office after the American Revolution. Writing in Stamp Collecting, September 9th, 1922 (Vol. XVIII No.23, Whole

No. 465, at page 465, he wrote:

"Like Franklin, here was the first Postmaster General of the Irish Free State who had also had a price set upon his head. Indeed, Mr. Walsh was sentenced to death and then had the penalty commuted to one of penal servitude for life, but today he is foremost in the affairs of his country. How much and how little can happen to any patriot.

"Remembering other Postmaster-Generals I met, it did not take me long to be in the presence of Mr. Walsh to believe that, at least in one ministerial position Ireland had not made much mistake as to the capability of the man who was filling it.

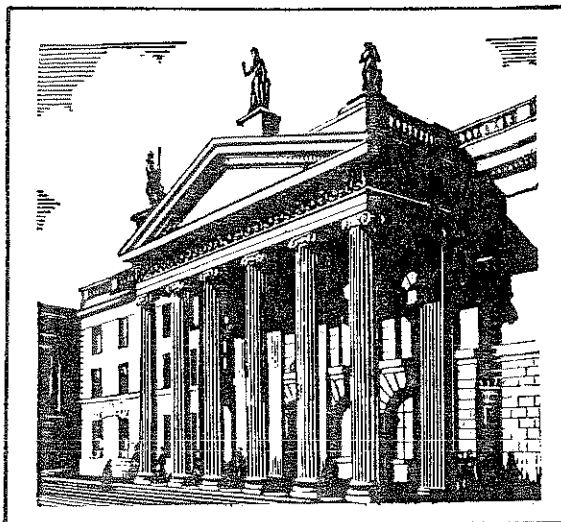
Forty years have passed since the treaty between Ireland and England was signed on December 6th 1921 establishing the Irish Free State. If the issuance of the provisionally overprinted stamps of Ireland appear confused and without planning, a brief review of the political and economic conditions in Ireland at the beginning of the year 1922 will demonstrate the remarkable administration of the first Postmaster General under adverse circumstances.

The country was in a state of affairs bordering on civil strife. The execution of the treaty was opposed by most elements of the Irish Republican Army which was the only effective military force left in Ireland as British troops began to leave. We have already seen the conditions in the southern part of Ireland particularly in the area around Cork (Supplement No.3).

In Dublin, while the so-called "Free State" troops commanded most of the government buildings and portions of the metropolitan area, there were pockets of resistance of I.R.A. troops.

DUBLIN

baile Átha Cliath



Telegraphic communications were constantly being interrupted and mails between Dublin and Cork practically ceased overland and such mail as was delivered usually went by sea between Holyhead and Fishguard.

In Dublin, the streets were patrolled by armoured cars with soldiers and machine-guns and the roofs of all prominent buildings contained armed sentries. Perched behind sand-bags at the entrances of all public buildings were the green uniforms of the Free State troops.

The Post Office was operating under difficult conditions. The G.P.O. which had been destroyed in the Easter Rising was still in ruins and the substitute G.P.O. in Sackville-O'Connor Street on the opposite side of the old "Four Apostles" G.P.O. was destroyed at the siege of the Gresham Hotel in the summer of 1922. The College Green Post Office was the G.P.O. for all general public business but it was much too small for the volume of business. The various post office departments were housed in different parts of the City of Dublin - in the Merrion Square Government Buildings, Castle Street, Essex Street, etc. - like all other public buildings sand-bagged and strictly guarded.

The postal administration which was to be taken over by the new government was financially unsound. Although a part of the general postal system of the British Isles, the average annual loss to the British Government was over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. Many forms of postal service which were profitable in thickly populated England were unprofitable in rural Ireland. It was obvious that the Free State would have to assume an unprofitable service to its people.

A complete reorganization of the whole system was imperative while at the same time, the new government would have to make arrangements for the transfer of its administration, provide accounting procedures, and arrange for the printing and distribution of new postage stamps to replace the British issues.

Howell the first Postmaster General succeeded in resolving the many problems he faced will be seen in the efficient postal system which exists in Ireland today.

Among the first acts performed, was the issuance of a public notice inviting designs for a new series of postage stamps for Ireland.

In the interim, it was decided to overprint the British stamps. The British Government arranged to deliver a quantity of British stamps, the revenue therefrom, until April 1st 1922 to be deposited to the credit of the British Government,

The obliteration of the portrait of the British King by the new Irish government was not favorably received in England and Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies was moved to answer a parliamentary inquiry in the following statement:

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A RD-OIFIG AN PHUIST, ATH-CLIAITH.
(GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.)

The Postmaster-General of the Irish Free State invites

DESIGNS FOR STAMPS

to supersede those now issued. All designs submitted should be of symbolical character, and may not embrace any representation of a personal nature. Inscriptions must be shown in Gaelic characters. A payment of £25 will be made for each successful design. Any design so accepted will be the property of the Government, which will be free to make use of it with any firm of Contractors who may be selected to produce the stamps.

Specimens of the stamps now issued can be inspected and full information obtained from the Secretary, General Post Office, 16 Upper O'Connell, Dublin.

BY ORDER.

1st February, 1922.

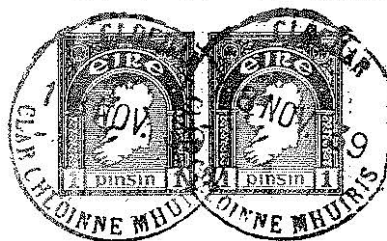
K.A.A.

"The British postage stamps supplied to the Post Office in Southern Ireland have been overprinted pending the issue of stamps of an Irish design when that Administration takes over the control of its own Post Office under the terms of the Treaty. It is the usual practice in a period of transition to overprint postage stamps, and the present arrangement has been agreed to by His Majesty's Government. The revenue resulting from the sale of overprinted stamps is being brought to credit in the accounts of the Post Office in the normal way."

The Postmaster-General was determined to promote the use of the Gaelic language and among his first instructions were the following:

- (1) All officials in post offices throughout the Free State are invited to acquire a working knowledge of Irish. Facilities for the study of the language is to be given in post offices wherever possible.
- (2) The prohibition on the use of Irish in signing attendance books etc. was removed.
- (3) Date stamps were to be altered to show the names of towns in Irish where possible.
- (4) Each head post office to be supplied with a copy of "post Sheanchas" to obviate delay in the circulation of correspondence addressed in Irish.
- (5) Name of office to be shown in Irish outside each post office in so far as this was possible.
- (6) Letter-boxes to be repainted in green and lettered "an Post".
- (7) Mail cars to be repainted and lettered "Post Saorstat Eireann".
- (8) British postage stamps in temporary use to be overprinted in Irish. New Saorstat stamps to be inscribed altogether in Irish.
- (9) Machine date stamp to bear an advertisement "Learn Irish".
- (10) Post Office notices, forms, weekly publications, to be at least headed in Irish - all stationery issued from Postmaster-General's office to have Irish heading.
- (11) Irish is used in over 75 per cent of the communications from the Postmaster-General's office.
- (12) Telegraph forms to include instructions in Irish only.

As a result of these orders, Gaelic names began to appear in postmarks and post office forms contained instructions in Gaelic:



Do Dúitlín na Clárachóirí
an spás seo.

(This space is reserved for
Official Registration Label)



M.P. 486 (Official Seal)



COVER FOUND
OPEN
(OR TORN)



OFFIS An Aire Poist 7 Telegrafa,
(OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS)
Baile Átha Cliath
(DUBLIN).

On January 28, 1922, the Irish Postmaster General requested Messrs Dollard Printing House, Dublin to submit bids for overprinting the name of the Provisional Government upon the values $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10d and the higher values 2/6, 5/- and 10/- of British stamps.

On February 2nd, 1922, this firm submitted their bid with proofs. The proofs were said to have had a hyphen between the "h" and the "E" of "hEireann". This was eventually removed from the overprint. On the same day, the overprinting of these values was awarded to Messrs. Dollard.

Very little is known about the awarding of the contract for the overprinting of the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 6d and the 1/- values to Messrs Alex Thom & Co. of Dublin. Perhaps the fact that these values being more commonly used and therefore had to be overprinted in greater quantities might be the reason for the division of the contract between the two firms.

The Postmaster-General went to London and made arrangements for the furnishing by the British Government of sufficient quantities of the stamps for overprinting. A six weeks' supply of all values to a total of L 215,000 was consigned to Dublin and these stamps were received at Aldborough House on the morning of February 10th, 1922. These stamps were checked and placed in the vault. First supplies were then transported to both Messrs Dollard and Alex Thom, and on Saturday, February 11th, the work of actually overprinting the stamps began. The first printings were delivered as soon as ready—the Post Office Department actually began to receive the overprinted stamps the same day that the printing began. It is remarkable and a tribute to the printers that there weren't more errors or varieties than the few that actually resulted.

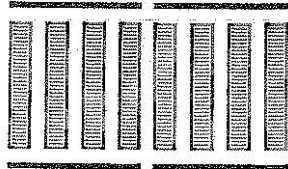
On Tuesday, February 14th, the Post Office Department began distribution of a two weeks' supply to all the Head Post Offices and in turn, these began to supply their Sub-Offices. On Friday, February 17th, 1922, the first overprinted stamps went on sale at all offices.

Prof. Louis Renouf has reported that the Post Office supplied him with the following information relative to the issuance of the first overprinted stamps:

Value of Stamps received from London (estimated at six-weeks' supply)	L 215,000
Value issued to printers for Overprinting.....	L 196,250
Postmasters' two week' supply as issued.....	L 92,582
Value of stock in hand.....	L 122,418
Number of separate Stamps Overprinted.....	21,972,000

Your editor has studied the contemporary evidence contained in the Freeman & Stubbs Handbook and has constructed the following chart which compares favorably with the official information given above:

Value	Printer	Overprint Color	# Sheets	# Stamps	Face Per Sheet	Total
$\frac{1}{2}$ d	Dollard	Black	10,000	2,400,000	10/-	L 5,000
1d	Dollard	Black	30,000	7,200,000	L 1	L 30,000
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Thom	Black	4,000	960,000	L 1/10/-	L 6,000
2d	Thom	Black	40,000	9,600,000	L 2	L 80,000
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Dollard	Black	1,000	240,000	L 2/10/-	L 2,500
3d	Dollard	Black	2,000	480,000	L 3	L 6,000
4d	Dollard	Black	1,000	240,000	L 4	L 4,000
5d	Dollard	Black	1,000	240,000	L 5	L 5,000
6d	Thom	Black	2,000	480,000	L 6	L 12,000
9d	Dollard	Black	2,000	480,000	L 9	L 18,000
10d	Dollard	Black	500	120,000	L 10	L 5,000
1/-	Thom	Black	2,000	480,000	L 12	L 24,000
2/6	Dollard	Black	500	20,000	L 5	L 2,500
5/-	Dollard	Black	500	20,000	L 10	L 5,000
10/-	Dollard	Black	500	20,000	L 20	L 10,000
			97,000	23,040,000		L 215,000



British Varieties and Irish Overprints.



Supplement No. 5

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

March-April, 1962

The British stamps, supplied for overprinting by the Provisional Government of Ireland up to and including the 1 shilling value, were those of the contemporary Issue of 1912-1913. They were, with the exception of a single value, all typographed by Harrison & Sons, London. The 6d value was that printed by the Government Printing House (Somerset House) and was the only value produced on chalky paper.

The original sheets of the typographed stamps consisted of 240 stamps arranged in two vertical panes of 120 stamps each (ten horizontal rows of 12 stamps each). The two panes were surrounded by an interrupted Jubilee line, and were separated by a gutter, the same size as the stamps, and containing four vertical bars horizontally ruled. The term "Jubilee" line denotes the continuous line used to frame each pane of stamps on British stamps. Its purpose was to reduce the wear on the plates at the edges. It first was employed in 1887 which was the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria. Each sheet had a Control and the stamps were perforated 15 x 14. (see illustration above).

There were some engraving errors on the basic British stamps which while of particular interest to British collectors, nevertheless constitute an important segment of a specialized collection of Irish stamps.

There are about 4 items of sufficient significance to warrant attention. These will be considered in the order of ascending face value:

REVERSED "Q" IN THE "ONE" PENNY VALUE STAMP



REVERSED "Q" IN ONE

It is claimed that the so-called "Q" for "O" in "ONE" (Gibbons GB 357a) exists in the overprinted Irish stamps but Mr. J.S. Preston in an article prepared for the Irish Study Group and reprinted by permission of the author in The Revealer, May-June, 1959, pp. 409-411 points out that he has been unable to find any evidence to substantiate this claim. Since the "Q" flaw is known on Control E-14 which was discovered about 1914 and not known to have been supplied by Great Britain unless it was in the reserves of the stamps remaining in the Irish Post Office stores when overprinting began, we will leave this matter for future research and discovery.

The somewhat similar flaw which we might well call the reversed "Q" does exist. It occurs on the ninth stamp of the fifteenth row of Control T-22. Since the flaw occurs on the printing plate, it is relatively immaterial whether the sheet is perforated or imperforated since the determination of the manner of perforation is made subsequent to the printing.

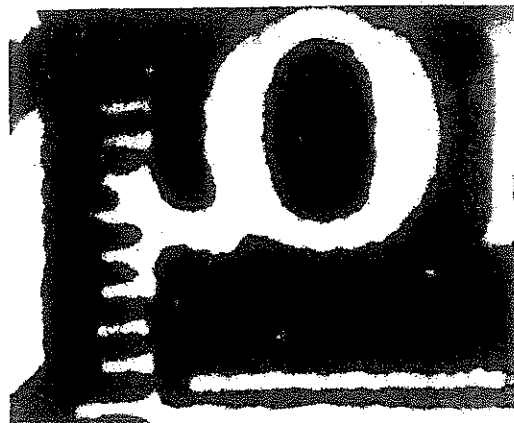
We reprint the illustration of this flaw, together with the enlargement thereof

from the excellent article by Mr. M.G. O'Reilly in The Revealer, January-March, 1957, page 302:

"This variety has been found on some of the printings of the plate with Control T 22. It is found on the 9th stamp in row 15 of the sheet, or position 177.

"This is, of course, in the lower pane, It is found with the five-line RIALTAS overprint as illustrated, and with the three-line SAORSTAT overprint.

"The variety is shown in two enlargements the second purely for emphasis."



"PENC" and "PENC" CORRECTED ON THE 1½d VALUE

Our good friend, the late Perry Adams described the basic error on the 1½d value overprinted by the Provisional Government in an article in The Revealer, Nov-Dec. 1952, page 94:



Original Error.

"In the Irish section, Scott notes the original error as # 15a, but does not mention that the overprint appeared on two distinct shades, chestnut and pale red brown (S.G. # 10 and 11). 'PENC' appears but once in each overprinted sheet of 240 subjects -- the 12th stamp of the 15th row. Engraver's Control is confined to Q-21 Perf., the Thom cliché in black only. It does not appear in



The Error Corrected.

the Harrison Rialtas coils. The life of the overprint error was quite short, and, as the catalogs indicate, it has high premium value, even as a single; it is at its philatelic best in blocks of four and up.

"With the rest of the Thom black overprints, the error appeared at the same time as the Dollards --- February 17th 1922. By June, when Harrison overprinted the four lowest values for coil use (Scott 19-22a, S.G. 26-29a). the 'PENC' error had been re-cut on the basic plate, and is easily distinguished from the normal without a glass, as the added lower bar of the final 'E' is longer than the top one. Scott and Gibbons fail to note the re-cut variety in their Irish listings.

"In addition to its appearance with the Harrisons just noted, it persists always with Control T 22, through all the subsequent Thom overprints -- the blue-blacks, that with wider setting and the Saorstat. As with the original 'PENC' error, the re-cuts have marked extra value and are best acquired in blocks, the Harrisons in strips.

"POSTAGE" on the 9d VALUE

In a few sheets of the 9d (olive green) used for the Thom Saorstat overprint (Gibbons No. 61 - Scott No. 53) a marginal stamp in the left side panel shows an "O" which appears more like a "Q" making the word "POSTAGE" appear as "PQSTAGE".

"ONF" SHILLING

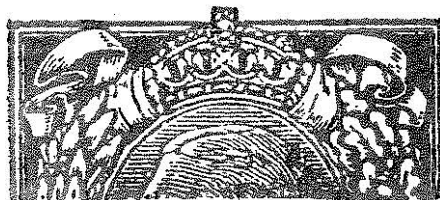
The shilling value, with Thom's wide-spaced "Rialtas" overprint (Gibbons No. 51 - Scott No. 43) and the Thom Saorstat overprint (Gibbons No. 63 - Scott No. 55), Control T 22 Imperf for both printings reveals a variety "ONF" for "ONE" with the lower bar mutilated in the value tablet at the bottom of the stamp. This appears once in each overprinted sheet of 240 stamps -- the 9th stamp of the 8th row. The illustration on the next page is from the O'Reilly article in The Revealer, January-March, 1957, page 302.

2d GREAT BRITAIN (Die I) AND (Die II)

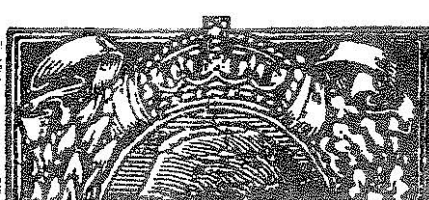
There are two dies of the 2d value in orange. These have been designated as Die I and Die II. Both Die I and Die II plates were used in the Thom "Rialtas" overprints both in black and later in blue-black and in the Harrison "Rialtas" overprints. Die II only was used for the "Saorstat" overprints by Messrs. Thom and also by Harrison.

In Die I, there are four lines of colour between the top of the head of George V and the surrounding oval. There is a space between the lines of the background and the inner frame line and the uncoloured line around the value tablet is thinner than it is in Die II.

In Die II, there are three lines only at the top of the head of George V. The lines of the background touch the inner frame line. The line around the value is thicker than in Die I.



Die I



Die II



ONE FOR ONE

High Value Stamps

For the three high values, 2/6, 5/- and 10/-, the British stamps used were until 1934 printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. of London.

The original sheets contained 40 stamps, arranged in ten horizontal rows of four stamps each. There was no gutter and the sheets were without Controls. Perf. 11 x 12. Issue of 1919.

2/6 Value

There are slight traces of re-entries on some of this value overprinted by Dollard. When Thom overprinted this value for the Saorstat issue, subject No.2 of the sheet shows a double entry. Not only are the horizontal and diagonal lines of the shield of Britannia doubled, but many of the lines of Britannia and Trident are doubled.

There are two markedly different shades of the 2/6 value stamp supplied for the Dublin Castle printing (Scott No.77-Gibbons No.83). The first shade, was a chocolate brown or russet brown, commonly described as a warm shade. This appeared in 1925 thru 1926. In some sheets of the warm shade only, stamp 3 of row 2 (in the sheet of 40 -- 4 across by 10 down) reveals a re-entry, comprising the partial doubling of the outside bottom frame line somewhat left of center; while there is a further slight doubling at the top left corner.

The other shade is a sepia brown, or dark brown or even black brown. This is commonly characterized as the cold shade and appeared in January or February of 1927. The engraving on this cold shade appears to have been normal up to the spring of 1927, when the right slanting stroke of the R in CROWN began to show signs of wear on all forty stamps of the sheet and this continued. The "Perfect R" is at a premium since there were more "Broken" and "Perfect" R's in circulation.

5/- Value

"Inverted T"

An interesting and quite rare engraving error occurs in the 5/- plate of the Composite printing (Scott 78a). On stamp #1, row 2 (overprinted with the

narrow "1922"), under the hoof of the dark sea horse, inside the outer frame line appears a very clear object which looks like and is referred to as an "Inverted T".

"Inner Frame Notch"

On the same plate in the same value, same Composite printing (Scott 78a) appears another engraving error. On stamp # 3, row 3 (overprinted with the wide "1922"), a clear short slanting notch appears which resembles a new 'shading' stroke. It is beneath the hoof of the dark sea horse and lies between the double lines of the inner-frame. Once thought to be found only in the Composite printing, Mr. M.G. O'Reilly has reported finding this variety in a pair of the Dublin Castle 1927 re-issue of the wide date in black (The Revealer, Sept-Oct 1956, page 284).

10/- Value

"Runnals Re-entry"

Mr. H.C. Runnals of Catford, England discovered a major re-entry on the 10/- overprinted "Saorstát Eireann" (Castle 1925 printing).

The re-entry is clearly visible on Britannia's robe in the slanting shading lines both to the right of the shield and down the right hand side of the skirt. The variety is visible also in the shield, and in this respect somewhat resembles the well-known entry of the 2/6 stamp. (See, The Revealer, March-April, 1952, page 4).

Broken "S" in "Postage"

On the 10/- stamp overprinted by Dollard (Scott # 14, Gibbons #21 and also later by Thom (Scott # 38, Gibbons # 46) the lower loop of the "S" in "Postage" shows a clean break, easily seen without a glass. The Dollards seem to be consistently of the broken "S" plate although there was a report in the January-March 1957 Revealer (page 298) that our member, Mr. R.J. Swords has a "Perfect S" Dollard overprint. As to the Thom Rialtas overprint, although it is usually found with broken "S", Mr. Thomas E. Field has a copy of the Thom Rialtas on the perfect "S" plate.

Mr. Perry Adams wrote in the Revealer (July-August 1952, page 7): "As the Thom Saorstát overprintings of the 10/- (Scott #58) came into circulation, someone suddenly noticed that certain copies no longer showed the broken "S". Closer study revealed whole sheets of forty subjects in which the original engraving error had disappeared. Thus for the first time came the realization of a second Bradbury Wilkinson 10/- plate. When the Government took over the printing at Dublin Castle, both Perfect and Broken S plates continued in use for the 10/- value, and later, the 'Composite' overprintings also were made on both. However, from sometime in the summer of 1926, again Broken S plate seems to have been used exclusively.

Dublin Castle Overprints of 1935

Before the definitive St. Patrick high values appeared, it was necessary in 1935 to re-issue the three high values. This overprinting was done by Dublin Castle on the new British issues, recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons in 1934 from new plates, easily distinguishable by the fact that the background of the King's head has crossed lines rather than horizontal in the shading. Issued in sheets of 40 - 4 x 10. Perf. 11 x 12.



THE PERFECT 'S' PLATE.



THE BROKEN 'S' PLATE.



PERFECT

BROKEN

The "Rialtas" and "Saorstat" overprints on the 1922-1923 Issues of Eire are usually difficult to distinguish since the catalog is not as informative as it might be in describing and illustrating the distinctive characteristics of these issues. Therefore this article has been prepared with the hope that the additional information presented herein, will furnish the necessary data so that these overprints can be correctly distinguished without too much difficulty.

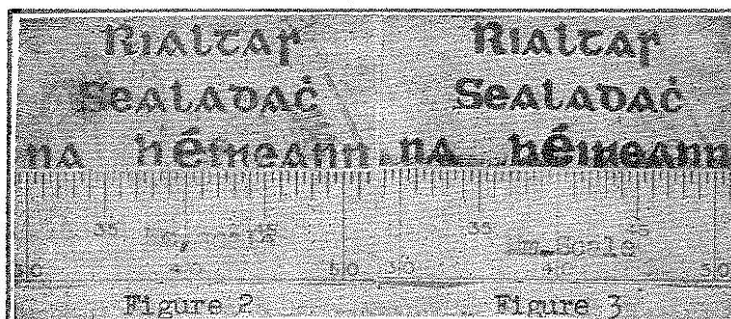
Since one of the very important differences in the overprints is in the color and shade of the ink, it is suggested when checking the color of an overprint that it be examined thru a magnifying glass, holding the glass close to the eye, as the writer has always found that colors are always more easily distinguished when viewed thru a magnifying lens.

THE DOLLARD "RIALTAS" OVERPRINTS ON THE ½p TO 10p VALUES (Scott's Nos. 1 to 11)



In the Dollard "Rialtas" overprint, the outstanding difference is in the year date "1922", which is in antique type, the "I" of "1922" being a Roman numeral (that is, a capital letter "I"), and the "9" extends below the other numerals. None of the other "Rialtas" overprints have the same type of year date. (See Figure 1).

THE DOLLARD AND THOM "RIALTAS" OVERPRINT ON THE 2sh6p, 5sh and 10sh VALUES



Details of the
Overprints

1st line measures

2nd line measures

3rd line measures

Height of overprint

Other differences

Dollard Overprints (Fig. 2)
(Scott's Nos. 12, 13, 14)

12½ mm.

15 mm.

21½ mm. (on

one variety, this is only 21 mm.)

14 mm.

The "h" of "hEireann" is raised slightly and is farther from the "E", being about 1 mm apart) (See illustration, Figure 2).

The color of the ink is a dull or non-glossy black.

Thom Overprints (Fig 3)
(Scott's Nos. 36, 37, 38)

12 mm.

14½ mm.

21 mm.

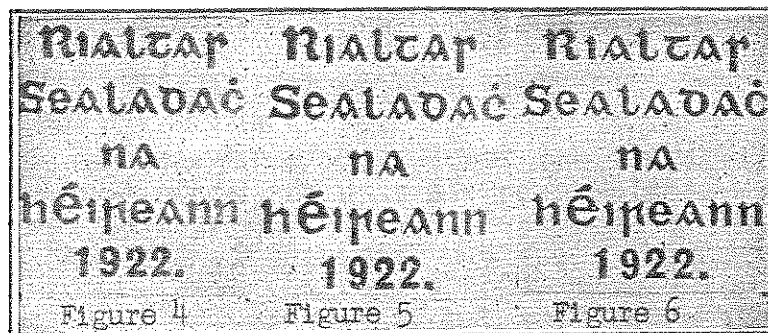
13½ mm.

The "h" of "hEireann" is level with the other letters and the "h" is closer to the "E", being only about ½ mm. apart (see illustration, Figure 3).

The color of the ink is a glossy blue-black, and the impression of the overprint is much clearer, the letters being more sharply defined.

Remarks: These two overprints are most easily distinguished by the length of the lines of the overprints, and by the position of the "h" in "hEireann" as explained above.

THE THOM AND HARRISON "Rialtas" OVERPRINTS
ON THE ½ Pence to the 10 Pence VALUES



(Scott's Nos. 15-18)
and
Thom 2nd Overprints
(Scott's Nos. 23-35)
(See Figure 4)

Harrison Overprints
(Scott's Nos. 19-22)
(See Figure 5)

Thom Third Overprints
(Scott's Nos. 39-43)
(See Figure 6)

1st line is 12 mm. long
2nd line is 14½ mm. long
Surcharge is 16 mm. high
Color of ink:
On 1st overprints,
ink is dull black
On 2nd overprints,
ink is either shiny blue-
black, dull black or
carmine.

Other Characteristics:
"R" of "Rialtas" is not
usually over the "Se"
of "Sealadac"

"i" of "Rialtas" is on
a line with the other
letters of the word.

1st line is 12½ mm. long
2nd line is 15 mm. long
Surcharge is 16 ¾ mm. high
Color of ink:
Ink is a glossy
bright-black.

Other Characteristics:
"R" of "Rialtas" is al-
ways over the "Se" of
"Sealadac"

"i" of "Rialtas" is
lower than other letters
of the word.
The entire overprint is
taller.

1st line is 12½ mm. long
2nd line is 15½ mm. long
Surcharge is 16 mm. high
Color of ink:
Ink is blue-black.

Other Characteristics:
The entire overprint
is wider.
The letters are fur-
ther apart, and appear
thinner than in the
other overprints.
"i" of "Rialtas" is
on a line with other
letter of the word.

Remarks: Separating the Harrison and Thom 3rd Printings from the 1st and 2nd Thom Printings is not difficult, since the Harrison overprint has the characteristic and easily noted low "i" of "Rialtas", while the Thom 3rd Printing is distinguishable by the extra width of the overprint, which is especially noticeable in the space between "R" and "i" of "Rialtas".

Therefore the problem is to distinguish the 1st and 2nd Thom Printings, in which the only difference is in the color and intensity of the ink used. For the purpose of assisting in differentiating these two printings, reference is made to the Chart (Fig. 7); and attention is directed to the columns (in the Chart) under "Thom 1st Printing" and "Thom 2nd Printing," from which it will be noted that the Thom 1st Printing was made on only four values (1½p, 2p, 6p and 1 sh.), whereas the Thom 2nd Printing was made on 12 values, which include two values, the 5p and 1sh, overprinted in black, which were not overprinted in the Thom 1st Printing. Thus since these two values (the 5p and 1sh) are definitely the Thom 2nd Printing, then by using the color of the overprint on these two values as a guide for comparison, all other black printings, which have been determined to be either the 1st or 2nd Thom Printings, can be distinguished. Other aides:- the color and intensity of the bluish tone of the Second Thom Overprint is best seen by holding the stamp closely before a strong light and looking through the overprint; or by allowing sunlight to be reflected by the overprint, which is done by holding the stamp at eye level and looking across it while moving the stamp slightly so as to catch the reflections of the light on the overprint.

It will be also noted from the Chart that the values with the dull black 2nd Thom Overprint (the ½p, 1p, 3p and 10p) are not found with the black

1st Thom Overprint, and thus they can be distinguished from the blue-black 2nd Thom Overprints by the same manner of comparison as that set forth in the preceding paragraphs, that is by using either the 5p or 1sh stamps (Scott's Nos. 30 or 32) for a guide.

Similar tests can be applied in distinguishing Scott's #39 (the 1p blue-black Thom 3rd Printing) from Scott's #39a (the dull black overprint) by comparing this stamp with Scott's Nos. 40, 41 or 42 which only come with the blue-black overprint.

Figure 7

CHART SHOWING ON WHICH 1/2 PENCE TO 1 SHILLING VALUES THE VARIOUS THOM AND HARRISON OVERPRINTS WERE MADE AND THEIR CORRESPONDING SCOTT'S CATALOG NUMBERS.

Denom- ination	Thom 1st Printing	Harrison Printing	Thom 2nd Printing			Thom 3rd Printing	
	Black	Glossy Black	Blue- Black	Dull Black	Red	Blue- Black	Dull Black
1/2p	-	# 19	# 23	# 23a	-	# 39	# 39a
1p	-	# 20	# 24	# 24a	-	# 40	-
1 1/2p	# 15	# 21	# 25	-	-	# 41	-
2p	# 16	# 22	# 26	-	-	# 42	-
2 1/2p	-	-	-	-	# 27	-	-
3p	-	-	# 28	# 28a	-	-	-
4p	-	-	-	-	# 29	-	-
5p	-	-	# 30	-	-	-	-
6p	# 17	-	# 31	-	-	-	-
9p blk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
brown	-	-	-	-	# 32	-	-
9p olive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
green	-	-	-	-	# 33	-	-
10p	-	-	# 34	# 34a	-	-	-
1 sh.	# 18	-	# 35	-	-	# 43	-

(NOTE: The numbers are Scott's Catalog Numbers)

THE THOM AND HARRISON "Saorstát" OVERPRINTS



Thom Printing (Fig. 8)
(Scott's Nos. 44 to 58)

Harrison Printing (Figs. 9 & 10)
(Scott's Nos. 59 to 62)

The upper part of the "9" of "1922" has an upright oval shape.

The middle "e" of "eireann" is on a level with the other letters of the word.

The "1" of "1922" is flat at its base.

The upper part of the "9" of "1922" is round.

The middle "e" of "eireann" is always raised above the other letters of that word.

The "1" of "1922" is rounded at its base so that it is not a true square (see Fig. 9) - Except:- in one variety of this printing, the base of the numeral "1" extends below the other numerals and ends in a serif (See Fig. 10). This is the variety that Scott's Catalog lists as "Tall 1" (Scott's Nos. 59a, 61a & 62a).

REMARKS: Distinguishing these two printings should not be difficult since the differences as given above are quite marked and easily noted.

The above article is one of the finest expositions of the distinguishing features of the Irish overprints and is of great value to all collectors of the Stamps of Ireland. It is re-printed with the kind permission of Mr. J. Elmer Zinsmeister, Editor of the SPA Journal, the official journal of the Society of Philatelic Americans to whom we are deeply indebted. Mr. Diamond's article appeared in the SPA Journal for July and August of 1947. All the photographs are by the author

ADAMS CHART OF THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF IRISH OVERPRINTS

The following chart was prepared by the late Perry Adams, E.P.A. #84 and appeared in the Sept-October 1953 Revealer, pages 137-8 and is reprinted for the benefit of our members:

"Our table does not attempt to list all the distinguishing clues. Instead we try to provide one easy means of telling the various issues apart.

The Irish Overprint Issues

(a) Rialtas

Scott Numbers	<u>Printer</u>	<u>Overprint Color</u>	<u>Overprint mm Size</u>	<u>Distinguishing Features</u>
1-8	Dollard	Black, Gray Black	15 x 17½	Antique <u>1922</u>
9-11	Dollard	Red or Carmine	15 x 17½	" "
12-14	Dollard	Black, Gray Black	21½ x 14 or 21 x 14	" " hEireann alone, always 14½ mm. (This is very important)
15-18	Thom	Black, Gray Black	14½ x 16	Only color of ovpt. ink marks these from Nos. 25, 26, 26b, 31 and 35.
19-22a	Harrison	Black, Glossy Black	15½ x 17	Long "i" in Rialtas <u>Always R over Se</u>
23-35	Thom	Blue-Black or Red	14½ x 16	Size of ovpt. & color of ink (See remarks above, 15-18)
36-38	Thom	Blue-Black	21 x 13½	hEireann alone always 14mm. (See remark above, 12-14)
39-43	Thom	Blue-Black	15 3/4 x 16	The "wide" printing. Open look. Size and color of overprint.

(b) Saorstat

44-55	Thom	Blue-Black, Black or Red	15 x 8½	"9" of 1922 has <u>oval</u> top (See remark on 59-62, below)
56-58	Thom	Blue-Black	15 x 8½	<u>1922</u> is 6¼ mm.
59-62	Harrison	Black or Blue-Black	15 x 8½	"9" of 1922 has <u>round</u> top (See remark on 44-55, above)
59a-62a	Harrison	Black or Blue-Black	15 x 8½	Long "l" in 1922, with serif at foot.
77-79	Dublin Castle	Black or Gray Black	15 x 8½	<u>1922</u> 5½mm
77b-79b	Dublin Castle	Black or Gray Black	15 x 8½	<u>1922</u> 6¼mm. But ovpt. <u>black</u> while 56-58 are blue-black
93-95	Waterlow	Black	15 x 8½	<u>1922</u> 6¼mm. Portrait has background of crossed lines



IRISH FREE STATE



SUPPLEMENT No. 7

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

July-August, 1962



Mr. J. J. O'REILLY

Designer of the "Sword of Light" stamp

THE EDITOR

Professor Atkinson of Dublin submitted pictorial designs for the 2/6, 5/- and 10/- values. It was not until 1937 that the Saint Patrick design was used for the definitive high values.

It had been originally planned to have the new definitive postage stamps available on 6 December 1922 but a number of difficulties combined to make this unlikely. The printing plates were to be made at the Royal Mint in London. A special paper bearing the SE (Saorstát Éireann) watermark had to be manufactured and since the Government proposed to do the printing of its postage stamps and revenue paper at a Government Printing Works at Dublin Castle, new printing presses had to be purchased and installed. In addition, it will be recalled that the spring and summer of 1922 was a time of great trial particularly to the Post Office Department. Dublin was practically in a state of civil strife and the I.R.A. controlled most of the south of Ireland and was interfering with the delivery of the mails by conducting raids on post offices and even attempting to set up its own postal service in Cork. These events culminated in the Battle of the Four Courts in Dublin in July of 1922 and the recapture by the Irish Free State troops of Cork and the south of Ireland in August, 1922.

For the past forty years, the four designs approved for the definitive issues of Ireland have been in constant use and despite some criticism of their design, they have served Ireland well. The symbolical nature of the designs have promoted the study and collection of Irish postage stamps and the scarcity of errors and varieties is a tribute to Irish workmanship and care.

One of the accepted designs and the first in use was the so-called "Map of Ireland" designed by Mr. James Ingram of Glasnevin, Dublin. Page 25 (L-1)

Almost as soon as the Provisional Government of Ireland was formed in December of 1921, preparations were made for a series of postage stamps for the forthcoming Irish Free State to be established on 6 December 1922.

The Postmaster General, Mr. J. J. Walsh on 1 February 1922 publicly invited designs for the new stamps. He proposed the payment of £25 for each successful design and stipulated that "all designs submitted should be of symbolical nature, and may not embrace any representation of a personal nature. Inscriptions must be shown in Gaelic characters."

Over 800 sketches were submitted of which 130 received careful study by an adjudicating committee presided over by Mr. Arthur Griffith. This was reduced eventually to eight, of which four designs were finally approved for the low values, 1/2d. through the 1 sh. For some unexplained reason, designs for the high values were not chosen at the time, although it is said that

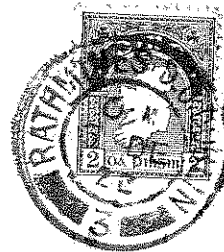
IRISH FREE STATE 2d 1922



"The first Map stamp was not printed in Ireland but in London -- at Somerset House -- and is in reality Ireland's first commemorative issue. It was issued to commemorate the establishment of the Irish Free State and the first step in securing political independence from British rule. Irish leaders desired to see this adhesive printed in Ireland and available for distribution on the day that the nation took over its own government.

"The Dec. 6th printing was made on paper made in Ireland, watermarked "SE" in monogram, and perforated to the British gauge of 15 x 14. The color is a beautiful deep sea green and gives the appearance of being on chalky or coated paper. A considerable amount was sold on the first day of issue. Many of the stamps sold were used on First Day of Issue covers. All copies on Dec. 6th and immediately thereafter, have the same color and appearance.

"The reissue copies, printed in Ireland, [The reissue, or Dublin Castle printing, took place in late December of 1922] are a deep blue-green and have strong bluish tint when held to the sunlight. Used stamps, if soaked, lose the green appearance and tend toward a blue!" [Malcolm O'Reilly in The Revealer].



The Accepted Design for the Low Values.

After the initial issue of the 2d value in December of 1922, there was a lag in the issuance of the remaining values and designs and to meet the needs of the Post Office Department, the "Saorstát Eireann" overprints by Thom were in use from December 1922 through 1923 and were gradually displaced by the definitive issues.

ARRANGEMENT AND PRINTING OF THE DEFINITIVE ISSUES

The printing plates were made in London, whereas the printing was done after the initial December issue of the 2d in the newly equipped government printing plant, Dublin Castle on presses furnished by Grover & Co. Ltd. of London. The paper was exclusively a domestic product containing somewhat longer fibres for sufficient strength. Experiments and improvements in the paper continued after the issuing of the 2d value, which explains certain variations in the thickness of the paper. Perforation was 15 x 14 also done in Dublin

The counter sheets contained 240 stamps in two vertical panes of 120 stamps (12 rows of ten stamps each), separated, as in the British stamps by a gutter of stamp height. The outer sheet margins had no imprint of any sort, and there were no Controls. The gutter was of the same design as the British stamps and both panes were surrounded by an interrupted Jubilee line.

The Map of Ireland design was used for the following values:

1d. Carmine Rose	First Day of Issue - February 23, 1923
1 1/2d. Claret	First Day of Issue - February 2, 1923
2d. Deep Green	First Day of Issue - December 6, 1922

CELTIC CROSS DESIGN



The Celtic Cross design was the next to appear. President Arthur Griffith suggested to the Postmaster General that among the selected designs might well be the Sinn Fein propaganda label which since 1908 had been associated with the aims and objects of the new government. The original designer, Miss Lily Williams was asked to prepare a design from the old one suitable for single color printing. Miss Williams, a painter who was born in Dublin and studied at the Royal Hibernian Academy had painted the portraits of many of the famous Irish patriots of 1916

The Celtic Cross design was intended to appear on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1923 but since this was a public holiday, the 3d stamp was issued on day previous, March 16th and first day of issue covers are so postmarked. The entire issue was sold out by the afternoon of that day and further supplies had to be printed. The Celtic Cross design was used for the following values:

3d. Ultramarine	First Day of Issue	March 17, 1923
10d. Brown	First Day of Issue	May 11, 1923

SWORD OF LIGHT DESIGN

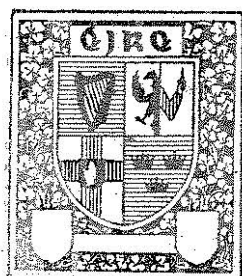
The next design to appear was the Sword of Light, designed by Mr. J. J. O'Reilly, a lithographic artist and designer of Westmoreland Street, Dublin who was born in Dublin in 1879. Famous for his illuminations, Mr. O'Reilly also designed many of the Irish bill dies. The design shows the Sword of Light with its name in Gaelic [An Claideam Soluis] and is taken from the ancient Book of Kells. Around the elliptical shield showing the Sword is the design in Celtic ornamentation of the Dragon, representing evil. Rather than a weapon of warfare, it is the Irish Emblem of Progress and Learning.



The Sword of Light design was used for the following values:

1/2d.	First Day of Issue	April 20, 1923
5d.	First Day of Issue	May 11, 1923
6d.	First Day of Issue	December 21, 1923
1 sh.	First Day of Issue	June 16, 1923

ARMS OF THE PROVINCES DESIGN



Finally, in the fall of 1923, appeared the last of the designs, that of the Arms of the four post-Tudor Provinces - Leinster (Harp), Connaught (divided Eagle and hand grasping dagger), Ulster (Bloody Hand surmounted on a Cross with a dotted background signifying Gold), and Munster (the three Crowns representative of the kingdoms of Munster, South Munster and Connaught). This was designed by Miss Millicent Grace Girling, a designer in crafts and metal who was born June 23, 1901 and was less than 21 years of age when her design was accepted. She was a teacher of design at the Metropolitan School of Art.

The Arms of the Provinces design was used for the following values:		
2 1/2d.	First Day of Issue	September 7, 1923
4d	First Day of Issue	September 28, 1923
9d	First Day of Issue	October 26, 1923

CHECK LIST OF THE DEFINITIVE ISSUE OF IRELAND (1922-1940) WATERMARK SE
Scott S.G.

No.	No.	Value	Design	Color	Paper Used	Watermark	Color Variations
65	71	1/2d.	Sword	Emerald	Thin & ordinary. Thick paper. Toned paper	Inverted	Pale yellow green Pale dull green Green; Deep green, Emerald. Aniline deep green.
66	72	1d.	Map	Carmine	Thin & ordinary. Toned paper.	Inverted	Pale rose, rose, rose-red, light and deep carmine
67	73	1 1/2d.	Map	Claret	Thin & ordinary.		Pale claret; full claret
68	74	2d.	Map	Deep Green	Thin & ordinary. Thick paper Coarse paper	Inverted; Inverted & Reversed	Rich sea green (Dec 6, 1922). Full sea green (Dec. 1922 reissue). Deep green, dull green, gray-green.
69	75	2 1/2d	Arms	Chocolate	Thin & ordinary.	Inverted	Reddish brown, Dull brown, yellow brown.
70	76	3d.	Cross	Ultra- marine	Thin & ordinary	Inverted	Pale ultramarine, ultramarine, full blue.
71	77	4d.	Arms	Slate	Thin & ordinary		Slate blue, gray- blue.
72	78	5d.	Sword	Deep Violet	Thin & ordinary		Bright purple, deep reddish purple.
73	79	6d.	Sword	Red Violet	Thin & ordinary	No Wmk	Pale purple to deep and dull purple.
74	80	9d.	Arms	Violet	Thin & ordinary		Deep violet, dull violet.
75	81	10d.	Cross	Brown	Thin & ordinary		Rich brown
76	82	1/-	Sword	Light Blue	Thin & ordinary		Light blue, blue, bright blue

MAJOR VARIETIES IN STAMP DESIGN

- A. Open and closed "p" in "Pigin" - 1d., 1 1/2d., 2d.
- B. Storm Off Lough Swilly - 2d. A spot of color at the approximate spot on Map design where Lough Swilly is located in County Donegal. Found on the lower pane of the sheet, the 12th stamp in the 17th row.
- C. Malformed "2" in Value Tablet - 2d. Found in position #72 in the sheet, the 2nd stamp of the 7th row.
- D. Missing Accent on "EIRE" - 3d. Position not given. 10d. (12th stamp in the 17th row of the sheet).
- E. Cross between the "i" and "r" of "EIRE" - 10d. Position not given.
- F. Booklet panes of six stamps: Scott No. 65a 1/2d. Scott No. 66a 1d. booklet pane of three stamps plus three labels. Scott No. 66b 1d. Booklet pane of six stamps. Scott No. 68a 2d. The foregoing booklet panes appear in Booklets No. 31-1 thru 21-40 for the years 1922 thru 1940. Thereafter the booklet panes are watermarked "E".
- G. There are of course numerous examples of faulty inking or wear of plates and are of interest to the specialist but difficult of cataloguing because of not being constant.

Commemoratives of Eire

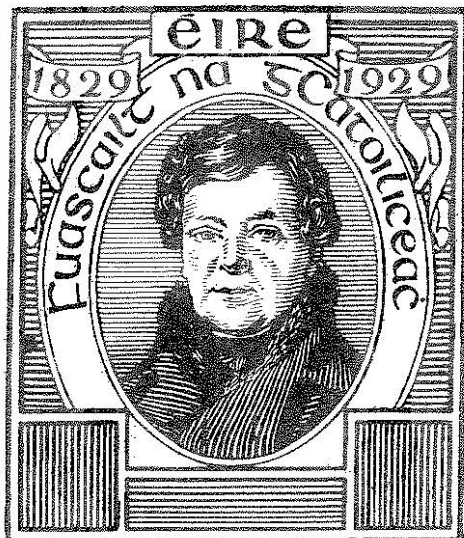
SUPPLEMENT No. 8

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

September-October, 1962

1929 (June 22) CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION CENTENARY. Watermark SE. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by Leo Whelan. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120 - 12 x 10.

Scott No.	Gibbons No.	Value	Color
80	89	2d	Green (shades)
81	90	3d	Blue
82	91	9d	Violet (shades)



Proof Without Value

In the oval frame around the portrait of Daniel O'Connell are the words, "Fuascailt na gCatoiliceac" (Catholic Emancipation). The 2d value has been reported in at least 3 shades of color and the 9d is claimed to appear in two shades - a so-called "warm" shade and a "cold" shade.

Daniel O'Connell was born in County Kerry in 1775 and was elected a member of the British Parliament in July 1828 and it was largely thru his efforts that the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed in 1829. He became the leader of the Irish Party in Parliament in 1837 and died ten years later on May 15, 1847.

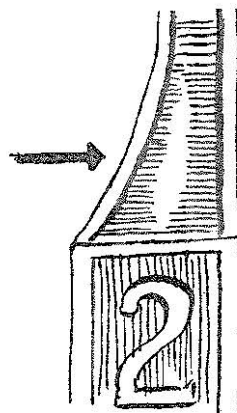
Varieties

(a) RETOUCH 2d. Fifteenth row, 12th stamp (Stamp No. 180). This famous variety of the 2d value was caused a day or two before the first printing by a workman dropping a tool on it breaking the frame and the "Jubilee" lines. These "Jubilee" lines are short lines in the sheet margin. It is claimed that these lines take the weight of the inking roller when lifting it to the level of the plate.

Since it would require about two weeks for a fresh plate to be made in London, hasty repairs were made by retouching the plate. This is said to have been done by a jeweller in Dublin. This "retouched" plate was used for the first printing and was shortly thereafter replaced. This variety was not discovered for some time and accordingly is a scarce item in either mint or used condition. It is also known on first day of issue covers.

The "retouch" is visible to the eye in a thickening of the right hand inner vertical frame line and the two oval outer lines which enclose the central portrait from above the value "2" tablet on the right hand side to about the level of the last "c" in the word, "gCatoiliceac".

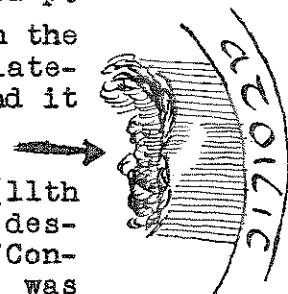
The short horizontal lines of shading between the curved and the straight frame also have a broken and irregular appearance.



"Re-touch"

(b) PEN BEHIND THE EAR. 2d. Fourth row, 12th stamp.

This variety consists of a small flaw, scratch or break in the horizontal lines of shading in the background above and immediate-back of O'Connell's ear on the right hand side of the stamp and it makes it appear that he has a pen behind his ear.



(c) BULLET HOLE. 2d. Twelfth row, 11th stamp. (11th stamp on the second row of the lower pane). This variety is described as a small colourless circle above the left eye of O'Connell.

There is no doubt that this variety was caused by a foreign object on the plate during the printing which picked up ink, causing the center dot and was sufficiently thick or raised to push away the paper, causing no contact in a circular ring around it. It is reported that its position varies slightly indicating a gradual displacement of the foreign object by each printing contact. Dr. M.M. Conran of Waterford, Ireland was able to fix the location in the lower pane from four blocks of four - all purchased in Cork in 1929 and showing the gutter margin perforated at the



"Bullet Hole" top.

(d) Other Varieties. Mr. James Couch in the "American Philatelist" for July, 1948 reported two other "constant varieties" which he found: (1) a broken tail on the figure "2" of the 1829 date tablet at the left top of the stamp; (2) a break in the left vertical wall of the left value tablet of the stamp. He also reported two varieties believed to have been caused by plate wear - a break in the inner left frame line just above the value tablet; and the disappearance of the frame line which normally terminates the tail of the 1829 scroll in the upper left of the stamp.

Mr. William Ward, the philatelic writer reported some years ago that he found on all values a "white halo" around the head of O'Connell. It is possible that this effect might have been caused by the location of the watermark in the paper.

1930 (October 15th) COMPLETION OF THE SHANNON HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME. Watermark SE. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by E.L. Lawrenson. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 120 stamps - two panes of 60 - 6 x 10.

Scott No. 83 Gibbons No. 92 2d Black brown or agate



This design was taken from a photograph of the Ardmacrusha Power House and Barrage, near O'Brien's Bridge on the River Shannon.

The stamp bears in Gaelic the words - "Forbairt comact na Sionainne" (Shannon River Development). This engineering scheme was one of the most significant developments of the new Irish government.

The Shannon River is the principal river of Ireland and from its source in County Cavan it flows to meet the sea at Limerick, 240 miles away. The provision of cheap electric power, by means of the immense resources of this river engaged the attention of the Irish Free State government and work began in 1925. The first part of the work was completed in 1929 and three gigantic turbines of 40,000 horsepower each were put into operation. The designer of the new stamp had previously designed the Irish bank notes.

Although most "First Day of Issue" covers of the Shannon Commemorative bear cancellation date, October 16th, 1930, the Philatelic Section of the Dublin Post Office insists that it was officially issued October 15, 1930 and there is overwhelming evidence in the form of covers and postmarks in existence bearing this date, although they appear to be scarce.

Varieties

Colors: William Ward claims two color variations which he denominates pale dull brown and darker dull brown. (Mekeel's January 4th, 1937).

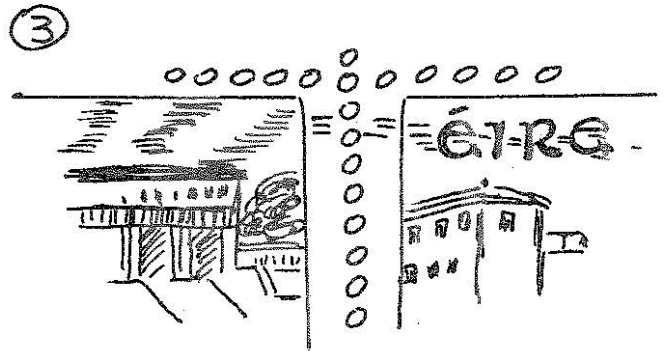
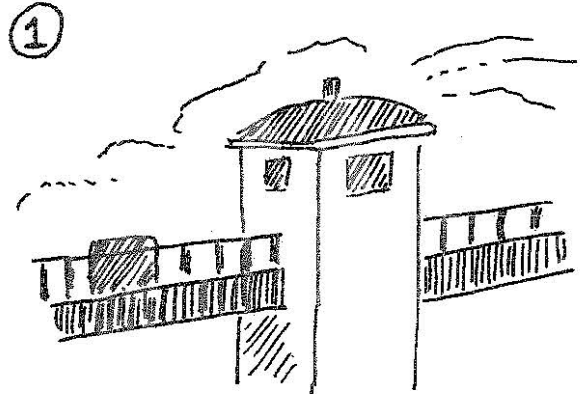
Papers: James S. Couch reports that two varieties of paper were used for this issue: the original white and an off-color, yellowish white (American Philatelist, July 1948).

Inking Varieties: Although there are no major errors or varieties, our own member, William Kane reports several interesting inking varieties:

(1) The appearance of trees behind the Bridge found on the first printing of the stamps, due to bad inking perhaps and found by Mr. Kane on the first stamp, Row 15 (in the lower pane).

(2) The inking flaw mentioned in (1) above is carried into stamp 2, Row 15, but here it takes on a different appearance - like that of a flock of birds flying through the letters of "Éire".

(3) The inking flaw mentioned in (2) above really starts in the margin of the perforation and is carried into Stamp 2. But strange to say while varieties (2) and (3) are common to both a full pane and a block of six possessed by Mr. Kane, variety (1) does not appear at all on the pane of stamps.



1931 (June 12) BI-CENTENARY OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. Watermark SE. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by G. Atkinson. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120 - 12 x 10.

Scott No. 84 Gibbons No. 93 2d. Pale blue (shades)



On June 25th, 1731, four years after the accession of George II to the throne, the Royal Dublin Society was founded by the Irish Parliament, for the purpose of "improving Husbandry, Manufactures, and other useful Arts and Sciences."

The inscription reads "1731-1931 Cumann Ríogha Baile Atha Cliath" which interpreted means "Royal Dublin Society"

Varieties

There are very few varieties of this issue. The only one to appear occurred in the last printings of the issue and as a result of plate wear, there is fading of the horizontal lines behind the legend at the bottom of the stamp. Shades: There appear to be two distinct shades of the stamp. Capt. Tomkins calls them light ultramarine and very dark blue (Philatelic Magazine, September 20, 1946) and William Ward calls them blue and bright ultramarine (Mekeel's Magazine, January 4, 1937).

1932 (May 12) INTERNATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS. Watermark SE. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by G. Atkinson. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120 - 12 x 10. Issued to commemorate the International Eucharistic Congress in Dublin in 1932. The design features a Chalice and the Cross of Cong.



Scott No. 85 Gibbons No. 94 2d. dark green (shades)
86 95 3d. bright blue

Varieties

While there are no major varieties or errors, there are minor ones:
Shades - Capt. Tomkins reports three different shades of the 2d. - light and dark green and a distinct emerald which is somewhat rare.

Plate Wear - As a result of plate wear in later printings, the solid color horizontal bars at the top and bottom show white spots and scratches.

1933 (September 18) HOLY YEAR COMMEMORATIVE. Watermark SE. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by R.J. King. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120 - 12 x 10. Issued to commemorate the Catholic Holy Year of 1933-1934



Scott No. 88 Gibbons No. 96 2d. slate green
89 97 3d. deep blue

As the plates wore, plate wear furnishes the only variation in this issue. several of the very distinct horizontal white lines disappeared entirely or in part.

1934 (July 27th) GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION JUBILEE. Watermark SE. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by R.J. King. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120 - 12 x 10. Issued to commemorate the 50th Jubilee of the Gaelic Athletic Association. The design features a Hurley player in action.



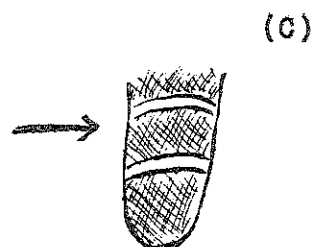
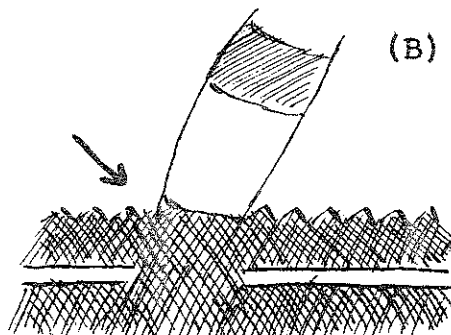
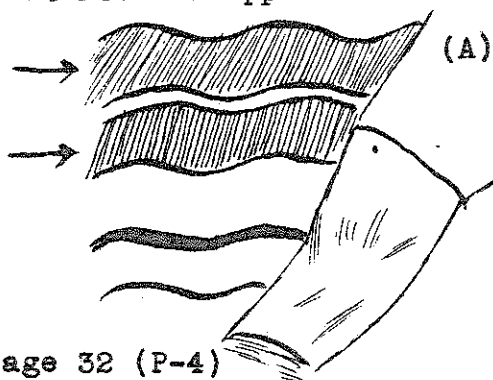
Scott No. 90 Gibbons No. 98 2d. green (shades)

Plate wear furnishes some interesting variations:

(A) "Two Solid Lines of Colour". The normal design has five wavy lines in the background, a white space, a thick wavy line, a wider white space, and another thin line at the bottom. As the printing proceeded, there is a partial thickening of these lines and two or more appear to be joined intermittently. The final stage consists of two thick lines of colour instead of five lines as in the normal printings. It also in some instances becomes a single thick wavy line. It is noticeable that in the final stages the colour of the stamp is a dark green shade.

(B) "Clubfoot". At the stage where the two solid lines of colour exist, the Hurler's right foot becomes part of the ground, due to the white parts of the design disappearing.

(C) "No Bootlaces". Here again, the white bootlaces in the boot on the left foot disappear as in the case of the variety (B) above.



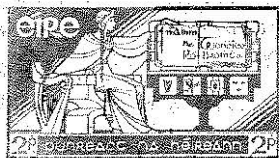
Commemoratives

Supplement No. 9

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

January-February, 1963

1937 (Dec. 29th) NEW CONSTITUTION COMMEMORATIVE. Watermark SE. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by R. J. King. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 120 stamps - two panes of 60 - 6 x 10.



Scott No. 99 Gibbons No. 105 2d plum or ruby
100 106 3d deep blue

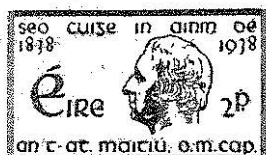
Issued to commemorate the inauguration of the new Irish Constitution on December 29th, 1937. The design represents Eire as a young woman seated and holding a quill pen in her right hand, resting on a harp, having just written the first words of the new Constitution of Ireland, "In Airm na Tríonoide Ro-Naomta" (In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity). A feature of the lectern is the incorporation of the Coats of Arms of the Four Provinces.

This issue differs from the same design issued in 1958 in that in this issue, the frame-line dimensions are 37 mm horizontally by 20½ vertically whereas the 1958 issue measures 39 x 22½ mm, and is thus two mm wider and two mm taller than this issue. In addition, the watermark on the later issue is E rather than SE and the values and colors differ.

Varieties

There is little in this issue in the way of variety that is not traceable to worn plates. The background of solid color behind the word "Eire" in the top left corner of the stamp and in the legend panel at the base lend themselves to inking varieties which are not constant. There is some off-color paper. The issue was withdrawn from general sale on May 31, 1938

1938 (July 1st) CENTENARY OF THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE. Watermark SE. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by S. Keating. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 120 stamps - two panes of 60, 6 x 10.

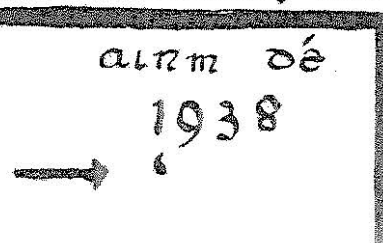


Scott No. 101 Gibbons No. 107 2d. black brown (shades)
102 108 3d. ultramarine

Issue to commemorate the centenary of the Temperance Crusade begun by Father Theobald Mathew, called the "Apostle of Temperance". He was born on October 19th, 1790 at Thomastown, near Waterford, Ireland and died on December 8th, 1856. The design by Sean Keating, R.H.A. is a portrait of Father Mathew after a bust by Hogan, the Irish sculptor. At the top of the stamp appear the words uttered by Father Mathew when he signed the first pledge of total abstinence: "Seo Cuise in Ainm De" (Here goes in the name of God). At the bottom is the Gaelic inscription "An T-Ath. Mathiu O.M. Cap." (Father Mathew O.M.Cap.)

Varieties

There are two or three shades of the 2d. The chief variety and not commonly found is a flaw consisting of an inverted comma found directly under the figure "1" of the date "1938". The variety was constant during the time it was on sale when the stamp was first issued, but when the Post Offices received fresh supplies, the variety had been corrected and no longer existed. It occurs only on the 2d value and on the second stamp of the second row from the top left corner (Stamp #8 in the sheet). The issue was withdrawn from general sale on December 31st, 1938.



1939 (March 1st) 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. Watermark SE. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by G. Atkinson. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 120 stamps - two panes of 60 - 6 x 10.



Scott No. 103 Gibbons No. 109 2d. bright carmine
104 110 3d. deep blue

The design by Atkinson, depicts the American Eagle bearing the shield of the original thirteen states with a profile portrait of George Washington and the Irish harp on either side. It was issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution. The Gaelic inscription reads, "Ceileabhrann Muinntear na hEireann Guimniu igead bliana bunreacht Aimeirice" (The people of Ireland celebrate the 150th anniversary of the American Constitution). The issue was withdrawn from general sale on May 31, 1939.

1941 (April 12th) COMMEMORATION OF THE 1916 EASTER RISING. Watermark E. Two values of the regular definitive issue overprinted "In memory of the Rising of 1916". Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120, 12 x 10. (Provisional Issue). Gaelic overprint: "1941 gGuimne Aiseirge 1916".

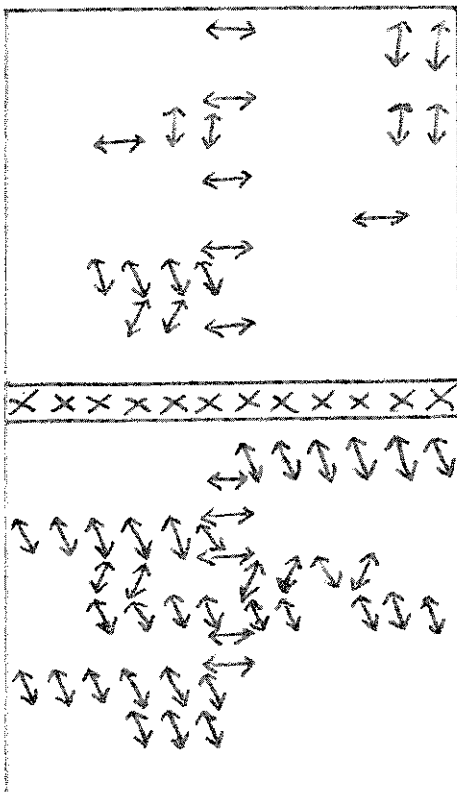


Scott No. 118 Gibbons No. 126 2d yellow orange (green ovpt)
119 127 3d blue (violet overprint)

Since the planned commemorative could not be issued in time, two of the stamps of the definitive issue were overprinted on paper watermarked E. Since it was desired to overprint the lower value in green, it was necessary to reprint sufficient numbers of the 2d value in a contrasting color (orange). This issue was withdrawn from general sale a few days before October 27th, 1941. The 3d value is in short supply and is becoming scarce.

Varieties

(a) Out of Alignment Pairs. Mr. Malcolm O'Reilly wrote a very interesting article on the out-of-alignment pairs of this issue in the March-April, 1956 issue of The Revealer, pages 259-261 together with a chart illustrating one sheet of two panes of 120 stamps. Where a horizontal or vertical arrow appears the subjects involved are out-of-alignment only in measurement. Where a diagonal arrow appears the subjects involved are misaligned in the direction of the arrow.

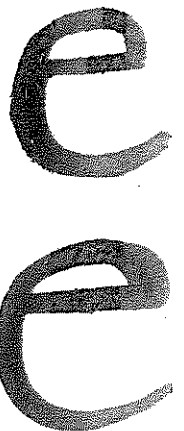


(b) Open and closed "p" in "pingin" - 2d

(c) 2d - A variety where the cross bar of the final "e" of "gGuimne" is missing. The position on the sheet is not reported.

(d) 2d - "Snub-nose E". William Kane reports a variety of the final "e" of "gGuimne" which he calls a snub-nose. It is the 3rd stamp from the left hand margin but the row is uncertain (reported variously as the 6th and 15th row).

(e) 2d- Corrected "e". Mr. Kane also has found what appears to be a corrected "e". Here, the eye of the "e" is very small and the nose larger than the normal stamp.



(f) Joined Letters. 2d. The letter "l" is joined to the letter "S" in the word, "AISEIRGE". This variety is placed on Row 6, Stamp No. 5.

(g) There are also minor type irregularities and it is also reported that there is a constant blob of ink in the letter "A" of "AISEIRGE" on Stamp 12, Row No. 19.

JS

1941 (October 27th). "25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1916 EASTER RISING. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by Victor Brown. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 120 stamps - two panes of 60, 6 x 10.

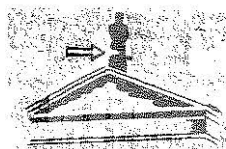


Scott No. 120 Gibbons No. 128 2½d blue-black

The design by Victor Brown, depicts a young volunteer of the period, in the foreground of the G.P.O. in Dublin, carrying a rifle and bayonet. It bears the Gaelic words, from the opening lines of the 1916 Proclamation of the Republic: "In Ainn De agus in ainn na nglun d'imigh romhainn... Forogra, 1916." (In the name of God and of the dead generations...Proclamation, 1916).

Varieties

This issue produced two very interesting and constant varieties, first discovered by Mr.A.H.K.Roberts. Examination of full sheets of the stamps disclosed:



(A) Broken Statue. This variety consists of a chip or notch in the waist of the left hand side of the statue, just above its base.



This variety appeared in the following locations on the sheet:

Row 2	Stamps 2, 4 and 6	Row 12	Stamps 2, 4 and 6
Row 3	Stamps 1, 3 and 5	Row 13	Stamps 1, 3 and 5
Row 4	Stamps 1, 3 and 5	Row 14	Stamps 1, 3 and 5
Row 7	Stamps 2, 4 and 6	Row 17	Stamps 2, 4 and 6
Row 8	Stamps 1, 3 and 5	Row 18	Stamps 1, 3 and 5
Row 9	Stamps 1, 3 and 5	Row 19	Stamps 1, 3 and 5

(B) Broken Pillar. This variety consists of a small break in the lower right hand side of the extreme right hand pillar which supports the portico.

This variety appeared in the following locations of the sheet:

Row 5	Stamps 1, 3 and 5	Row 15	Stamps 1, 3 and 5
Row 10	Stamps 1, 3 and 5	Row 20	Stamps 1, 3 and 5

Mr. Albert H. Harris made further studies of this stamp which he reported in "The GUNMAN Stamp of Eire" which appeared in the Philatelic Magazine for April 20, 1945. By plotting the locations of the 36 broken statues and the 12 broken pillars, he deduced that a zinc line block was made either from a photo of or the original design and from this, ten electros were made. Apparently several of these electros developed the minor flaws shown. The ten electros including the imperfect ones were clamped together in a block of ten (two across by five down). From this plating, twelve or more stereotypes were made and arranged to form a printing plate of 120 stamps (3 stereotypes across by 4 down). Thus the flaws were carried over into the printing plate and this logically accounts for the locations of the varieties on the complete sheet.

	b
b	
b	
a	

Group of 10 stereotypes showing position of varieties.

1943 (July 31st) 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE GAELIC LEAGUE. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by S. O'Sullivan. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120, 12 x 10.



Scott No. 124	Gibbons No. 129	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green
125	130	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. red lilac

Issued to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Gaelic League. The design, created by Sean O'Sullivan was taken from a photograph of Dr. Douglas Hyde taken about 1893. The stamp bears the three-line inscription "Connradh na Gaedhilge-1893, Dubhglas De h'Idé, an Chead Uachtarán." No significant varieties are noted. Withdrawn from sale March 5th, 1944.

1943 (November 13th) CENTENARY OF ANNOUNCEMENT OF DISCOVERY OF QUATERNIONS. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by S. O'Sullivan. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120, 12 x 10.



Scott No. 126	Gibbons No. 131	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. deep green
127	132	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. dark red brown

In 1843, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, famed Irish mathematician and physicist announced the discovery of the theory of Quaternions. To commemorate the centenary of Hamilton's discovery, Eire issued a two-value set of stamps. Mr. O'Sullivan designed the stamp, featuring a drawing of Hamilton's head from a bust by Hogan. This bust is in Trinity College Library.

Two distinct printings appear, both on very thin war-time papers. One printing is on white and the other is on a distinctly cream coloured paper.

On the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d value, some printings show the shading to the left of the head almost completely solid, this being caused no doubt by a worn plate or improper inking.

When the multiple E of the watermark coincides with the head which shows clearly in reverse on the back of the stamp, it encircles it, thus causing a sort of "Death mask".

1944 (June 30th) TRICENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF MICHAEL O'CLEARY. Designed by R. J. King. Watermark E, sideways. Perf. 14 x 15. Issued in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120, 10 x 12.



Scott No. 128	Gibbons No. 133	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. emerald green
129	134	1/- red brown

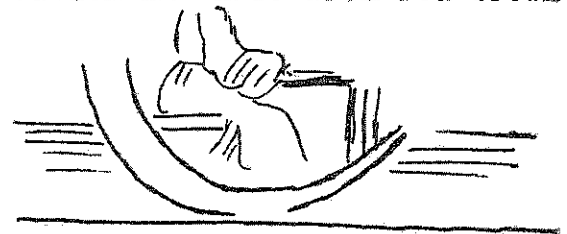
Issued to commemorate the Annals of the Four Masters. While this issue is included with the commemorative stamps, it was in reality a definite issue, since it temporarily replaced the same values of the definite series. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value was issued not only in sheets but also in coils and in booklet panes.

Varieties

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d value shows much variation in shade from light to deep green, whether in sheets, coils or booklets. This no doubt resulted from successive printings over the years. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ d also shows variation in shade from red brown to deep dark brown.

(1) On the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the lower line of the letter "E" is completely broken in some cases at its base. This flaw is found on the 2nd and 3rd stamps of the last row of the bottom pane of stamps. It is also found corrected. In this instance, the white line is much thicker than the normal line.

(2) On the 1/-, "No cheekbone" is probably due to wear of the plate as it is found in varying degrees from full cheekbone to no cheekbone. Strange to say, this variety has only been found in the 1/- value and on the red brown shade of the stamp.



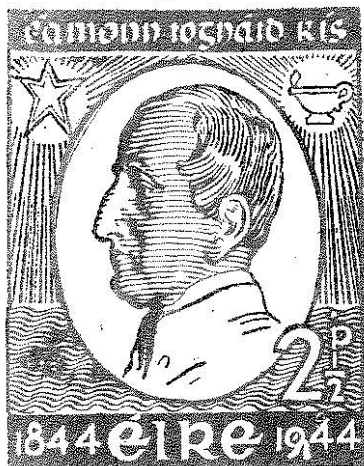
Commemoratives

Supplement No. 10

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

March-April, 1963

1944 (August 29th) CENTENARY OF THE IRISH CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by Sean O'Sullivan. Printed at Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120 12 x 10.



Scott No. 130 Gibbons No. 135 2½d slate

Issued to commemorate the death of Brother Edmund Ignatius Rice in 1844. Brother Rice was the founder and first Superior General of the Irish Christian Brothers. In the year 1802 he opened his first school in Waterford City. In 1820, the Order having been organized into a religious congregation, the Pope chartered it as the Brothers of the Christian Schools of Ireland. This issue was withdrawn from general sale in February, 1945. There is a minor variety known with the line of heavy shading

at the corner of the mouth broken in several places by continuations of the white lines across the cheek.

1945 (September 15th) CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF THOMAS DAVIS. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by Richard J. King. Typographed by Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120, 12 x 10.



Scott No. 131 Gibbons No. 136 2½d blue
132 137 6d claret

Issued to commemorate the centenary of the death of Thomas Davis, poet and politician who was a founder of the Young Ireland Movement until his premature death in 1845 at the age of 31. The shields in the four corners of the adhesive show the Arms of the Four Provinces of Ireland. The symbolic figure of youth is shown in the center of the design, sowing the seeds of freedom (Saoirse). This was the aim of the Young Irishmen -- the freedom of a United Ireland. The inscription in Irish on the left and right vertical panels is GLUAISEACT NA hÉIREANNAC OG - "The Centenary of the Young Irishmen". This issue was withdrawn from sale in November, 1946.

Variety

There is a variety known on the 6d value, wherein the second S on the seed bag shows a very clear break.

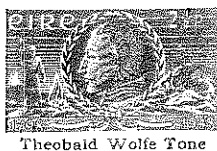
1946 (September 16th) CENTENARY OF THE BIRTHS OF MICHAEL DAVITT AND CHARLES STEWART PARNELL. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by R.J. King. Typographed by Dublin Castle in sheets of 120 stamps - two panes of 60, 6 x 10.



Scott No. 133 Gibbons No. 138 2½d red orange
134 139 3d dark blue

This design shows a cottage with a ploughman in the foreground. The Irish inscription TIR AGUS TEAGHLACH (Country and Homestead) appears in an oblong panel above the cottage and the mountain Croagh Patrick. Parnell (1846-1891) was the leader of the Home Rule Party in 1880 in Parliament. Davitt (1846-1906) was a leader of the United Irish League.

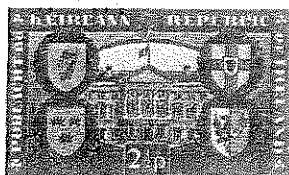
1948 (November 19th) 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSURRECTION OF 1798. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by Karl Uhlemann. Typographed by Dublin Castle in sheets of 120 stamps - two panes of 60, 6 x 10.



Scott No. 135	Gibbons No. 144	2½d	deep plum
136	145	3d	deep violet

This design has a central portrait of Wolfe Tone, the patriot of 1798. On the left of the stamp can be seen a pike-man with his pike held upright in his right hand standing by a signal fire being answered by another signal on a distant hill - symbolizing the nation-wide call to resurgence. The right side of the commemorative shows storm-tossed ships, representing the ill-fated French expedition which came to the help of the Irish in the insurrection.

1949 (November 21st) COMMEMORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND on Easter Monday, 1949. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 14. Issued by Dublin Castle in sheets of 120 stamps - two panes of 60, 6 x 10.



Scott No. 139	2½d	red brown
140	3d	violet blue

Leinster House was erected in 1745 for the first Duke of Leinster. It was designed by a German architect named Cassels, and was purchased by the Royal Dublin Society in 1815 and passed to the Irish Government in 1922 for government offices.

1949 (December 5th) CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 14. Issued by Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120, 12 x 10.



Scott No. 141 1d dark green

was one of the greatest poets of Irish birth. He was born in 1803 and died 20 June 1849. His command of the language was notable and he had a facility in rhyming and an ear for melody. There is a very minor variety which seems to be a mutilation of the shading lines on the face and is known as the "dirty-face" variety. This may be due to plate wear or a foreign object on the plate during printing.

1950 (September 11th) COMMEMORATION OF THE HOLY YEAR OF 1950. Watermark E. Perf. 12½ x 12½. Engraved. Printed by recess printing method on coated paper. Designed by Richard J. King.



Scott No. 142	2½d	violet
143	3d	blue
144	9d	brown

This stamp pictures the bronze statue of Saint Peter, in Saint Peter's Basilica in Rome, Italy. The statue was placed there by St. Leo in 445 A.D. The left hand corner of the stamp shows the Papal Arms. The inscription is in Gaelic "POBLACHT na h-EIREANN" - Republic of Ireland.

Varieties

The 2½d value appears in three distinct shades. There is also a variety of the 2½d which shows a thickening of the frame lines near the upper right hand corner and doubling of much of the lower ornamentation between the left hand frame lines. These are presumably retouches.

The 3d value also shows a frame line which is complete instead of showing a wide gap over the E.

1952 (November 10th) CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF THOMAS MOORE. Watermark E. Perf. 13 x 13. Engraved. Printed by the recess process by Browne & Nolan, Ltd., the Irish subsidiary of Messrs DeLaRue and Co., Clonskeagh, Dublin.



Scott No. 145 2½d deep plum
146 3½d dark olive green

Thomas Moore, Ireland's national poet is shown in the excellent portrait by the Irish artist, Sir M. Archer Shee, which hangs in the National Library of Ireland. Moore was born in Dublin in 1799 and is best known for his "Irish Melodies". A close friend of Robert Emmet, one of his songs laments Emmet's tragic death. Moore died in 1852.

Varieties

Mr. J.F. O'Mahoney writing on the "Varieties on the 2½d. Thomas Moore" in the Stamp Collecting Magazine for March 13, 1953 said: "The stamps were issued in sheets of 120 subjects, made up of a right-hand pane of 60 subjects (6 rows of 10 stamps each) and a left-hand pane of the same format. The left-hand pane bore the number 1A and the right-hand pane 1B. The varieties described are all taken from the right-hand pane. There appear to be four constant varieties (re-entries?).

STAMP No. 12. (1) Outer frame line of left-hand tablet doubled at left-hand top corner immediately under four lined main frame of stamp.

(2) Inner top frame line of left-hand value tablet doubled.

(3) Fraction bar of halfpenny doubled.

(4) Bottom of inner frame line of left-hand value tablet doubled and inclined downwards to the left-hand between large figure 2 and small figure 2 of fraction, this doubling is continued to the right bottom corner of inner frame line.

(5) Traces of doubling of the short stroke of figure 1 and traces of doubling of the letter P and aspirate ("Dot")

STAMP No. 13 has a doubling as at (1) on Stamp No. 12.

STAMP No. 22 incorporates the doubling on both stamps Nos. 12 and 26.

STAMP No. 26. All the letters of the name "Thomas Moore" doubled having the appearance of shadow blocking.

I have examined sheets numbered 2A and 2B but these varieties do not appear in those sheets.

1953 (February 9th) COMMEMORATION OF "AN TOSTAL" - IRELAND'S NATIONAL FESTIVAL. Designed by Fergus O'Ryan. Watermark E. Perf. 14 x 15. Typographed by Stamping Department, Dublin Castle.



Scott No. 147 2½d bright green
148 1sh 4d bright blue

The design is a reproduction of the official emblem of An Tostal. The emblem is based on the traditional Irish Harp symbolizing ancient Irish Festivals and Gatherings.

Varieties

Malcolm O'Reilly reports a variety on the 2½d value. At the bottom of the stamp the dates of the festival are given "April 5-26, 1953." The variety is a malformed "3" in 1953, making it appear like a 5, or 1955. It occurs in the second stamp from the left in the bottom row of the right hand pane.

There is also a reported variety of the 2½d which lacks the aspirate (dot) over the "p".

1953 (September 21st) 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE EXECUTION OF ROBERT EMMET. Watermark E. Perf. 13 x 13. Engraved. Recess printing by Browne & Nolan, Ltd., Clonskeagh, Dublin in sheets of 120 stamps, two panes of 60, 10 x 6. The two panes, side by side were separated by a coloured gutter, and with a plate number at the bottom left hand corner of each pane, that on the left preceded by A, its companion on the right by B. Single plate for the higher value.



Scott No. 149 3d deep green
150 1sh 3d carmine rose

Varieties

3d value. There are two minor varieties reported. On one stamp, there is a blurred dot in the shading lines below the date "1803". On another, there is a spot just below the chin and in the value and in the dates.

1/3 value. On one stamp of the left-hand pane, the engraver apparently started the down stroke of the first T a little too far to the left and slightly too high up, the result being that there is a fine, short but clearly cut line passing through the cross-bar parallel to the downstroke of the T.

1954 (May 24th) COMMEMORATION OF THE MARIAN YEAR 1953-1954. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 15. Engraved. Printed by Messrs DeLaRue & Co., Clonskeagh, Dublin in sheets of 240 stamps, divided into 4 panes of 60 stamps each, 10 x 6.



Scott No. 151 3d blue
152 5d deep green

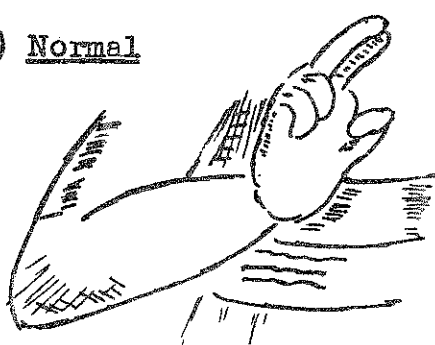
The design consists of a pictorial reproduction of the Della Robbia Madonna and Child in the crypt of San Gaetano, Florence, Italy.

Varieties

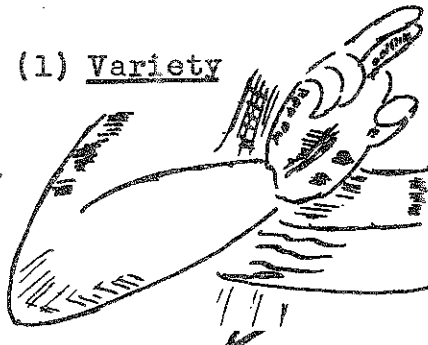
- (1) Re-entry on hand of the Infant (5th stamp of the first row, Pane IB) has the appearance of being lined-in. This is a constant but not plentiful one
- (2) Inking flaw where the letter R of EIRE is joined to the frame line.
- (3) Thick frame lines at the bottom of the stamps appear to be retouches.
- (4) Many places on right and left where outer frame lines are broken.
- (5) Spot of colour below the Infant's foot and just above the last "E".

Three distinct shades are found. 1A-1B cold grey blue; 2A-2B warm blue; 3A-3B ultramarine.

(1) Normal



(1) Variety



Marian Year



(2)

eire

(3)

THICK LINES



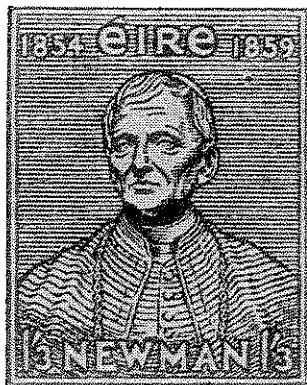
Commemoratives

Supplement No. 11

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

May- June, 1963

1954 (July 19th) CENTENARY OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by Leo Whelan. Lithographed by Dublin Castle in sheets of 240 stamps, 2 panes of 120.



2d Roman purple
1/3 Deep blue

Issued in commemoration of the centenary of the opening of the Catholic University of Ireland under the rectorship of Dr. John Henry Newman - later Cardinal Newman. The design features a pictorial representation of a bust of Cardinal Newman by Sir. Thomas Farrell which stands in the University Chapel at St. Stephen's Green, in Dublin. The dates 1854 and 1859 which appear at the top of the stamp denote the period of Newman's rectorship of the University. There are no notable varieties.

1956 (September 16th) COMMODORE JOHN BARRY ISSUE. Watermark E. Perforations 15 x 15. Engraved. Recess-printed by Messrs De La Rue in sheets of 120 stamps, two panes (A-B) of 60 stamps each, 10 x 6.



3d mauve
1/3 blue

The design shows the Barry statue, the work of Wheeler Williams, the American sculptor which shows the Commodore with a sword in his right hand while his head is thrown back in a gallant gesture with cape flying. The statue, a gift of the United States Government was erected and dedicated in Wexford Harbour, Ireland

on September 16th. 1956.

Barry was born in Ireland in 1745 and emigrated to America in his youth. Joining the American colonists in their fight for freedom, he was the "Father of the American Navy" in 1775. He died in 1803.

Plates Known: 3d. 1A-1B ; 2A-2B ; 3A-3B
1/3 1A-1B ;

Varieties of 3d

Pane 2B; (A) Stamp No. 16 (6th stamp on row 2). There is a slight doubling of the top horizontal lines in the extreme right hand corner of the stamp.

(B) Stamp No. 17 (7th stamp on row 2). There is a partial doubling of the letters "OHN" in the word, "JOHN".

(C) Stamp No. 26 (6th stamp on row 3). There is a re-entry at top right, involving doubling of all four side frame lines. There is also a thickening of the words, "JOHN BARRY".

(D) On the same stamp (No.26) there is also a slight re-entry at the top right hand corner of the hat.

(E) Stamp No. 37 (7th stamp on row 4). There is considerable broadening of several frame lines, especially at top left and around the right "3p".

(F) Stamp No. 51 (1st. stamp on row 6). Horizontal guide line just inside top frame.

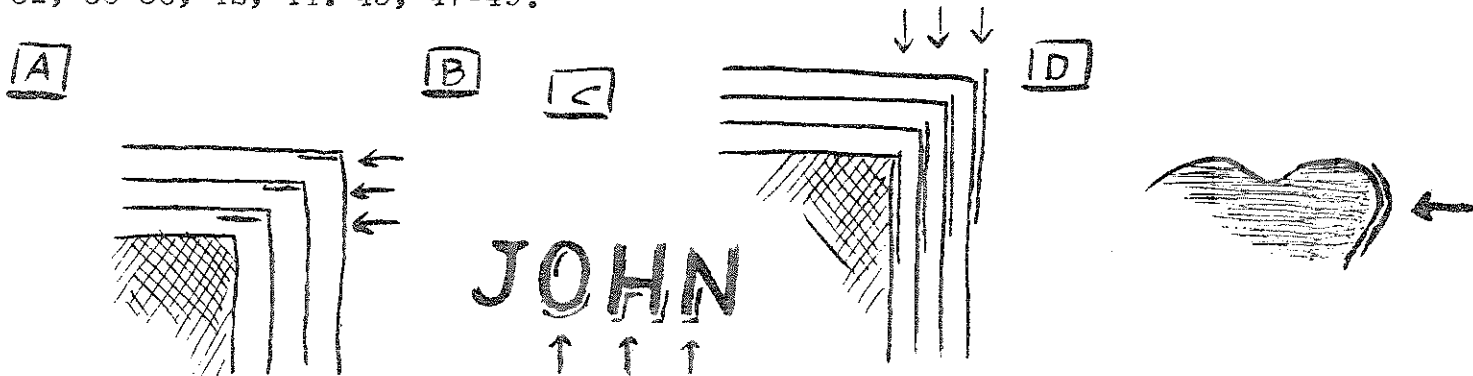
(G) Stamp Nos. 52, 53, 55, 56 (2nd,3rd,5th and 6th stamps in row 3). Horizontal guide lines in left margin near the top.

(H) Stamp No. 57 (7th stamp on 6th row). Two short lines about 5 mm from perforations in sheet margin below the stamp.

PANE 3A (I) Stamps Nos. 35 and 45 (5th stamp in Rows 4 and 5). Very prominent horizontal guide lines below and often merging into the top frame line. Fainter ones detectable on Nos. 7, 32-34, 36-39, 47, 50, 59, 60.

(J) Stamp No. 51 (1st stamp in 6th row). Marked thickening of all the horizontal lines near the top probably a slight re-entry

PANE 3B: (K) Stamps Nos. 32 and 43 (2nd stamp in row 4 and 3rd stamp in row 5). Very prominent guide lines similar to (I) above. Fainter ones on Nos. 31, 33-36, 42, 44. 45, 47-49.



1957 (June 11th). CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF JOHN REDMOND. Watermark E. Perf.14 x 15. Engraved. Recess printed by Messrs De La Rue & Co.



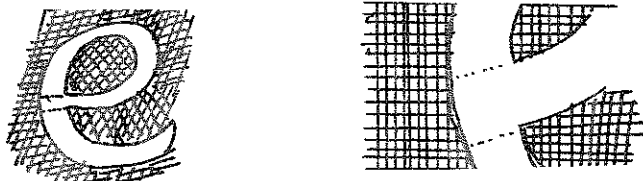
3d blue
1/3 ruby

In 1900, Redmond as a member of Parliament, reunited the Irish Parliamentary Party and was chosen its leader in the House of Commons. He successfully led the fight for the passage of the First Home Rule Bill for Ireland which was not put into effect because of World War I. He died in 1917.

Plates Known: 3d 1A-1B ;
1/3 1A-1B

Varieties

1/3 Value. A variety is found on the 4th stamp on the fourth row (left hand corner of pane 1A). It has the appearance of two lines running across the up-right portion of the letter E of EIRE, as if the downward sweep of the letter was continued.



1957 (July 1st) THOMAS O'CROHAN COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE. Watermark E. Perf. 14 x 15. Recess printed by Messrs De La Rue & Co.



2d agate
5d violet

Issued to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Tomas O'Críomhtháin in 1856. Tomas was the simple, uneducated Blasket Island fisherman, whose autobiography, "The Islandman" which he wrote in Gaelic, earned for himself international literary renown. There are no notable varieties reported.

Plates Known: 2d 1A-1B
5d 1A-1B

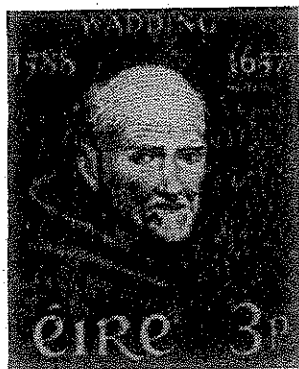
957 (September 23rd). ADMIRAL WILLIAM BROWN. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 14. Designed by Sean O'Sullivan. Typographed by Dublin Castle.



3d blue
1/3 cerise

Issued to commemorate the centenary of the death of Admiral William Brown who was born in County Mayo in 1777. He emigrated as a child to Philadelphia. When the Spanish-American colonies revolted against Spain in 1810, Brown joined them and created the Argentine Navy. He died in Buenos Aires in 1857.

957 (November 25th) TERCENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF FATHER LUKE WADDING, O.F.M. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 15. Recess-printed by Messrs De La Rue & Co.

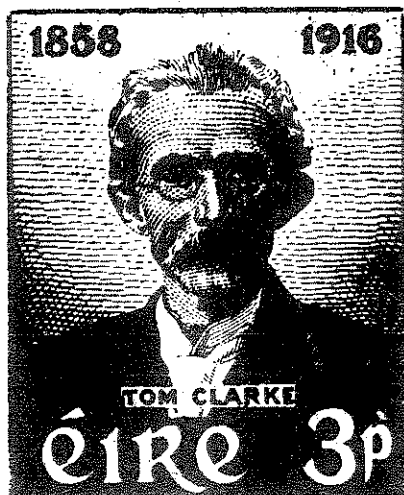


3d blue
1/3 ruby

Luke Wadding was born in Waterford in 1588. Unable to secure his schooling in Ireland during the troubled times he went to Portugal and entered the Franciscan Order. He was sent to Rome and when Ireland was passing through one of the darkest periods of her history, Father Wadding worked incessantly to secure men and money to help in the national struggle. He died in 1657.

Plates Known: 3d 1A-1B 1/3 1A-1B

958 (July 28th) TOM CLARKE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE. Watermark E. Perf. 15 x 15. Recess-printed by Messrs De La Rue.



3d green
1/3 brown

Tom Clarke was born in 1858 and became a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. In 1883, he was arrested in England on a mission for the Irish organization and was sentenced to prison. Upon his release 15 years later, he emigrated to America. He returned to Ireland in 1908 and in 1916 was one of the leaders of the Easter Rebellion. For his part in the abortive attempt to set up an Irish Republic, he was executed.

Plates Known: 3d 1A-1B 1/3 1A-1B

Varieties

1/3 value. There is a variety on pane 1A (Stamp No. 72, the last stamp on the sixth row). This stamp is the one which has the centre gutter on its right and side. The variety may be called "Hairs Behind the Ear" and has the appearance of some hairs growing from the back of the ear and coming forward.



NORMAL



VARIETY

SETTINGS OF THE DOLLARD OVERPRINT

First Setting

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialtas 12mm long.
r(s) to right of
final A of Sealadac.

Sealadac 15mm long.
l above centre of
n of na.

hEireann 14½ mm long.
i centrally over l
of 1922.

na 3½ mm long.

1922 6¼ mm long.
antique numerals,
9 long tail
no stop.

Overprints spaced 5
¾ mm horizontally
from final c on left
to S of Sealadac on
right.

Overprints spaced 7
¾ mm vertically,
from below l of date
to i of hEireann.

Second Setting

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

	l/na i/l	r/A l/na i/l raised c
	r/A l/na	i/l
l/na in/l	l/na i/l	r/A l/na
i/l	r/A i/l	r/A l/na
		r/A l/na i/l

Third Setting

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
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1922

Rialcap Sealadac
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Rialcap Sealadac
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hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

Rialcap Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922

r/A l/na	r/A l/na i/l	r/A l/na i/l Raised c
	r/A l/na	
l/na in/na	i/l	i/l
i/l	r/A i/l	r/A l/na
r/A l/na		r/A l/na i/l

r/A (R/Se) - vertical of r(s) of Rialtas directly
over final A of Sealadac
l/na - l of Sealadac above right leg of n of na.
i/l - i of hEireann directly above l of 1922.
Raised c - final c of Sealadac raised above other
letters.

Printings of the Irish Provisionals.

THE DOLLARD PRINTING
HOUSE, LTD. OVERPRINTS.

Supplement No. 12

Éire Philatelic Association
1963

July-August, 1963

DOLLARD OVERPRINTS ON LOW VALUES

Compiled by H.G. Leslie Fletcher

After the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty on 6th December, 1921 it was realized that it would be some time before designs could be chosen and stamps produced; in consequence it was decided to overprint the current British stamps as a provisional issue.

J.J. Walshe, Postmaster General to the Provisional Government suggested using a five line overprint in Irish characters, -

"Rialtas Sealadac na hEireann 1922" "Irish Provisional Government 1922"

Dollard Printinghouse, Dublin, Ltd. were allocated the overprinting of,,
1/2d; 1d; 2 1/2d; 3d; 4d; 5d; 9d; 10d in the low values.

First Setting

It has been assumed by many writers that the plate of the First Setting was laid down as a complete plate from a single matrix, substantiating this from the facts that all the overprints are exactly alike and the overprints appear to be in perfect alignment.

On closer examination of large blocks and other material it can now be definitely stated that the plate was made up of 16 stereotypes of 15 overprints 3 x 5. These cliches of 15 were apparently made from a single matrix and were joined together very carefully. However, on the examination of large blocks it is apparent that the overprints were not quite in alignment horizontally, also the overprints are spaced 5 3/4 mm. horizontally in the cliches, but this varies between 4 3/4 to 5 1/4. A printing cliche of 15, 3 x 5 is known to exist. A block of 2 1/2d with red overprint with mixed settings 1 and 3, showing the misplaced junction of 4 cliches is also known to exist.

Second Setting

The type was originally set up on a monotype machine in five rows of three overprints, 3 x 5; from this a matrix was taken and stereotypes made. 16 stereotypes were locked together in four rows of four to make a complete printing plate. However well these were fastened together, especially after use, the stereotypes were not in complete alignment with each other so that you get pairs out of alignment between stereotypes.

Third Setting

The plate was made the same as for the Second Setting, using 16 stereotypes of 15, 3 x 5; similarly there are the same out of alignment pairs at the junction of the stereotypes.

1958 (October 20th) MOTHER MARY AIKENHEAD COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE, Watermark E.
Perf 15 x 14. Recess-printed by Dublin Castle.



3d blue
1/3 red

Issued to commemorate the centenary of the death of Mother Mary Aikenhead, the foundress of the Irish Sisters of Charity. She was born in Cork in 1787. Encouraged by the Archbishop of Dublin, she established the first convent of her Order in that city in 1815. She was inspired to specialized social service in providing industrial schools, schools for blind children, hostels for women, hospitals, convalescent homes and hospices for the dying. She died in 1858.

Varieties

3d Value

(1) "Hair Line" or as some people like to call it, a "Doctor Knife" flaw. This variety appears to have been caused by some defect in the blade which removes the surplus ink from the printing cylinder. This variety was constant in the early printings, but disappeared later. Its disappearance can possibly be attributed to the blade of the knife being cleaned or adjusted. This line started in the gutter at the top of the pane and continued right through the second vertical row of stamps until it reached the gutter at the bottom of the pane. It also appears in various positions across the pane.

(2) Dot in the first E of EIRE. This variety was constant, its position being the 12th stamp in the 2nd row.

(3) The same stamp (12th stamp in the 2nd row) at some stage before or after the "dot in E" variety developed a second variety of a broken P in the value "3p". Stamps exist showing only variety (2) above and others (2) and (3).

(4) Dot in the Crucifix is found on Stamp 11 on Row 2 - the stamp above that showing varieties (2) and (3). This appears to be a constant variety but it varies in the extent of the size of the dot. This speck does not appear to have been on the plate for the entire printing for this stamp is known without the speck also.

(5) Stamp No. 61 (Row 6, Stamp 1) has a dot in the left margin opposite the middle of the first E in EIRE. This is a constant variety.

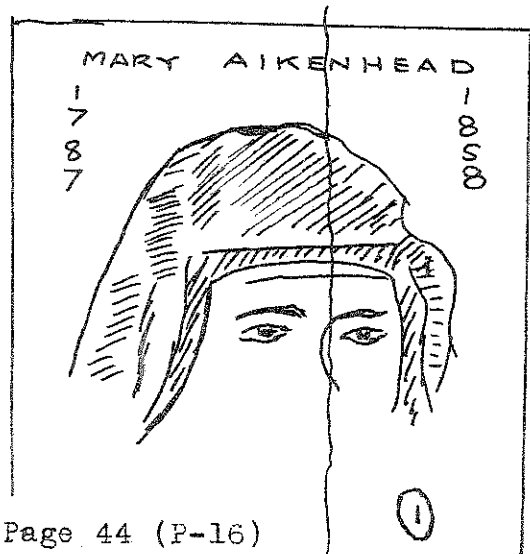
(6) Stamp No. 64 (Row 6, Stamp 4) has a dot in the lower left hand corner. This too is constant.

(7) "Blue Cloud". This appears in the top left hand corner, which must have been the result of the wet ink being rubbed by the protective paper covering which the first issue of this stamp carried.

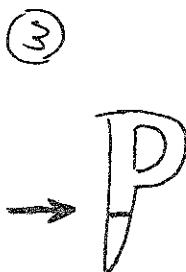
1/3 Value

(1) The "Hair Line" appeared also in this value and was constant in the same position as the 3d value, but this time on the 3rd vertical row, as opposed to the 2nd vertical row of the 3d.

There are also some minor flaws, which might be termed re-entries on the words "Mary Aikenhead" which might well be further studied and reported on.



④ DOT IN
CRUCIFIX.



'Proofs' without and with rubber stamp and initials.

It is very doubtful whether these are true proofs taken before overprinting the stamps, they are rather considered to be philatelic proofs produced for a Dublin dealer with the connivance of Dollards.

Two types of rubber stamps are known:

Type 1, Large - Frame 20mm x 22mm
Lettering 2mm high

Type 2, Small - Frame 20mm x 21mm
Lettering 1mm high

Proofs seen:

Black -	Setting 1	with rubber stamp type 1,	initialled B.J.B.
	2	without stamp or initials.	
Red-	Setting 1	with rubber stamp type 1,	initialled B.J.B.
	1	" " " "	1, not initialled
	2	" " " "	1, initialled B.J.B.
	2	" " " "	2, initialled B.J.B.
	3	" " " "	1, initialled B.J.B.
	3	" " " "	1, not initialled.

Large blocks with mixed settings 1 and 3 in red with rubber stamps type 1, with and without initials have been seen.

Varieties of Dollard Overprints

- 1/2d. Overprint inverted - from Setting 1, known used 29th March 1922.
overprint misplaced, S of Sealadac on margin.
- 1d. Overprint inverted - from Setting 2, known used 28th August 1922.
overprint fainter, misplaced on one sheet.
- 1d. Overprint double - known used 26th April 1922.
- 1d. Watermark inverted -
 - Bad alignment - between stereos, especially Settings 2 and 3.
 - Broken letters - occurs in many places in all three Settings.
 - Misplaced overprints - to right, left or up and down.

Overprint Missing

One sheet is known with the overprint so misplaced downwards that the overprint is missing on the top row of 12 stamps and in consequence occurs in the gutter margin. The sheet is known to be oil stained on the right side.

Control R 21 imperf., British Plate 72: Setting 1.

Fixed Settings

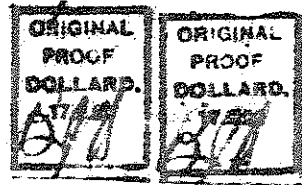
In case of wear the damaged section was removed and replaced by new ones; examples are known of mixed settings 1 and 3 in red.

Dated copies showing the varieties would help in ascertaining the date the plate was first used.

Proof in dark blue of First Setting

A block of 24, 12 x 2, the two top rows of the First Setting has been seen,

1. Large type



2. Small type



RIALTAÍ Sealadaí na hÉireann 1922	RIALTAÍ Sealadaí na hÉireann 1922	RIALTAÍ Sealadaí na hÉireann 1922	RIALTAÍ Sealadaí na hÉireann 1922
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RIALTAÍ Sealadaí na hÉireann 1922	RIALTAÍ Sealadaí na hÉireann 1922	RIALTAÍ Sealadaí na hÉireann 1922	RIALTAÍ Sealadaí na hÉireann 1922
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STORES DEPT., G. P. O.
ALDBOROUGH HOUSE, DUBLIN

Mr. W.N. Jeffries was the officer in charge of the Stamp and Postal Order Section of the Stores Department and this is an example of a definite Proof submitted for approval by Dollards before printing.

Second Setting

A half sheet of "Proofs" has been seen, signed, - "Genuine Proofs/For Dollard, Printinghouse, Dublin, Ltd. /B.J. Brennan/ Manager/ June 14' 1922"

Whether these were proofs taken from the plate before overprinting the stamps, the usual reason for taking a proof, and so giving the date the Second Setting was prepared; or whether they are proofs taken for philatelic reasons at a later date after overprinting it is not possible for me to say at present

Dated copies of stamps showing the varieties common to Setting 2 would help to fix the date.

"Trial" overprint in Red on 1/2d.

A trial overprint was made in Red from Setting 2 on the 1/2d. It occurs without and with the rubber stamp, type 1, not initialled.

A control block of 6 is known, S 22 imperf, British Plate 68, with rubber stamp, type 1, no initials.

These are now thought to be in the nature of proofs, possibly in the same category as the previous proofs with and without rubber stamps and initials.

Fake overprints

Fake inverted overprints have been seen on 1/2d; 1d; 2d (Bogus); 4d; 9d; 1/-

Specimen Stamps

Stamps overprinted in black from Setting 1 have been seen with SPECIMEN in black at top. Specimen small sans serif letters, slope right: 10 1/2mm long, 1 1/2mm tall, apparently handstamped and smudged, on - 1/2d; 1d; 2 1/2d 3d; 4d; 5d; 9d; 10d.

Rubber Hand Stamp

A rubber hand stamp, similar in design to the Dollard overprints was supplied to various Government Offices for overprinting the remainder of British stamps they had in stock. They are mainly used for Fiscal and Customs Duties. A 2d Die 1 is known with overprint in violet, very carelessly done.

Galway, the capital of Western Ireland, is an important tourist centre both for its own attractions and as the doorway to the famous scenic areas of the West. Here on the fringe of the Connemara Gaeltacht (where the ancient language and customs of Ireland are still preserved) the English-speaking world meets the older, native culture of the Gael. Galway is a progressive business centre, with numerous relics of her medieval heyday, when this "Cite of the Tribes" was one of the most important ports in these islands and her merchant princes carried on an extensive trade with Spain.

Limerick is one of Ireland's oldest cities, standing on the site of an important ford of ancient times, where the Shannon River becomes tidal. It is an important transport and industrial centre, and has of late years gained considerable importance from its proximity to the Shannon Hydro-Electric Power Station at Ardnacrusha and Shannon Airport at Rineanna.

The history of Limerick dates from about the middle of the ninth century, when the Danes used it as a base to plunder the hinterland, until Brian Boru finally sacked the town a century and a half later and drove out the invaders.

Cork is situated at the head of the tidal waters of the river Lee. The river in early times divided into numerous channels, most of which are now built over, leaving two main channels—the North and South Channels, crossed by many bridges—and a few quite, picturesque backwaters. The city has long since crept up the hills on both sides of the river, but the oldest part is still known as the "Marsh." Cork originally grew up around the Monastic school founded by St. Finbarr in the sixth century and passed in turn into the hands of the Norsemen and Anglo-Normans.

POSTAL STATIONERY

SUPPLEMENT No. 13

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

October-December, 1963

CHECK LIST OF THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF IRELAND FROM 1924 to 1962

The Stamp Design Used on Postal Stationery



Type I
(embossed)



Type II
(embossed)



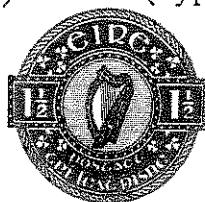
Type III
(typographed)



Type IV
(typographed)



Type V
(embossed)



Type VI
(typographed)



Type VII
(typographed)

1. Envelopes

No.	Year	Issued	Stamp color	Type	Value	Watermark	Paper	Size	Flap
E-1	Dec.	1924	Deep green	II	2d	Ballyclare	cream	a	Design 4
E-2		1925	Light green	I	1/2d	Ballyclare	white	c	Design 2
E-3		1925	Light green	I	1/2d.	(none)	white	c	Design 2
E-4		1925	Deep green	II	2d	Ballyclare	white	b	Design 1
E-5		1925	Deep green	II	2d	Glencamac	white	b	Design 3
E-6		1926	Deep green	II	2d	Ballyclare	white	a	Design 5
E-7	Mar.	1929	Deep green	II	2d	Ballyclare	cream	a	Design 6
E-8		1930	Deep green	II	2d	Dean Swift	cream	a	Design 6
E-9		1933	Deep green	II	2d	Dean Swift	cream	a	Design 7
E-10	Nov.	1937	Deep green	II	2d	Dean Swift	cream	a	Design 8
E-11		1940	Deep green	III	2d	Dean Swift	cream	a	Design 8
E-12		1942	Brown	III	2 1/2d	Dean Swift	cream	a	Design 8
E-13	1945-1947		Brown	III	2 1/2d	Dean Swift	buff	a	Design 8
E-14	Sept.	1949	Brown	III	2 1/2d	Dean Swift	cream	a	Design 9
E-15		1950	Brown	III	2 1/2d	Dean Swift	cream	a	Design 10
E-16	Aug.	1953	Brown	III	2 1/2d	Dean Swift	cream	a	Design 10
			+ Green	+ IV	1/2d				
E-17		1954	Blue	III	3d	Dean Swift	cream	a	Design 10
E-18		1962	Dark blue	III	4d	Dean Swift	cream	a	Design 10

Notes: Envelope sizes: (a) 3 3/4" x 4 3/4" gummed flap. (b) 3 1/8" x 5 3/8" gummed flap. (c) 3 1/8" x 5 7/16" open tuck-in-flap (See page 50)

Watermarks: "Ballyclare/Co. Antrim" ; "Glencamac/Made in Ireland";
"Dean Swift"

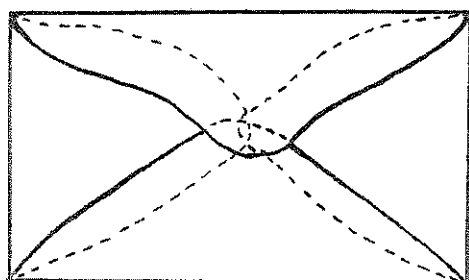
All stamps on envelope issues E-1 thru E-10 are embossed on the envelope.
 11 stamps on envelop issues from E-11 to date are typographed on the envelope.

E-16 is a provisional issue due to change in postal rate, The 1/2d stamp as applied horizontally to the existing issue. Probably issued 30 July, 1953.

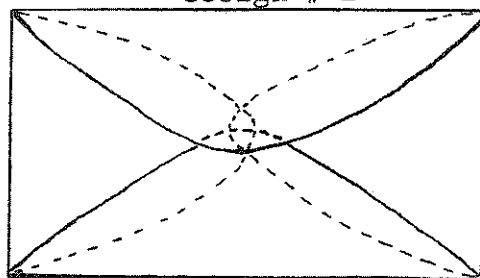
E-17 did not generally appear until December of 1955. A few were issued by istake from post offices in southwest Ireland in April of 1954.

Chart of Envelope Flap Designs Used

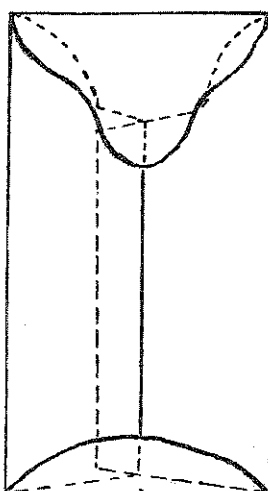
Design # 1



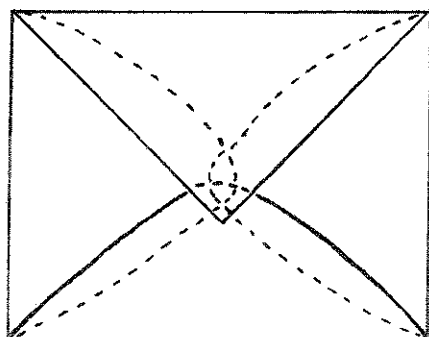
Design # 2



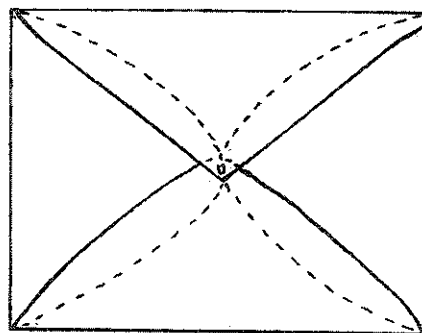
Design # 3



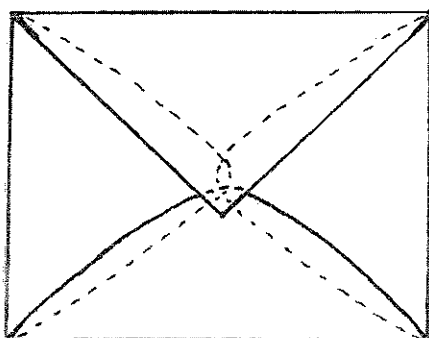
Design #4



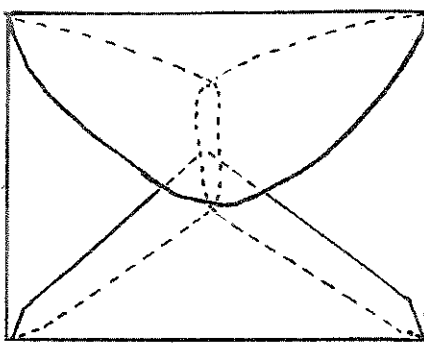
Design #5



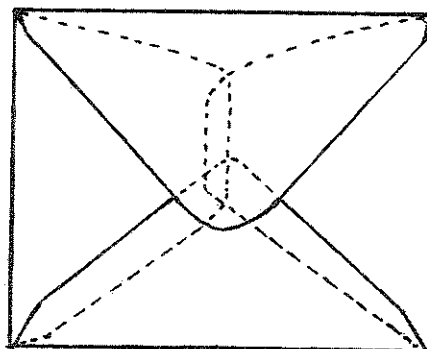
Design #6



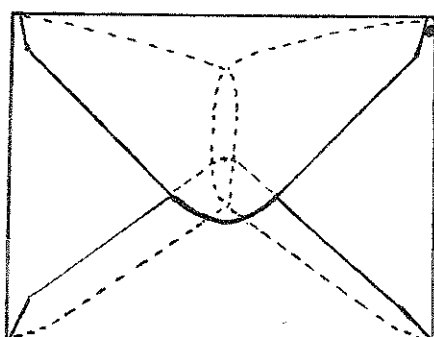
Design #7



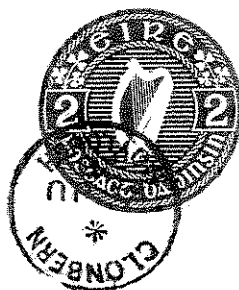
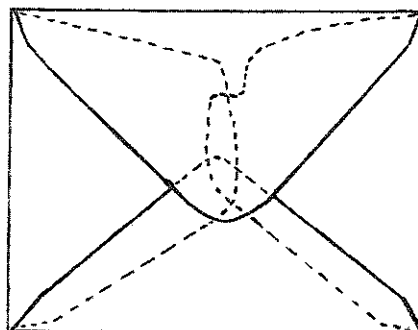
Design #8



Design #9



Design #10



2. Registered Envelopes

Number	Year	Stamp Color	Value	Imprint	Sizes	Remarks
RE-1	1922	Emerald green	5p.	McCorq.	F,G,H,K	Without size letter in registration label space.
RE-2	1923	Olive green	5p.	McCorq.	F,G	Without size letter
RE-3	1923	Olive green	5p.	McCorq.	F,G,H,K	With size letter in registration label space.
RE-4	1924-27	Violet	5d	(none)	F,G,	Wide space between the "r" and "a" in "Claratact" on back. Paragraphs headed jointly.
RE-5	1924-27	Violet	5d	(none)	F,G,H,K	Closed-space "ra" in the word "Claratact"
RE-6	1924-27	Violet	5d	A.Arm.	F,G,H,K	-id-
RE-7	1938-39	Violet	5d	A.Arm.	F,G,	Upper case type. FEE PAID 14 1/2mm. Space for address on back. Paragraphs headed <u>separately</u> .
RE-8	1941	Violet	5d	A.Arm.	F,G,	Letter-press re-set. FEE PAID 17 mm.
RE-9	1942	Violet	5d	A.Arm.	H	Close space "ra". Large "I" in "LeItir".
RE-9a	1942	Violet	5d	A.Arm.	K	Sender address on back.
RE-10	1942-4	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	G	FEE PAID 14 1/2mm. Like # RE-7 except for new value. (Increase 1 June 1941).
RE-11	1942-4	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	F,G,	FEE PAID 17mm. Like # RE-8 except for new value.
RE-11a	1942-4	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	H	Similar to RE-9 except for new value. Large "I" still in "LeItir".
RE-11b	1942-4	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	K	Like RE-9a except new value.
RE-12	1943	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	F,G,	On buff manila paper without cotton scrim lining. Black reticulated pattern on interior surface of back. Like RE-8
RE-13	1945-7	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	F,G,	Cotton scrim lining. Letter press as RE-8. Setting I - Imprint 44mm long. On pale buff paper.
RE-13a	1945-7	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	G	-id- ; buff granite paper.
Re-13b	1945-7	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	F,G,	-id- ; on white paper.
Re-14	1945-7	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	F,G,	Similar to RE-13 but type setting II - Imprint 50 mm long. Pale buff paper.
RE-14a	1945-7	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	G	-id- ; buff granite paper.
RE-15	1947	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	H	As issue RE-11a above, but "I" in "LeItir" is broken to resemble a small "i". White paper.
RE-15a	1947	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	K	As RE-11b. On white paper.
RE-16	1948	Bright green	5 1/2d	A.Arm.	F,G,H,	Irish spelling modified throughout. "LITIR" for "LEITIR".

Number	Year	Stamp Color	Value	Imprint	Sizes	Remarks
RE-17	1949	Violet	6 1/2d	(none)	F,G,H,K	Letter press as RE-16. New value (1 July 1948)
RE-18	1953-54	Purple	9d	(none)	F,G,H,K	Similar to RE-16 except value.
RE-19	1954-56	Purple	9d	(none)	F,G,H	Similar to RE-16 thru 18, but reverse of envelope completely re-set. "CUITEAMH" instead of "CLARATACT".
RE-19a	1956	Purple	9d	(none)	K	Similar to RE-19 but lighter impression of letter-press and label box only 90 mm from central thread line (93mm)
RE-20	1957	Orange	1/-	(none)	F,G,H,K	Similar to RE-19 and 19a, but amended on back with a rubber handstamp as illustrated in center. This was a provisional issue on existing stock.
THE MINIMUM REGISTRATION FEE IN THE INLAND SERVICE IS NOW 9d. COVERING COMPENSATION UP TO £10.						
RE-21	1958	Orange	1/-	(none)	F,G,H,	Letter-press re-set completely. "CHLARAITHE" for "CLARUITE".
RE-21a	1958	Orange	1/-	(none)	F	"Taille loctha" 17 1/2 mm long. FEE PAID 16 1/2mm. Break in horizontal crossed thread. No comma after "Chlaraitheachta" or "Choigriche" on back.
RE-21b	1958	Orange	1/-	(none)	F	"Taille loctha" 18 1/2 mm and capital "I" with an accent mark. FEE PAID 17 mm. Commas after words on back (see 21a)
RE-21c	1960?	Orange	1/-	(none)	F	Front as RE-21a but "Taille loctha" as RE-21b. Back as RE-21b.
RE-22	1960	Orange	1/-	(none)	F	Completely re-set type. The label box now has "Don Duillin" instead of "Do Dhuillin" Back completely re-worded.
RE-22a	1960	Orange	1/-	(none)	G	Error on back of envelope. Word "Phoist" left hanging alone on right hand side.
RE-22b	1961	Orange	1/-	(none)	G	Error corrected by removing word "Phoist" from back.
RE-23	1962	Light blue	1/1	(none)	F,G,H,K	New increased value. Re-set type. Example: "scriob" for "scriobhadh".

Notes: The regulation sizes for the registration envelopes are as follows:

Size F = 5 1/4" x 3 1/4". Size G = 6" x 3 3/4". Size H = 8" x 5". Size K = 11 1/2" x 6".

Printer imprints merely indicate the printer of the envelope itself:

McCorq = Messrs McCorquodale, England. A.Arm. = A. Armstrong, Dublin.

This supplement is the result of the combined efforts of a great number of our members. Messrs Malcolm O'Reilly (air letters), William Kane, George Carley and in no small measure, Fred Dixon have brought the original research of the late O.P. Kennedy of Dublin up to date. Information and illustrations are largely taken from Mr. Kennedy's "Check-List" of December, 1949. The January 1955 issue of L'Entier Postal (in French) containing an official list issued by the Postal Administration of Ireland agrees substantially with the Page 52 (R-4) previously issued information. We are grateful to all.

Letter-Press on Various Registration Envelopes

Do Duillin an Clárataíochta
an spás seo.
(This space is reserved for Official
Registration Label).

Taille íocta
FEE PAID

Issue RE-6

front ↗

Litrín Clárúite.

(REGISTERED LETTER)
Caitpear an Litrín seo do
tabairt do Oifigeach Poist le
clárú, agus domhail fáil uirthi.
THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER
OF THE POST OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED, AND
A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT.
Caitpear an reola do scríobh
ar an taobh seo.
THE ADDRESS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

CLÁRATAÍOCHT

(REGISTRATION)

Seo é an eiteamh fé réir na dtreoracha agus na gcomholláca
ata fósaita in Eolais an Phoist ar bailiúint nó damáirte a
táiríod i dtáobh leirneacha agus pacáirí Clárúite incine de gac
raígar agus ar leirneacha agus pacáirí Clárúite Coirpice a
cailtear.

Size F ↗ (back) ↖ Size G (note full stop)

CLÁRATAÍOCHT.

(REGISTRATION)

Seo é an eiteamh fé réir na dtreoracha agus na gcomholláca
ata fósaita in Eolais an Phoist ar bailiúint nó damáirte a
táiríod i dtáobh leirneacha agus pacáirí Clárúite incine de gac
raígar agus ar leirneacha agus pacáirí Clárúite Coirpice a
cailtear.

Issue RE-17 6½d "Litir"



Taille íocta
FEE PAID

Litrín Clárúite.

(REGISTERED LETTER)
Caitpear an Litrín seo do
tabairt do Oifigeach Poist le
clárú, agus domhail fáil uirthi.
THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER
OF THE POST OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED, AND
A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT.
Caitpear an reola do scríobh
ar an taobh seo.
THE ADDRESS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

Mura seachadtar
cúir ar ais go dtí
If undelivered return to

CLÁRATAÍOCHT.

Issue RE-20 Size K

Do Duillin na Clárataíochta
an spás seo.
(This space is reserved for Official
Registration Label).

Litrín Clárúite

(REGISTERED LETTER)

Taille íocta
FEE PAID

Caitpear an Litrín seo
do tabairt do Oifigeach
Poist le clárú, agus
domhail fáil uirthi.
THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO
TO BE REGISTERED, AND A
RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT.

Caitpear an reola do scríobh
ar an taobh seo.
THE ADDRESS MUST BE
WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

do tabairt do Oifigeach
Poist le clárú, agus
domhail fáil uirthi.
AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE
RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT.

do scríobh ar an taobh seo.
WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

Mura seachadtar
cúir ar ais go dtí
If undelivered return to

Cúiteamh

LITIR CHLÁRAITHE

(REGISTERED LETTER)

Caitpear an Litrín seo a thabhairt
do Oifigeach Poist le clárú, agus
domhail fáil uirthi.

THIS LETTER MUST BE
GIVEN TO AN OFFICER
OF THE POST OFFICE TO
BE REGISTERED, AND A
RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT.
Caitpear an reola do scríobh
ar an taobh seo.
THE ADDRESS MUST BE
WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

Issue RE-22 (back)

Mura seachadtar
cúir ar ais go dtí
If undelivered return to

CÚITEAMH

Faoi réir na gcomholláca atá lea
an táille íocta chlárúite, eadhon, 9d.
chlárúite a cailleadh nó a damáistíodh
tseirbhís go dtí an Bhreatain Mhór, agus
go dtí áit thar lear agus a cailleadh go

gtha síos in Eolais an Phoist, díritheamh
eiteamh suas go dtí £10, i gcás litir
agus i ar bealach sa tseirbhís incine nó sa
suas go dtí £2 18s. i gcás litir a seoladh
huimán. CHUN CÚITEAMH IS MÓ

Don Duillin Clárúite
an spás seo.
(This space is reserved for
Official Registration Label)

Taille íocta
FEE PAID

NÁ SIN A FHAIL NÍ FOLAIR TAILLÍ AMACH SAN EOLAÍ.

COMPEN

Subject to the conditions notified in
the minimum registration fee of 9d. cov
or damage to a registered letter in the
Britain, and up to £2 18. 0. for the entire
abroad. TO COVER HIGHER AMOU

INDICATED IN THE GUIDE

BREISE A ÍOC MAR ATA LEAGHTA

SATION

Eolais an Phoist (the Post Office Guide),
ers compensation up to £10 for the loss of
inland service or in the service to Great
loss of a registered letter sent to a place
NTS. EXTRA FEES MUST BE PAID AS

Issue RE-22 (front)

Page 53 (R-5)

3. Postcards

Number	Year	Stamp Color	Type	Value	Card Color	Remarks
PC-1	1924	Purple	VI	1 1/2d	Buff	SE Monogram "Carta" SE "Puist"
PC-2	1925	Carmine	VII	1d	Buff	SE Monogram "Carta" SE "Puist"
PC-2a	1927	Carmine	VII	1d	Grey-white	SE Monogram "Carta" SE "Puist"
PC-2b	1931	Carmine	VII	1d	White	SE Monogram "Carta" SE "Puist"
PC-3	1940	Carmine	VII	1d	White	SE Monogram omitted.
PC-4	1942	Purple	VI	1 1/2d	Grey-white	SE Monogram omitted.
PC-4a	1947	Purple	VI	1 1/2d	White	SE Monogram omitted.
PC-5	1949	[Purple Green I	VI IV	1 1/2d 1/2d	White	As #4a above with 1/2d green added vertically (rate increase)
PC-6	1951*	Green	III	2d	White	Modified front - "CARTA POIST"

All stamps typographed. All postcard sizes uniform 5 1/2" x 3 1/2".

* A few were issued in June, but the main supply was not on sale until September of 1951.



4. Letter Cards

Number	Year	Stamp Color	Type	Value	Card Color	Remarks
LC-1	1924	Deep Green	III	2d	Pale buff	SE Monogram "Leitir"&"Carta"
LC-2	1926	Deep green	III	2d	Cream White	-do-
LC-2a	1934	Light green	III	2d	Pale buff	-do-
LC-3	1940	Deep green	III	2d	Cream white	SE Monogram omitted
LC-4	1942	Brown	III	2 1/2d	Pale grey-buff	-do-
LC-5	1945-7	Brown	III	2 1/2d	Buff	-do- ; shades appear
LC-6	1950*	Brown	III	2 1/2d	Buff	Modified to "LITIR CARTA"
LC-7	1953#	Blue	III	3d	Buff	-do-
LC-8	1958+	Blue	III	3d	Buff	Modified to "LITIR CHARTA"

All stamps typographed. All letter card sizes uniform at 5 1/2" x 3 1/2".

* December, 1950. # December 1st, 1953 + Probably issued Nov. 1958 (Dixon)

+ Some of this issue appeared without gum.

Má seoltar é seo go dtí aon áit iasachta nach mbaineann an áta 3d. leis is ceart an bhreis postais a réamhíoc ina stampai poist greamaitheacha.

LITIR-CHARTA

Chun an litir-charta d'oscailt strac an chrumhais ag na poill.
TO OPEN THE LETTER CARD TEAR OFF THE EDGE AT THE PERFORATION

5. Newspaper Wrappers

Number	Year	Stamp Color	Type	Value	Paper Color	Remarks
W-1	1924-1925	Yellow green	IV	1/2d	Buff	10 3/4" x 4 3/8"
W-1a	1924-1925	Yellow green	IV	1/2d	Buff	10 3/4" x 4 3/16"
W-2	1924-1925	Carmine	VII	1d	Buff	10 3/4" x 4 3/8"
W-2a	1924-1925	Carmine	VII	1d	Buff	10 3/4" x 4 3/16"
W-3	?	Carmine	VII	1d	Grey buff	
W-4	1945-1946	Green	IV	1/2d	Buff	Stouter & more opaque paper.
W-5	1945-1946	Carmine	VII	1d	Buff	Stouter & more opaque paper.
W-6	1946-1947	Green	IV	1/2d	Whitish	
W-7	1946-1947	Red	VII	1d	Whitish	
W-8	1950 *	Purple	VI	1 1/2d	Buff	
W-8a		Purple	VI	1 1/2d	Buff	Stouter paper
W-9	1957 #	Green	III	2d	Buff	

All stamps typographed. However, some wrappers specially printed for firms have been embossed.

Wrapper sizes: All uniform size 10 3/4" x 4 3/8" except 1a and 2a above noted.

* 1 December 1950 # 29 July 1957.

6. Air Letter Sheets

Un-Stamped. Adhesive 8d stamp affixed before sale by Post Office. 6d. to 1951						
No.	Date	Color	Paper	Schedule	Imprint	Remarks
AL-1	1 Sept. 1945*	Dark Blue	Gray	O.E.6	D.P.D. 50M D.100 W.512	Without Overlay. "GEARR ANSO" alongside "Cut here"
AL-2	15 Sept. 1945	Dark Blue	Dark gray on Gray	O.E.1	D.P.D. 225M D.100 W.512	With overlay. "GEARR ANSO" above "Cut here".
AL-3	July 1946	Dark Blue	Dark gray on Gray	O.E.1	D.P.D. 400M D.48 W.5757	-do-
AL-4	June 1948	Dark Blue	Dark gray on Gray	O.E.1	D.P.D. 400M W.4718	-do-
AL-5	1 Sept. 1949	Dark Blue	Gray on Light gray	O.E.1	D.P.D. 400M D.44 W.3637	Without overlay. "GEARR ANSO" alongside "Cut here"
AL-6	8 Sept. 1949	Dark Blue	Dark gray on Gray	O.E.1	D.P.D. 400M D.44 W.3637	With overlay. "GEARR ANSO" above "Cut here".
AL-7	20 Sept. 1949	Dark Blue	Dark gray on Gray	O.E.1	D.P.D. 400M W. 4758	With overlay. "GEARR ANSO" above "Cut here". Large "4".
AL-8	May 1950	Dark Blue	Dark gray on Gray	O.E.1	D.P.D. 500M 247 2383	With overlay.
AL-9	1951 ?	Dark Blue	Dark gray on Gray	O.E.1	D.P.D. 600M 130. 253	With overlay. "GEARR ANSO" above "Cut here".
AL-10	1951 ?	Dark Blue	Dark gray on Gray	O.E.1	D.P.D. 500M 224. 2234	With overlay. "GEARR ANSO" above "Cut here".
AL-11	1952	Dark Blue	Dark gray on Light gray	O.E.1	D.P.D.1000M 290. 2239	With overlay.
AL-12	Nov. 1953	Blue	Dark gray on Gray	O.E.1	D.P.D. 500M 71. 3275	"AÉROGRAMME" added.
AL-13	1953-1954	Dark Blue#	OliveGray on Light gray	O.E.1	296. 690,000 12/53 B.&N.Ltd	-do- [Browne & Nolan,Ltd.]

Notes: (*) Official date of issue. Temporarily re-issued in October, 1947 during a shortage. Other dates given are earliest known dates of use.

(#) Dark Blue [English]. Lighter Blue [Irish]

Color: Paper Color - First color denotes color of covering address-fold.

Printers: First 12 issues by Messrs. Dollard Printing House, Dublin, Ltd. AL-13 by Browne & Nolan, Ltd.

Method of Printing: Offset=printed on a two-color machine by Dollard, but Nos. 1 & 5 were emergency issues printed on a letter-press machine.

Since 1954, the air-letter sheets have been issued without a Schedule No. or an imprint. Printers and method of printing unknown at the present time.

No.	Date	Printing Color	Paper Color	Remarks
AL-14	March 1955	Purple	Green	The address lines are made up of a series of <u>dashes</u> . The folds are not outlined.
AL-15	April	Purple	Green	The address lines are a series of <u>dots</u> and the folds are outlined by <u>dots</u> . "AÉROGRAMME" measures 18mm and there is a heavy accent on the E. "Agus" with English "s" not the Gaelic "r"

PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME

Seann anso
Cut here →

Má bíonn éinní istigh le hAerlitrín is leis an ngnátpost a seoltar i.

If anything is enclosed this letter will be sent by ordinary mail.

An céad fillteán anso First fold here

An dara fillteán anso Second fold here

Ainm agus seolán an tseoltóra

Sender's name and address

Date 1957 Printing Color Purple Paper Color Green

PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
Aerlitin
AÉROGRAMME

GEARR ANSO
Cut here →

An céad pillead anso First fold here

An dara pillead anro Second fold here

Remarks

AEROGRAMME 20mm. Small accent, not touching E. GEARR ANSO. Arrow 7mm. All back lines of wording even. First fold and second fold has word, "Anro". Ainm Agur
má bíonn éinní istig le haerlitin is leis an ngnátpost a seolpar f.
If anything is enclosed this letter will be sent by ordinary mail.
Ainm agus seolad an tseoltóra
Sender's name and address

1958 Purple Dark Green

PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
Aerlitin
AÉROGRAMME

GEARR ANSO
Cut here →

An céad pillead anso First fold here

An dara pillead anso Second fold here

AEROGRAMME 20mm. Small accent, continues into E. GEARR ANSO. Arrow 7mm. All back wording lines even.
má bíonn éinní istig le haerlitin is leis an ngnátpost a seolpar f.
If anything is enclosed this letter will be sent by ordinary mail.
Ainm agus seolad an tseoltóra
Sender's name and address

1959 Purple (shades) Green to Blue green

PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
Aerlitin
AÉROGRAMME

GEARR ANSO
Cut here →

An céad pillead anso First fold here

An dara pillead anro Second fold here

AEROGRAMME 18mm. Small accent, touches E. GEARR ANSO. Arrow 7mm. All back word- ing lines even. First & Second Fold has word, "Anro". Ainm Agur. Small dots.
má bíonn éinní istig le haerlitin is leis an ngnátpost a seolpar f.
If anything is enclosed this letter will be sent by ordinary mail.
Ainm agus seolad an tseoltóra
Sender's name and address

1960 Purple to Violet Greer

PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
Aerlitin
AÉROGRAMME

GEARR ANSEO
Cut here →

An céad pillead anseo First fold here

An dara pillead anseo Second fold here

AEROGRAMME 18mm. Small accent, usually touching E. GEARR ANSEO. Arrow 6+ mm. 1st line of back wording indented to left of remaining three lines which are even. First & Second Fold has word, má bíonn éinní istig leis an aerlitin seo is leis an ngnátpost a seolpar
If anything is enclosed this letter will be sent by ordinary mail.
Ainm agus seolad an tseoltóra
Sender's name and address

1961 Purple Green

PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
Aerlitin
AÉROGRAMME

GEARR ANSEO
Cut here →

An céad pillead anseo First fold here

An dara pillead anseo Second fold here

AEROGRAMME 20mm. Small accent, usually not touching E. GEARR ANSEO. Arrow 3 mm. All back lines vary in indentation. The first and second folds has word, "Anseo" má bíonn éinní istig leis an aerlitin seo is leis an ngnátpost a seolpar f.
If anything is enclosed this letter will be sent by ordinary mail.
Ainm agus seolad an tseoltóra
Sender's name and address

Simple Chart for Distinguishing AL-15 thru AL-20

	AL-15	AL-16	AL-17	AL-18	AL-19	AL-20
rogramme	18mm	20mm	20mm	18mm	18mm	20mm
gearr....." -"Cut here"	Anso	Anso	Anso	Anso	Anseo	Anseo
row - "Cut here:	8mm	7mm	7mm	7mm	6 + mm	3mm
t. & 2nd. "fold here"	Anso	Anro	Anso	Anro	Anseo	Anseo
inm " back	Agus	Agur	Agus	Agur	Agus	Agus
dress dots	Medium	Heavy	Heavy	Small	Small	Heavy
ck Lines	Even	Even	Even	Even	1st. left	All
					Rest even	uneven

Irish Inverted Overprints.

SUPPLEMENT No. 14

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION January-February, 1964

The inverted overprints which appeared in the year 1922 have been the subject of much discussion and debate in the philatelic press. With the exception of the 2d Thom (Die I and II) inverted overprints in blue-black, the genuineness of the inverted overprints which appeared is generally accepted.

Unfortunately, numerous forgeries early appeared which confused many collectors and placed the whole series under suspicion for some time. Considering the pressure under which both the printers and the Provisional Government worked to issue the first overprints, it is remarkable that only a few errors actually appeared.

The desire of the Postmaster-General, Mr. J. J. Walsh to prevent any exploitation of the new stamps is no better illustrated than by his promptness in ordering removed and destroyed any imperfect stamps found in stock.

It is the purpose of this compilation to gather together in one place all of the material on the inverted overprints which appeared at the time in the philatelic press and leave to the reader the task of deciding for himself the genuineness of these inverts, especially the Thom blue-blacks.

2d THOM BLACK (Die I)

The first inverted error reported was the 2d Thom (Die I) in black which originated in Cork. (See illustration to the left, #311, Bedford Sale, 1948)

Mrs. Charlotte J. Cooke, in her "The Irish Inverted Overprints" mentions that its discovery was first noted in Stamp Collecting, March 4, 1922, and in The Philatelic Magazine, of March 11, 1922.

Mr. J. Stafford Johnson, the well-known Irish philatelist gave the most complete history of this find in the December, 1922 issue of Stanley Gibbons Monthly Circular (pp.114-115):

"A friend of mine, Mr. McCathy Morragh, having occasion to post two letters on 17th February, (day of issue of the overprints - ed.) bought two stamps at the Grand Parade Post Office, Cork. Noticing that the stamps tendered him were 'upside down', he asked if there were any more. He was given a few more, including the control number (S 22 Imperforate). The assistant further said she had another complete sheet 'upside down' and of this he bought the whole lower pane of one hundred and twenty stamps (Control S 22 Imperf.). On one of these sheets, apparently, many of the stamps showed the overprint very definitely misplaced towards the left." + + +

"On the 18th February, a well-known philatelist, Mr. W.E. Stears, while going through the correspondence in his office noticed a letter from Cork bearing a 2d. (Die I) stamp with inverted overprint. This stamp had the overprint much displaced as in some of Mr. Morragh's copies. Mr. Stears at once wrote down to the Cork firm to get him as many copies as they could.

Eventually he succeeded in obtaining about twenty mint and one used-all showing the misplaced overprint. Mr. Stears has shown me the correspondence he had on the matter, which proves that his copies were procured in the ordinary way at the Cork Post Office."

Item #311 of the Bedford- Hopkins Sale of December 15th, 1948: 2d. die I, variety overprint inverted, mint unmounted block with pane margin attached. With R.P.S. certificate. Cat £20 (see Photo Plate III).

Item # 456 of the Marquess of Bute Sale (incorrectly illustrated as #451: 2d. orange Die I, error overprint inverted, a control block (3x2) with control "S22", imperf. margin. (See Photo) Valuation £20.

Item # 455 of the Marquess of Bute Sale:- 2d. orange Die I, error overprint inverted, a mint pane of 120, very slightly creased. Cat. £575. Valuation £ 150.



451

2d THOM BLACK (Die II)

The Thom black 2d (Die II) inverted overprint apparently originated in Enniscorthy, County Wexford.

It was reported in Stamp Collecting on June 10th, 1922 (page 248) by G. J.J. Dublin that: "Some 2d Irish Provisional stamps on pieces received by me from an Insurance Company included an inverted overprint on Die II posted at Enniscorthy (obviously not by a philatelist) on May 19th, so it is evident that at least a sheet of Die II with inverted overprint has escaped the vigilance of the P.O. officials."

Mr. W. Ward writing in the Freeman's Journal of January 2, 1923 (re-printed in Stamp Collecting of March 17th 1923, page 609) gives further interesting details of this stamp:

"Another error was discovered at Matlock, Derbyshire, England, contemporary with finds of the same stamp [the die II of the 2d value] at Dublin, all postmarked from Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. The English find was a romance and a singular coincidence that an English collector walking down a Matlock street should 'spot' an envelope bearing one of the then 'new' stamps lying in the gutter - and on examination discover that the overprint was inverted. The envelope had evidently been cast aside by some agricultural labourer who had received a letter from home in Co. Wexford. Others were found among insurance correspondence, but as at least 240 (the number of stamps in a sheet) must exist, there are many yet to be accounted for."

Mrs. Cooke reported in her pamphlet on the inverted overprints that a number of copies are known postmarked Enniscorthy including the date of February 17th, 1922.

Item #457 of the Marquess of Bute Sale lists the following: 2d. orange Die II, a similar mint pane of 120, control "S 22" (perf.). Cat. £ 840. Valuation £ 250.

1/2d DOLLARD INVERT



The 1/2d Dollard invert had a somewhat dubious origin and remained under suspicion for some time. Mrs. Cooke says that it was first reported on April 1, 1922 in Stamp Collecting by an advertisement from a Birmingham dealer who received a portion of a sheet from a Dublin agent.

Mr. W. Ward writing in Stamp Collecting for March 17th 1923 said:

"The next error we have record of is that three sheets of the 1/2d Dollard overprint were discovered in a Dublin post office. Getting to the ears of Mr. Walsh, orders were given that they had to be withdrawn from sale and destroyed, but already one sheet had been sold to a collector, who in turn sold half of it to an English dealer, kept a small corner block for his own collection, and disposed of the balance to a Dublin firm."

The Irish Philatelic Club inquired of the Postmaster General about the inverted overprints and on July 26th, 1923 received the following official reply, which established the legitimacy of the 1/2d inverted error:

"A Chara - With reference to your letter of the 2d inst., I have to inform you that the only stamps with inverted overprints which the Post Office is aware of as having been issued through the Post Office were contained in two sheets of 2d. stamps which escaped notice and appear to have been issued at the Grand Parade Sub-Office at Cork, and one sheet of 1/2d. stamps sold over the counter at the General Post Office, Dublin.

(Signed) J. J. Walsh

Item #300 of the Bedford-Hopkins Sale of 1948:- 1922 Dollard overprint as issued, 1/2d. variety inverted, unmounted. With R.P.S. certificate. Cat. £ 8 Valuation 90/- (block of six)

Item #449 Marquess of Bute Sale (illustrated above):- A mint marginal block, variety inverted overprint [1/2d green, block of four]. Cat. £ 32 (see Photo). Valuation £ 15.

1d DOLLARD INVERTED



The 1d Dollard inverted variety had an even rougher history than the others, largely because so many bogus copies flooded the market. The officials of the Customs, Excise and other revenue departments were supplied with handstamps with which to overprint embossed and adhesive revenue stamps. These handstamps which appeared similar to the printed letters were used undoubtedly to fabricate inverted adhesives.

These bogus" inverted overprints are easily distinguished because the overprint is usually pale and appears "spread" not normal with clear cut broken letters, just as you would expect a rubber-stamp to appear.

It seems reasonably clear that at least one sheet legitimately issued in Dublin was used up without being recognized as copies have been found post-marked "Dublin" early in April, 1922. In September, the Philatelic Magazine reported a single sheet of the 1d Dollard inverted which is believed to be in a later issued carmine red shade.

Item #301 Bedford-Hopkins Sale of 1948:- 1922 Dollard 1d superb mint pane corner block of six, variety overprint inverted. Cat. £ 36.

Item #303. Ditto, fine used but date stamp impressed slightly through to back, "11 AP 22". Valuation £ 7.

Item #450 Bute Sale of 1959:- 1922 Dollard 1d. Scarlet, a complete mint sheet ["S 22 imp.], variety with overprint inverted. Three sheets stated to have been discovered and this is said to be the only sheet now intact. Cat. £ 1140. Valuation. £ 500.

Item #451. Ditto, a mint control block of six ["S 22" perf.], two with ink marks on reverse (see Photo) Valuation £ 16.

2d THOM BLUE BLACK (Die II)



Mr. W. Ward in Stamp Collecting, March 17, 1923 (page 609) gave the following history of this stamp.

"On the morning of the first bombardment of the Four Courts, a well-known Dublin firm made a purchase of its usual supplies of stamps at the O'Connell Street Chief Office and during the stamping of the mail it was noticed that one of the sheets was inverted. The manager being a philatelist, the bulk were 'saved'. This stamp was the newly issued 2d. Die II, with the overprint in bronze-blue."

Item #314 Bedford Sale of 1948:- 1922 Thom blue-black 2d. Die II, variety overprint inverted, fine unmounted marginal block (see Photo). Valuation £ 15.

2d THOM BLUE BLACK (Die I)

In the same issue of Stamp Collecting, Mr. Ward wrote: "The 2d Die I with bronze-blue overprint was also 'discovered' in Dublin, and also has an interesting story. About the middle of November an hotel manager purchased two shillings worth of 2d stamps at a Dublin district office. It was not until he had used all except three specimens on his correspondence that he noticed that there seemed something peculiar about the stamps and he drew a customer's attention to them. It was then noticed that they were inverted. The three remaining copies were eventually distributed among friends. Thus somewhere there are 237 other specimens of Die I 2d that may be discovered."

ARE THESE LAST TWO STAMPS "PRINTER'S WASTE" ?

These last two stamps have been the subject of considerable debate over the years. The Irish Philatelic Club in 1923 recognized only the 1/2d Dollard and the 2d Thom (both Dies) in black as legitimately issued.

In 1925 and 1926, the debate broke out again with the Royal Philatelic Society declaring that the 2d bronze-blue inverts were not legitimate issues over the counter. Mr. A. E. Hopkins in Stamp Collecting, March 20th, 1926 (page 847) declared that the 2d Thom (Die I) in black and the 1/2d Dollard inverts are perfectly "authentic"; that the 2d Thom (Die II) invert in black "is probably legitimate"; that the 1d Dollard was suspicious but that one authentic sheet was "probably issued across the counter" but that the 2d Thom glossy, Dies I and II inverted were nothing "but printer's waste."

The ultimate decision must rest with the individual collector, to whose tender mercy we leave the entire subject of the inverted overprints.



IRISH EXPERIMENTAL COILS



SUPPLEMENT No. 15

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

March, 1964

When the Provisional Government of Ireland took control of the post office in December of 1921, the overprinting of the stamps to be used in coil machines as given to Messrs Harrison & Sons of England. They produced horizontal rolls of 480 and vertical rolls of 500 stamps of the "Rialtas" overprint in 1922 and of the "Saorstat" overprint (7th March 1923). These rolls were produced from overprinted sheets of stamps, which were severed into vertical strips of 12 or horizontal strips of 10 stamps (from sheets of 240 stamps, in two panes 12 x 10).

1. Paste-Up Coils 1925-1933.

Beginning in late 1924 and early 1925, the Irish Post Office likewise prepared rolls of the definitive stamps for use in the coil machines as the overprinted coils became exhausted. Meredith reported "The 1/2d value appeared in horizontal rolls of 480 on November 21st 1924, and the 1d and 2d values soon afterwards." Our own member, William Kane reports, "I have in my collection a reader strip of the 1/2d Sword of Light, dated (with rubber hand stamp and this method is still in use even today) '31 OCT 1924' and initialled in pencil. The reader also carries an endorsement '1st of permanent to be issued' (in pencil).

Kohl Handbuch (page 153) in the Zervas translation for the Collectors' Club says, "From about November 1924 on, besides being issued in sheets, the four lower values were also issued in coil form for use in vending and franking machines, and apparently, at first the 2d and 1/2d values. Until the beginning of 1933 all coils were manufactured in the same manner as were the British coils, in that groups of 120 stamps, half sheets, after trimming of the margins are joined together to form either horizontal or vertical lengths and were then cut into 12 vertical or 10 horizontal strips. Accordingly the vertical coils were made up of strips of ten stamps, with join between each strip, and the horizontal coils were made up of strips of 12 stamps, with join between each strip. The joins are collected in vertical or horizontal pairs [with join]".

Our new President, Mr. Fred E. Dixon in reviewing these notes for publication writes that Dr. Stafford Johnson copied the following information from the circular, "Iris an Phuist" of 14th October 1925:

"Postage Stamps in Rolls. In consequence of the small demand for Rolls it has been decided to reduce the number of varieties from 11 to 6. The following rolls will be discontinued: Rolls of 1000 stamps [D] 1/2d, [B] 1d and [Q] 2d - lower end first. Rolls of 500 stamps [L] 1 1/2d - Top end first. Rolls of 480 stamps [N] 1 1/2d - Left end first. All other rolls of 500 stamps will be made to contain 480 stamps in each roll.[?] Rolls of 500 and 1000 will continue until existing stocks are exhausted."

Mr. Dixon also writes: "The 1927-28 issue of the Post Office Guide mentioned as still obtainable until stocks were exhausted rolls of 1000 = 1/2d, 1000 = 2d, 500 = 1/2d, 500 = 1 1/2d, 500 = 2d and 480 = 1 1/2d. These sold very slowly and were still listed in P.O.G. for 1935. The 1935 P.O.G. lists rolls of 1000 - 1d and by 1937 these were available also for 1/2d, 2d and 3d, rolled lengthwise only: the 1d was available rolled lengthwise or sideways. Information lacking for the 1940s, but by 1954 there were only four types on sale, 480 1/2d lengthwise and sideways, 960 - 1d lengthwise, and 480 - 2d sideways. Since then the 1/2d has become obsolete and the 3d has appeared in rolls, of 480 sideways and 960 lengthwise."

After the experimental coils from 1933 to 1945, which we will hereinafter mention, the Post Office returned to the paste-up coils, with the 1/2d O'Clery stamp replacing the 1/2d Sword of Light. The 1959 P.O.G. lists the following paste-up coils available: Reeled sideways: 960 - 1/2d, 480 =2d, 480 - 3d. Reeled lengthwise: 480 - 1/2d, 960 -1d, 960 - 2d and 960 -3d.

An interesting collection of these leader strips can be made. William Kane reports the following:

1/2d Sword of Light. SE. 31 OCT 1924 (initialled in pencil. S.G. 71a
1d Map SE F 960 1d Stamps Delivery Top End First F 18 MAY 1934 S.G. 72b
2d Map SE R 480 2d Stamps Delivery Top End First R 1 JULY 1934 S.G. 74
1/2d O'Clery E P 480 1/2d Stamps Delivery Top End First P 31 AUG 1946 SG133
2d Map E W 960 2d Stamps Delivery Top End First W 29 JUN 1955 S.G. 114
1/2d O'Clery E G 960 1/2d Stamps Delivery Left Side First G 6 OCT 1955 SG133
3d Cross E Y 960 3d Stamps Delivery Top End First Y 15 SEP 1956 S.G. 116
2d Map E T 480 2d Stamps. Delivery Left Side First T 21 SEP 1957 S.G. 114

2. THE 1d EXPERIMENTAL COIL (Scott No. 87a, SG No. 72a)

"In April 1933, the 1d value was the first issued of the so-called 'endless' coils, which were produced on special presses and from special plates, whose arrangement differed from that of the plates used for the regular stamps in counter sheets. Presumably this involved the use of presses similar to the 'reel printing' presses used, from about 1924 on, by Waterlow & Sons, for the production of the 'endless' coils of British stamps, inasmuch as they are made by Grover & Co. Ltd. London, who were also suppliers to the Irish Government's printing plant. This assumption seems further strengthened by the fact that the Irish 'endless' coils also contain 960 stamps. On the other hand these first Irish endless coils differ from the British because of a special type of perforation, in that although they are perforated 15 horizontally, vertically they are imperforate with the exception that a single perforation appears on each imperforate side just below the perforation across the top of the stamp. A total of 30 coils of 960 stamps each were issued experimentally in Dublin and Cork only. Accordingly the total issue amounted to 28,800 stamps." [Kohl Handbuch, Zervas translation, page 153].

William Kane reports an interesting re-entry of the top frame line on this stamp and that he has such a copy and also has seen many others.

3. THE SECOND 1d. EXPERIMENTAL COIL (Scott No. 87, SG No. 72b)

"New endless 1d coils were issued in July 1934 which also contained 960 stamps each, as was developed a few months later, were also only an experimental issue. This likewise was probably a comparatively small issue. These coils of July 1934 differ from the coils (of April 1933) in that they are completely unperforated on both sides, lacking the extra single perforation on each side. The width of the stamps measures 21mm, making it quite impossible to make up this coil variety by trimming stamps of the regular issue. From the late Fall of 1934 on, after using up the supply of these coils, paste up coils of the 1d are again in use." [Kohl Handbuch, Zervas translation].

Mr. A.H.K. Roberts in the Philatelic Magazine, April 4, 1937, page 134 in an excellent article entitled, "EIRE PENNY CARMINE - A Study" wrote: "Some modifications having been made to the machine, a fresh issue took place in the following year [1934] in which the guide holes disappeared. This is the form in which the stamp is most frequently found, i.e. perf. 15 x imperf. with watermark "SE", but fewer than 900,000 were issued.

"The impressions from this machine are clear and of good colour, but they
Page 62 (M-2)

have not the depth of the sheet stamp. The engraving is evidently shallower and less ink had to be used to allow of winding to take place concurrently with the printing."

4. 1/2d and 2d COILS OF 1934 (Scott Nos. 91-92, SG Nos. 71a & 74a)

Later in the year, the 1/2d and 2d definitive coil stamps were issued, perforated 14 vertically. Kohl says, "Later, about November 1934, endless coils of 960 stamps each of the 2d and 1/2d, sides completely imperforate, were issued

5. THE THIRD 1d EXPERIMENTAL COIL STAMP (Scott No. 105, SG No. 112d)

In 1940, the 1d definitive coil stamp was issued again, this time with the "E" watermark. Mr. Roberts in his article [supra] has this to say about it:

"As a result of these experiments, a special type of printing machine was designed at the Printing Office and put into production in 1940. The result was an entirely distinct variety, for the stamp had both the new "E" watermark, and also a new perforation, (14) x imperf. The reason for the later change is not clear, but such a perforation is not suited to stamp vending machines, where easy separation is essential.

"However, various causes combined with the effects of the intensification of the war put a stop to further work and only 45 of these coils were sent to the Post Office. Handjoined coils became universal again, and this state of affairs ruled until last July [1946], when the stamp appeared again, perforated 15 x imperf. [as in 1934] but with the "E" watermark. The impressions seen so far, are clear and of full colour, and only slightly less contrasty than the best of the sheet stamps."

6. THE MYSTERIOUS 2d GREEN COIL STAMP (Scott No. 68b, SG No. 74b)

An intriguing mystery of Irish coil stamps is the 2d green Coil stamp, of which several of our members have authenticated copies in their collections. How this coil came into being is still the subject of much research. 15ximper.

In 1961, a series of letters in Stamp Collecting served to renew interest in this stamp. Mr. Alan J. Blair wrote (9th June 1961) that he had been able to purchase a mint copy from a dealer and that his copy was "far off centre to the left" and invited information on the stamp. Mr. Robert P. Towers answered (30th June 1961): "I believe that this coil was used only in the offices of the Dublin Gas Company, the great majority being used on receipts. I think that more than one roll was sold, as my used copy (which has an R.P.S. certificate) is well-centred. Another used copy illustrated in the catalogue of Harmer's sale on July 10th is badly off-centre to the left. I regret that I know of no mint copies."

Mr. Fred E. Dixon replied (29th July 1961): "Like Mr. Towers, I have been hoping that someone better informed than myself would reply to Mr. Blair's inquiry regarding S.G. 74b, the most elusive of the Irish Coil issues.

"I have never seen a mint example, but believe that a few do survive - very few. Used are less rare than is sometimes believed, and the story of there being only one roll is unlikely. Used copies exist with the cancellations of various places, including Dun Laoghaire and Wexford, suggesting that they were issued through the stamp-vending machines in those towns.

"As mentioned by Mr. Towers, the variations in centring of various copies (and most are markedly off-centre) supports the belief that more than one roll was printed, but is not conclusive. Where strips of other coils exist they sometimes show a wide range of margin variation along the strip.

"The rumour that one coil was used by the Alliance and Dublin Consumers

Gas Company on receipts is widely believed, although it is surprising that so large a concern would buy so small a quantity as one coil of 960 (or 480?), and I have never yet seen a receipt bearing S.G. 74b.

, "The reason for the number of copies of the stamp offered for sale during the last year or so is possibly connected with the fact that the ill-fated firm of Mission Stamps had discovered several, which disappeared with the firm's founder. It may be that he has found channels for marketing them, although the Irish authorities have not yet located him."

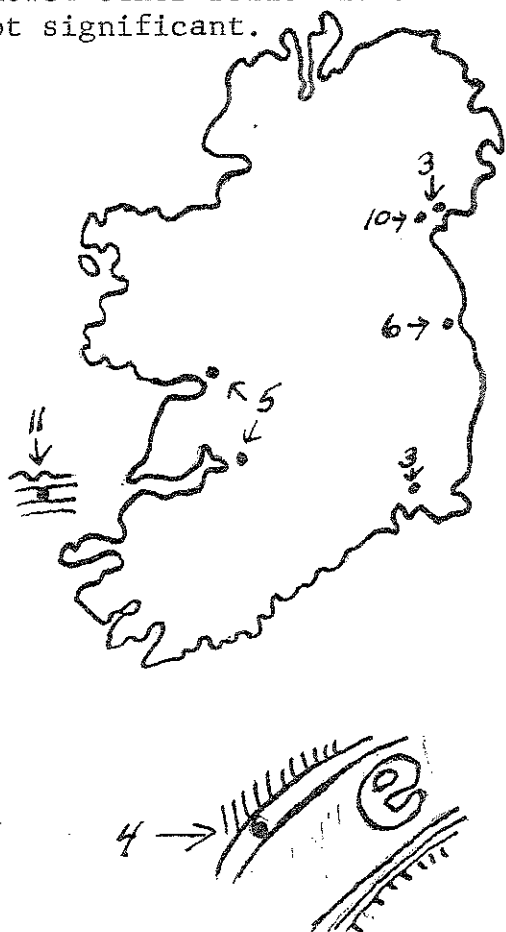
Mr. William Kane reports: "One feature of this issue was the out of alignment. I have a stamp which carries the frame line of the opposite stamp. - also carried several shades"

7. The 1d. EXPERIMENTAL COIL STAMP of 1946 (S.G. No.112b)

As stated by Mr. Roberts in his article (supra), the 1d coil stamp was issued again in July 1946 with the E watermark but perforated 15 x imperf. (This stamp is S.G. 112b. Scott lists both this stamp and the earlier 1940 coil together as No. 105.

This issue appeared on 20th March 1946. 15 x imperf. Continuous vertical strips of 480 stamps. It may well be that this issue was printed on a rotary press and consisted of two curved plates containing either a single or multiples of strips of eight stamps. Robson Lowe lists this as "Composed of alternate strips of eight stamps, each strip being out of vertical alignment with the neighboring strip; at some points of junction the space between stamps is considerably reduced." Mr. Dixon reports that the watermark was inverted on several of the rolls.

Mr. Dixon discovered certain recurring minor flaws on one roll of 960 stamps which he examined. These flaws repeated themselves 60 times in the roll and led to the thought that they might be constant in the issue. Later study showed other rolls without such flaws, thus making this variety interesting if not significant.



The numbers refer to the position or positions of the spot of color in each successive stamp of the strip of 16 which is then repeated on the next successive strip of 16 stamps.

There are no flaws appearing in the following: Nos. 1,2,7,8,9,12,13,14,15 or 16.

On the 3rd stamp, there are two flaws: in the north near County Down and in the south near Wexford.

On the 4th stamp, a single spot of color near the "E" of "EIRE".

On the 5th stamp, in two places - near Galway and Limerick.

On the 6th stamp, near Dublin.

On the 10th stamp in County Louth, and

On the 11th stamp in the Ocean off the mouth of the Shannon River.

Between the 8th and 9th stamps, the 9th stamp is out of alignment to the right and between the 16th and the 1st stamp of the next strip of 16 stamps, the 1st stamp is out of alignment to the left.

Also between some stamps of the strip, the space between the frame lines is only 1 1/2mm rather than the normal 2 mm.



Irish Provisionals.

"Dollard" Printing.

Black overprint.



SUPPLEMENT No. 16

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

April, 1964



To produce the first postage stamps issued February 17, 1922, the Irish Provisional Government divided the work of overprinting the British stamps between the Dublin printing firm of Dollards and Messrs Alex Thom.

The values chosen for overprinting by the Dollard Printing House, Ltd. of Wellington Quay and Essex Street, Dublin were 1/2d, 1d, 2 1/2d, 3d, 4d, 9d, 10d and the three high values 2/6, 5/- and 10/-

On February 2nd, 1922, the Dollard firm submitted its bid and proofs to the postal authorities and was awarded the contract the same day. The work began immediately and the overprinted stamps were delivered to the Post Office in time for simultaneous release with the Thom printing on February 17th, 1922

The settings for the Dollard overprints on the low values was extensively discussed by Mr. H. G. Leslie Fletcher in Supplement No. 12. It is the purpose of this supplement to list the more common varieties of broken letters and misplaced overprints. The major typographical errors - the inverted overprints appeared in Supplement No. 14.

R
se

1. Shifted Settings or Overprints

(a) R over Se. Setting 1 of the Dollard overprints contains no R over Se shifts. The R over Se shift is fairly common in settings 2 and 3, occurring 80 times in setting 2 and 128 times in setting 3.

(b) Vertical Shift of Overprint as a result of improper feeding of the sheets of un-overprinted stamps to the press. Perry Adams in THE REVEALER (March-April 1956, pp.261-2) discussed these interesting varieties which resulted from such improper feeding. Not too many got into circulation because of the care used by the printers. Thus part of the overprint appears on the subject stamp and the balance on the next stamp vertically. Depending upon the position of the stamp on the sheet, some stamps actually are missing parts of the complete overprint. These are not listed in the standard catalogs and reference is made to Meredith's - "The Postage Stamps of Ireland 1922-1927" - an invaluable work to this day although out of print.

Date Omitted Entirely

Rialtas Missing Entirely

1/2d Dollard Meredith V-117

1d Dollard Meredith V-118

9d Dollard

Part Date at Top and Part at Foot

1/2d Dollard Meredith V-127

1d Dollard Meredith V-128

9d Dollard Meredith V-135

Date at Top of Stamp

1/2d Dollard Meredith V-122

1d Dollard Meredith V-123

9d Dollard Meredith V-126

1d Dollard Meredith V-140

Part Rialtas at Top and Part at Foot

1/2d Dollard Meredith V-141

1d Dollard Meredith V-142

Rialtas at Foot of Stamp

1/2d Dollard Meredith V-137

1d Dollard Meredith V-138

(c) Horizontal Shift of Overprint.

Our late member, Mr. Perry Adams discussed similar varieties caused by improper feeding of the sheets which were not classified by Meredith. These varieties were caused by the improper placing of the un-overprinted sheets horizontally in the printing press. This report by Perry Adams appeared in THE REVEALER, for July-August 1956 (p.278).

We have all seen copies of the stamps in which part of the overprint, particularly the final "c" of "Sealadac" does not appear on the stamp. Your editor has copies of shiftings to the left and also to the right.

To the left - 1/2d Dollard - part of the S of Sealadac and part of the h of hEireann is missing. Another in which all of the "S" and "h" is missing from the subject stamp.

To the right - the 1/2d Dollard - most of the c of "Sealadac" and most of the final "n" of "hEireann" is missing.

Perry Adams discussed what he called the "Birdshot" typeshift in which so neatly to one side was the shift of the whole cliché that the overprint from the stamp horizontally adjacent slid over to appear in part upon the subject specimen, leaving the center of the stamp free of any overprint.

Perry said that this appeared upon only the 1/2d and 1d Dollards with the single exception that he found it on a pair of the 2 1/2d (red) in the late forties. He also said that he had been advised that there was a report of the Dollard 4d in red with such a shift.

Your editor can report the 1d Dollard in two shifted positions. A shift to the right, so that the complete overprint appears on the stamp and in addition, the c of Sealadac and part of the final "n" of hEireann of the adjoining stamp to the left. In the other, the shift is so pronounced that the final "n" of "Rialtar", the c of Sealadac and part also of the final "a" of Sealadac and the final "n" of hEireann is missing on the right and appears on the left.

Your editor can also report the 5d Dollard with the final "c" of Sealadac and the final "n" of hEireann missing on the right and compensated on the left.

2. Defective and Broken Type

While these are not particularly significant, the average collector may want to collect some of these interesting varieties. We shall not attempt to list broken letters, of which there are a great many, except for constant ones:

(a) Raised c of Sealadac. The 1st, 3rd, 9th and 12th stamps of rows 1, 6, 11 and 16 of settings 2 and 3 of the Dollard overprints have the final "c" of Sealadac raised, more pronounced in setting 3 than in setting 2.

Black - 1/2d, 1d, 3d, 5d, 10d. Red - 2 1/2d, 4d (also carmine) and 9d

(b) No dot on "c" of Sealadac. The c is also raised. 9th stamp 1st row and 12th stamp of the 11th row. Setting 2.

Black - 1/2d, 1d, 3d, 5d, 10d. Red - 2 1/2d, 4d and 9d

(c) R:altar. 10th stamp, 11th row. Setting 1

Black Dollards - 1/2d, 1d, 2 1/2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 9d, and 10d.

(d) Flaw through "Sealadac" - Stamps 1, 2 and 3 of the 12th row. Setting 2.

Black Dollards 1/2d, 1d, 10d.

(e) .922 7th stamp, 17th row. Setting 2 Black - 1/2d, 1d and 10d.

(f) 192² 3rd stamp, 16th row. Setting 3

Black - 1/2d, 1d and 3d Red - 2 1/2d, 4d and 9d

Dollard Red Overprints of April, 1922.

It was decided to discontinue printing the 2 1/2d, 4d and 9d values with a black overprint on and after April 1st, 1922, and thereafter these values were overprinted in red. The reason for the change was that the black overprint was unsuitable on the dark colors of these particular stamps. It was originally intended to overprint the 1/2d and 10/- values in red, but nothing definite was decided and no alteration was made. The 4d appears in a carmine shade.

2 1/2d red - 1,298 sheets 4d red - 1,798 sheets 9d red - 2,602 sheets
page 66 (E-6)



High Value Varieties.

"Dollards"



#14, 10/-

Messrs Dollard also first overprinted the high values 2/6, 5/- and 10/-. They were overprinted from a single plate, consisting of two sections of twenty overprints each, arranged 4 x 5 in the same manner as the low values. To overprint the complete sheet of forty stamps for the high values, the two identical sections were placed together, one above the other.

The number of sheets of the high values overprinted for issuance on February 17th, 1922 were:

2/6	1,000 sheets (40,000 stamps)	5/-	650 sheets (26,000 stamps)
		10/-	500 sheets (20,000 stamps)

SHORT THIRD LINE VARIETY ON HIGHS

There were no significant printing varieties for the high values, except the one major variety which is called the "Short Third Line" and occurs six times on the sheet of forty stamps. In this variety, the third line of the overprint measures only 21 mm instead of the usual 21 1/2mm. Thus, this variety is often confused with the later Thom overprint on the high values in a somewhat similar type (Scott Nos. 36-38).

The appearance and ink will furnish a distinction as well as the measurements of other lines but there is one unfailing test which will distinguish this short third line Dollard from the subsequent Thom overprint of the same values. The h of hEireann is above the level of the other letters in the word (on the Thom, it is on the same level). In addition, the space between the inner sides of the shafts forming the h (1 mm) corresponds generally with the space (1 mm) between the outer side of the short right shaft of the h and the outer left side of the curve which forms the E.

The reason for the short third line is unknown. Meredith in his 4th Edition of "The Postage Stamps of Ireland 1922-1927" stated that the variety appeared in five positions on the sheet 1 x 4 (sheet position 4), 2 x 4 (sheet position 8), 6 x 4 (sheet position 24), 7 x 4 (sheet position 28) and 9 x 1 (sheet position 33).

Our own member, Malcolm O'Reilly demonstrated that Meredith was somewhat in error. In "The Short Third Line Revisited" (THE REVEALER, July-August, 1956, pages 276-7), Mr. O'Reilly said:

"I have always felt the listing to be incomplete. The Dollard shillings were overprinted using one plate - which was made up of two identical stereotypes of 20 subjects for the forty positions. It was logical, therefore, to assume that since the Short Third Line was found in 9 x 1 (position 33) it had also to occur in 4 x 1 (position 13). Following this theory to a practical conclusion, involved obtaining sufficient material to prove that the Short Third Line does exist in position 13. The successful conclusion to this project was reached some time ago. But after the momentary exhilaration of success waned, the incident was forgotten.

"For the record, the Dollard Short Third line may be found in the following positions:

LOCATING THE POSITIONS

"The three positions (6 plate positions) may be identified. Without side (or top) sel- age they can not be identified on the sheet. they can be reduced to two possible positions:

.	.	.	X
.	.	.	X
.	.	.	.
X	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	X
.	.	.	X
.	.	.	.
X	.	.	.
.	.	.	.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF RIALTAS POSITIONS -SHORT THIRD LINE

Positions 4 & 24

RIALTAR
Sealadaic
na hEireann
1922

Positions 8 & 28

RIALTAR
Sealadaic
na hEireann
1922

Positions 13 & 33

RIALTAR
Sealadaic
na hEireann
1922

"1) Positions 4 & 24 - The tail of the r in h Eireann, if extended, ould pass between the 1st and 2nd 2's of 1922. The i of Rialtas, if extended, ould pass between the uprights of the h in h Eireann.

"(2) Positions 8 & 28 - The tail of the r in h Eireann, if extended, ould strike the cap of the second 2 of 1922. The i of Rialtas, if extended, ould pass through the large upright of the h in h Eireann.

"(3) Positions 13 & 33 - The tail of the r in h Eireann, if extended, ould poush the rear of the 1st 2 of 1922. The i of Rialtas, if extended, ould pass through the small upright of the h in h Eireann.

"The illustrations are slightly exaggerated to emphasize the points of dentification. They are enlarged for the same purpose.

"While there are other points of differentiation, these should be suf- ficient for the purpose."

CHECK-LIST OF THE DOLLARD ISSUE

Scott No. 1	S.G. No. 1	1/2d	Green
1a	1a	1/2d	Green (the inverted overprint)
2	2	1d	Scarlet (shades)
	3	1d	Carmine-Red
2a	2a	1d	Scarlet (the inverted overprint)
3	4	2 1/2d	Ultramarine
4	5	3d	Violet
5	6	4d	Slate Green
6	7	5d	Yellow Brown
7	8	9d	Black Brown
8	9	10d	Light Blue
12	17	2/6	Brown (Chocolate Brown)
	18	2/6	(Sepia Brown)
13	19	5/-	Carmine Rose
14	21	10/-	Gray Blue
9	22	2 1/2d	Ultramarine (Red Overprint-April)
10	23	4d	Slate Green (Red Overprint-April)
10A	24	4d	Slate Green (Carmine Overprint-?)
11	25	9d	Black Brown (Red Overprint-April)



Scott No. 15



Thom

The first overprinting of four commonly used values, the 1 1/2d, 2d, 6d and 1/- was awarded to Messrs Alex Thom & Co, Ltd of Dublin, simultaneously with the award of the other values to Messrs Dollard in February of 1922.

The overprint differs from the Dollard in that the Thom date is in block type with full stop (period).

For convenience, we shall discuss all of the five-line "Rialtas" overprints by Thom together in this one supplement.

1. The Black Overprints of February, 1922

The four values overprinted by Thom in black in February 1922 were 1 1/2, 2d (Dies I and II), 6d and 1/-.

1 1/2d in black (960,000 stamps) were overprinted from Plates 1, 2, 3 & 9.

2d (Dies I and II) in black (9,600,000 stamps) from Plates 1, 2 & 3.

6d in black (480,000 stamps) were overprinted from Plates 1, 2 & 3.

1/- in black (480,000 stamps) were overprinted from Plates 1, 2 & 3.

2. Trial Proofs in Black of July 1922.

As we have several times noted, the transfer of all overprinting to Thom was contemplated in the early summer of 1922 and was hastened by the evacuation of the Dollard plant in the "Four Courts Battle" of July. Thom was then experimenting with a new type of ink to stand out more clearly on the stamps.

During July, Thom put into circulation 1/2d, 1d, 3d and 10d values in black with its type of overprint. Some claim that these were proof or trial sheets but Mr. Ward has contended that the 3d particularly was an emergency printing made during the battle.

Meredith also claims that an experimental shade of blue-black was tried on the 1/2d, 2d and 3d values during July and that these appear thinner than the later normal blue-black, somewhat between a black and a blue-black.

3. Blue Black and Red Overprints July- November, 1922.

Thereafter, Thom supplied all values during the remainder of the year in blue-black, except for the 2 1/2d, 4d and 9d values which appeared in red.

Plating

Black Overprints (all 1922)			Blue-Black or Red Overprint	
1/2d	(July 1922)	Plates 5 & 7	1/2d (Aug. 23)	Plates 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
1d	(July 20)	Plates ?	1d (July 20)	Plates 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10
1 1/2d	(Feb. 17)	Plates 1, 2, 3, 9	1 1/2d (Aug 21)	Plates 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 & 9
2d(I)	(Feb. 17)	Plates 1, 2 & 3	2d(I) (July 7)	Plates 2, 3, 4, 5 & 7
2d(II)	(Feb. 17)	Plates 1, 2 & 3	2d(II) (July 7)	Plates 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10
2 1/2d			2 1/2d (red) (Oct 23)	Plates 8 & 9
3d	(July 11)	Plates 2, 3, & 4	3d (July 11)	Plates 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10
4d			4d (red) (Sept 8)	Plates 8 & 9
5d			5d (Aug. 11)	Plates 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10
6d	(Feb. 17)	Plates 1, 2 & 3	6d (Aug. 21)	Plates 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10
9d			9d (agate) (red) (Aug 11)	Plates 4 & 8
10d			9d (green) (red) (Nov 6)	Plates 4 & 8
			10d (Aug. 24)	Plates 5, 7 & 9
1/-	(Feb. 17)	Plates 1, 2 & 3	1/- (Aug. 21)	Plates 2, 5, 6, 8 & 9.

Ten plates were used by Thom in overprinting all of the Rialtas overprints. They are distinguishable only in control blocks by means of measurements. A most informative article entitled, "Plating the Thom 5 Line Overprints" by "Pinneach" appears in THE PHILATELIST, March 1947, pages 167-171 and may be of other interest to the specialist.

(a) THOM VARIETIES AS A RESULT OF OVERPRINT SHIFTING

Perhaps the chief varieties caused by a shifting of the lines of the overprint will be of interest to the general collector. These were caused mainly by either a shifting of the word Rialtar to the right, or the word Sealadac to the left. In what we might call the normal appearance of the overprint, the "R" of "Rialtar" is above the "e" of "Sealadac"; the "l" of the word "Sealadac" is above the "n" of the third line "na"; and the "i" of the fourth line "hEireann" is above or slightly to the right of the "l" of the date "1922". Shifting of these lines somewhat gives us the interesting varieties listed here:

RIALTAR
SEALADAC
NA
hEIREANN
1922.

1. R over S and R over Se Varieties

On plate 2, on the 4th, 5th & 6th stamps of the 17th row; and on plate 3, on the 5th and 6th stamps of the same 17th row, the R is over the S instead of the "e". Found on 1 1/2d, 2d (both dies), 3d, 6d, and 1/-

RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.	RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.	RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.	RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.	RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.	RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.
--	--	--	--	--	--

The variety R over Se is much more commonly found. Plate 2 - first six stamps of 12th row and 3rd stamp of the 17th. Plate 3 - 5th and 6th stamps of the 12th row and 3rd and 4th of the 17th. Plate 5 - first four stamps of 6th row and 5th and 6th of the 9th. Plate 7 and Plate 8 - 7th, 8th, 11th and 12th stamps of the first row. Found on all values.

2. E of Eireann over 1 of 1922 Varieties

This variety is found on all plates except the first, as few as 1 time on plate 2 to as much as 10 times on plate 4. It is thus common. Found on all values.

RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.	RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.	RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.	RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.	RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.	RIALTAR SEALADAC NA hEIREANN 1922.
--	--	--	--	--	--

3. R over Se and wide "ac" in Sealadac Variety

This interesting variety is found on the 4th stamp of the 17th row of plate 3 and on the 8th and 12th stamps of the 1st row of Plates 7 & 8. In this variety, the R is over the Se and in addition, the "ac" of "Sealadac" is wide making the complete word 15 mm, instead of the normal width of 14 1/2 mm.

4. Dropped c in Sealadac & Out of Alignment Pairs

On the 12th stamp of the 9th and 11th rows of Plate 1, the final c is dropped. Plate 3 - 8 out of alignment pairs. Overprints 9 to 12 in rows 1 to 4 are dropped and in rows 11 to 14 are raised. Plate 4 - 8 out of alignment pairs. Overprints 5 to 8 in rows 11 to 14 slightly raised. Plate 7 - 16 out of alignment pairs. Overprints 5 to 8 in rows 1 to 4 and 11 to 14 raised. Plate 8 - 16 out of alignment pairs. Overprints 9 to 12 in rows 1 to 14 and overprints 13 to 16 in rows 15 to 17 are dropped. Plate 9 - 14 out of alignment pairs. Overprints 6 to 8 in rows 1 to 4 are raised and overprints 5 to 8 in rows 15 to 17 are dropped.

(b) Broken or Defective Type

1. R:altar. 9th stamp, 11th row. Plate 9
2. .922 Location ?
3. Short l in 1922. 5th stamp, 20th row. Plate 9

Irish Provisional, Wide Spaced "Thom"

Rialtas
Sealadac
na
hEireann
1922.

By November 1922, it had been decided to issue a new provisional overprinted set with the inscription, "SAORSTAT EIREANN 1922" to commemorate the establishment of the Irish Free State. The Irish Free State was to come into existence on December 6th, 1922 to replace the Provisional Government of the Irish - "Rialtas Sealadac na hEireann".

Messrs Thom set to work on the new issue and the plates for overprinting the British stamps with the "Saorstat Eireann" inscription were nearly ready. The "Saorstat" overprint was necessary because of delays in preparing the new definitive series. In such circumstances, it appeared unnecessary to keep the old plates of the "Rialtas" emission. Thus, in November of 1922, the old plates were broken up and the type distributed.

A sudden shortage of the 1/2d, 1d and 2d stamps occurred and the Government Post Office hurriedly contacted Messrs Thom to find some method of overprinting a fresh supply of these values.

Christopher R. Hilliard in "Irish Postage Stamps" which appeared in Musson's Stamp Digest for December 1947 (pp. 306-314) and February 1948 (pp. 320-332) says that "the only plate available was the master plate". He further states that from this, a hurried printing was made of the five values.

The 1/2d, 1d and 2d values were made on November 21st, 1922 and on December 1st, two additional short values, the 1 1/2d and 1/- were overprinted in the same manner.

This new overprinted issue is easily distinguishable by the fact that it is larger than the previous issue. It measures 16x 15 1/2mm. The Rialtas is 13 3/4 mm in contrast to the earlier 12mm.

Meredith's 4th edition states that two overprinting plates were employed by Thom and that there are slight differences in the two settings. In 20 x 1 on Plate 1, the c of Sealadac has a flat bottom and a long pointed end. On Plate 2, it is claimed on the same stamp (20 x 1) that the c of Sealadac is normal.

A few proof sheets (a half dozen or less) were run off the 1/2d in black, of which, after study and approval, most were included in the stock supplies sent to the Post Office (rare). This was the only value printed in black. The proofs proving acceptable, the remainder of the values were run off in blue-black. None of the values is common.

There are practically no varieties in the overprint itself. There are only three major varieties, the proof printing of the 1/2d in black and two errors on the basic British stamps.

Varieties

1. 1/2d with jet black overprint (Scott No. 39a, Stanley Gibbons No. 47a)
2. 1 1/2d with corrected "PENCF" variety on basic British stamp
- 3.
3. 1/- value with "ONF SHILLING" on basic British stamp

IRISH FREE STATE.

HARRISON COIL STAMP ISSUES

SUPPLEMENT No. 18

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

July, 1964

The Irish Free State awarded the overprinting of the British stamps for use in coil machines to Messrs. Harrison & Sons Ltd. of St. Martin's Lane, London.

These interesting stamps have for a long time been neglected by Irish collectors, the result doubtlessly of a lack of information about them, their relative scarcity and the presumed difficulty in distinguishing them from the corresponding Thom issues.

There were two separate issues of the overprinted coil stamps by Messrs. Harrison - (a) The Rialtas, and (b) The Saorstat.

(a) THE RIALTAS

Unlike the Dollard or Thom overprints which were printed from type or stereo, it is thought that the Harrison overprint was from an electro-type plate made by Messrs. Harrison, who were also the printers of the British stamps.

The Rialtas issue was in four values. The 1/2d, 1d and 2d (Die I) were issued June 19th 1922. The 1 1/2d value appeared on June 21st and the 2d (Die II) probably in August. The ink used in the overprint is a shiny black ink.

One constant characteristic of the Harrison "Rialtas" overprint is that the R of Rialtas always appears over the Se of Sealadac. In the Thom overprint, the R over Se is a variety which is eagerly sought out by the specialist, and occasionally the Harrison is mistaken for the Thom variety. The late Perry Adams in 1953 in THE REVEALER (page 144) discussed this item:

"By the time Harrison & Sons were approached with a view to printing over a special issue for use in rolls or coils, the firm of Alex Thom and Co. Ltd., were in sole charge of the rest of the overprinting. Harrison asked Thom for 'working examples' of the current overprints. By pure chance, the samples given Harrison were R over Se. Hence this type-shift peculiarity became constant in the Harrison cliché. Their copy was clear and faithful, though generally in a bolder black than the Thom's, while the individual letters were ever so slightly taller. The one real yet happy mystery about the Harrison emission, a mystery at least, to this writer - - is how the long i got in there between the R and the a of Rialtas. It stands out like a sore thumb; and as noted in the overprint table, becomes the easy, immediate way of telling the Harrisons from the Thom's without resort to measurement of the overprint."

As pointed out by Perry Adams, the chief characteristic of the Harrison Rialtas type which distinguishes it from the Thom is the long, perpendicular shaft of the letter "i" in Rialtas. This descends well below the level of the "R" and the other letters and even a casual study of this will serve as an immediate test of the Harrison coil.

All four values were prepared in horizontal rolls of 480 stamps and vertical rolls of 500 stamps. The 2d value was also issued in vertical rolls of 1,000 (scarce).

The Harrison overprints were applied to sub-sheets of 240, and went to the manual operators in panes of 120, 12 across by 10 down, and were first torn or separated either into 12 strips of 10 vertical or 10 strips of 12 horizontal. The stamps were then joined by a portion of the end paper beyond the perfs; the process resulting in what are called "paste-ups".

In Stamp Collecting, June 23rd, 1923, Mr. William Ward described the method of preparing the British rolls (probably also used for the Irish rolls): "First of all the machine takes in a strip of pink- or magenta-coloured paper (perforated like the stamps), on which the maker-up signs his initials and the date in figures. Thus, when the roll has 'started', if some error or damage happens, the 'evidence' is right inside the centre of the roll, and there can be no dispute as to the workman's identity. The final strip is an imperforate piece of emerald-green paper, which is finally bound in a khaki cartridge paper, the whole being tied up with a narrow holland tape and sealed with a lead 'coin' + + + "

The number of printed rolls of the Harrison "Rialtas" coils was reported both by Mr. Ward in Stamp Collecting, June 23rd, 1923 (page 323) and Meredith's 4th edition as: [Combined Horizontal and Vertical Rolls]

1/2d	492 rolls	2d (Die I)	672 rolls
1d	1,454 rolls	2d (Die II)	820 rolls
1 1/2d	118 rolls	Total 2d.	1492 rolls

The scarcity of the 1 1/2d was due to the lack of demand. Mr. Ward says: "Other than those sold to stamp dealers, the large proportion of this value was used about the end of August or the beginning of September, 1922 on some bulky publication."

VARIETIES

1. The 1 1/2d value can be found with the plate error on the Basic British stamp "PENCF" recut to correct the error. It will be recalled that the "PENCF" error can be found on the Thom black overprint of February 1922, Control Q 21 perf. and that the "PENCF" error corrected can also be found on the contemporary Thom blue-black overprint of July-November 1922.

THREE HALFPENCE



Original Error.

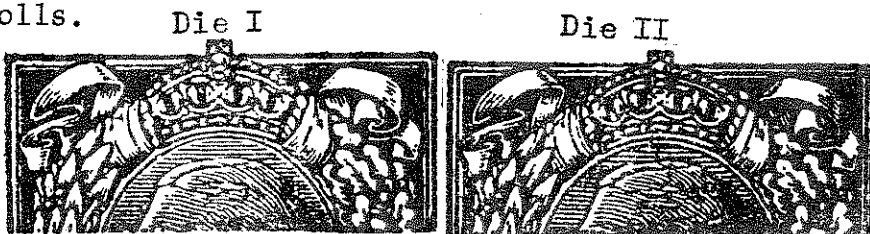
THREE HALFPENCE



The Error Corrected.

2. There are collectible varieties of pairs showing the paste-up join between the two strips, which occur 39 times in the horizontal rolls of 480 and 49 times in the vertical rolls.

3. Joined pairs of the 2d value, one stamp being Die I and the other Die II, done in the makeup of rolls. Found on some of the rolls, vertical attached at top, Control R.



4. There are also the beginning and finishing strips of the rolls. The End tabs of the rolls bore a Harrison Control Letter (not to be confused with the Sheet Controls which were usually removed from the selvage before paste-up, since only a small fraction of the selvage was left for joining. Rarely did a portion of the sheet control appear in the paste-up. See Malcolm O'Reilly's excellent article on these in the July-August 1963 REVEALER issue.

The Harrison Roll Tab Control Letters were:

Value	Vertical Attached to Top	Vertical Attached to Bottom	Horizontal
1/2d	G	D	P
1d	E	B	O
1 1/2d	L	-	N
2d (Die I)	R	Q	T
2d (Die II)	R	Q	T

(b) THE SAORSTAT ISSUE

The second Harrison coil stamp overprint was likewise prepared from electro-type plate. According to the Stamp Collecting (July 28, 1923, page 413) Harrison made electros in blocks of 30 from a Thom overprint supplied to them.

The Saorstat issue was in four values. All of the values - 1/2d, 1d, 1 1/2d and 2d (Die II) appeared on March 7th, 1923. Two different inks were used for this issue. The earliest appeared in dull black ink. The ordinary ink employed for this issue showed a clear blue-black of a glossy appearance. A special highly glazed surface is also found on each of the values overprinted.

The Harrison "Saorstats" are really easy to distinguish from their contemporaries- the Thom's. The most reliable test, if not the only one is the loop of the 9 of the date. In the Harrison overprint, the loop of the 9 is practically round, while the loop of the 9 in the Thom is oval.

The test most often applied to the Harrison coil is the examination of the word, "Eireann". In the Harrison, unlike the Thom generally, the small "e" of "Eireann" is raised prominently, giving a distinct curved appearance to the second line of the overprint. The Harrison also has a rounded foot in the "1" of the date.

As Perry Adams pointed out in his article in 1953 (REVEALER, page 146), you should not rely solely on the raised "e" and rounded "1" to distinguish the Harrison but should double check by examination of the rounded "9". He wrote: "one of the Thom plates has practically the identical characteristics --rounded foot of 1 in the date and raised second "e". This plate was used, not only in printing the four values which coincide with the four Harrison coils, but for several other Thom Saorstats as well. + + knowing the difference between those two "9's" serves an indispensable purpose."

The rolls were prepared in a similar manner to the first or Rialtas issue

The number of printed rolls of the Harrison "Saorstat" coils was reported by Mr. Ward in Stamp Collecting, June 23rd, 1923 (page 324): (Combined Horizontal and Vertical Rolls):

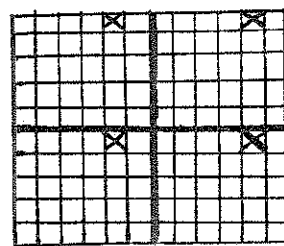
1/2d	552 rolls	1 1/2d	48 rolls
1d	300 rolls	2d (Die II)	300 rolls

Note again the scarcity of the 1 1/2d value.

VARIETIES

1. The chief variety is the long "1" in 1922 (all values). How this variety appeared is a mystery. Students say that it is found always on the fifth and eleventh stamps, counting left to right of the unbroken dozens constituting the horizontal strips, when separated from the sheets. It is also found on the fifth and tenth stamps, counting upwards from the join of the vertical strips.

Your editor's theory is that when Harrison originally set up its type, a single defective "1" was used for the date of the fifth overprint of the top row (assuming that the electro plate consisted of 30 subjects, arranged 6 x 5 - four electros thus arranged in a block of four would make up the half sheet of 120 subjects). If we plot the 120 subject sheet, as we have done on the right, the defective "1" appears in its proper location, both horizontally and vertically.



If this theory is correct, then there would be eight tall "1's" to a full sheet of 240 subjects or approximately 16 only in a roll of 480 stamps. Assuming the correctness of the number of rolls prepared, there would be approximately 8,832 (1/2d), 4,800 (1d), 768 (1 1/2d) and 4,800 (2d).

2. Meredith's 4th edition lists the 1/2d Harrison Saorstat with watermark inverted and reversed.

3. End Tab Controls:	1/2d	1d	1 1/2d	2d(Die II)
Horizontal	P	O	N	T
Vertical	G	E	L	R

4. Capital S of Saorstat accented. Mr. C.F. McLoughlin, in Philatelic Journal of Great Britain for December 1927, pages 201-4, "The Second Harrison Overprint" discussed a number of major and minor varieties of the issue. He listed as a major variety on all values, and occurring always on the first stamp to the right of the join in the horizontal, and on the second stamp counting upwards from the join in the vertical series. This flaw was caused by a small piece of the top of the S breaking away and slowly forming into what is almost a perfect accent. This is found in various stages. The flaw is even found degenerated into a dot corresponding to the aspirate.

5. There also also a number of minor variations listed both by Meredith and Mr. McLoughlin which would be of interest only to the specialist.





Notes on the "Saorstat" Issues of the Irish Free State.

OVERPRINTS OF 1922-23



Supplement No. 19

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

December, 1964

Delays in the preparation of the plates for the definitive series, necessitated another overprinting of the British stamps for use by the Irish Free State Government which came into existence on December 7th, 1922.

Between December 11th, 1922 (2d value) and January 16th, 1923 (4d value), the "SAORSTAT EIREANN 1922" complete series of overprinted stamps made their appearance.

They were prepared by Messrs. Alex Thom in all values with the three line overprint. Five plates were used for overprinting the low value typographed stamps.

PLATES

Plat. 1. This was the earliest one apparently in use and all of the values except the 5d were at one time or another overprinted with this setting. It was also the most interesting, because the early printings from this plate disclosed that subject 180 the 12th stamp of the 15th row of the sheet of 240 stamps; that is, the right marginal stamp of the fifth row of the bottom pane was defective in that there was no acute accent over the second "a" of the word "Saorstat". A large number of sheets of stamps of various values were accordingly returned to the printer for the missing accent to be inserted by hand. An undisclosed number of sheets with the missing accent had been sold before the error was discovered.

Many of the sheets returned were corrected by the insertion of a hand-stamped accent. The size of the handstamped accent is 1 3/4mm in length, whereas the normal printed accent is just over 1 mm in length. The handstamped accent is in black while the printed accent is in blue-black. Some clever forgers have pencilled over the printed accent on a normal stamp to give it the appearance of the handstamp, so care should be observed in this respect. Since the handstamp was applied manually, it varies in size and appearance - high, low, left, right, and even double and triple as well as inverted.

The number of sheets thus handstamped has been given as follows: 1/2d. 3,867 sheets; 1d. 3,041 sheets; 6d. 623 sheets; and 1/- 489 sheets. The error was apparently corrected upon discovery because later printings do not show the error. In fact, the 1 1/2d and 2d values overprinted from this plate do not show the error.



Accent inserted by hand

Variety - Missing Accent and t



Although the number of corrected sheets is believed to be accurate, there is no known estimate of uncorrected stamps in existence. Of the low values, the 1d appears extremely scarce and the 1/- and 1/2d. are not too plentiful. The 4d, 2 1/2d, 9d and 3d in the same order are the most commonly found. North-Bomford in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, November 1926 reported that particularly in the smaller postoffices of the west of Ireland, these uncorrected errors were sold across the counter, giving legitimacy to what otherwise might be considered "printer's waste obtained by favor". He reports that he purchased five copies of the 1/2d in the west of Ireland at a small postoffice and that a small boy purchased the missing "t" on the 1d in Galway.

The missing accent and final "t" variety (see illustration on previous page and the used copy to the right) has been the source of considerable speculation whether this is a further development of the missing accent error on the one stamp caused by plate wear or a separate variety in another location on the same plate, or on a different printing plate. Through the efforts of our own member, Mr. Thomas E. Field, the Stanley Gibbons catalogue now reflects the separate missing "t" variety.



At our request, Mr. Field studied the question of the possible location and the plate of the missing "t" variety by reference to his own extensive collection of the overprints. He found the following items:

S.G. No. 53aa (missing accent only). A complete mint sheet of 240, with accent missing on the second a of Saorstát on row 15 number 12, stamp 180 in the sheet, and a used single. The control of the sheet is T 22 with imperforate sheet margin.

S.G. No. 53a (missing accent and t). A vertical mint block of 6 with the variety on the middle of the three at right, but without margin - and a used single. The mint example in the block does not, therefore, "prove itself" as being either row 15 or stamp 12; but the stamp immediately above it has precisely the same defective 19 in 1922, as has row 14 number 12 in the mint sheet already mentioned.

S.G. No. 53b (accent inserted by hand). Here I have the following, all in mint blocks with side and base margins, all 7 vertically, by 2 or 3 horizontally, and all therefore demonstrating the position as row 15 stamp 12. T 22 imperforate and perforated margins at base, U 22 imperforate and perforated. All these show the same defective 19 in 1922 in row 14, stamp 12. I do just notice (and wonder whether there is any significance) that in the two imperforate pieces the inserted accent, although in not quite the right position relative to the A, and in the case of T 22 reversed (with the thick end to the southwest instead of the northeast) is what postal historians would call a "clear strike"; whereas in the two perforated pieces the inserted accent is much less clearly defined, and almost "blurred".

S.G. No. 53c (accent and final t inserted by hand). Here again in a "positional piece" T 22 perforated, but once more there is the defective 19 in 1922 on row 14 stamp 12. I find also mint blocks of four and 16, and a used single. Again the blocks have side margins only but again there is the defective date in the stamp above.

CONCLUSIONS. "From the foregoing it does seem that all these varieties developed in the one plate (Plate 1 according to Meredith) although clearly Page 78 (H-2)

both T 22 and U 22 printings were involved. Personally I should not attach very much significance to that. I am unable to put my hand on anything showing the exact dates in 1922 when these printings were made but under G.B. Gibbons list the 1d S-22, T-22, and U-22, indicating 3 printings within the space of 1922, and as Thom was evidently operating before and for some little time after December 1922 (with the Saorstát overprint) I see no reason why he should not have stocks on hand simultaneously of the two later controls, and even use them indiscriminately - although I do notice that S.G.'s valuations for the two forms of C 78 are appreciably more than those of C 67, suggesting greater scarcity of the later control - although perhaps scarcity is hardly the word - one might say "less common". Of course they even used U 23 (S.G. C 84 - much more highly catalogued) - which suggests more limited usage, and possibly that overprinting continued concurrently with the appearance of the definitive, or limited printings before 23rd February 1923, the day of issue of S.G. 72. Here one would need to know not only when the British U 23 came out in the U.K., but when a consignment went to Dublin for overprintings."



OVERPRINTS WITH "ACCENT HANDSTAMPED"

← (normal)

(inverted) →



Plate 2. This plate was likewise used to overprint all values, except the 2 1/2d and 4d, both in red. An interesting variety appeared on this plate due to a shifting of the overprint. The S of Saorstát appears directly over the E of Éireann on the 10th stamp of the 7th and 10th rows of the sheet. These appeared on the early printings, but the shift on the 7th row was quickly corrected on later printings.

SAORSTÁT
ÉIREANN
1922

Plate 3. This plate was used to overprint all values, except the 1 1/2d, 2d, and 3d. The overprints from this plate appear heavier and thicker than on the earlier plates.

SAORSTÁT
ÉIREANN
1922

Plate 4. This plate was used only to overprint the 1/2d, 6d and 1/- values and has no distinguishing features, except that the second stamp of the 20th row has a large first "t" in Saorstát.

SAORSTÁT
ÉIREANN
1922

Plate 5. This plate was used only to overprint the 1/2d, 5d and 6d values and its only distinguishing feature is that the second stamp of the 20th row has a normal first "t" in Saorstát, but it is generally split.

SAORSTÁT
ÉIREANN
1922

VARIETIES IN THE SAORSTÁT LOW VALUES

*Setting of Low Value
two S over E.*

1. Missing Accent and Missing Accent and Final "t" (Plate 1)

1/2d. Scott 44a Stanley Gibbons	52a Meredith V-35
1d. Scott 45a Stanley Gibbons	53a Meredith V-36 (missing accent)
1d. Scott 45c Stanley Gibbons	53aa Meredith V-37 (missing t)
2 1/2d. Scott 48a Stanley Gibbons	56a Meredith V-38
3d. Scott 49a Stanley Gibbons	57a Meredith V-39
4d. Scott 50a Stahley Gibbons	58a Meredith V-40
9d. Scott 53a Stanley Gibbons	61a Meredith V-41
1/- . Scott 55a Stanley Gibbons	63a Meredith V-42

2. Handstamped Accent & Handstamped Accent and Final "t" (Plate 1)
 - 1/2d. Scott 44b Stanley Gibbons 52b Meredith V-46
 - 1d. Scott 45b Stanley Gibbons 53b Meredith V-47 (missing accent)
 - 1d. Scott 45d Stanley Gibbons 53c Meredith V-50
 - 6d. Scott 52a Stanley Gibbons 60a Meredith V-48
 - 1/- Scott 55b Stanley Gibbons 63b Meredith V-49
3. S over E. (Plate 2). See separate listings below.
4. Line Over Saorstat.

This consists of a bar line over the word Saorstat which shows on the stamp and occurred on some sheets of the 1/2d, 1d, 9d values, and possibly on the 2 1/2d. (see listings below).

5. Blanket Prints of Overprint on Back of Stamp.

Some sheets of stamps with the overprint on the back of the stamp in addition to the regular overprint on the front. This is believed to have been caused in the printing. The overprint was impressed from the type while the sheet rested upon a pad or blanket in the press. It is presumed that the type was allowed in some cases to be impressed on the pad or blanket without the intervention of a sheet of stamps. In such case, the pad would receive an inking and if not cleaned off, the next sheet of stamps would receive an impression on both sides.

6. Guide Blocks.

Occasionally, guide blocks between the type would work their way up to the line of the type and receiving ink left an impression on the stamp.

- 1/2d. In front of Saorstat 5th row, 12th stamp.
- In front of Eireann 2nd row, 11th stamp.
- 1d. In front of Saorstat 19th row, 1st stamp. (Plate 1)
- After 1922 2nd row, 1st stamp
- In front of 1922 20th row, 1st stamp.
- 1 1/2d. After 1922 1st row, 8th stamp. (Plate 1)
- 2 1/2d. After Saorstat 7th row, 11th stamp.

Meredith Listings

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1/2d	V-55	V-104	V-415	V-448	V-436	V-460	V-472
1d.	V-56	V-105	V-416	V-449	V-437	V-461	V-473
1 1/2d.		V-106	V-417	V-450*		V-462	V-474
2d.		V-107	V-418	V-451		V-463	V-475
2 1/2d.	V-57		V-419	V-452	V-438	V-464	V-476
3d.		V-108	V-420	V-453		V-465	V-477
4d.			V-421	V-454*	V-439	V-466	V-478
5d.		V-109	V-422	V-455	V-440	V-467	
6d.		V-110	V-423	V-456	V-441	V-468	V-479
9d.	V-58	V-111	V-424	V-457	V-442	V-469	V-480
10d.		V-112	V-425	V-458	V-443	V-470	V-481
1/-		V-113	V-426	V-459	V-444	V-471	V-482

* 7 x 10 on the 1 1/2d. ; 12 x 12 on the 4d.

- A-Line Over Saorstat Plate 1.
- B-S over E 10th stamp, 7th and 10th rows. Plate 2.
- C-SACRASTAT 10th stamp 2nd row
- D-EIRCANN 7th stamp 11th row. Plate 1.
- E-SAORST^A_T 4th stamp, 2nd. row; 8th stamp. 8th and 12th rows. Plate 3.
- F- No serif to 1 in 1922. 3rd stamp, 15th row. Plate 1.
- G- Short 1 and Dropped Second 2 in 1922. 1st stamp, , 20th. row. Plate 1.

IRISH PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

High Value

SAORSTÁT

Varieties.

Supplement No. 20

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

February, 1965

Irish High Value "Britannias"

Perhaps one of the most challenging fields for research into the overprinted stamps of Ireland is that of the high value stamps issued between December 1922 and the issuance of the definitive St. Patricks, watermarked SE. These include:

Thom Wide Date Saorstats (1922) Scott Nos. 56-58, S.G. Nos. 64-66
The Dublin Castle Narrow Date Saorstats (1925) Scott Nos. 77-79, S.G. Nos. 83-85
The Dublin Castle "Composite Plate" Saorstats (1927) Scott Nos. 77a-79a, S.G. Nos. 83a-85a.
The Dublin Castle Wide Date Saorstats (late 1927) Scott Nos. 77b-79b, S. G. Nos. 86-88.
The Dublin Castle "Waterlow" Saorstats (1934) Scott Nos. 93-95, S.G. Nos. 99-101.

Before beginning a discussion of these various overprintings, it will be somewhat helpful to review just briefly the basic British stamps which were overprinted. We are not concerned here with the so-called re-entries on the plate. These are found in past issues of The Revealer (see bibliography at the end of this supplement. For the present, we shall only consider the plates used to print the engraved stamp itself.

With the exception of the 1934 issue of the high value overprints, which are easily distinguishable, the basic British 2/6, 5/- and 10/- stamps were all overprinted by Ireland on the so-called "Sea Horses" 1919 issue, watermark Single Royal Cipher. 11 x 12, recess-printed by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. These were sheets of 40 stamps - ten vertical rows of four stamps each horizontally.

The basic design was by Sir Bertram Mackennal and was first used in 1913. From 1918 to 1930, Bradbury Wilkinson printed these engraved values for Britain on new plates. While the exact number of plates used during the 12 years in which Bradbury did the printing is not certain, there is little question - that there were three general types employed:

1. The so-called "Dot" plate earliest used. 2. The "No Dot" plate in 1923. 3. New plates used from 1927 on in which the stamps measured 23 mm in height (outside frame lines). The previous two plates measured 22½mm.

The so-called "Dot" plate is excellently described by Rev. J. Brennan, in his article, "The Overprinted Higher Values of Ireland" in The Revealer, May-June, 1963, page 559: "The dot plates get their name from a small dot, sometimes no larger than a pin point, which appears in the centre of most stamps. Sometimes it is above the top horizontal frame line, sometimes between the inner and outer frame lines and sometimes it does not appear at all due to the fact that it coincides with the top frame line. These dots are the remains of setting points punched in the plate by hand before rolling in commenced. The dot assisted the workman in aligning the transfer roller. They exist above every stamp of every row, except the top row."

2/6 BRADBURY WILKINSON VALUE PLATES & SHADES

There are two markedly different shades of the 2/6 value which appeared with the Castle printings (Scott 77- Gibbons 83). The first has been described as chocolate brown, or russet brown, the second as sepia brown, or dark brown or even black brown. Mr. C.F. McLoughlin once aptly described the shades as warm and cold. When examined side by side, the description is exceedingly helpful. The earlier, or warm shade was on sale in Dublin roughly through 1926, while the cold shade appeared in January or February of 1927. Some sheets of the warm shade only show the re-entry on stamp 3 of row 2 (comprising the partial doubling of the outside bottom frame line, somewhat left of center; while there is a further slight doubling at the top left corner).

As to the cold shade of the 2/6, the engraving appears to have been normal up to the spring of 1927, when the right slanting stroke of the R in CROWN began to show an easily detected break near the bottom. This appeared on all forty stamps of the sheet and this continued. Because more of the Broken R variety were issued than the earlier Perfect R, the latter is at a premium.

Mr. C.F. McLoughlin in an excellent article, "British Varieties and Irish Overprints" in Stamp Collecting for March 24th, 1928, pp. 736-7 uses this as a test to distinguish the overprintings.

"The letters 'R' and 'O' in CROWN and the letter 'P' in POSTAGE show breaks in the engraved design, either in combination or at different periods. In association with the various overprints, these characteristics have a prime significance.

"If an 'open' date overprint shows on a Perfect R*O*P combination in the engraving it must be a Thom Saorstat; for the special breaks never showed in the British design at that period.

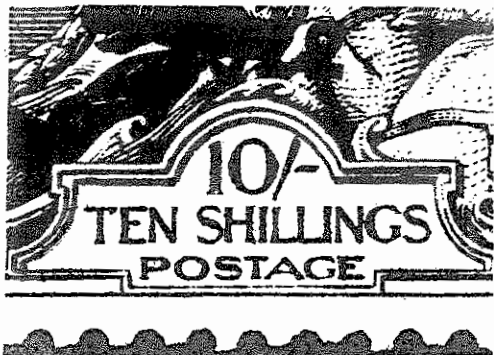
"These peculiarities began at a certain stage in the Castle overprint. At the outset the letters in the engraved plate were normal; later they showed fairly consistent features.

"If a 'close' date overprint shows on a Perfect R-O-P combination it must belong to the Castle period.

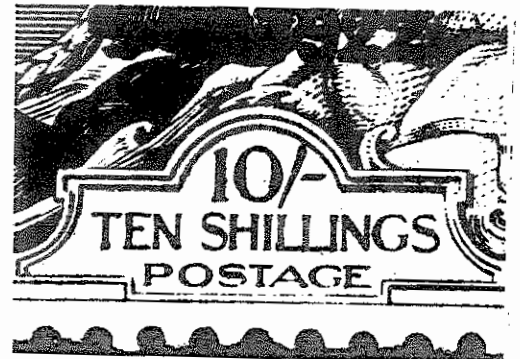
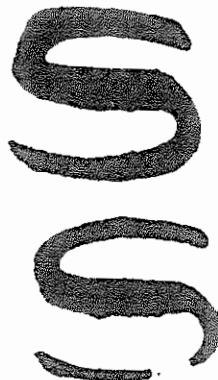
"In the case of the Castle overprint the Perfect R plate is rare."

10/- PERFECT S PLATE

While the high-value Rialtas overprints on the 10/- Bradbury plate (Scott Nos. 14 and 38) appeared consistently to show the lower loop of the S in POSTAGE with a clean break, easily seen without a glass, as the Thom Saorstat overprintings of the 10/- (Scott No. 58) came into circulation, it was discovered that whole sheets of 40 stamps no longer showed the broken S. This appeared to confirm the existence at least of a second Bradbury Wilkinson 10/- plate. When the Government took over the printing at Dublin Castle, both perfect and broken S plates continued in use for the 10/- value and this continued in the Composite overprintings. However, from the summer of 1926, again the Broken S plate seems to have been used exclusively.



The Perfect S Plate



The Broken S Plate

The British plate is consistent. If one stamp of the sheet shows the broken S, every stamp on the sheet shows it. The same is true of the Perfect S plate.

Mr. McLoughlin in his article (above) says that the Perfect S plate is rare, and that a small minority of the Thom and Castle narrow overprints show on the Perfect S plate.

Mr. McLoughlin also uses this as a test to distinguish the overprintings. He says that an "open" date on a Perfect S plate 10/- must be a Thom wide and not a Composite or Castle "wide". A "close" date on a Perfect S plate must be a Castle (1925) for the Composite printing always showed the Broken S.

With these preliminary remarks, let us now consider the various Saorstat high value overprints.

"Thom" High Value

Three Line Overprints —December, 1922.

On December 21st 1922, the 2/6 value overprinted "Saorstat Eireann 1922" by Messrs Alex Thom & Co. Ltd., of Dublin was issued, followed on December 28th 1922 by the 5/- and 10/- values similarly overprinted.

Scott No. 56, S.G. No. 64. 2/6 light brown (shades)

Scott No. 57, S.G. No. 65. 5/0 carmine rose (shades)

Scott No. 58, S.G. No. 66. 10/- gray blue

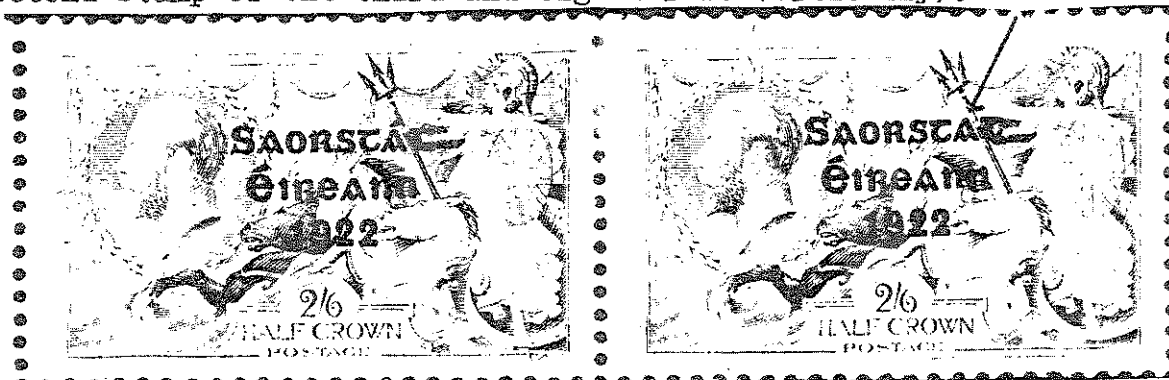
There is a tendency to confuse these high valued Thom "Saorstats" with the subsequent "Castle" overprint on the same values issued in 1925. In the case of the Thom overprints, the figures in the date "1922" are spaced well apart and measure $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm across. In the later Castle overprint on the same values, the figures of the date 1922 are closer together and measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm in width. The Thoms are thus called the "wide space date".

It is thought there were at least two separate printings by Thom because all three values are known both in dull black ink for the overprint and blue-black, the blue-black being much more commonly found. Which was the first printing is difficult to say. The first issued from the post office appeared to be in blue-black, followed later by the dull black. A plausible explanation is that the dull black overprints were first printed as a trial run perhaps with the lower value dull blacks and were placed at the bottom of the shipment, normally being the last to be issued by the postal authorities as stocks were depleted at the post offices. Perhaps our members can report whether the accent errors appear in the dull blacks?

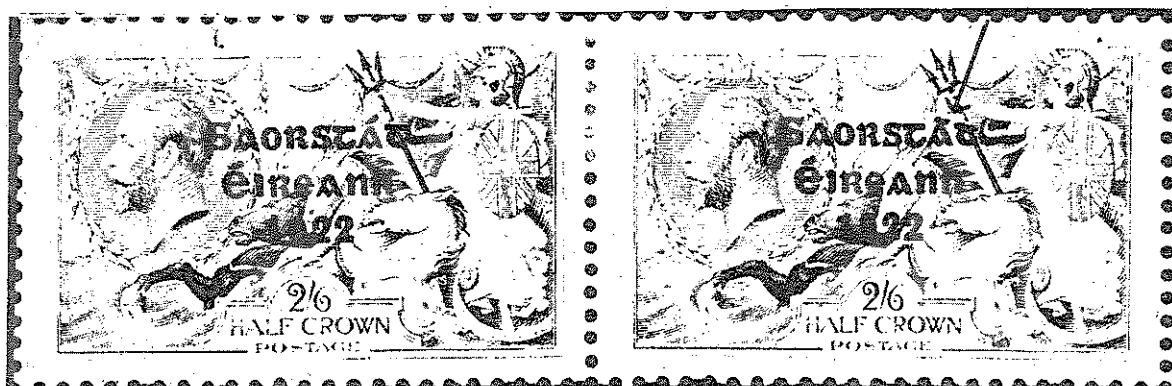
There are also shades of the basic British stamps which are worthy of notice. Mr. C.F. McLoughlin in an article, "High Value Thom Saorstat Overprints" which appeared in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, April 1928 wrote that there are three very distinct shades of the 2/6 and two of the 5/- stamp. He describes the 2/6 shades: A- A slight orange or yellow tint. B- A warm chocolate brown glow. C- A cold pale tint which shows a grey-brown tinge in a rather flat tone.

Missing Accents

In the early days of January 1923, English stamp firms who purchased their supplies of new stamps in entire sheets of 40 noticed certain errors thereon, in all three values (suggesting a single overprinting plate). The accent over the second "a" of "Saorstat" was missing in subjects 10 and 30 (the second stamp of the third and eighth rows vertically).



In addition, the accent on the second "a" of "Saorstat" was inverted and reversed (accent grave instead of acute) in subject 28 (the fourth stamp of the seventh row vertically).



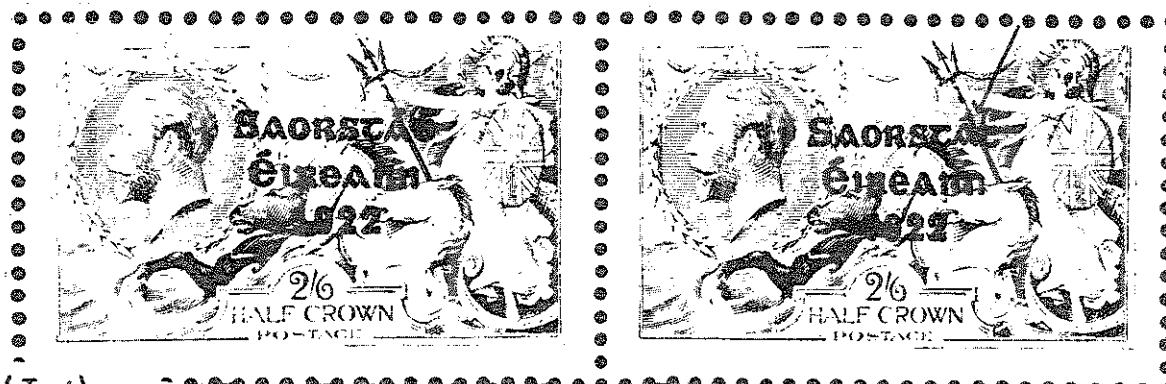
Entire sheets obtained in the later part of January 1923, however showed the errors in the three positions to have been corrected. Our member, Hans Zervas says (Revealer, page 546) that "the printers set up a new overprinting plate correcting this mis-spelling. In this new plate they were successful, having all accents present and producing only one setting variety, the second "a" of Saorstat being raised above the line common to all other letters in Saorstat". (see post).

The uneven surface of the engraved stamps prevented the typographed overprint from being strongly impressed and some sheets received a weak accent on the 40th subject (the bottom right hand stamp of the sheet - row 10, stamp 4) of the 10/- value. It is not known how many sheets with the missing or weak accent got into circulation (if any) but handstamped accents are known on this 10/- value. The Agnew Collection contained a sheet of 40 of the 10/- value with accent on the 40th stamp handstamped in blue ink.

Perhaps the best contemporary account of this appeared in a note in Stamp Collecting for December 8th 1923 as follows: "Dr. J.P. O'Connor, in informing us that he has the 2s.6d., 5s., and 10s. 'Saorstat' overprinted stamps with S over 'E' states that in the early part of the year the right hand corner stamp of each sheet of the 10s. value used to be cut out before leaving the Stores offices in Dublin. Lately, Dr. O'Connor has seen a few sheets and, on examining them, found that there was an accent inserted in a shining violet mauve ink. On examining this under a glass there was a trace of an accent visible in printer's ink. This our correspondent supposes was the reason the stamp was removed."

(a) Major Re-Entry on the 2/6 Value. The basic plate has a number of re-entries carefully delineated by both Hans Zervas and Rev. J. Brennan in recent issues of the Revealer. The major re-entry on the 2/6 value is on the second stamp of the first row of one of the plates used in printing the stamp itself in the early part of 1923. This double entry shows not only the horizontal and diagonal lines of the shield of Britannia doubled, but many of the lines of Britannia and Trident doubled. (Meredith Variety V-20).

(b) Raised second "a" in Saorstat.



The second stamp of the first row of the corrected overprint used for all values shows a raised second "a" in Saorstát. According to Mr. Zervas, this variety can be found in two forms - one, the British stamp which has the major re-entry on the same stamp, and two, on at least three British plates without the re-entry thereon.

(c) S over E. This variety is found in position 34 (the second stamp of the ninth row - all values) of one of the overprinting plates. Mr. Zervas (page 547) points out that he has a complete sheet with position 34 normal, suggesting another and third printing plate by Thom. In the normal overprint the "ea" of Eireann is set slightly to the right of "rs" of Saorstát which leaves the "E" of Eireann about below the space between the S and a above it. In the variety, the overprint is set so that now the "ea" of Eireann is directly below the "rs" of Saorstát above it and the "E" of Eireann has moved to the left slightly making the variety.

"SAC" instead of "SAO."

(d) Saorstát. The fourth stamp of the fifth row in the sheet shows a constant broken letter "o" of Saorstát making it appear as a "c". All Values.

(e) Perfect S Plate on the 10/- Value. (Meredith Variety V-25).

DUBLIN CASTLE PRINTINGS

SAORSTÁT
ÉIREANN
1922

August, 1925. New Setting for the High Values.

Produced at the Government Printing Department, Dublin Castle. In three lines as before, but less spaced and figures set closer.

When the definitive issue of lower values appeared in 1923 printed by the Government Printing Office at Dublin Castle, it was expected that designs for the higher values would be prepared and printed at the Castle. But delays ensued and stocks of the high values were depleted by 1925.

During August 1925, the 2/6, 5/- and 10/- values appeared overprinted "Saorstát Eireann 1922" by the Government Printing Office, Dublin Castle. Although somewhat similar to the previous Thom issue, the spacing of the figures in the date 1922 are set much closer together than in the Thom printing and measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm as against the $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm of the Thom.

All the stamps from the Castle setting appear to have been overprinted in glossy black ink; but the gloss is slight in many cases, blocks frequently show a light or dull overprint on one row of stamps as compared with a heavy and glossy appearance on the next. This was the subject of much speculation, but the answer can be found in "The Castle Overprint of Ireland" by C.P. Rang, which first appeared in Gibbons Stamp Monthly and reprinted in the Revealer in 1958, page 351. "The sheet, which comprised forty stamps in ten rows of four was put through the press and received overprints on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th rows. It was then put through the press a second time to be completed with overprints on the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th rows. This curious method of overprinting is brought to light on our block by the misplacement of the second overprint, no doubt due to the shifting of the sheet. Mr. McLoughlin's observation that the inking of the overprint sometimes differed between one row and the next is explained by what would be the normal practice of putting a number of sheets through the press in the first position before making an adjustment for the second.

"In view of the known positions of the wide and narrow dates in what is called the "Composite" setting of 1927 (S.G. 83a, 84a and 85a) where they are repeated on the stamp immediately below, it is probable that this issue too was overprinted by the same method."

As previously noted, the 2/6 value appeared in a russet brown shade in 1925 and later in a colder brown; and the second shade appeared normal until April 1927 when the slanting down stroke of the R in CROWN began to show a definite break. The major re-entry on the 2/6 (subject #2) can be found.

The Castle setting contained no actual errors but during the course of the printing, in different values, definite recurring varieties consisting of broken letters appeared. Meredith lists these:

- a. First t aspirated (dot above it): 2/6, 5/- and 10/- (1 x 1 and/or 2 x 1)
- b. Needle-eye Accent on E: 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (1 x 1 and/or 2 x 1 ; 10 x 4)
- c. Needle-eye Accent on A: 5/- (1 x 1)
- d. Joined Figures 22: 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (1 x 1 and/or 1 x 2)
- e. Joined Figures 92: 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (1 x 4 and 2 x 4)
- f. Sacrstat: Broken "o": 2/6 (7 x 3) ; 5/- (5 x 1) ; 10/- (5 x 1)
- g. Eircann: Broken "e": 2/6 10/- (4 x 2 and 10 x 4)
- h. V Inverted (Center piece in A missing): 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (7 x 1 and/or 8 x 1)
- i. Chipped Accent on A: 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (5 x 4 and/or 6 x 4)
- j. Irregular Second 2 (Shamrock-shaped Center) 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (3 x 2)
- k. Faint Impression Accent (Almost Missing): 2/6 (8 x 3, 9 x 4, 10 x 3, 10 x 4)
5/- (9 x 4 and 10 x 4); 10/- (9 x 4, 10 x 4).
- l. Outline Accent on A: 2/6 10/- (7 x 2 and 8 x 2).
- m. Hyphenated At: Letters joined by rough hyphen: 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (3 x 2 and/or 4 x 2)
- n. Double Outline At: Type not showing solid inking: 5/-, 10/- (3 x 2 and/or 4 x 2)
- o. Letter "t" added or improved: 10/- (4 x 2, 5 x 2)
- p. Small "arc" above S (left top): 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (9 x 4 and 10 x 4).
- q. Small "crescent" above S: 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (5 x 4 and 6 x 4).

CASTLE "COMPOSITE" ISSUE OF MAY, 1927

IRISH FREE STATE DUBLIN CASTLE PRINTS WITH WIDE and NARROW DATE in PAIRS.

In the month of March 1927 Irish newspapers reported that within a few months a definitive issue for the high values would be issued and in already accepted designs. It has been reported that the pictorial designs chosen were those of the old General Post Office in Sackville Street, the Four Courts and the Customs House in Dublin, and that plates had been prepared and proofs submitted. Further delay occurred probably the result of a dispute over the subjects chosen. These were never used and eventually the St. Patricks were used.

Apparently the high values became depleted in the post offices about this time, with the result that about the middle of May 1927, a few sheets of the 10/- value appeared showing a combination of "wide" and "narrow" spaced figures in 1922. The 5/- value appeared next with the same "mixed" combination and had a life of a few weeks. About the middle of June, the 2/6 value also appeared.

The ink used for this "Composite Printing" is blue-black and glossy. It is generally thought that this overprinting was done at Dublin Castle but the unanswered question throughout the years has been "Why"? The previous Castle "narrow" plate was certainly far superior to the "Composite" which followed in terms of condition of the type. The answer might well be that the Castle had broken up the overprinting plates in view of the announced definite high value designs and suddenly found itself in need of high values. Unable to find enough cliches of its own, it probably asked Thom to supply any available cliches it still had. The result was a haphazard combination of Thom and Castle.

Since it is somewhat difficult to distinguish the single stamps of the issue from the others, it is generally collected in pairs.

Apparently, one overprinting plate was made up for the 2/6 value and another for the 5/- and 10/- values. They appear as follows:

Ovpt. Plate 2/6 Complete Sheet

W W N N

W W W W

N W N W

W W N N

W W N W

13 wide

7 narrow

W W N N

W W N N

W W W W

W W W W

N W N W

N W N W

W W N N

W W N N

W W N W

W W N W

26 wide N- Narrow

14 narrow W- Wide

Ovpt Plate 5/-,10/- Complete Sheet

N N N N

W W W N

N W N N

W W N N

N N N N

6 wide

14 narrow

N N N N

N N N N

W W W N

W W W N

N W N N

N W N N

W W N N

W W N N

N N N N

N N N N

12 wide

28 narrow

Certain constant varieties appeared in the Composite Printing: Meredith:

- a. Raised A and t improved: 2/6 (3 x 4 and 4 x 4)
- b. Bad impression s (small) and E defective: 2/6 (4 x 3)
- c. Faint impression S (almost missing) 2/6 (5 x 2)
- d. Double outline S (capital): 2/6 (4 x 1, 5 x 1 and 6 x 1).
- e. Cireann: Broken E: 2/6 (8 x 1)
- f. 1022 in date: 2/6 (5 x 2 and/or 6 x 2)
- g. Blurred accent and large t: 5/- (4 x 4 and 6 x 4)
- h. Blurred S and E: 2/6 (2,7,8,9 and 10 x 1 and/or 2)
- i. Second t aspirated and short bar: t: 2/6. 5/-,10/- (1 x 1 and/or 1 x 2; 2 x 2, 3 x 1).
- j. Small crescent above S: 2/6, 5/- 2/6 (1 x 3) 5/- (1 x 2)
- k. Faint impression accent (almost missing) 2/6 (1 x 2, 2 x 2, 4 x 2, 7 x 2, 8 x 2). 5/- (4 x 2) 10/- (4 x 2)
- l. Thin tail to 9; Flat-tail nine: 1922: 2/6 (1 x 4 and 2 x 4).
- m. Saorstat: broken last t: 2/6 (1 x 1 and 4 x 1).

The original supply of the 5/- and 10/- printings was short and prices rose sharply. In the middle of November 1927, a further supply of each value was then placed on sale and lasted until the middle of February 1928 (see Weekly Philatelic Gossip, June 2, 1928).

CASTLE "WIDE-DATE" ISSUE - LATE 1927

Scott Nos. 77b-79b

Stanley Gibbons Nos. 86-88

About December 1927, another setting of the Castle overprint appeared on all three values. In this value, the figures in the date 1922 are all wide-spaced like the original Thoms. The overprinting ink is black instead of the blue black of the Thoms.

This was a separate and distinct issue from the so-called "Composites"

Those who have difficulty in distinguishing these wide-space Castles from the earlier Thom wide-date Saorstats would do well to follow the advice of our fellow member, Hans G. Zervas (Revealer, November-December 1962, page 548):

"This overprint was issued in black and grey black ink in contrast to the blue black and dull black used by Thom to produce their overprints. Aside from the ink distinctions, which suffice for the discerning eye to separate the two issues, there is another characteristic that serves to separate the two overprints. It seems that Thom did their printing against a fairly firm blanket which resulted in a sharp impression of the overprint and only a slight embossing of the overprint on the back of the stamp, whereas Dublin Castle used a much softer blanket resulting in a deeper and fuzzier impression and a very prominent embossing of the overprint on the back of the stamp."

This issue is a very regular printing showing few varieties. The 2/6 appeared on the Broken R plate, later printings being on the Perfect R plate.

Variety

On one of the Castle wide date plates, a damage occurred to position #34 - the second stamp of the ninth row, causing the accent over the second "a" of



"Saorstat" to give the appearance of being like a circumflex and the "a" below it to have a flat and even slightly concave top as compared with the usual rounded top as can be seen in the first "a" of Saorstat. During the use of the plate the circumflex gradually wore down until it practically disappeared. This is sometimes erroneously thought to be the Thom "missing accent" but close examination will show a very slight trace of the circumflex remaining and of course, the flat top "a" confirms this fact.

Scott Nos. 93-95

1934 ISSUE

Stanley Gibbons Nos.99-1

Finally in 1934, when the high values again became depleted in the post offices and no definitive high values had been yet printed, Dublin Castle again issued the three high value British stamps of the period overprinted "Saorstat Eireann 1922".

No difficulty is presented by this issue: 2/6 brown, 5/- carmine and 10/ dark blue since they were all overprinted on the new Waterlow current printings of Great Britain which can be distinguished from the Bradbury Wilkinson plates of the earlier days by the fact that in the Waterlow plates of the British design there are crossed lines in the background of the portrait of George V instead of the horizontal lines of the Bradbury.

Although we have no reports available of any notable variety in the overprints, your editor while preparing this section of the supplement discovered in his own collection two very interesting varieties of the overprint which are worth mentioning. Two single mint stamps of the 2/6 value appear with damaged accents, both quite similar in appearance (sheet position unknown). The accent is weak in each case and approaches a horizontal position over the "a" of "Saorstat" and in addition the top of the "a" is flattened. The S of Saorstat in each case is ink-heavy and looks like a figure 8. The only difference in the two copies is that in one, the final t of Saorstat has either a slight damage or nick or the ink didn't take or a foreign substance prevented the impression of the downward stroke.

This raises the interesting question whether the Castle used the same overprinting plate it used in late 1927 which contained the flattened a and damaged accent in position #34, the second stamp of the ninth row. The overprint does give the appearance of a worn plate also.

The next high values to appear were, of course, the definite St. Patricks.

Simple Tests for Distinguishing High Values

1. The 1934 issue is easily distinguishable by the crossed lined background
2. The narrow date 1922 is always a Castle printing, either the first or composite plate.
3. The wide date 1922 single copies of the composite plate can be separated out by their grey-black ink and the fact that many letters are badly formed and the type shows distinct signs of wear, sometimes pronounced.
4. The wide date 1922 of the late 1927 Castle printing, can be distinguishably separated because their ink is always deep black and the overprint cuts deeply into the paper and is visible on the back of the stamp. This also helps in distinguishing the Thom "black" trial printing Saorstats.
5. The wide date 1922 of the Thoms is in blue-black and does not cut into the back of the stamp.

Bibliography

"Irish Saorstat High Value Overprints". W.G. Meredith. Weekly Philatelic Gossip, June 2, 1928; Thom Saorstat Wide Date on the 2/6 Value. Zervas. ^RRevealer, p. 543; Page 88 (J-8) see also, O'Reilly, p. 557; Rev. J. Brennan, page 559, etc.



Irish Provisionals. "Dollard" Printing.

RIALTAIR
SEALADAÍ
NA
hÉIREANN
1922

SUPPLEMENT No. 2/

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

June, 1965

DOLLARD OVERPRINTS ON LOW VALUES

by Hans G. Zervas, E.P.A.

On re-reading the article under the above title by Leslie Fletcher in the Revealer of July-August 1963, which was very interesting and well illustrated, it occurs to me that I can add some further information on this short lived but very interesting issue. It only ran for about five months.

From time to time I shall refer to an article by Capt. S.P.C. Vesey appearing in the London Philatelist of March 1924, which was a paper he read before the Royal Philatelic Society of London on May 31, 1923. Capt. Vesey was a very keen student of the Irish overprints, and his articles on the Dollard as well as the Thom overprints are still, after over forty years, the basis of studies made of these issues. It should also be mentioned that Vesey had personal contact with the Manager of the Dollard outfit, B. J. Brennan, so that his information came from original sources. It should also be noted that Vesey had a close connection with the Mint Stamp Company, a leading stamp dealer of Dublin, of which more later.

Again I quote from the Vesey article, "about January 28 [1922] the General Post Office verbally invited the firm [Dollard] to submit bids for overprinting the values 1/2d, 1d, 2 1/2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 9d, and 10d. and also the high values", which we are not discussing in this article, although they could be the subject of a further article later on. On Feb. 2 [1922] Dollard submitted their bid with a sample of the overprint they proposed to apply to the stamps [which were the stamps of Great Britain]. The sample submitted with the bid showed a hyphen between the "h" and "E" of "hEireann". The hyphen does not appear in the overprints, and if still in existence should be considered as an essay of the Dollard overprints. [Perhaps our President could check this out with the P.O.D.]. On the same date [Feb 2] Dollard's bid was accepted verbally and an official confirmation was sent. Delivery of stamps began on Feb. 11 [1922], and on Feb. 17, they were available at all Post Offices in the Irish Free State.

Three settings of this overprint are recognized, and while they differ one from the other they were all produced by the same method namely-by a Monotype Machine, which sets one letter at a time, in a 3 x 5 arrangement, five horizontal rows of three subjects, from which a matrix was taken and from which in turn the necessary stereotypes were cast to make up the number of plates needed for overprinting. Vesey tells us that at first four presses were used for overprinting but that later only two or one were used. Unfortunately he did not give us any clues as to how these various plates could be recognized, perhaps he found no earmarks for so doing, and at this late date it would be idle to attempt this as the material no longer exists in sufficient quantities to make a serious attempt to do so.

The eight values assigned to Dollard for overprinting are found with black overprints but not in all settings, and only the 2 1/2d, 4d, and 9d values are found with red overprints in all three settings.

Let us first consider the black overprints:

The First Setting was very accurately set up and produced no recordable setting varieties, and is easily recognized by noting the "l" of "Sealadac" which is vertically over the "n" of "na", and the "l" of "1922" is directly under the "i" of "Eireann", also it should be noted that the "e" of "Sealadac" is directly under the "R" of "Rialtas" in the first line. While one or the other of these features may be found in Settings 2 and 3 they will not, in these settings, be found together as in the First Setting.

Vesey states that "the Second and Third settings were made with a view to reducing the width of the lines a little so that the register of printing would be more easily got on the stamps, and also hasten the work of stereotyping." This does not seem too clear to the writer as it is his opinion that no matter how the settings were altered the overprinting itself defeated any attempt to improve the centering of the overprint by the inaccurate application of the sheets of stamps to the plate. In the First Setting the repeat of the overprint horizontally was practically the same as that of the stamps. True the vertical repeat of the overprint was a little short of that of the stamps but this did not seem to be in question. The Second and Third Settings show a slight reduction of the horizontal repeat of the overprint and a slight lengthening of the vertical repeat as may be noted in the illustration of the three settings:

SETTINGS OF THE DOLLARD OVERPRINT

First Setting			Second Setting			Third Setting		
Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922
Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922
Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922
Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922
Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922	Rialtas Sealadac na nÓireann 1922

The result of this attempted correction gave us Settings Two and Three, which gave us fifteen variations from the First Setting which was very accurately set up, and gives the student no particular problems, but from now on the problem became more complicated. The inaccurate insertion of the sheets of stamps in the press did not improve the centering of the overprint from plates using the Second or Third Settings, so what was accomplished? The settings show many shifted lines and were not nearly as accurately set up as were the subjects of Setting One. Note illustration showing the shifted line varieties:

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

SECOND

S
E
T
T
I
N
G

	l/na i/l	r/A l/na i/l raised c
	r/A l/na	i/l
l/na in/l	l/na i/l	r/A l/na
i/l	r/A i/l	r/A l/na
		r/A l/na i/l

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
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RIALCAP SealADa6
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RIALCAP SealADa6
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RIALCAP SealADa6
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RIALCAP SealADa6
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h 6 i p e a n n
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RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

RIALCAP SealADa6
NA
h 6 i p e a n n
1922

THIRD

S
E
T
T
I
N
G

r/A l /na	r/A l/na i/l	r/A l/na i/l Raised c
	r/A l/na	
l/na in/na	i/l	i/l
i/l	r/A i/l	r/A l/na
r/A l/na		r/A l/na i/l

Let us examine the diagrams of the two settings. It will be noticed that many of the shifted lines in the two settings are similar, in fact are alike. In row 1, the third subject shows the same shifting of lines and a raised "c", but the third setting shows the "c" raised a little more than in the second setting; row 2 shows the second subject the same in both settings; row 3 shows the first subject the same in both settings; row 4 shows all three subjects with the same line shifts; row 5 shows the third subject in both setting the

same. Although it has not been previously noted the first subject in row 1 of both settings shows the "n" of "na" with a beveled down stroke in the left stroke. This is a constant variety of both settings. This can be noted in the illustrations of the settings on page 90 [E-10]. This gives us eight positions in both settings that are alike. The remaining subjects not mentioned above also show the shifted lines but do not pair up. As mentioned before all settings were set up by the Monotype method which sets loose type one at a time. Similarities between the two settings cannot be ascribed to coincidence. It is the writer's opinion that but one setting was made, but to "hasten the work of stereotyping", as Vesey put it, a second matrix was taken from the same setting but between the taking of the two matrices the setting shifted in what we now call the Third Setting.

As was stated before all the values assigned to Dollard for overprinting are found with black overprints but all are not found with the three settings. There follows a list of the various values and the settings in which they are found. Meredith's listing of Controls in his Fourth Edition is used plus a rather extensive control collection of the writer:

	1/2d.	Settings 1, 2, 3	
	1d.	Settings 1, 2, 3	
2 1/2 d.		Setting 1	
	3d.	Settings 1, 2, 3	
	4d.	Setting 1	
	5d.	Settings 1, 2	
	9d.	Settings 1, 2*	[* This is the rarest Irish Control.]
	10d.	Settings 1, 2	

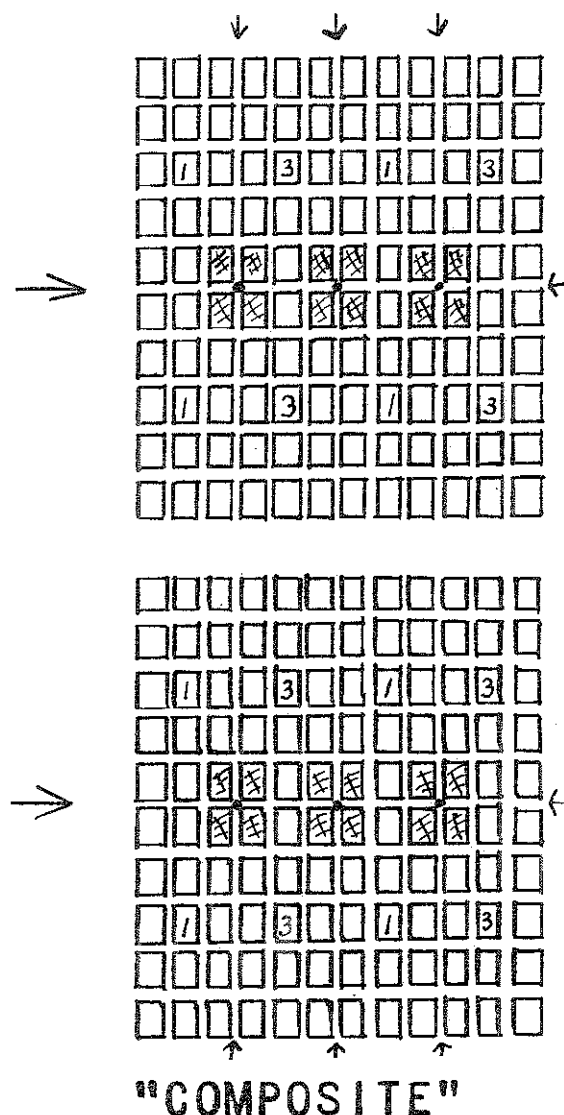
It will be noted that of the three values subsequently overprinted in red only the 9d value was overprinted from other than a plate of the First Setting. The control of the 9d in Setting 2 was valued by Meredith in 1927 at £ 20 indicating that it was a very rare control, consequently any 9d. stamp showing other than the accurate setting of the First Setting can be considered a rather scarce stamp, and in a specialized catalogue should be listed separately, and although not as rare, so should the 5d. and 10d. values. They are not too often encountered.

RED OVERPRINTS

Now, let us consider the red overprints which have a rather interesting history. Shortly after the values 2 1/2d, 4d, and 9d were issued with the black overprint it was felt that the overprint did not show up distinctly and another color was suggested. The printers suggested that a red ink be used for these values and submitted a color proof on the 1/2d. value to show how this color would look. The suggestion was accepted and the printing of red overprints began on the 2 1/2, 4, and 9d. the red overprints were put on sale at the post offices on April 1st 1922. According to Freeman & Stubbs in their Handbook "Provisional Issues Irish Free State Stamps" issued April 1922, incidently the first handbook on the Irish stamps, they had a letter from the Aldborough House Depot of the P.O.D. dated March 30, 1922 stating that as of that date 1000 sheets each of the 2 1/2d and 4d. values had been overprinted in red and 1600 sheets of the 9d. value had been overprinted in red, confirming the April 1st date. A sheet of the low values contained 240 stamps.

The 1/2d red proof was printed from a plate of the Second Setting, and this would show that a plate or plates of this setting must have been in existence sometime in March, indicating that black overprints from a plate or plates of this setting were also being produced.

FIGURE 1.



set of blocks 6 x 2 showing the juncture of four stereos of the lower pane right hand side in the three values 2 1/2, 4, and 9d. These blocks show the 1-3 arrangement. I also have a block of the 2 1/2d. from the middle of the sheet showing the 3 - 1 arrangement. As proofs were taken from this Composite Plate it is possible that similar blocks of proofs exist. It would be interesting to hear of them if they exist.

Although the red overprints are found in all three settings, they actually are the product of but two overprinting plates. One plate was made up of all setting Two stereos, and the other plate was made up of stereos of both Setting Three and Setting One arranged as shown in the diagram [Figure 1]. This plate is known as the "Composite" plate and produced some very interesting varieties not too frequently come by. Observing the diagram of the Composite Plate it will be seen that the arrangement of the Setting One and Setting Three stereos has a fixed pattern. Note that the first vertical row of stereos is made up of Setting One stereos, the next vertical row is made up of Setting Three stereos and again in the third and fourth rows this arrangement is repeated. Now note the heavy dots in the diagram: three in the upper pane and three in the lower pane. These indicate the juncture of four stereos, and are very desirable items if they can be come by. Leslie Fletcher states "A block of 2 1/2d. with red overprint with mixed settings 1 and 3, showing the misplaced juncture of four cliches is known to exist". These blocks are not that scarce, although admittedly not easy to come by. There can be two varieties of these juncture blocks. First there are the blocks showing the juncture of Settings 1 and 3 in that order, which are the outside blocks in the sheet, and second there are the middle blocks which show the arrangement of stereos 3 and 1. These later occur twice in the sheet and the former occur four times in the sheet, so that the middle blocks must be the scarcer. There is in my collection a

The author speaks of out of alignment stereos. From these have arisen the out of alignment pairs or larger in the trade. A pair out of alignment stamps shows a horizontal pair across a seam or join between two stereos in which one of the other overprint is either higher or lower than its neighbor. It should be pointed out that in such a pair there can be quite a variation in the separation of the overprints owing to the inaccurate spacing of the stereos on the plate. What seems to have escaped many students is the fact that the same varieties can be found in the vertical arrangement of the stereos creating what I have chosen to call raised or dropped settings. These varieties are just as interesting as the out of alignment multiples and are not as easy to come by. For example there are three vertical seams in each pane ten stamps high so that a maximum number of out of alignment pairs would be 30 per pane. There is only one horizontal seam across the pane 12 stamps wide so that a maximum number of raised or dropped settings would be 12 per pane, hence are much scarcer.

Under the sub-title "Proofs without and with rubber stamp abd initials." the author states that "It is very doubtful whether these are true proofs taken before overprinting the stamps, they are rather considered to be philatelic proofs produced for a Dublin dealer with the connivance of Dollards." With much of this statement the writer is in agreement, but the writer of of the opinion that proofs before printing were made, but it is doubtful that such proofs came on the market, and if so, cannot be distinguished from the philatelic proofs which flood the market. A possible exception could be the block of proofs illustrated on page 48 with a stamp indicating that it came from the Stores Dept. G.P.O. Aldborough House, Dublin. This is a block of eight of proofs of Setting One and shows a very good example of out of alignment stereotypes:

RIALCAP SealADAC NA hóipeann 1922	RIALCAP SealADAC NA hóipeann 1922	RIALCAP SealADAC NA hóipeann 1922	RIALCAP SealADAC NA hóipeann 1922
---	---	---	---

RIALCAP SealADAC NA hóipeann 1922	RIALCAP SealADAC NA hóipeann 1922	RIALCAP SealADAC NA hóipeann 1922	RIALCAP SealADAC NA hóipeann 1922
---	---	---	---

STORES DEPT., G.P.O.
ALDBOROUGH HOUSE, DUBLIN

The question now arises how did it get out of the Post Office archives? There is another example of this which comes under the sub-title of Leslie Fletcher's article, "Proof in dark blue of the First Setting. This block of 24, 12 x 2, the top two rows of the First Setting, was offered in the Bute Sale of May 1959 as follows: "Lot No. 440. The top two rows, two creased, with "Approved W. N. Jeffries 10/2/22" in manuscript and handstamped "Stores Dept., G/P/O/ Aldborough House, Dublin". A note states that the rest of the sheet was retained by Messrs. Dollard. This is undoubtedly the same block that Leslie Fletcher mentions. Question - how did this block get out of the Postal Archives?, and why a blue overprint that was never used for the overprinted stamps? It would seem that both the printers and the Controller of the Postal Stores became philatelically sophisticated, and that their mentor was a prominent Dublin dealer in the Irish stamps: hence the "connivance" mentioned by the author. However it must be conceded that the Dollard proofs came from the Dollard Printing Plant, but that very few indeed were actually submitted to the Postal Stores for approval. Those bearing the purple hand stamp with the initials B.J.B. are philatelic, and would seem to be the product of B. J. B.'s efforts to protect his interests against the plain proofs getting into the market without his knowledge and his pecuniary benefit. Later on even this stamp was misused as some proofs having the stamp on back are not signed.

Now we come to another problem in proofs. Under the sub-title "Second Setting the author states" a half sheet of proofs has been seen signed "Genuine Proofs / For Dollard, Printinghouse, Dublin, Ltd. / B.J. Brennan / Manager/ June 14, 1922." Leslie Fletcher seems to think that this date dates the Second Setting. This is a posthumous item and has nothing to do with the dating of the Second Setting. Note the date June 14, 1922. Vesey states that "Messrs. Dollard & Co. ceased overprinting the stamps on June 12th, 1922. I am informed by the printers that no reason was given by the G.P.O. for discontinuing the contract. The delivery of the stamps to the printers merely ceased. From this time on Messrs Alex Thom took over the overprinting of the values originally assigned to Messrs. Dollard." Thus ended the Dollard overprints. They were of course

used up but no further supplies were printed. As all this happened by June 12, 1922, Bennan's dating of a half sheet of proofs must have been for philatelic purposes. As for dating the Second Setting, as was mentioned before the Second Setting was in use about the middle of March 1922.

Under the sub-title "Trial" overprint in red on 1/2d." the author states that "these are now thought to be in the nature of proofs, possibly in the same category as previous proofs with and without rubber stamps and initials." As stated earlier the red overprints on the 1/2d. were proofs submitted by Dollard to show a color that would be more apparent on the 2 1/2, 4, 9d. than the black overprint which the P.O.D. had criticized as not being satisfactory. As with the proofs on plain paper stamps with the rubber stamp on the back which are philatelic, and those without the rubber stamp on the back must be equally suspect, as only one sheet of stamps would have been necessary to demonstrate the proposed color change to the P.O.D. There seems to be the contents of more than one sheet of these stamps in the market. Whether any of these stamps came out of the Postal Stores Archives can be questioned; rather they can be ascribed to the combination of Dollard and the Dublin dealer, as thus would be a very profitable transaction. Consider that one sheet of the 1/2d. which was worth 10 shillings; add to this another shilling for printing and you have an 11 shilling item which was sold for 55 shillings, per copy by Meredith in 1927, and is priced in S.G. 1962 at 75 shillings. It will be seen that it was quite a temptation to let some of these items out through the back door. However, these proofs were produced from plates in actual use so that they are useful for study no matter how they came on the market.

Under the sub-title "Fake Overprints". These faked overprints involve the inverts. These were amply described in the January-March 1964 issue of the Revealer. The Dollard inverts of the 1/2d. and 1d. are well covered. The author mentions inverts of the 2d. [bogus], 4d. 9d. and 1sh. The 2d. and 1 sh. were never overprinted by Dollard and should not be included in this study. I have never heard of the 4d and 9d inverts by Dollard but this does not prove that they do not exist, but I would like to see some proof of them, for example - photos. It should be also remembered that a rubber hand stamp was supplied to Fiscal and Customs Depts. similar to the Dollard overprint. As a rubber stamp is not a rigid medium and impressions from it will vary with the pressure applied, and if applied on unoverprinted in their possession in inverted position we might find the source for some of the fakes, bogus, or forged overprints. A study along these lines might prove fruitful.

Early in his study Leslie Fletcher states "a printing cliché [stereo] of 15, 3 x 5 is known to exist. This is probably the same stereo known to the writer, but seems to have been in the possession of either Capt. Vesey or the Mint Stamp Company of Dublin earlier. In the paper read before the London Philatelic Society Vesey gave the following information:

"I show: - Three original plates of the low values and prints from them before defaced.

"One original plate of the high values and print from it.

"A single section of the first setting [stereo]."

Vesey also showed complete sheets of stamps with the First and Second Settings. Die-proofs [sic] in red and black of the low values, and in black of the high value overprint. "Die-proofs" of typographed overprints is new to

the writer and he can only explain it as being a 3 x 5 setting from which the matrix was taken for production of stereos. This would be in the nature of a galley proof printers take before putting the set material to further use. This would seem logical, as any good printer would do this to preclude a possible mis-setting getting too far along in the sequence of operations when correction would prove more expensive.

As will be seen from the following Vesey may have borrowed these items for his talk from the Mint Stamp Company. Note the following taken from the catalogue of the International Stamp Exhibition held in London in June 1923. An item in the catalogue describing the exhibits states: "Mint Stamp Co. [Special frames] - The original plates used by Messrs. Dollard for overprinting Great Britain stamps with a five line overprint of Irish Provisional Government in February 1922; also includes proofs from same and plate made by Messrs. Dollard when submitting trial specimens for permanent designs and proofs therefrom." Much of Vesey's material shown in May 1923 shows up in the Mint Stamp exhibit a short time later. Who borrowed from whom? Another question can be raised, how did this property of the P.O.D. get into private hands, and was even transported out of the country? It would seem that here will be found the reason for the short life of the Dollard overprints. The P. O. D. finally became irked by what was being done without their consent and simply stopped sending further work to Dollard, as right from the start Dollard was very lax with what was actually the property of the Government whereas Thom was much more correct in handling the Government's work.

Thus it will be seen that the Dollard overprints were a short-lived but very interesting issue, but in the writer's opinion the last word has still not been said.

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IRISH POSTAGE STAMPS - COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES FOR 1965

Special postage stamps will be issued in 1965 on the following four themes:-

The centenary of the establishment of the International Telecommunications Union;

The centenary of the birth of the Irish poet, William Butler Yeats;

The Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (Europa stamp);

International Co-Operation Year, 1965, which is sponsored by the United Nations on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of its foundation.

Further details concerning the stamps will be announced later.

Irish Air Mail Stamps

SUPPLEMENT No. 22

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

July, 1965

The first airmail stamps to be issued by the Irish Department of Posts and Telegraphs did not make their appearance until 1948. On 7th April 1948, two airmail stamps in the values of 3d and 6d were issued.

This very attractive issue was designed by R.J. King and shows the flight of the Angel Victor, the Messenger of St. Patrick over various places in Ireland, in each of the four ancient provinces, associated with the patron Saint of the Irish.

The stamps were recess-printed by Waterlow in London in panes of 60 stamps [6 x 10]. Perforations 14 1/2. Most students of these stamps feel that there were probably sheets of 120 stamps, divided into two panes.

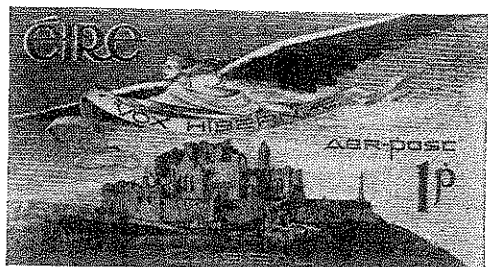
In the first appearance of the 3d and 6d values in 1948, they were in great demand and supplies of most post offices were sold out in a couple of hours.

Four additional values were issued, two on 4th April 1949 - 1d and 1/- and two on 13th December 1954 - 8d and 1/3. On 1st April 1965, the 1/5 stamp in blue appeared.

Apparently there was little use for the 1d and 3d and by 1959, the post Office Guide listed as on general sale only the 6d, 8d, 1/- and 1/3.

1d. ROCK OF CASHEL

"THE VOICE OF THE IRISH"



Issued 4 April 1949. Chocolate or dark brown. The Angel Victor bearing the scroll, "The Voice of the Irish" - VOX HIBERNIAE is shown flying over the Rock of Cashel. The Rock of Cashel is situated in the heart of Tipperary. For ages it was the center of the civil and religious life of the ancient province of Munster.

The Rock itself is a singular phenomenon of nature. It is composed of a tremendous mass of stone and stands alone in the midst of a vast plain - The Golden Vale.

It contains the ruins of a royal palace, a cathedral church, a royal chapel and an almost intact round tower, one of the finest in Ireland. It contains the ancient coronation stone of the Kings of Munster as well as the famous Cross of Cashel.

Legend tells us that the vision of an angel blessing the Rock, seen by two swineherds in the latter half of the 4th century, led Corc Mac Luighdheach the king of Munster, to establish a stronghold there and the kings of Munster were crowned on the pedestal of the ancient Cross.

3d. LOUGH DERG

Issued 7th April 1948 [3,000,000]. Blue. The Angel Victor is depicted flying over St. Patrick's Purgatory on an island in Lough Derg in the ancient province of Ulster, in Donegal.

A very early legend tells that St. Patrick, by spending forty days of fasting and prayer in a mysterious cavern on an island in the lake, expelled the evil spirits. Today, it is the scene of pious pilgrimages. Station Island is half a mile from the shore and is less than an acre in extent. Most of its area is occupied by the buildings pertaining to the pilgrimage, which include the impressive church of St. Patrick.



This value produced some interesting varieties, reported by our President, Fred E. Dixon in The Philatelist, June 1948 and The Revealer, Sept-Oct. 1959,

The first variety discovered was a re-entry on the 3d, which occurred on about half of the initial supplies, suggesting that there was only one plate - in two panes. But the variety was absent from later printings and it has never been proved whether the original plate had been repaired, a new plate introduced, or the printing done from only one half of the plate.



The major re-entry occurs on position No. 33 [sixth row, third stamp] of one pane and involves duplication of the bottom line of shading of the outline of the figure 3, and there are fainter traces in the lettering of AER POST and VOX HIBERNIAE.

3p

There is a minor variety, consisting of spots in the water in the 3d value. Most of the bottom row [Row 10] of the pane bearing the re-entry have some spots to the left of the inscription LOC DEARG. This occurs on stamps Nos. 55-60, but is faint on No. 55. About 2mm to the left of LOC.

6d CROAGH PATRICK

Issued 7th April 1948. Rose-lilac on magenta. The Angel Victor is pictured flying over Croagh Patrick, a mountain rising to a perfect cone 2500 feet above sea level, in County Mayo, in the ancient province of Connaught. On this lonely summit, St. Patrick spent the forty days of Lent in prayer and fasting for the people of Ireland. 3,000,000 issued.



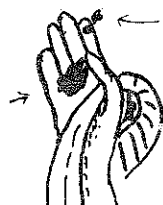
Variety

Mr. Dixon reports that the only flaw he has discovered is a very slight re-entry of the letter X in VOX, occurring on subject No. 21 [4th row, stamp No.3].

8d LOUGH DERG

Issued 13th December 1954. Red-brown. Similar design to the 3d. Both Mr. Dixon and Mr. Kane report a variety, miscalled by some collectors a "stigmata" variety, but actually on the fingers rather than the palm of the Angel's right hand.

Flaw



The position of this variety is Row 3, stamp 3. It consists of a spot of color on the extended right hand of the Angel. Also near the end of the ribbon nearly under the letter "i" of "Eire" there is a small dot of ink. Since the variety is not seen on every sheet examined, it suggests again that the printing was in two panes.

1/- GLENDALOUGH

Issued 4th April 1949. Green. Represents the Angel Victor flying over Glendalough in the ancient province of Linster. Glendalough, the Valley of Two Lakes is located in the heart of the Wicklow Mountains. It is famous for its Monastic School founded by St. Kevin in the 5th century. St. Kevin had a great devotion to the memory of St. Patrick and ordered the Hymn of St. Sechnall in praise of the patron saint recited in the Monastery.



1/3 ROCK OF CASHEL

Issued 13th December 1954. Red orange. Similar design to the 1d.

Extra feather on wing. A very prominent flaw appears on stamp No. 6, row 4. It consists of a deep cut into the plate. [-->]/

FLAW



1/5 ROCK OF CASHEL

Issued 1st April 1965. Blue. Similar design to the 1d and the 1/3 above. Recess printed on paper watermarked with the letter "E"; perforations 15 x 15. Produced to meet the requirements resulting from the last change in postal rates. No varieties yet reported.

PRIVATELY OVERPRINTED 1/- MOLLISON FLIGHT STAMP



The current 1/- definitive stamp, watermark SE was privately overprinted for the flight from Dublin to New York on 18th August 1932 by J. A. Mollison. This stamp was unofficial, but copies are in existence cancelled by favour. Lowe in his Encyclopedia lists this stamp at £ 7 mint. [Vol. 1 1952].

An undetermined number of these stamps so overprinted were initialled on the back "J.A.M.". The usually found cliché reads in four lines:

ATLANTIC / AIR MAIL / AUGUST / 1932

with the date 1932 being the last line. However, a Shanahan auction of March 5th, 1938 offered a mint copy of the overprinted 1/-, and the specimen offered [see illustration above] was without the final line "1932". This variation in the overprint was the subject of an article in the Revealer, July-August, 1958 by the late Perry Adams (page 372): "The 1932 Mollison Flight Stamp".

This called forth some interesting comments by the late Thomas E. Field in the Revealer, January-February 1959, page 395: "The J. A. Mollison Flight from Dublin to New York 18 August 1932. Further Notes on the 1/- Overprinted Stamp" and then listed from his extensive collection, the following items:

1. Mint block of four of the 1/- light blue S.G. 82, Scott 76, overprinted in four lines "Atlantic=Air Mail-August-1932" in a shade of red which might be described as bright purple, as illustrated Robson Lowe. Each stamp initialed on the back "J.A.M.".

2. A single 1/- on piece cancelled Portmarnock on 16th August 1932 - the actual cancellation Port Mearnog.

3. A most ornamental cover, without any postal markings, addressed to D. J. Glover, Esq., New York bearing Seal in gold of the city of Dublin and the inscription "Dublin City Seal Affixed in my Presence 18th August 1932 Alf Lyne, Lord Mayor of Dublin." Then the red Seal of St. John's, New Brunswick certified in manuscript "City of Saint John, Seal, Received Aug 19/32 Jas. W. Cattan, Mayor." Finally, the gold seal on the reverse of the City of New York, again certified in manuscript "Received at New York City by..... Aug/21/32". The certification is illegible. It also carries an inscription on the front in manuscript, "Carried by me first solo East-West Trans-Atlantic crossing J. A. Mollison."

4. A cover addressed to Mr. D.E. Saul, Furness Bermuda Lines, Pier 95, N. New York with singles of the normal 1d and 2d Map stamp of Eire, cancelled R LEESON ST DUBLIN [in English] 18 AU 32.



Postage Dues Permanent Issue.



For three years after the establishment of the Irish Free State, the ordinary un-overprinted British Postage Due stamps of the Royal Cypher watermark were in use throughout the Free State.

The first Irish definitive postage due stamps were issued on 20th February 1925 in the values of 1d, 2d and 6d and probably shortly thereafter in the 1/2d value, for which there was little practical use. Very shortly after being issued, instructions were given to postmasters not to sell these to the public in unused condition.

The stamps were produced by the Stamping Department of Dublin Castle in single color typography, printed it is believed from stereotypes, on paper watermarked SE.

Captain Vesey in a paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London on February 11th 1926 discussed the printing of these stamps and concluded :

1. The Post Office sheet consisted of 60 stamps (ten rows of 6 stamps), perforated 15 x 14.

2. The printer's sheet consisted of at least three [possibly six] post office sheets printed in one row of three [possibly two rows of three]. Miss Norah Wright, one of our own members reports [Revealer, page 443] that they were actually printed in sheets of 180, divided into three panes of 60 stamps.

3. It would appear that the stamps were printed from stereotypes.

VARIETIES.

1. Watermarks: (a) Sideways - 2d. (b) Inverted - 1d, 1 1/2d, 2d
2. No Aspirate on "p" in "pingin". - [first stamp of the 5th row] - 2d
3. Inverted Q in "Postage": 1d

In the first stamp of the 10th row the "o" of POSTAGE looks like an inverted Q - Q. This variety appears constantly and right through the printings from 1925 to the present day.

4. "Pos" of "Postage" Nearly Missing. - 1d

In the early years of this value, on stamp No. 55 on the sheet, the "Pos" of "Postage" is found nearly missing. This is inclined to vary at times, and this can be found on the 1d value E watermark on stamp No. 55

5. White Dot - 1d.

In the sixth stamp of the fifth row, there is a small white dot below the right-hand corner of the white label containing the value in letters. Subject No. 30.

6. Break in Circular Arc - 1d.

A variety consists of a break in the circular arc which results in a half round of white protruding into the normally red area. It is reported that this occurs on the sixth or last stamp of the 1st row. [See The Revealer, July-September, 1965].

Beginning in 1940, the postage due stamps began to appear on paper watermarked E with the 5d value replacing the 6d. In 1952, new values, 1 1/2d & 3d. were added to the series, watermark E and the 1d value was issued in a much paler shade - a sickly carmine [with the inverted Q present in its usual position]. In 1962, the 6d reappeared in plum and a new value, 8d in orange, each watermarked E. Recently, the 6d has been reported in a variety - a deep mulberry. In the spring of 1965, the 10d postage due appeared in what is termed magenta. Page 100 [0-1].

Irish Railway Express Letter Stamps

SUPPLEMENT No. 23

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

August, 1965



The first adhesive postage stamps issued officially in Ireland were the so-called "Railway Letter Fee Stamps." They have not been accorded the importance and dignity they deserve. Popular when first issued, they were soon relegated to the status of "Locals" and except for a few philatelic magazine articles some years ago, they are relatively unknown.

Prior to 1891, the railways of the United Kingdom were not authorized to carry letters for the public except as part of the regular mails carried by contract with the postal authorities. Thus when the regular mails closed, it was impossible to get a letter transported to another location. The railroads could carry parcels by the regulations and often an enterprising Irishman would send a letter as a parcel by the simple expedient of wrapping a string around the envelope.

Whether it was the desire of the Postmaster General to legalize this subterfuge or to provide prompter mail service is uncertain but in any event, he authorized such railway companies as desired to accept letters for transmission outside of the regular mails under certain regulations.

Originally, the letter could not be more than 1 ounce (raised later to 4 ounces) and must bear a 1d postage stamp. To this, upon payment of 2d additional, the letter might be carried by the railway to any station on the line there to be posted in the nearest post office box for local delivery. If the sender wished, he might write "Hold until called for" at the station. In this respect, they might be considered "locals" but actually they might be carried on by other companies in agreement with the initial railway so that they were somewhat more than mere "locals".

The regulations, sometimes breached, required that the 2d additional fee be evidenced by an adhesive stamp of the value of 2d and green in color and of an approved design. Each railway could issue its own stamps and collect the fee.

Although the Irish companies generally followed the instructions, there were some exceptions. A few companies used colors other than the authorized green. The Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railroad issued a 1d stamp in the mistaken impression that the 2d was a maximum fee. These had to be used in pairs, after the Postmaster General complained. The railway then came out with a 2d stamp which while correct in amount showed the Arms of Londonderry in the design and in rose color in addition.

Railway Company	Year	Value	Printer	Color	Perf.	# of Issues	Remarks
BALLYCASTLE RAILWAY	1891	2d	A	Green	11	16	[a] [b]
	1904	2d	A	Blue	11	2	[b]
BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY	1891	2d	A	Green	11	19	[b]
	1920	3d	A	Green	11	1	
BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY [c]	1891	2d	A	Green	11	34	[b]
		2d	A	Olive	11		[b]
		2d	A	Grey	11		[b]
		2d	A	Yellow	11		[b]
CASTLEDERG & VICTORIA BRIDGE TRAMWAY COMPANY	1897	2d	B	Green	12 1/2	1	
	1897	2d	B	Pale Green	10		
	1920	2d	B	Green	12 1/2		3d [d]
	1920	2d	B	Green	12 1/2		4d [d]
	1920	2d	B	Green	12 1/2		4d [e]
CAVAN, LEITRIM AND ROS-COMMON LIGHT RAILWAY[f]	1891	2d	B	Green	10	1	[Forgeries known].
CAVAN & LEITRIM RAILWAY	1901	2d	B	Carmin	11	2	
	1910	2d	B	Carmin	11		[g]
	1920	3d	B	Carmin	11	1	
	1920	4d	B	Carmin	11	1	
CLOGHER VALLEY TRAMWAY CO. LTD. [h]	1891	2d	B	Yellow green	11		
CLOGHER VALLEY RAILWAY CO. LTD.	1898	2d	B	Dark green	10	1	
		2d	D	Blue green	11	1	Thinner"2"
	1920	2d	D	Blue green	11		3d [d]
CORK AND MACROOM DIRECT RAILWAY	1895	2d	E	Blue	12	1	[i]Type 1
	1898	2d	E	Green	12	3	[i]Type 2
	1900	2d	E	Green	12		[i]Type 3
		2d	E	Green	11		Retouched
CORK, BANDON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY	1891	2d	E	Yellow green	12	12	No control
	1891	2d	E	Yellow green	12		Control 195
	1893	2d	E	Green	12		No.195 [j]
	1896	2d	E	Green	12		Control 92
	1899	2d	E	Green	12		Control F92
CORK, BLACKROCK & PASSAGE RAILWAY	1892	2d	E	Dark green	12	5	[k]Type 1
	1898	2d	E	Blue green	12		[k]Type 2
	1904	2d	E	Dark green	12		[k]Type 3
	1920	2d	E	Dark green	12		3d [d]
	1920	2d	E	Dark green	12		4d [d]
	1920	4d	E	Dark green	12		[m]
FINN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY [n]	1891	2d	B	Yellow green	11		
	1897						[o][Reprints]
DONEGAL RAILWAY COMPANY [p]	1895	2d	F	Green	Roul.	2	
	1898	2d	G	Olive green	12	1	
	1900	2d	D	Gray green	11	2	
COUNTY DONEGAL RAILWAYS JOINT COMMITTEE [q]		2d	D	Gray green	11	1	
THE COUNTY DONEGAL RAILWAYS JOINT COMMITTEE		2d	D	Green	11	1	
	1920	3d	D	Green	11		[r]
	1920	4d	D	Green	11		[r]
DUBLIN, WICKLOW & WEXFORD RAILWAY [s]	1891	2d	C	Green	10	1	
	1899	2d	C	Green	12	1	
	1905	2d	C	Green	11	1	

ailway Company	Year	Value	Printer	Color	Perf.	#of Issues	Remarks
DUBLIN & SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY	1911	2d	C	Green	10	6	
	1911	2d	C	Blue green	11		
	1920	3d	C	Blue green	11		3d [t]
	1920	4d	C	Blue green	11		4d [u]
	1920	4d	C	Bright green	11		
DUNDALK, NEWRY & GREENORE RAILWAY	1891	2d	F	Green	roul.	4	
REAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY	1891	2d	B	Green	11	16	
	1899	2d	H	Green	11		[Different de-tails].
	1920	3d	H	Green	11		3d [v]
REAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY	1891	2d	B	Green	11	19	
	1899	2d	D	Green	11,10	1	
	1920	2d	D	Green	11		3d [d]
	1920	2d	D	Green	11		4d [d]
ANTURK & NEWMARKET RAILWAY CO.	1891	2d	B	Dark green	10	1	[some forgeries]
	1897			Green			[reprints]
ONDONDERRY & LOUGH SWILLY RAILWAY COMPANY	1891	1d	J	Blue	12	1	
		2d	J	Green,red	imperf.		[Essays]
	1898	2d	B	Red	10		[Essays]
IDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY	1891	2d	C	Green	10	1	
	1899	2d	C	Green,emerald	11	4	
IDLAND RAILWAY NORTHERN COUNTIES COMMITTEE	1906	2d	A	Green	11	2	
	1920 ²	2d	A	Green	11		3d [d]
	1920	3d	A	Green	11	1	
	1920	4d	A	Green	11	1	
LIGO, LEITRIM AND NORTH-ERN COUNTIES RAILWAY	1891	2d	A	Green	11	8	
	1908	2d	A	Blue	11	1	
		2d	A	Scarlet	11	1	
		2d	A	Yellow	11	1	
RALEE & DINGLE LIGHT RAILWAY & TRAMWAY CO.	1898	2d	B	Green	10	1	
	1908	2d	A	Green	11	1	
	1920	2d	B	Green	11		3d [d]
	1920	2d	B	Green	11		3d[handstamped]
	1920	2d	B	Green	11		4d[handstamped]
							[Fakes]
RALEE AND FENIT RAILWAY							
ATERFORD & CENTRAL IRELAND RAILWAY [w]	1891	2d	K	Green	12	2	
	1898	2d	K	Brown,red	11	1	
ATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY [x]	1891	2d	K	Green	12	1	
	1894	2d	K	Green	11,12	2	
ATERFORD, LIMERICK & AND WESTERN RAILWAY [w]	1896	2d	K	Green,emerald	11	7	
ATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY	1891	2d	K	Dark green	12	1	
	1920	2d	K	Green	12		3d [d]
	1920	2d	K	Green	12		4d [d]
ATERFORD, DUNGARVAN & LISMORE [y]	1891	2d	K	Red	12	1	
	1898	2d	K	Rose	11	1	
EST CLARE RAILWAY COMPANY	1891	2d	B	Green	11	1	
	1920	2d	B	Green	11		3d [d]

a] Die I : Small t in name. Die II : Normal t in name.

b] Also imperforates. [c] Acquired by the Midland Railway in 1906.

d] New value written in manuscript on the old value stamp.

e] 4d new value handstamped on the 2d. [f]Name changed to Cavan & Leitrim

(g) Thicker "2". No stop after Railway (h) Name changed to Clogher Valley Railway Co. Ltd. (i) Type 1 - Three horizontal lines at top and two at the bottom. Type 2 - Three horizontal lines at top and bottom. Type 3 - Two horizontal lines at top and three at the bottom. Also retouched. (j) No comma after "Bandon". (k) Type 1. Normal. Type 2- Longer bar under "D". Type 3- Thicker letters. Stop after "Railway" on seven stamps of the sheet. (m) 2d stamp overprinted 4d in black. (n) On October 18, 1892, this railway was amalgamated with the West Donegal Railway. (o) Reprints in 1897 in green and black (imperf.) bluish green(perf. 11) and emerald green (perf. 13). In 1898, an issue of Finn Valley and West Donegal Railways was printed. It is considered to be an unauthorized issue for collectors. (p) Title changed to the County Donegal Railways Joint Committee. (q) Name changed to The County Donegal Railways Joint Committee. (r) Overprinted "3" in violet on the 2d; overprinted "4" in violet on the 2d. (s) Name changed on January 1, 1907 to Dublin & South Eastern Railway. (t) Overprinted large "3" in red. (u) Overprinted "4" in black over the "3" in red on the 2d stamp. (v) Overprinted large "3" on the 2d stamp. (w) On July 1, 1900 this railroad was amalgamated with the Great Southern & Western. (x) the Waterford and Limerick was changed to the Waterford, Limerick & Western Railway; On January 1, 1901 this last company amalgamated with the Great Southern & Western. (y) In 1898 the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore was amalgamated with the Waterford, Limerick & Western.

PRINTERS

A- Messrs R. Carswell and Son, Engravers, Belfast. Printed in sheets of nine (three rows of three); also sheets of twelve for Belfast and County Down Ry and sheets of eighteen for the Midland Railway Northern Counties Committee and Sligo, Leitrim & Northern Counties Railway.

B- Messrs Sealy, Bryers and Walker, Dublin. Printed in sheets of twenty-four (four rows of six); also sheets of 48 (six rows of eight) for Clogher Valley Railway Co.Ltd. and Great Northern Railway Co. and in sheets of thirty for the Londonderry Arms issue in rose for the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company.

C- Messrs Browne and Nolan, Dublin. Printed in sheets of twenty-four (four rows of six); also sheets of sixty (six rows of ten) for the Dublin and South Eastern Railway and the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway and the Midland Great Western Railway.

D- Messrs Alex Thom & Co. Dublin. Printed in sheets of 42 (seven rows of six) for the Donegal Railway Co. and in sheets of 48 (six rows of eight) for Clogher Valley Railway Co.Ltd.

E- Messrs Purcell & Co. Cork. Printed in sheets of 8 (Cork and Macroom), 12, 24, 60 (Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway) and 12 (Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway.)

F- Messrs McCorquodale & Co. Ltd. London. Printed in sheets of 10 for Donegal Railway Co. and sheets of 20 for Dundalk, Newry and Greenore Railway. They also printed the un-issued Finn Valley and West Donegal Railway issue of 1898.

G- Messrs McCorquodale & Co. Ltd. Glasgow. Printed in sheets of 12 (three rows of three) perf. 12 for the Donegal Railway Company.

H- J. Falconer, Dublin. Printed in sheets of 48 (six rows of 8) for the Great Northern Railway Co.

J- James Calhoun, Londonderry. Printed in sheets of forty (five rows of eight) for the first issue of 1891 for the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company.

K- N. Harvey & Co., Waterford. Printed for the Waterford and Central Ireland. Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore. Waterford and Limerick. Waterford, Limerick, and Western. Waterford and Tramore.



Stamp Booklets



SUPPLEMENT No. 24

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

November, 1965

Although the Irish definitive postage stamps made their appearance in the large post office sheets of 240 in 1922-1923, no booklets with specially printed booklet panes were offered for many years thereafter. The first Irish stamp booklets went on sale on 21st August 1931.

BOOKLET PANES

Each booklet contains a combination of booklet panes to make up the face value of the booklet. These booklet panes constitute the contents of the booklets and are collection either as separate panes of stamps or as unexploded booklets.

Before considering the booklets themselves, we must list the various panes of stamps so far printed by Ireland.

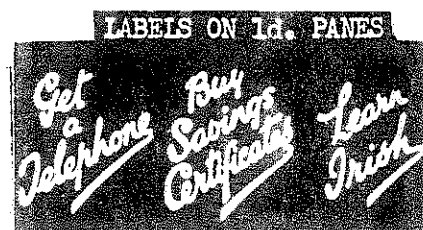
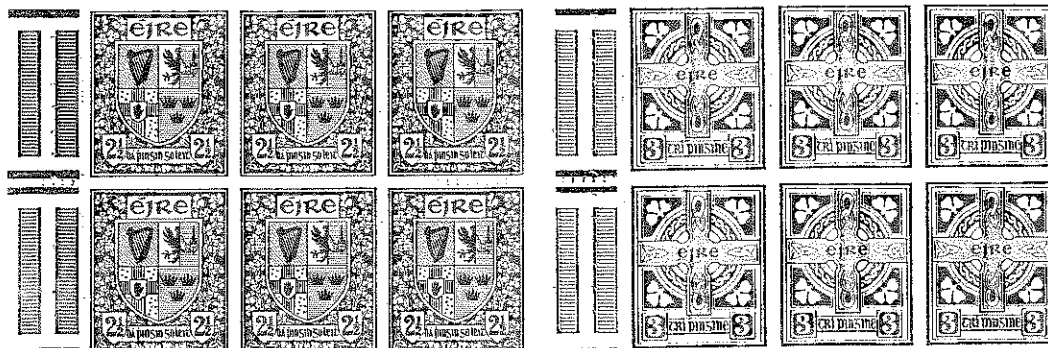
Each booklet pane consists of 6 stamps, arranged 3 x 2 with a special margin on the left similar to half of the gutter between panes in the regular post office sheets. A single exception is the special pane of 3 one-pence stamps with three labels on the bottom row. This was employed to make up the even 2/- face value of Booklets Nos. 1 thru 40. It is not generally realized that this special pane exists on both watermark SE and watermark E (not listed by Scott) papers. The E watermark 1d with three labels was used only for Booklet No. 40 and should therefore be extremely rare. All booklets are scarce.

The following are the Scott numbers for the panes:

Value	Description	SE	E
1/2d.	Sword of Light (pane of six)	65a	106a
1/2d.	O'Clery (pane of six)		128a
1d.	Map of Ireland (pane of six)	66a	107a
1d.	Map of Ireland (demi-pane of 3 plus labels)	66b	*
1 1/2d.	Map of Ireland (pane of six)		108a
2d.	Map of Ireland (pane of six)	68a	109a
2 1/2d.	Arms of Provinces (pane of six)		110a
3d.	Cross of Cong (pane of six)		111a
4d.	Arms of Provinces (pane of six)		112a.

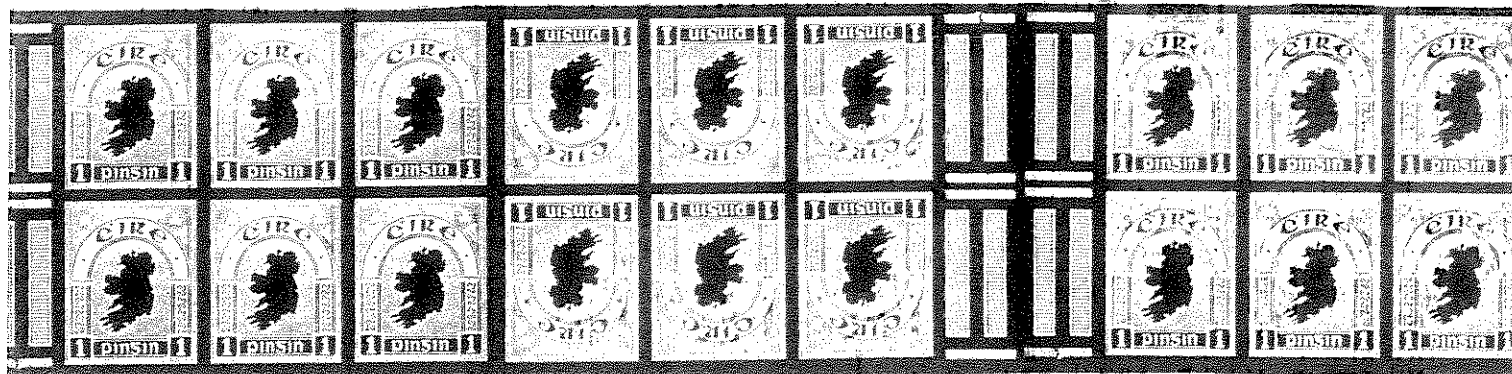
* not listed

EARLY IRISH BOOKLETS SCARCE



METHOD OF PRINTING PANES

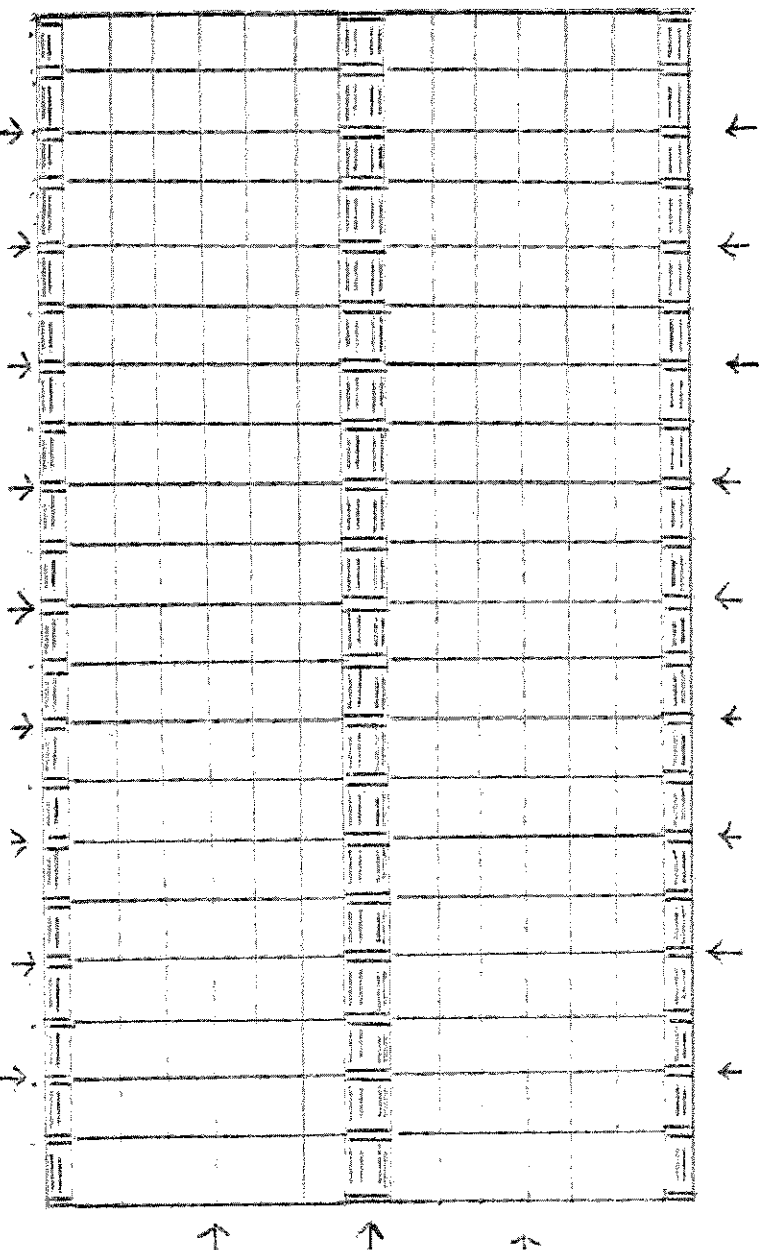
Although there has been no official explanation of the method of printing these booklet panes, it is the general impression that they were produced in a manner similar if not identical to that of the booklets of Great Britain. Our own late and beloved member, Perry Adams did extensive work on this subject of booklet panes and the results appeared in a series of articles in The Revealer in 1956-57. The original chart and notes upon which Perry worked came from our own member, Malcolm O'Reilly. This supplement is not an attempt to improve upon their research but to point up their theory by illustrations:

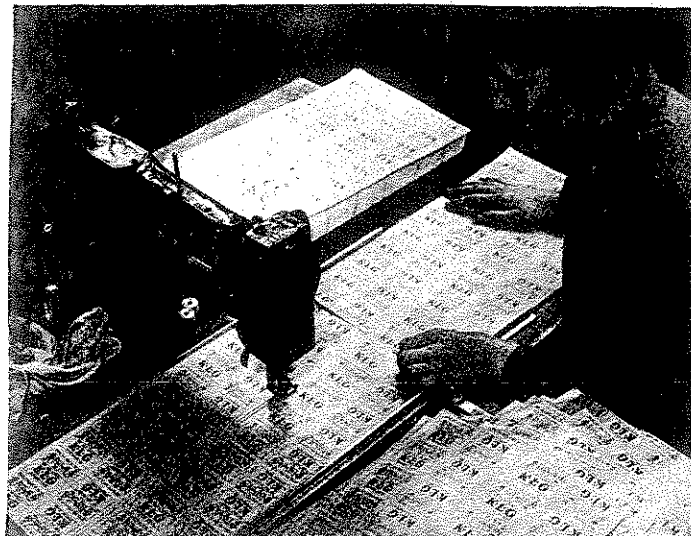


The original chart of O'Reilly and the research of Adams has been expanded from the 60 stamp quarter-sheet to the possible 240 stamp layout shown to the right drawn by the editor. Our theory, of course, is grounded upon the premise that because of their close association with British stamp production methods in other fields, that it is quite possible that the Irish postal authorities would follow the British pattern in the matter of the booklets. In the above illustration, the right half of the quarter-sheet has the images inverted. When we expand the quarter-sheet to a full 240 stamp post office sheet, we have the illustration at the right.

That this may be a sound theory will be buttressed by the illustration on the next page showing the stitching operation on the British booklets. Half of the panes are inverted during stitching and before separation. The inverted images will also account for the inverted watermarks in the paper when turned upright.

To those members who may want to study this matter further, see "Irish Booklet Panes - How Printed" by Perry Adams, Revealer, Nov-Dec. 1958, pages 388-389.





BY COURTESY OF H. M. POSTMASTER-GENERAL
Stitching the collated stamp books before they are cut apart. Note the columns of books as printed are tête-beche—thus causing half the number of stamps in the sheet as printed to incorporate "inverted" watermarks.

BOOKLETS

Booklets, until very recently, contained four panes of stamps of various denominations; they were bound in lightweight cardboard covers, front and rear; and bound together with black thread. In the earlier issues, these covers bore commercial advertising printed in black on both sides, and in addition, on the outside of the top cover, the contents and face value. The booklet covers carried, until recently, a serial number and year of issue in that order, although in the early ones this order was reversed - the year came first and then the serial number.

Between each of the four panes were inserted sheets of white paper containing advertisements printed in black on both sides. A few of these interleaves were blank on one side and as time went on often these interleaves varied from a maximum of four, to three, to two, to none at all, and from commercial advertising to postal slogans. For a complete listing of these covers and interleaves, our members are referred to the excellent research of the late Perry Adams in The Revealer, April-June, 1957, pp. 311-15; July-August, 1957, pp. 321-23; September-October, 1957, pp. 330-332; November-December, 1957, pp. 337-341.

TYPICAL INTERLEAVES



COTT'S OF KILCOCK Co. KILDARE.

For Radio, Cycles, Furniture, Prams, Electrical Appliances, Oil-Cookers & Heaters, Rayburn, Truburn, Jubilee, Wellstood, Stanley, etc., Cookers & Ranges, Musical Instruments, Gramophone Records, etc.

Hear our Radio Programme from Radio Eireann every Friday at 2.15 p.m.

FREE DELIVERY throughout Ireland
Confidential Terms — 100% Guarantee.
Write for Catalogue (State exact requirements)

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

CHECK LIST OF BOOKLETS BY SERIAL NUMBER & YEAR

31-1	35-9	16-38	23-40	30-47	37-54	Booklet
31-2	36-10	17-	24-41	31-48	38-56	with no
31-3	36-11	18-39	25-42	32-49	39-58	serial
31-4	37-12	19-39	26-	33-50	40-59	#
-5	37-13	20-39	27-45	34-51	41-60	Sept.
-6	-14	21-40	28-46	35-52	42-61	1964
-7	15-38	22-40	29-46	36-53	43-62	3/-
35-8					44-63	107(Q-3)

LISTING OF THE BOOKLETS 1931 - 1964

For the purposes of this supplement, we shall group the various Irish booklets by the arrangement of the booklet panes rather than by year of issue.

GROUP A (21 issues) 1931-1940 Face Value 2/-
Booklets Nos. 31-1 thru 21-40 each contained in spite of differences in advertising and covers four booklet panes: A pane of 6 of the 1/2d definitive (Scott No. 65a), a pane of 6 of the 1d. definitive (Scott No. 66a), a demi-pane of three plus 3 labels (Scott No. 66b) and a pane of 6 of the 2d. definitive (Scott No. 68a). All panes are watermarked SE.

GROUP B (2 issues) 1940 Face Value 2/-
Booklet 22-40 had similar booklet panes as the preceding issues with the single exception that the demi-pane of 3 stamps of the 1d value with the three attached labels was on paper watermarked E (not listed by Scott). All the other panes were watermarked SE in the booklet/
Booklet 23-40 was similar in all respects to those of Booklet 22-40 with the exception that now all four panes were on watermark E paper.

GROUP C (5 issues) 1941-1946 Face Value 2/-
Booklets 24-41 thru 28-46 presented a new grouping of panes. Of the four panes of stamps, there were 2 panes of 6 of the 1/2d definitive (Scott No. 106a), 1 pane of 6 of the 1d. (Scott No. 107a) and 1 pane of 6 of the 2d. (Scott No. 109a).

GROUP D (2 issues) 1946-1947 Face Value 2/-
Booklets 29-46 and 30-47 were similar to the preceding group of booklets with the exception that 2 panes of the 1/2d O'Clery stamp (Scott No. 128a) replaced the two panes of the 1d. Map stamp.

GROUP E (6 issues) 1948-1953 Face Value 2/6
Booklets 31-48 thru 36-53 had an increased face value of 2/6 and consisted of four panes of stamps: a pane of 6 of the 1/2d O'Clery (Scott No. 128a), 2 panes of 6 of the 1d. (Scott No. 107a) and a pane of 6 of the 2 1/2d. Arms of Provinces definitive stamp (Scott No. 110a). The increased postal rates during that period caused the change in contents.

GROUP F (1 issue) 1954 Face Value 4/-
Booklet No. 37-54 presented an increased face value of 4/- resulting from increased postal rates. This booklet consists of a pane of 6 of the 1/2d. O'Clery (Scott No. 128a), a pane of 6 of the 1 1/2d Map stamp (Scott No. 108a), and 2 panes of 6 of the 3d. Cross stamp (Scott No. 111a).

GROUP G (5 issues) 1956-1961 Face Value 4/-
Booklets Nos. 38-56 thru 42-61 with a face value of 4/- contained 2 panes of the 1d (Scott No. 107a) and 2 panes of the 3d. (Scott No. 111a).

GROUP H (2 issues) 1962-1963 Face Value 3/-
Booklets Nos. 43-62 (Oct) and 44-63 (June) with a face value of 3/- contained 1 pane of the 4d. (Scott No. 112a) and 1 pane of the 2d. (Scott No. 109a)

1964

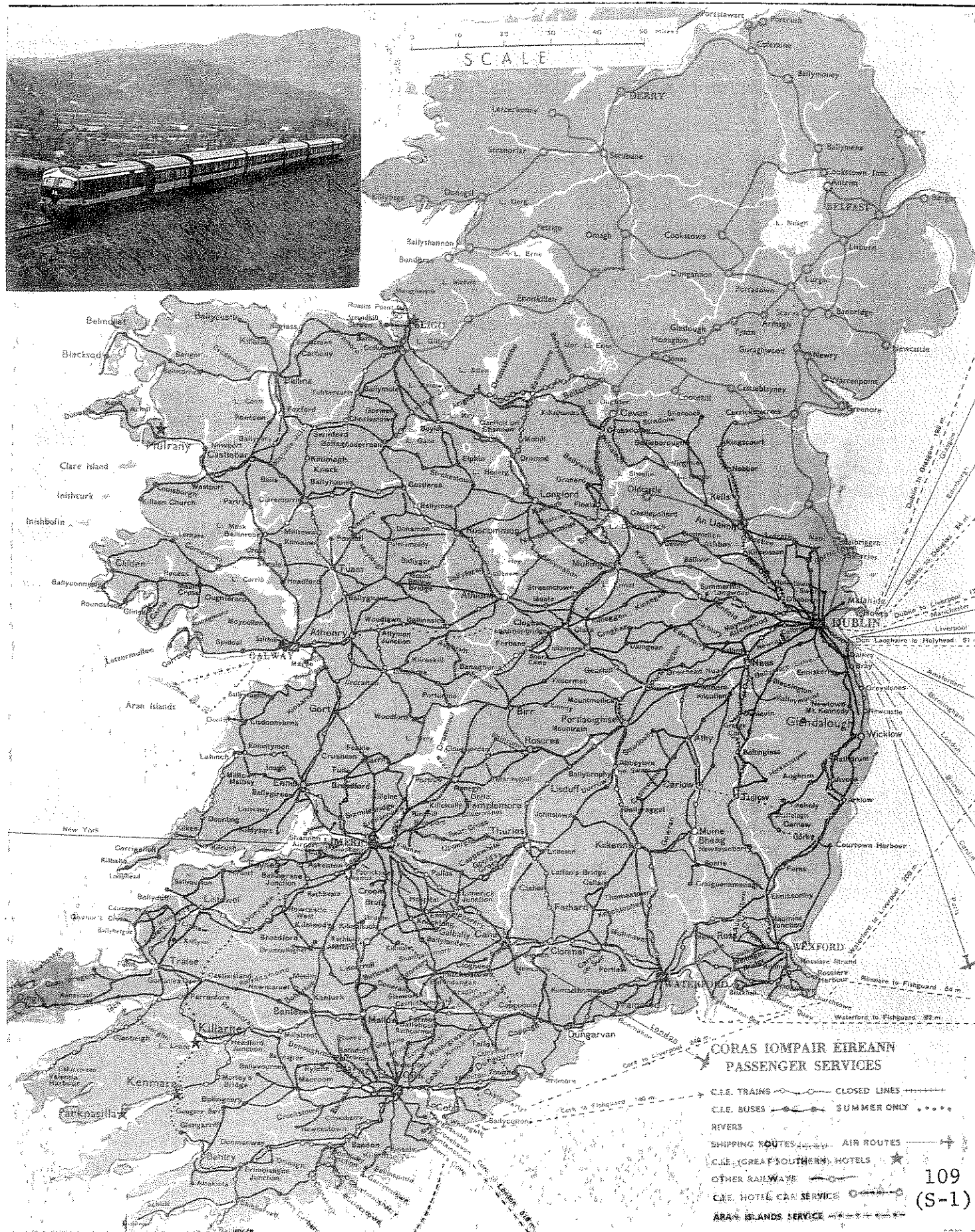
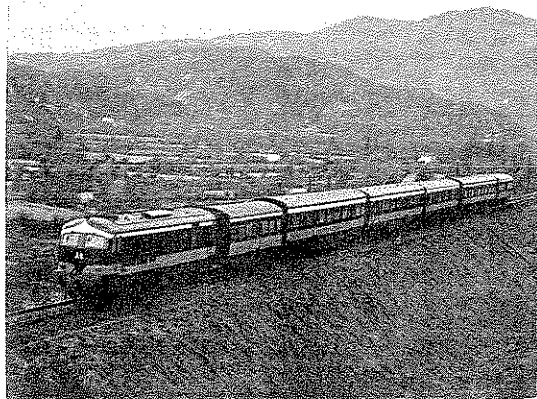
The current booklet first appeared in September 1964, with no serial No. and a completely redrawn cover. Front has only "STAMPAL" and "3/-", print being red on yellow card. Contents: one pane of 6 of 4d and 2 panes of 1d. No interleaves. Stitching is white.

POST OFFICES

SUPPLEMENT No. 25

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

December, 1965



THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICES OF IRELAND

The dates of establishment of the various travelling post offices on the railways of Ireland are somewhat sketchy because it is said that the Irish records were destroyed when the Dublin G.P.O. was burned in 1916.

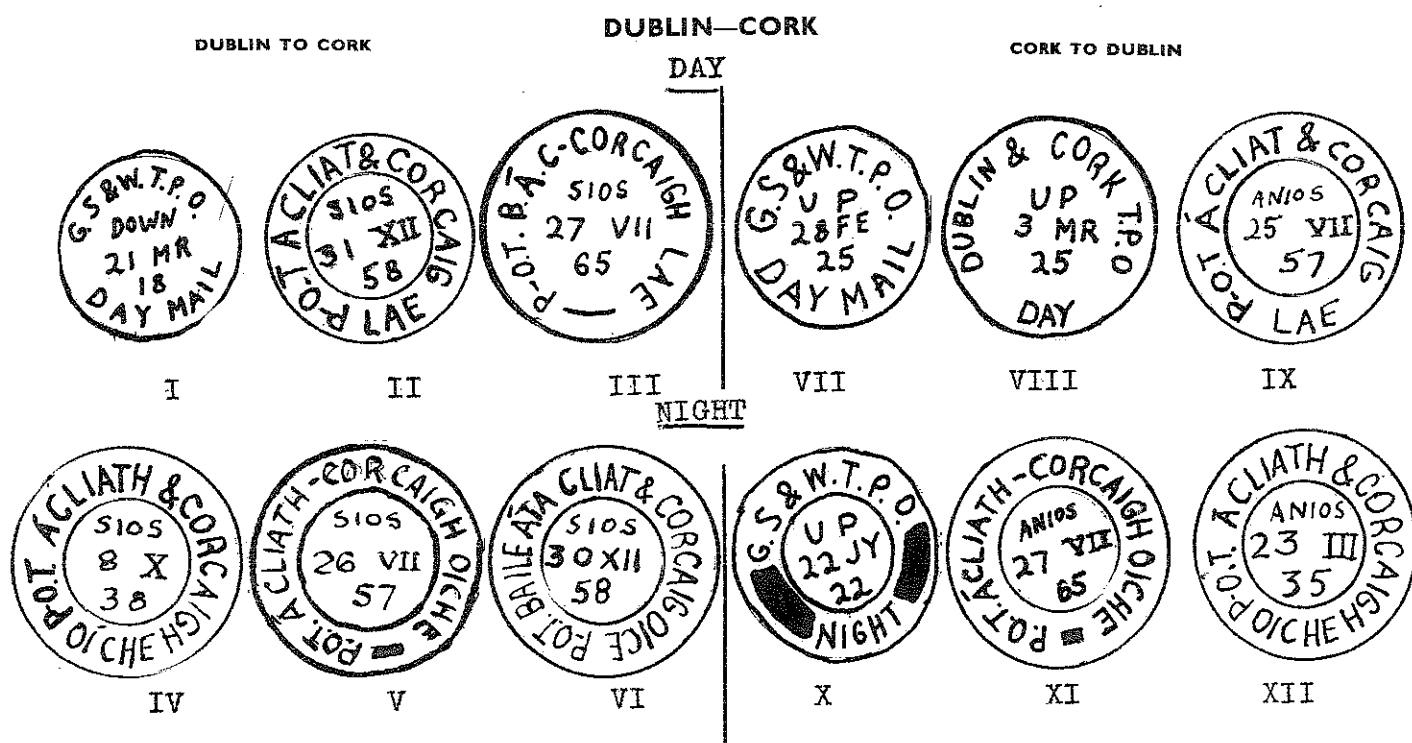
The most important single source of information on these post offices is a sixteen page booklet entitled, "Irish T.P.O.'s. Their History and Postmarks" by .W. Ward (circa 1937).

When the Free State was created in 1922, there were in operation:- the Great Southern and Western T.P.O. between Dublin and Cork; the Midland Great Western T.P.O. between Dublin and Galway with a sorting carriage between Mullingar and Sligo to the north; and the Dublin & Wexford T.P.O. between Dublin and Wexford. These continued for several years with some changes in title and eventually the cancels were changed from English to Gaelic wording.

For our members who are not acquainted with the Gaelic language, the following information may be of value:

P.O.T. = Post Oifig Taistill = Post Office Travelling.	Lae = Day
Oiche or Oice = Night. Anios or rarely, Suas = Up	Sios = Down
Cork = Corcaig or Corcaigh	Galway = Gaillimh
Sligo = Sligeach	Dublin = A <u>or</u> Ath <u>or</u> Atha Cliat <u>or</u> Claith
Tralee = Traighli	Wexford = Loch Garman Mullingar = Muileann Gearr 7 = &

There is no "h" in the Gaelic alphabet. Certain consonants in relation to vowels would sound harsh. They are modified usually by placing a dot above the consonant. Sometimes this aspiration is noted by adding the non-Gaelic "h" after the consonant, for example, C,G,T. Cork = Corcaig or Corcaigh; Night = Oice or Oiche; Dublin = Cliat or Cliath.



The railroad between Dublin and Cork was originally the Great Southern and Western Railway. Between these two large cities in 1855, a travelling post office was added to the trains to facilitate the handling of the mails. Over the years, both a day and night service was maintained in both directions. The route was an important one because overseas mail was landed at Queenstown for transmission to Dublin. Special postmarks denoting such mail can be found. Typical cancels for this early period are Figures I, VII and X reported by Ward.

In the later part of 1924, the principal railroads of the Free State including the Great Southern and Western [Dublin to Cork], the Midland Great Western Railway [Dublin to Galway] and the Dublin and South Eastern Railway Co. [Dublin to Wexford] amalgamated into the Great Southern Railways Co.

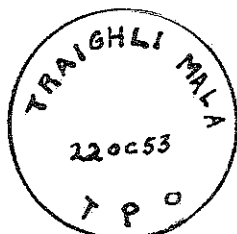
Effective March 2, 1925, the Great Southern & Western T.P.O. was thereafter officially designated as the Dublin & Cork T.P.O. (see Figure VIII by Ward).

The change from English to Gaelic in the postmarks was made on August 6, 1931 and this has continued to the present time. The Day or Day Mail cancel of the 1950's (II & X) has been supplanted with a new cancel (III). The Oíche or Night Mail cancels of the 1930's (IV and XII) had the word "Oíche" at the bottom of the cancel. In the 1950's the "Oíche" was changed to the right of the cancel in the double circle and this is still in use (V and XI). "Oíche" appeared in the year 1958 (VI) but how long it lasted is unknown.

TRALEE



XIII

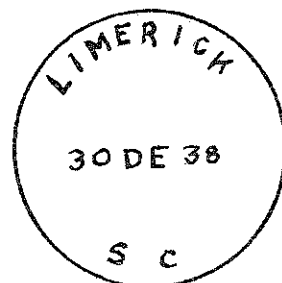


XIV

Limerick Sorting

Carriage

(from the editor's collection)



At Christmas time to facilitate the heavy seasonal mail, and probably at other times, there is a sorting carriage which runs between Mallow Junction on the Dublin to Cork route [see Map] and the western town of Tralee. We are able to show two cancels used on this run. Illustration XIII from the editor's collection and XIV reported in Stamp Collecting Magazine in 1954.

DUBLIN—MULLINGAR—ATHLONE—GALWAY

DAY

NIGHT



XV



XVI



XVII



XVIII



IXX



XX

MULLINGAR—SLIGO



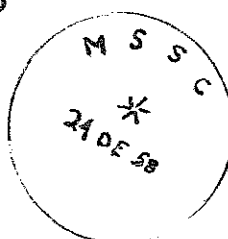
XXI



XXII



XXIII



XXIV



XXV

The original railroad between Dublin and Galway was the Midland Great Western. The original date of the travelling post office on this line is uncertain but there is indication of it being in operation at least by 1887. This was known as the Great Western T.P.O. until as previously noted, that railroad was amalgamated in 1924 with the Great Southern & Western and others into the Great Southern Railways.

As of March 2, 1925, the Midland Great Western T.P.O. became the Dublin & Galway T.P.O. with both up and down and day and night routes with appropriate postmarks in English substituted.

In accordance with the policy of the Irish Post Office in 1936, Gaelic wording appeared in the postmarks. The Day cancels [XV and XVI] seem to have given way now to what appears to be an outline cancel [XVII] unless it is merely worn but the impression appears too sharp for that. The Night cancel with Oiche at the bottom [XVIII] gave way as in other TPO cancels to Oiche to the right [IXX and XX].

MULLINGAR & SLIGO SORTING CARRIAGE

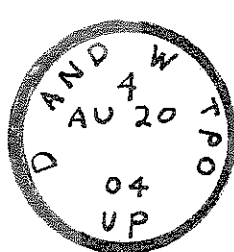
On the Dublin-Athlone-Galway route, one of the principal stations is Mullingar [see Map]. The Mullingar and Sligo route was completed in 1862 and the date of the establishment of a postoffice, called in this case a "Sorting Carriage" is unknown but must have been about the beginning of this century. When the Free State came into existence, the cancel used was similar to XXI.

Ward says that the Gaelic postmark [XXII] was first supplied on June 4, 1930. Your editor received XXIV and XXV during the Christmas season of 1958.

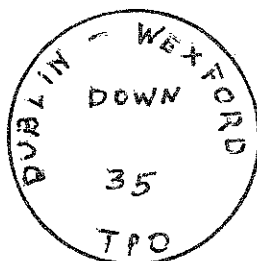
DUBLIN—WEXFORD—ROSSLARE HARBOUR

FROM DUBLIN

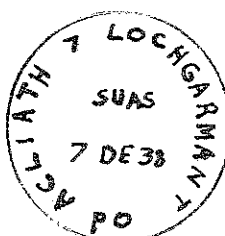
TO DUBLIN



XXVI



XXVII



XXVIII



XXIX



XXX

The railroad from Dublin to Wexford was completed in 1872 and was originally known as the Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford Railway. The name was changed to the Dublin & South Eastern Railway on January 1, 1907 and amalgamated in 1924 with the Great Southern as already noted.

The Dublin and Wexford T.P.O. commenced on January 1st, 1894 as a Day Mail only. The S.G.M.J. August 1913 showed the illustration XXVI and Ward reported XXVII.

The change to Gaelic wording occurred on July 9, 1935. The "7" which appears on all Wexford TPO cancels is the Gaelic equivalent of "&"

Mr. Norman Hill in the Philatelic Adviser for December 1947 reports the skeleton postmark XXVIII which is a peculiar arrangement of T.P.O. with the T tacked on the end of "Loch Garman" and the P.O. at the bottom by itself.

The recent cancels by this TPO are shown at XXIX and XXX.

We are deeply grateful to our good friend William Kane of Dublin for his assistance in obtaining the recent cancels by the TPO's in operation and for his original notes on these postmarks which appeared in several issues of our own Revealers.



POSTMARKS



Supplement No. 26

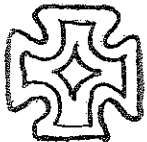
ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

January, 1966

MALTESE CROSS POSTMARKS

In 1840, for the obliteration of the first adhesive postage stamps, issued 6th May, the English Maltese Cross postmark was introduced but not used generally until February 1841.

Later, many Irish towns had distinctive crosses, and those for Dublin, Cork and Belfast (used 1842-1844 only) were very similar but with certain distinguishing points. According to J. B. Seymour, "Stamps of Great Britain, the Cork cancel had a larger diamond and broader outside indentations than Dublin; Belfast had the largest and most spreading diamond, and the indentation of both outer and inner cross are much deeper, giving the centre a more compact appearance than in either of the others.



Belfast



Cork



Dublin



Mullingar



Westport

We quote from a paper read by Mr. D.A. Berry at a meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society (Year and source not presently known) relative to the Cork Cross:

"The diamond of the Cork cross is large. Inner cross wide, fish tail spokes. The inner cross being much closer to the outer than usual, all the outlines being very thin. The indentations are wide. This is quite a distinctive cross, six single specimens shown, the first being a very fine example. Also one on original cover, dated Cork March 3rd, 1844. This cancellation came into operation probably early in 1843, the same as did also the Dublin and Norwich crosses and the London crosses with the numbers 1 to 12 in the centre. A different cross was in use in Cork prior to 1843, but it differs from the ordinary Maltese Cross. The outlines are thicker and the indentations are more curly. I show one on original cover dated Cork, March 26th, 1842, and there is a point to be noted in connection with this postmark that it has a small dot inside the inner cross at one of the points of the diamond."

THE MALTESE CROSS POSTMARKS

by Tubbercurry

(Reprinted from The Revealer, Sept.-Oct. 1951, page 6)

The Maltese Cross obliteration was used to cancel the first stamps used in the British Isles. However, the cancellation is not a true Maltese Cross but apparently was formed by a combination of the following figures. See (Fig. 1, Fig. 2, and Fig. 3).



MALTESE CROSS.
FIG. 1.



CROIX PATÉE
FIG. 2.



TUDOR ROSE
FOUR PETALS.
FIG. 3.

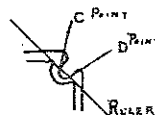


FIG. 4.



BELFAST CROSS
FIG. 5.



CORK CROSS
FIG. 6.



DUBLIN CROSS.
FIG. 7.

As Irish collectors, we believe that the idea came from the four-leaf hamrock. At first only one type was distributed for use. As these hand stamps became worn, they were repaired, or in some cases duplicates were made locally, and thus varieties came into existence.

The Maltese Cross cancellations are usually divided into four groups: (a) London Crosses, (b) Provincial Crosses of England and Wales, (c) Scottish Crosses, and (d) Irish Local Crosses.

Ireland used the normal English Cross until 1842, and then several varieties appeared and were used until 1844. The best known are from Belfast, Cork and Dublin. Cloghan and Galway both appear to have used distinctive crosses but none of these must be found on cover before they are definitely allotted to these offices.

The distinguishing features of the Irish Crosses are the straight sides of both the inner and outer crosses.

SIMPLE TEST FOR CROSSES

Place ruler across corners of the cross, so that it just touches the edges of the inner cross, and runs straight across the outer indentation and measure the space from C to D. The Belfast Cross is 2 1/2 mm spaced while the Cork Cross is 3 mm.

The Belfast Cross is scarcer than that of Dublin. The inner cross is relatively wider and the diamond runs to deep points. It was used during 1843 and 1844 (Fig. 5).

The Cork Cross has two varieties, both of which resemble the Belfast Cross in general outline. It has a neat appearance but clear impressions are scarce. The center diamond is a fraction broader than that of the Belfast and indentations of the outer cross are much wider and deeper. (Fig. 6).

The Dublin Cross has several varieties. Figure 7 shows the normal type used in 1843. Note that the inner cross is less curved making the arms broader and clumsier in appearance. It measures 18 mm in size.

The second variety was used near the end of 1843. It is 19 mm in size and has a semi-solid diamond with a circular uncolored center.

The third variety was also used near the end of 1843. It is 18 mm and has a rather clipped and severe appearance. The outline is extremely heavy and blurred. The outer and inner crosses have straight lines.

Another type reported was also used during 1843, and is 18 mm in size. The inner cross is broader and the center diamond is much larger.

Dr. J. Stafford Johnson reports a Dublin cross used at Durrow. Its distinctive feature seems to be that one of the outer indentations runs more deeply in than do the others.

Mr. J. B. Seymour discovered the Mullingar Cross. This cross has "v" shaped cuts at the center of all four sides and is unique for an Irish Cross.

NUMERICAL CANCELLATIONS

In 1844 the G.P.O. in London, at the suggestion of Mr. F. Abbot, set up a system of numerical cancellations for important offices-- each using a number assigned alphabetically. Ireland was assigned 450 numbers in 1844 and was given a type of cancellation which showed the cancellation number in a diamond of bars.

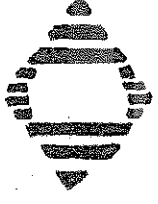
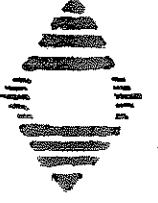
With the years 1856, 1874, 1887 and 1906 came additional changes in the original list--new numbers were added while others were changed or deleted. In 1906 the final changes were made and the last number assigned, bringing the list to 564. They continued in use until the middle 1920's.

Many variations occurred in the initial marking which was a square diamond with the numerals in the center of a rectangle-- 5 bars above, 5 below, and 5 at either side. These variances, from the original, began in the late 1840's and continued to the middle 1850's when duplex markings came in to widespread usage.

According to Hendy, the original postmark was a well-shaped diamond, with fifteen lines of medium thickness, five of them broken for the number. These handstamps were individually cut in brass so that variations were to be found. Dr. deBurca says that the Dublin type 8 has about thirty varieties. The subject of the varieties was discussed by both William Kane and Dr. deBurca in a series of articles in the Revealer in 1960-61 and the following chart is the original chart of Mr. Kane, as supplemented by Dr. deBurca.

LIST OF NUMERICAL OFFICES

For a complete listing of the postoffices to which the numerical postmarks were issued, our members may refer to Neil Stack's listings in the Revealer Nov-Dec. 1954 pages 194-5 ; Jan-Feb. 1955 pages 202-3; Mar-Apr. 1955 pages 210-11 and May-June 1955 pages 220-21.

PERMUTATIONS OF THE NUMERICAL CANCELLATIONS				by Wm. Kane
	3 3 3 3  9 lines	3 4 4 3  10 lines	3 5 5 3  11 lines	
4 2 2 4  10 lines	4 3 3 4  11 lines	4 4 4 4  12 lines	4 5 5 4  13 lines	
	5 3 3 5  13 lines	5 4 4 5  14 lines	5 5 5 5  15 lines	5 6 6 5  16 lines
	6 3 3 6  15 lines	6 4 4 6  16 lines	6 5 5 6  17 lines	6 6 6 6  18 lines
These illustrations are not to scale		7 4 4 7  18 lines	7 5 5 7  19 lines	7 6 6 7  20 lines

IMPRESSIONS OF NUMERICAL POSTMARKS & DUPLEX NUMERICAL POSTMARKS

[Taken from the Official Post Office Archives, London and obtained thru the courtesy of Dr. Brian deBurca for illustration herewith]

43

Number sent to coll. Place.	Impression.	Acknowledged.
	DUBLIN	
6		Sept 21 st
		
		
		
		
		
	DUNDALK	
		June 24 th
	DUNFANAGHY	
		Sept 21 st

74.

Stamps.
 
 
 
 
 
 
 

POSTMARKS

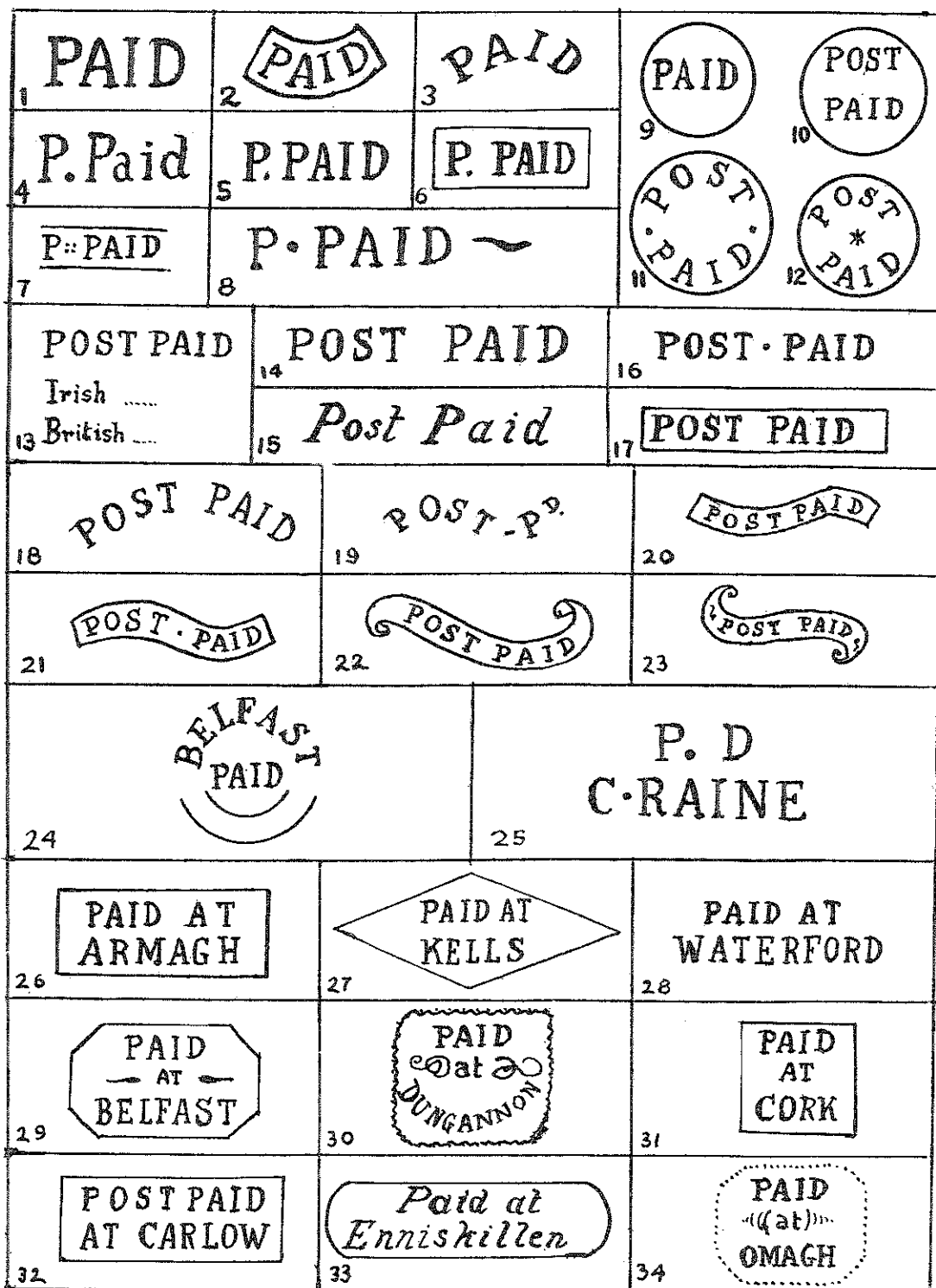
Irish Provincial Post Office Stamps on Prepaid Letters

by F. E. DIXON

Supplement No. 27

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

July, 1966



Until the postal reforms of 1839-40 most letters in Great Britain and Ireland were sent "carriage forward", the addressee paying the postal charges incurred in successive stages of the journey. Payment by the sender was, however, permitted and naturally special stamps were employed to distinguish them. London had such stamps from 1713; Dublin was the next, in 1763, and the first Irish provincial town was Belfast in 1790. Other places were slow in following the lead and it was only from the 1820s on that many more names were added to the list.

The types used were rather varied, many of the handstamps obviously being designed and made locally. The types with the name of the office incorporated, popularly styled the "Paid Ats", did not appear until the 1830s. They were thoroughly studied by the late J. S. Preston and the results of his studies were serialised in early numbers (1960-62) of the Journal of the Irish Philatelic Study Group. For completeness the "Paid Ats" have been incorporated in my lists, but I have used a simplified classification of the types and have not attempted to assign dates for the changes in ink.

The later types, introduced 1840, with 1 and iD. incorporated, are not included here. They are comprehensively dealt with in Vol. I of Robson Lowe's "Encyclopedia", the section being based on the Catalogue of the David Miller Brown collection, published by the Postal History Society in 1948.

Prepayment in cash, instead of by the new-fangled postage labels, was abolished in 1850. It was later re-introduced, but only for the posting in bulk -but that is another story.

My notes were circulated in the early days of the I.P.S.G. and I am very grateful to several members, especially the late T. E. Field for many useful comments and additions. And I shall be equally grateful for such further information as any of our readers can supply.

<u>Town</u>	<u>Type No.</u>	<u>Dimensions (mm)</u>	<u>Colour</u>	<u>Dates</u>
ANTRIM	8	48 x 6	red, black, green	1826-44
ARDEE	14	37 x 4	red	1830-31
ARKLOW	14	42 x 5	red	1823-30
"	26	34 x 12	red	1834-40
ARMAGH	26	33 x 12 1/2	red	1834-40
ASHBOURNE	21	43 x 11	black	1840
ATHBOY	26	33 x 12	red, green, blue	1840-48
ATHLONE	26	36 1/2 x 13	blue, red, green, black	1837-43
BALLINA	26	37 x 13	black, red, blue, green	1835-50
BALLYCASTLE	26	41 x 12 1/2	red	1840
BALLYCLARE	5	23 x 4	black	1840-50
BALLYCONNELL	26	44 x 12 1/2	green	1845
BALLYMENA	26	37 x 11 1/2	black, red, green	1837-47
BALLYMONEY	21	43 x 11	red	1826
"	26	39 x 12 1/2	black	1836-38
BALLYSHANNON	26	43 x 13	red, black, blue	1835-42
BANAGHER	14	43 x 3	red	1825
BANBRIDGE	26	36 x 12 1/2	red	1837-40
BANDON	26	35 x 12	black	1840
BELFAST	4	22 x 5	red	1790-92
"	5	24 x 5	red	1797-99
"	13	43 x 20	red	1804-06
"	20	48 x 20	red, black	1806-23
"	6	25 x 6 1/2	red, black	1824-32
"	29	30 x 18	red, black	1832-44

<u>Town</u>	<u>Type No.</u>	<u>Dimensions (mm)</u>	<u>Colour</u>	<u>Dates</u>
BELFAST	24	diam. 30	red	1839-43
"	1	18 x 4	black	1840
BELTURBET	26	42 x 13	red,black,blue	1836-46
BLACKWATERSTOWN	1	22 x 5	red	1834
BOYLE	14	41 x 4	red,black	1826-31
"	26	28 x 13	red,black	1835-51
BROOKBOROUGH	26	42 x 11 1/2	red	1834-42
BUNCRANA	26	33 x 12	red	1842
BUNDORAN	26	28 x 11	red	1844-50
BUSHMILLS	14	43 x 5	red	1829
BUTTEVANT	14	41 x 4 1/2	red	1830-36
"	26	35 x 12	black	1837-46
CAHIR	14	41 x 4 1/2	black	1839-40
"	26	32 x 14	black,red	1839-40
CARLOW	32	37 x 14	red,black	1834-41
CARNEW	26	34 x 10	black,blue	1840-47
CASHEL	14	45 x 4	red	1827
"	14	44 x 4 1/2	red,black	1834-40
CASTLEBAR	26	34 x 9 1/2	black,blue	1840-47
CASTLEBLAYNEY	26	41 x 12 1/2	red,black	1840-44
CASTLECOMER	14	43 x 4 1/2	red	?
CASTLECONNELL	14	42 x 4	black	?
CASTLEFIN	14	38 x 3	red	1832
CAVAN	26	34 x 12 1/2	black	1840
CLONES	26	33 x 12	black,green	1840-44
CLONMEL	16	41 x 3	black	1824
"	16	41 x 4 1/2	red,black	1828-34
"	16	40 x 4	red	1835
"	26	33 1/2 x 12 1/2	black	1835-40
COLERAINE	2	25 x 9	red	1818-29
"	26	42 x 11	black,red	1837-38
"	26	32 1/2 x 12	black,blue,green	1841-44
"	25	37 x 13	green,blue	1845-48
The space between "P" and "D" was intended for the insertion of the amount of postage in pence.				
COOKSTOWN	36	39 x 13	blue,green	1846-48
CORK	31	20 x 20	red,black	1833-39
COVE	16	42 x 4	black	1836-41
CROSSDONEY	26	42 x 11	blue	1841
DERRY	1	20 x 6	black,red	1818-32
"	26	36 x 13	red	1836-47
DINGLE	26	26 x 11	blue	1848
DONAGHADEE	26	42 x 12 1/2	red	1838-39
DONEGAL	26	33 x 12	black,red,blue	1838-49
DOWN	26	34 1/2 x 13	red,black,green	1840-43
DROGHEDA	10	diam. 23	black,red	1814-33
"	26	37 x 13	red	1834-48
DUNDALK	10	diam. 25	red	1815-16
"	16	38 x 4	black,red	1816
"	14	41 1/2 x 4 1/2	black,red	1831-34
"	26	37 1/2 x 13 1/2	red,black	1834-47
DUNFANAGHY	26	40 x 12	red	1838
DUNGANNON	30	29 x 24	black,red	1835-42
DUNGARVAN	14	53 x 5	red	1822
"	26	37 x 13 1/2	red	1835-40

<u>Town</u>	<u>Type No.</u>	<u>Dimensions (mm)</u>	<u>Colour</u>	<u>Dates</u>
DUNLEER	11	diam. 24	red	1826-34
ENNISKILLEN	22	39 x 12	black, red	1828-33
"	33	46 x 12	black, red	1835-43
EYRECOURT	1	26 x 7	black, red	1840-47
FERMOY	26	33 x 13	black	1840
FETHARD (Tipperary)	16	45 x 4	black	1838-40
GALWAY	26	33 x 12 1/2	black, blue, green	1840-50
GORT	14	43 x 4	black	1828
"	26	33 x 12 1/2	black, red, blue, green	1839-50
HILLSBORO	(with stop) 14	37 x 4	green, blue, red	1834
"	26	35 x 12 1/2	black, blue	1838-40
HOLLYWOOD	1	35 x 4	black	1840
JOHNSTOWN	14	37 x 4	red	1833
KELLS	(hyphen) 16	40 x 4	red	1832-34
"	26	30 x 12	red, black, blue	1836-43
"	27	45 x 17	black, blue	1846-50
KILCOCK	14	41 x 4	black	1836-42
"	26	28 x 12	blue, green	1848
KILDORRERY	14	42 x 4 1/2	red	1834
KILKENNY	16	45 x 4	red	1824-33
"	26	33 x 15	black	1834-38
KILLESHANDRA	26	40 x 12	green	1849
KILLYGORDON	14	Recorded by Alcock & Holland, but not confirmed, and unlikely to exist.		
KINSALE	26	39 x 10	black	1840
LETTERKENNY	3	25 x 6	red	1832
"	26	42 x 10	black	1836
LIMERICK	14	43 x 5	red	1822-31
"	26	35 x 12	black, green, red	1834-39
LISMORE	21	21 x 6	red, black	1825-40
LISNASKEA	26	38 x 10	black, blue, green	1840-48
LISTOWEL	26	34 x 12 1/2	black	1838
LONDONDERRY (see DERRY)				
LONGFORD	26	33 x 10	black, blue, green	1837-48
LOUGHREA	1	21 x 6	black, red	1833-40
LURANGREEN	10	diam. 23	red	1836
MANORHAMILTON	26	45 x 11	green	1849
MARYBOROUGH	7	24 x 4 1/2	black, red	1826-33
MONAGHAN	14	46 x 4	red	1828
"	26	37 x 12	red, black	1834-40
MONASTEREVAN	14	48 x 4 1/2	black, red	1828-38
MONTRATH	5	27 x 5	red	1815-40
MOUNTMELICK	26	24 1/2 x 12 1/2	blue	1838-47
MULLINGAR	14	44 x 4 1/2	black, red	1824-30
"	16	43 x 4 1/2	red	1832-34
"	26	40 x 10	black, red, blue, green	1835-43
NAAS	1	19 x 5	black	1826-40
NAVAN	5	31 x 6	black	1824-26
"	14	48 x 4 1/2	black	1826-37
"	26	33 1/2 x 12	black, blue	1840-49

<u>Town</u>	<u>Type No.</u>	<u>Dimensions (mm)</u>	<u>Colours</u>	<u>Dates</u>
NEWCASTLE	26	38 x 12	blue	1838
NEWRY	23	30 x 9	black	1821
"	14	43 x 4	red	1825-26
"	14	20 x 4	red	1832
"	26	31 x 12	red,black	1834-37
"	26	33 x 12	red	1838-39
NEWTOWNARDS	17	48 x 9	red,black	1833-41
NEWTOWNLIMAVADY	26	50 x 10	blue	1847
NEWTOWNMOUNTKENNEDY	14	35 x 3 1/2	black,green,red,blue	1840-48
NEWTOWNSTEWART	26	46 x 14	blue	1849
OMAGH	34	28 x 18	red,blue	1833-45
PORTAFERRY	18 (with stop)	39 x 7	black	1834
PORTARLINGTON	14	45 x 4	red,black,blue	1827-45
PORTGLENONE	14	35 x 4	red	1832-40
RAMELTON	14	41 1/2 x 4 1/2	black	1837-40
RANDALSTOWN	14	42 1/2 x 4 1/2	green,black	1837-40
RAPHOE	26	33 x 12 1/2	red	1840
RATHANGAN	9	diam. 22	red	1822-39
"	16	39 x 4	red	1839
RATHFRILAND	26	40 x 11	red	1843-46
ROSS (New Ross)	19	35 x 4	red	1816
"	1	23 x 5	red	1817-18
"	16	42 x 4	red,black	1831-37
"	26	32 1/2 x 12 1/2	red,black	1840
ROSTREVOR	1	19 x 4	black	1839-40
SAINTSFIELD	1	14 x 3	blue	1838
SKIBBEREEN	16	46 x 5	black	1834
SLIGO	14	40 x 4	red,black	1826-34
"	26	31 x 11	red,black	1834-40
"	26	32 1/2 x 12	red	1840-47
" (sans serif)	26	26 x 10 1/2	red	1847-50
STRABANE	1	?	?	1820
"	20	37 x 12	red,black	1835-38
TALLOW	14	43 x 4 1/2	black,red	1832-33
TANDRAGEE	26	35 x 12	blue,green	1845-47
TEMPLEMORE	15	48 x 10	?	1832-35
TIPPERARY	26	37 x 13	black,blue	1834-40
TRALEE	32	37 x 14	black	1835-40
TUAM	26	29 x 10 1/2	black	1836-42
TULLAMORE	12	diam. 19	red,black	1832-35
"	26	38 x 10	blue,green, red, black	1835-47
VIRGINIA	14	40 x 5	green,red,blue	1834-47
WARRENPOINT	26	45 x 13	blue	1847
WATERFORD	14	38 x 5	red	1812-18
"	13	?	red	1820
"	26	37 x 11	black	1835-38
"	28	?	black	1839-40
WESTPORT	26	38 x 12	black,red	1835-43
WEXFORD	18	39 x 10	red	1824
"	26	37 x 13	black	1834-40

(Concluded)

TRIANGULAR CANCELLATIONS

BY Neil Stack

(Reprinted from The Revealer, March-April, 1954, page 158)

The small triangular cancellation found on the lower postage values was first used in Ireland in the late '90s; it was used to postmark (cancel) stamps on printed circulars. They were applied only at head offices or the larger branch offices. There were specific regulations for defining mail of this character (circulars) and these have been modified since they were first introduced in 1895.

The cancel itself was usually an isosceles triangle, the legs of which were approximately one inch in length. The method of identity was to use, within the triangle, the telegraph code letters of the office. All varieties of this type of cancellation used BLOCK LETTERS without periods. The cancellation device itself, is usually of brass.

IRISH TRIANGULAR CANCELLATIONS

(Reprinted from The Revealer, January-February, 1954, p.152,181)

By Michael Leonard

I am indebted to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of Ireland for the assistance given me in the compilation of the following alphabetical and numerical Irish Triangular Post Office Cancellations:

AKC = Abbeyleix	CTU = Carrick-	EJ = Edgeworths-	MRY = Mountrath
ALB = Arklow	macross	town	MSI = Mullingar
ALR = Athenry	CTV = Carrick-on-	ES = Ennis	MUB = Muine Bheag
ALT = Athlone	Shannon	FE = Ferns	MW = Mallow
ALV = Athy	CTW = Carrick-on-	FY = Fermoy	NIG = Naas
ANU = An Uaimh	Suir	GA = Galway	NIL = Nenagh
ARD = Ardee	CUA = Cashel	GF = Gorey	NJE = New Ross
BAC = Dublin	CUV = Castlebar	GS = Greystones	PJU = Portarlington
BJ = Ballinasloe	CUY = Castleblay-	KGT = * [see note]	PTL = Port Laoghaise
BQ = Birr	ney	KHH = Kilkenny	RIG = Roscommon
BWY = Ballina	CV = Avoca	KHR = Killashandra	RK = Roscrea
BXY = Ballyhaunis	CVI = Castlerea	KHX = Killucan	RLU = Rath Luirc
BYE = Ballymote	CVM = Cavan	KIF = Kilmallock	SYK = Skibbereen
BYJ = Bally-	CVT = Clara	KIG = Knocklong	SYN = Sligo
shannon	CWB = Clones	KIJ = Kilrush	SYY = Swinford
BYS = Bandon	CWC = Clonmel	KIZ = Kinsale	TIK = Templemore
BYV = Bantry	CWH = Clonakilty	KJG = * [see note]	TIO = Thomastown
BZC = Beltrubet	CWU = Cootehill	KOV = Cobh	TIR = Thurles
BZJ = Blackrock	CXH = Curragh	KY = Killarney	TJA = Tralee
BZQ = Boyle	Camp	LK = Limerick	TJI = Tuam
BZR = Bray	DA = Drogheda	LQF = Lifford	TJR = Tullamore
BZZ = Buttevant	DJA = Donegal	LTV = Letterkenny	TP = Tipperary
CCD = Ceanannus	DJO = Dromod	LUI = Listowel	WSC = Westport
Mor	DLO = Dun Laogh-	LUL = Longford	WSE = Wexford
CHB = Charlestown	aire	LUS = Loughrea	WSM = Wicklow
CK = Cork	DMG = Dundalk	MJR = Monasterevan	WT = Waterford
CQN = Claremorris	DMP = Dungarvan	MPR = Middleton	YL = Youghal
CTF = Cahir	DN = * [see note]	MPZ = Mitchelstown	200 = Dunmanway
CTJ = Callan	EIF = Edenderry	MRB = Moate	507 = Ballinrobe
CTO = Carlow	EIP = Enniscorthy	MRH = Monaghan	

Notes: * These items unidentified. DN = possibly Dublin.

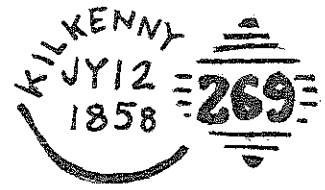
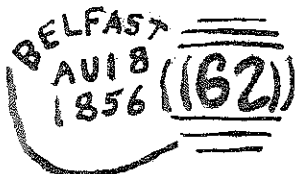


THE DUPLEX SPOON CANCELLATIONS

[The following notes are taken from an authoritative and excellent article by Malcolm G. O'Reilly on "Irish Spoon Cancellations" which appeared in the Revealer, May-June 1955, page 218]

When the "1844" cancels did not prove to be the answer to the Post Office department's needs for a cancellation device that would obliterate the postage stamp and inform as to the office and time of posting, the use of the duplex marking came into use. These were a combination of an obliterator containing the office number and (other than the first duplex cancellation) a date stamp containing in addition to the date of posting, the office of origin. Code letters to designate the time were also used in the date stamps.

The "spoon" duplex markings, while not the first Irish duplex cancellation, are demanding in their interest. They were the first duplex cancellation with the office name in the date stamp. In use between 1855 and 1864, they followed by a little under a year a similar type employed in certain English provincial offices. Their major period of use seems to extend from 1855 to 1859. There appears to be only three major types. They may be easily differentiated by use of the illustrations shown:



Type I - Oval date stamp and oval obliterator with side bars more or less vertical.

Type II - Oval date stamp with oval obliterator whose side bars are horizontal and parallel to the top and bottom bars.

Type III - Oval date stamp with the familiar diamond obliterator.

There are several variations in each type but they do not seem of sufficient importance to warrant separate listing by type. The variations are mainly in the number of bars at sides, top and bottom.

The normal ink for use with these cancellations was black. Green ink is occasionally found and was used almost exclusively from Cork.

SPOON CANCELLATION LISTING

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Type I</u>	<u>Type II</u>	<u>Type III</u>	<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Type I</u>	<u>Type II</u>	<u>Type III</u>
Athenry # 16		x	x	Kingstown #289	x		x
Athlone # 18		x	x	Limerick #303		x	x
Ballina # 29	x	x	x	Mallow #321		+	+
Ballinasloe # 32	+		x	Mullingar #345	x		x
Ballymoney # 48			x	Newry #357		x	x
Belfast # 62	x		x	Omagh #367	x		
Carrick-on-Shannon #104			x	Oranmore #368	+		x
Clonmel #142		x	x	Roscrea #397	x		x
Cork #156	x		x	Sligo #410	x		x
Dalkey #457	+			Strabane #412	+		
Derry #172		x	x	Tuam #435	x		x
Drogheda #179		x	x	Tullamore #438		x	x
Ennis #211		x		Waterford #445		x	x
Enniskillen #214			x	Westport #447	x	x	x
Galway #232	x		x	Wexford #448		x	x
Kilkenny #269		x	x	Notes: x = original O'Reilly listing			
Killarney #272		+	+	+ = amendments to original list by			
				T E Field & R M & R W Willcocks			

(See also excellent article on the "Irish Spoons" by R.M. and R.W. Willcocks & Wilfred Bentley in Stamp Collecting, April 25th, 1958 pp. 228-9

DUBLIN DOUBLE-CIRCLE CANCELLATIONS

by F. E. Dixon



From 1840 to 1844 the cancellation used in Dublin, as also throughout the United Kingdom, was the Maltese Cross. From 1844 to 1855 there was instead the 186 in a diamond-shaped pattern of bars. Then from 1855 to 1857 the "spoon" design enabled the date to be indicated. All these have been dealt with fairly thoroughly in the literature.

The word "DUBLIN" first appeared with the cancellation in 1857 and the basic design continued unchanged for the next 37 years, the 186 in bars cancelling the stamp while alongside was the circle containing "DUBLIN" an identification number and the date. The sub-varieties are numerous and no complete study has yet been made.

This, often termed "Duplex" marking was withdrawn in 1894, except for the series (with N preceding the number) reserved for the Newspaper Branch, which continued until 1901 or after. Instead, Dublin and other Irish post offices were supplied with large handstamps of the "double-circle" type, adopted earlier in Scotland and a few places in England. The name appears between the circles, with a serial number below, and the rest of the space is filled by double arcs. Inside the inner circle appear the time and date. The first Dublin series had the time in one line coded (e.g. FC.P = 6.15 PM) but this was quickly dropped, AM or PM was inserted in the top line and the hours and minutes below. From 1900 replacements had the time in a single line and one rare variety reads 12 N for Noon: it was commoner to avoid the exact hour of 12 and time despatches of mails a few minutes earlier or later,

The number of cancellers had increased markedly. The eight of 1855 had become 20 by 1873, 30 by 1877 and 37 by 1885. The double-circles of 1894 were initially about 45, but reached 50 by 1900 and 56 by 1902. The introduction of the cancelling machines in 1906 obviated the need for further increases, except that No. 57 was added for cancelling the postage due labels.

The outer circle was at first nearly 28 mm in diameter, but replacements tended to be rather smaller. Most of the handstamps were lost in the G.P.O. in April 1916, and a new set of 1-57, introduced between August and October of that year, were only 24 mm across. They continued in use until the change of name to BAILE ATHA CLIATH, and were mostly withdrawn at the end of 1922, so that examples cancelling definitives are rare.

Dublin G.P.O. still possesses one handstamp which survived 1916, and its misuse was described in the Revealer, April-June 1966 in connection with the 1916 Easter Rising.

Finally mention should be made of the handstamps of the same double-circle type to the District Offices at Ballsbridge, Fairview, Jame's Street, Phibsborough, and Rathmines. They also appeared first in the 1890s, the numbers ranging from two at Fairview to five at Phibsborough and Rathmines.

(Concluded)

THE SHIP LETTER STAMPS OF IRELAND and the IRISH FREE STATE

SUPPLEMENT No. 28

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

November, 1966

SHIP

(a) 22x5 mm

Type I

SHIP

(b) 21x6½

SHIP

(f) 21½x7½

SHIP

(c) 27½x7 mm

SHIP

(g) 19 x 5

SHIP

(d) 31x7 mm

SHIP

(h) 19x 5

SHIP

(e) 22x7 mm

SHIPP

(j) 26x7 mm

SHIP LETTER

(a) 55x6mm

Type II

SHIP LETTER

(b) 55x5mm

SHIP-LETTER

(c) Dot or dash between



Type III

SHIP-LETTER

Type IV

SHIP LETTER

(a) Dot or dash

(b) Caherciveen type

BELFAST
SHIP LETTER

Type V

CORK
SHIP LETTER

Type VI



Type VII



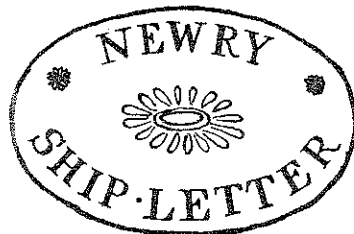
Type VIII

DUBLIN
Ship Letter

Type IX

DUBLIN
SHIP LETTER

Type X



Type XIII

QUEENSTOWN
SHIP LETTER

Type XIV

SHIP LETTER
DUBLIN

Type XI

LIMERICK
SHIP LETTER

Type XII

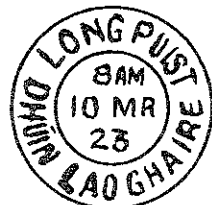
SKIBBEREEN
Ship Letter

Type XVI

SKIBBEREEN
SHIP LET^R

Type XV

Type
XVII



Type
XVIII

INDIA LETTER
CORK

Type
XIX

INDIA LETTER
COVE

Type
XX

SHIP LETTER PORT OF ARRIVAL MARKINGS

Notes: # Used in conjunction with separate town name straight line stamp.
% Combination of town name and ship letter stamp (one piece) + Used in conjunction with the town datestamp. ¶ Used in conjunction with the town mileage mark. § Usually accompanied with Dublin diamond obliterator #186. (con't on page 126)

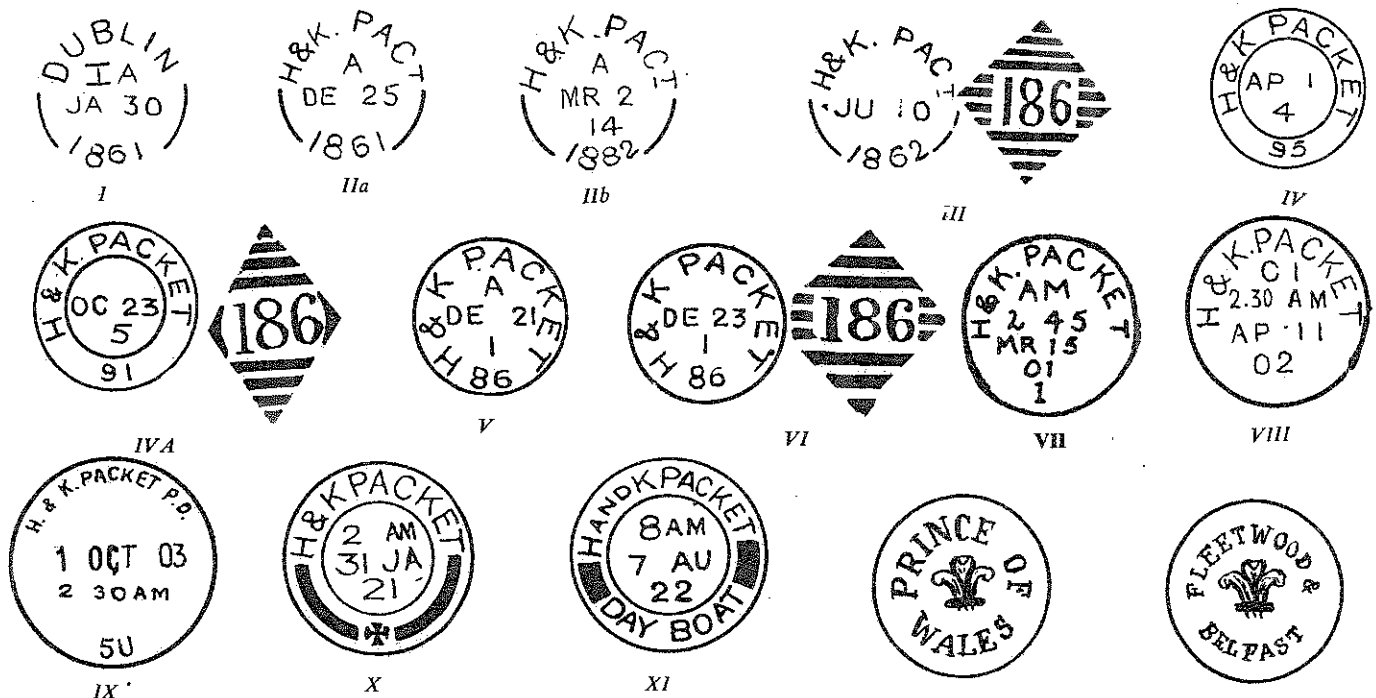
	Type	Years	Color	Length	Height	Notes
Ballycastle	III	1840	Black			+
Belfast	I(h)	1767-74		19 mm	5 mm	#
	II	1800	Red	52 mm		%
	V(a)	1811-30	Red,black [Ornate frame]			
	V	1824-31	Black,blue,green			
Buncrana	III	1845	Blue			+
Caherciveen	IV(b)	1827	Black			¶
Carrickfergus	II(c)	1806	Red	51 mm		%
Castletown	II(b)	1834-40	Black	50 mm		%
Coleraine	XII	1838	Black [Frame 36 x 13]			
Cork	I(d)	1761-76	Black	31 mm	7 mm	#
	II(a)	1779-1843	Black,red	52 mm	5 mm	%
	II(b)	1782-1856	Black,red,blue	54 mm	4 1/2 mm	%
	VI	1837-43	Black,red [Frame 42 x 14]			
[India Letter]	XIX	1836-39	Red,black [Various size frames]			
Cove (see also II		1788-1812	Black [COVE SHIP LE.]			%
Queenstown)	II(c)	1814-50	Red,black,blue,green			%
[India Letter]	XX	1835-44	Black [Frame 47 x 15]			
Dingle	II	1807	Black [SHIP LE.]	35 mm	4 1/2 mm	%
Dun Laoghaire	XVIII	1923	Black [Diameter 29 mm]			
Dunmore East	III	1847				¶
Dublin	II(b)	1795		49 mm	4 mm	%
	II(a)	1801-12	Black,red,magenta	52 mm	5 mm	%
	VIII	1815-47	Carmines-red			
	IX	1835-53	Black,red			\$
	X	1853-57	Green,blue			
	XI	1839	Red [Frame 52 x 15]			
Hollywood	III	1834	Black			¶
Kilrush	II(c)	1842		57 mm	5 mm	+
Kinsale	II(b)	1819-26	Black,red			
	II(c)	1781-1853	Black,red,blue,yellow	50 mm	5 mm	%
Limerick	III	1827	Red			+
	XII	1837-40	Black [Frame 36 x 13]			
Londonderry	I	1746-73	Black [DERRY]	23 mm	6 mm	#
	VII	1808-47	Black,red,green			
Newry	I(e)	1771	Black	22 mm	7 mm	
	II	1781-1807	Black,red			%
	XIII	1819-46	Red,blue			
Passage	II(c)	1800-27	Black	50 mm		%
Portaferry	III	1824	Red			¶
Queenstown	XIV	1850-63	Black,blue,purple			
	XVII	1904	Black [Diameter 22 mm]			
Ross	II	1784-1831	Black,red	53 mm		%
Rostrevor	II	1838	Black	48 mm		%
Skibbereen	XV	1791-1846	Black,red	37 mm		%
	XVI	1840-47	Black,blue			%
Tarbert	III	1846	Black			+
Warrenpoint	II	1805-13	Black [WARRENS PT.]			%
Waterford	I(f)	1772	Black	21 1/2 mm		#
	II(c)	1822-51	Black,red,blue,green	52 mm		%
Westport	III	1820	Black			#
Wexford	II(b)	1777	Black			#
Wicklow	II(b)	1816		55 mm	5 mm	¶
Youghall	II(b)	1802-34	Black	48 mm	5 mm	%

The "H. & K. Packet"

The shipment of mails between England and Ireland has followed the shortest route. Only about sixty miles separate Dublin, Ireland from Holyhead, Wales across the Irish Sea. By the year 1834, Kingstown Harbour (now Dun Laoghaire) was found to be the most advantageous packet station near Dublin.

On October 1, 1860, the first of four specially designed steamers was put into service by the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company. The four were named after each of the Four Provinces - ULSTER, LEINSTER, MUNSTER and CONNAUGHT. Each had a large sorting office for the handling of the mails during the crossings of the Irish Sea, under the control of the G.P.O. in Dublin and both day and night service was maintained.

This service continued for more than sixty years and an interesting series of datestamps and postmarks resulted. "The Irish Mail" by Cyril Kidd [Robson Lowe Ltd] is an authoritative work on the H & K Packet and its postmarks:



Type	Dates	Remarks
I "Dublin" type	1860-61	A recumbent H and A appear
IIa "Broken-circle" type	1861-64	Minor variations of marking
IIb " " " [Numbered]	1864-83	# 1 thru 12 and an "X"
(Replaced 1867, 1872, 1878)	1881-	# 13, 14, 15 added
III "Duplex" obliterators [#186]	1890-95	Reissued # 9, 13, 14, 15
IV "French double-circle" type	1861-65	Three varieties known
IVa " " " " [#186]	1883	#1 thru 13
V "Single-circle" type	1883-	Used for Late Fee mail
VI " " " " [# 186]	1884-95	Used for Late Fee mail
VII "Numeral" type	1884-95	# 1 thru 12, 15
VIII "Boat" type [Initial of ship]	1894-1901	# 1 thru 4 for each boat *
IX "Fragile packet" type	1901-19	Always #5 with initial *
X "Maltese double-circle" type	1901-	Night Boat? Ceased 2/20/25
XI "Day Boat" special type	1919-25	Ceased service 3/10/23

* = L (Leinster), M (Munster), C (Connaught), U (Ulster) plus # 1 thru 4

The two illustrated handstamps, "Fleetwood-Belfast" and "Prince of Wales" were unofficial stamps applied to letters in 1843-44 posted on board the "Prince of Wales" on the Fleetwood-Belfast route.

IRISH "PAQUEBOT" HAND-STAMPS

PAQUEBOT

Type XII.

PAQUEBOT

Type XIII

PAQUEBOT

Type XIV

1. Cove - Queenstown (1849) - Cobh (1922)



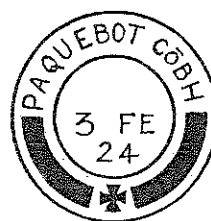
Type XV



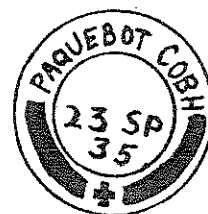
Type XVI



XVII



XVIII



XIX

2. Dublin - Dun Laoghaire - Holyhead, Wales

Although there is no sorting of mail on the Dun Laoghaire-Holyhead boats, mail posted on board is marked at the respective ports of call. Mail for Irish destinations received at Holyhead is stamped Type XXI; mail for Dun Laoghaire or for return to England is stamped Type XXII; mail for Dublin and Ireland generally is forwarded to Dublin for Type XXIV etc. On Sundays and bank holidays when the Dun Laoghaire postoffice is closed, all mail received is forwarded to Dublin to be cancelled there.



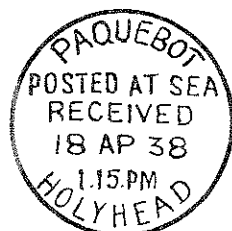
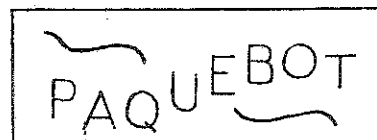
PLEASE SHEW
DISTRICT NUMBERS
IN DUBLIN
ADDRESSES

XX

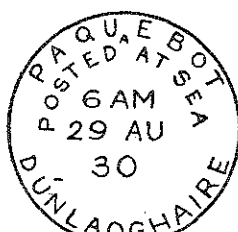
3. Galway - Gaillimh



Type XXVII



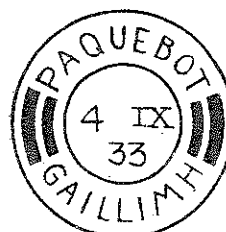
XXI



XXII

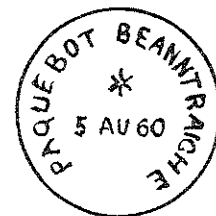


XXIII



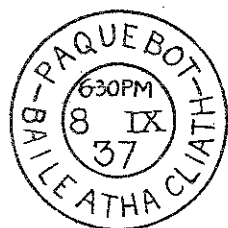
Type XXVIII

4. Bantry Bay



Type XXIX

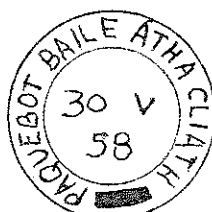
5. Glengariff (Bantry Bay)



Type XXIV



Type XXV



Type XXVI



Type XXX



Type XXXI

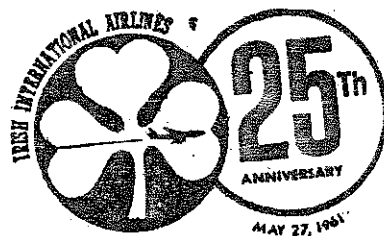
Notes: Type XII used in conjunction with the Dublin & Queenstown T.P.O. 1897-1906
Type XIII known used at Queenstown 1899
Type XIV used on the Dublin & Cork T.P.O. 1894
Type XXIX skeleton type used at Bantry in 1960 for a cruise stop.
Types XXX and XXI skeleton used at Glengariff sub-office for summer cruises.



IRELAND

HISTORICAL FIRST FLIGHT

AIR COVERS



Supplement No. 29

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

January, 1967

FIRST FLIGHT - BELFAST TO LIVERPOOL 1924

The first official mail flight between Ireland and England took place on the 2nd of May 1924. The airmail fee was 1/2d per two ounces or fraction thereof, in addition to the regular postage. The only mail accepted initially for this service was outgoing from Belfast to Liverpool.

On May 2, 1924, the pilot, Sir A.J. Cobham left Malone Aerodrome, Belfast at 6:22 a.m. and arrived at Aintree Aerodrome slightly over two hours later. Although no special markings were applied, some covers have a violet cachet in two lines: "FIRST AIRMAIL - BELFAST TO LIVERPOOL."

The flights were continued on May 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29 and June 2 when they were discontinued.

SECOND EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT 1928

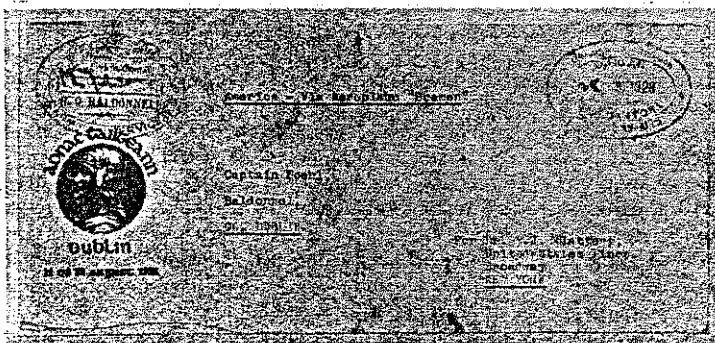
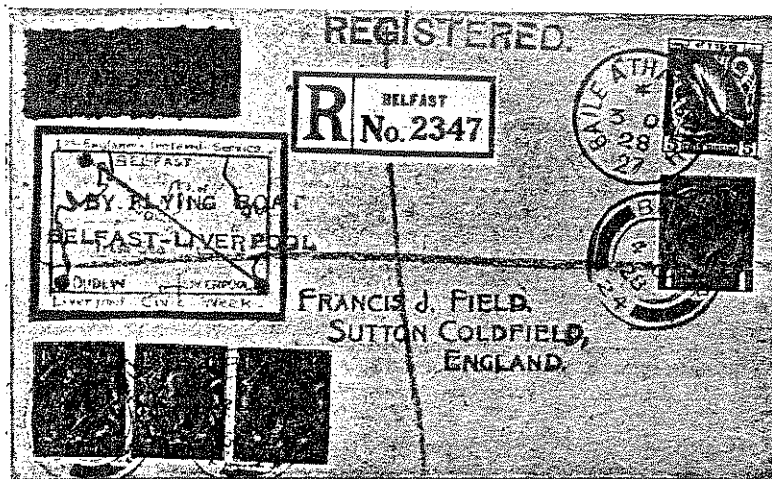
This Liverpool and Belfast experimental mail service resumed on September 24, 1928 and continued for two weeks until October 4, 1928 but bad weather interfered with the schedule. The cover illustrated at the right has a rectangular cachet:

"1st England-Ireland-Service / Liverpool Civic Week" with a superimposed two line: "By Flying Boat / Belfast-Liverpool".

"BREMEN" FLIGHT 1928

No official mail was carried on the first East-West flight of the Atlantic Ocean in 1928 by the "Bremen". A few covers were carried by favor of the personnel of the flight (one of which is illustrated at the right).

The flight was made by Baron Guenther von Huenfeld of the German Luft Hansa. The pilot of the flight was Captain Hermann Koehl, and James Fitzmaurice, a captain of the Irish Air Force, was co-pilot. The Plane, the "Bremen" left Baldonnell Airdrome, in Ireland, on April 12, 1928. After a flight of 36 1/2 hours, the aviators became hopelessly lost on the fog-bound coast of Labrador. Finally they found a rift in the fog and made a crash landing on Greenly Island.



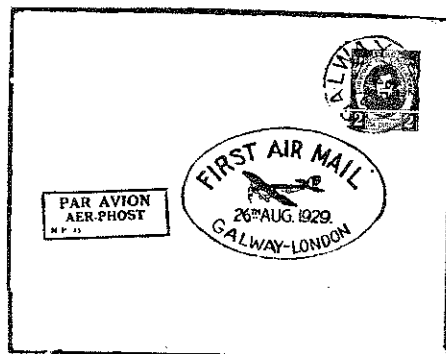
FIRST GALWAY—LONDON FLIGHT, 1929

With the arrival of the North German Lloyd steamship "KARLSRUHE" at Galway from New York on 26th August 1929, about 21 pounds of U. S. mail, together with about 7 pounds of mail posted on board with the Seapost cancellation were transferred ashore. It is said that there were about 2000 U. S. letters and about 1000 posted aboard the Karlsruhe. This mail together with 5,026 covers (5 bags = 68 pounds) postmarked in Galway and bearing a cachet supplied by the Galway Chamber of Commerce were transferred to a Vickers-Vixen airplane at Oranmore Aerodrome, Galway.

The plane, piloted by Colonel Charles Russell, who was formerly Chief of the Irish Free State Air Force and Flight Officer J. Summers, test pilot for Vickers Aviation, Ltd., the builders of the plane, left Galway, Ireland at 7:30 a.m. and arrived at Croyden Aerodrome, near London at 11:35 a.m. after making fuel stops at Baldonnell (Dublin) and Sea-land, near Liverpool.

Four different postmarks were used at Galway for this flight: (a) "Gaillimh 26.viii.29"; (b) "Galway 26 Au. 29"; (c) machine cancellation "Gaillimh. 7.15 p.m. 24 Aug. 29"; (d) machine cancellation "Gaillimh 26 Aug. 29". Both these machine cancellations also had the slogan "Buy Irish Goods".

Mail from Ireland is also known with the postmark BAILE ATHA CLIATH machine cancel with "Buy Irish Goods" slogan.



J. A. MOLLISON SOLO FLIGHT - DUBLIN TO NEW YORK 1932

The 18th August 1932 flight by J. A. Mollison from Dublin to New York carried some mail and made use of the privately overprinted 1/- definitive stamp. (see Supplement No. 21).

GALWAY—BERLIN FIRST AIR MAIL

The following notice appeared in the Galway Post office on October 19th, 1932:

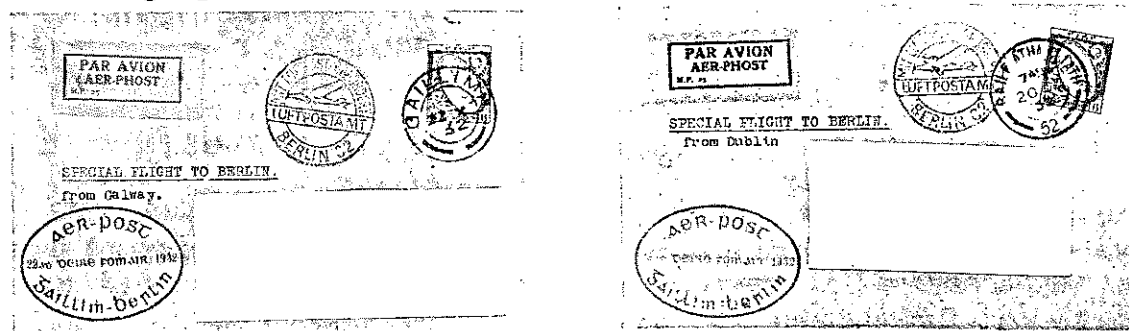
GALWAY—BERLIN AIR-MAIL.	
A mail will be despatched to Berlin by aeroplane at 6-30 a.m. on Saturday the 22nd inst.	
The inclusive fee is 6d. per oz. Letters insufficiently prepaid will not be forwarded by air-mail.	
Latest time for posting is Midnight, Friday 21st inst.	
N.B.—MAXIMUM WEIGHT, 1 oz.	GAILLIM, 19th October, 1932.

Since the advance notice was short, a small amount of mail was carried on the flight. Only 1,015 letters were sent from Galway. A special green cachet appeared on all mail but that sent from Dublin bearing the same cachet was in a paler shade of ink. The covers on arrival received at Berlin on the front a red circular LUFTPOSTAMPT cancellation and a backstamp "Berlin C. 22.10.32".

At 6:33 a.m. on October 22, 1932, Mr. O. E. Armstrong took off in a Fox-Moth plane from Oranmore Aerodrome (Galway) with the mail and two passengers. He arrived at Baldonnell Aerodrome (Dublin) at 7:27 a.m. The mail was then transferred together with the Dublin mail to a Royal Dutch Air Liner and at 8 a.m., this plane piloted by Colonel Russell and fourteen passengers took off from Baldonnell for Croyden. Arriving at Croyden at 10:55 a.m., the plane was refueled and left there forty-five minutes later. A stop was made at Rotter-

dam sometime after 1 p.m. and left again at 1:45 p.m. for Berlin. A final landing at Berlin was made at 4:30 p.m. (5:30 p.m. German time).

The return flight was made on the following day, leaving Berlin at 5:47 a.m. and landing again in Ireland at 4 p.m.



DUBLIN - ISLE OF MAN EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHTS 1937-1939



In 1937, the Irish postal officials entered into a contract for the transfer of mail by air from Dublin to the Isle of Man. Many Irish folk spend their summers there and this was intended to be an experiment.

The contract was made with Aer Lingus and the first flight was made with officially flown mail on 1st July 1937 by Captain A. L. Robinson in the DeHaviland "Rapide" G-ACYR. This mail was sent from the Dublin Sorting Of-

fice at 12:15 p.m. to the Baldonnel Aerodrome. At 1:45 p.m. the plane left for Ronaldsway Aerodrome, Isle of Man, arriving at 2:45 p.m. with delivery in Douglas that same afternoon. Mail was carried in this one direction only. These flights continued until 31 August 1937 when the season ended. There are no reports of existing covers.

In 1938, the experiment was resumed beginning on 4th June and continued until 19 September. Covers are known in existence for this year. There was no official markings and covers must be identified by the Douglas backstamp.

In 1939, the service to the Isle of Man was continued commencing on the 5th of June and being suspended on the 31st August. (See photo of cover above).

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT 1939



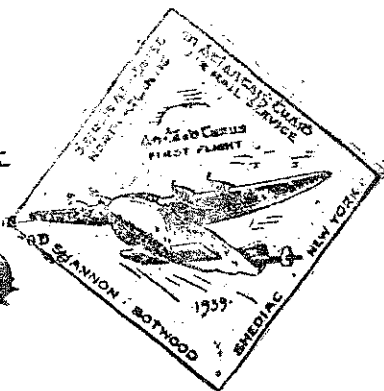
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

This flight left New York on June 24th and arrived at Shediac, Canada on the same day. Mail was accepted for Canada, Newfoundland, Ireland and England. The covers bear an official FAM 18 cachet in red, applied in New York (Design).

Due to the fog, there was a three day delay at Shediac before the flight could be resumed. On June 27, the flight left Shediac with mail for Newfoundland, Ireland and England. Two different cachets were applied here to mail: that for Botwood, Newfoundland had Design (b) and that for Ireland and England had Design (c). The flight arrived at Botwood on the same day.

The flight then left Botwood, Newfoundland with mail for Ireland and England. No special cachet was applied at Botwood on mail originating there as far as we know. Upon arrival in Ireland on June 28th, the Irish mail was backstamped; the mail for England was backstamped there on June 29th.

The return flight left Southampton, England on June 30, 1939. No special cachet was applied to the mail originating there. The flight stopped at Foynes, Ireland the same day and picked up the Irish mail. Covers carried on this flight were cancelled at Foynes, Limerick as early as June 24, 1939. The postmark is circular FAING - Co. LUMINEACH 24 vi 39. Covers are also known postmarked Dublin as early as June 27 and even as late as June 30th. The Dublin postmarks reported as BAILE ATHA CLIATH 5 27 vi 39; BAILE ATHA CLIATH 2 or /30 vi 39.

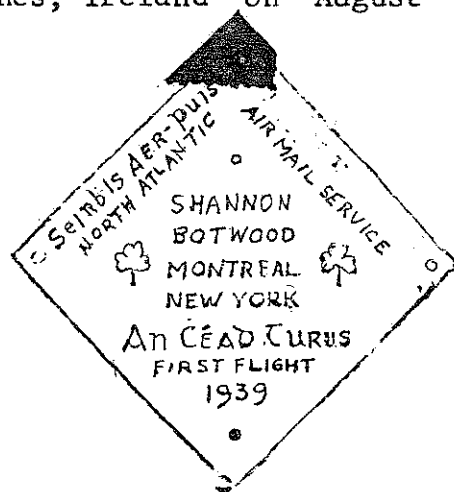
A special Irish cachet (Design d) was applied in violet to all covers originating in Ireland, addressed to Newfoundland, Canada and New York. Upon arrival at Botwood, the Newfoundland mail was backstamped (circular) BOTWOOD, FLD July 1, 1939.

The flight left Botwood, Newfoundland on July 1, 1939 with mail for Canada and the United States with no special cachet there. On the same day, the plane stopped at Shediac, Canada with the Canadian mail, which received a circular backstamp SHEDIAC, CANADA July 1, 1939 6 p.m. Mail from Canada destined for New York received a special cachet (Design e) in black. Upon arrival in New York, the mail received a back stamp NEW YORK, N. Y. Jul 1, 1939 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT 1939

The first flight of the Imperial Airways left Foynes, Ireland on August 1st, 1939. Covers were given a violet cachet in Gaelic. Stops were made at Botwood and at Montreal on August 1st with arrival in New York the same day. No cachet was applied at Montreal. The covers were backstamped New York on August 6th.

The return flight left New York on August 9-10, 1939, arriving in Montreal August 10th. No special cachet was used. All mail was officially destined for Newfoundland and overseas, none for Canada. The flight left Montreal on the 10th and arrived at Botwood the same day. Special cachets were applied to covers for each destination, at Montreal. A map and plane for Botwood; a plane over crossed maple leaf and a plane over the ship Britannica for the overseas mail. Leaving Botwood with additional mail for Ireland and England on August 10th, it arrived at Foynes on the 11th. No mail was accepted in Ireland for England.



A Review of the Irish Controls.

Supplement No. 30

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

March, 1967

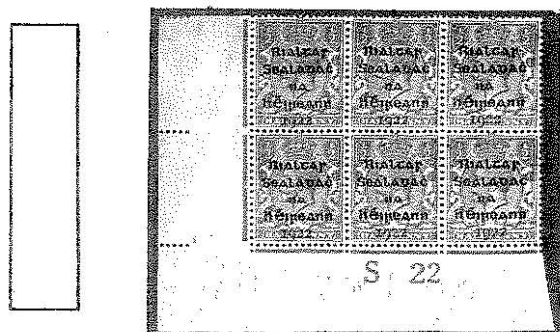
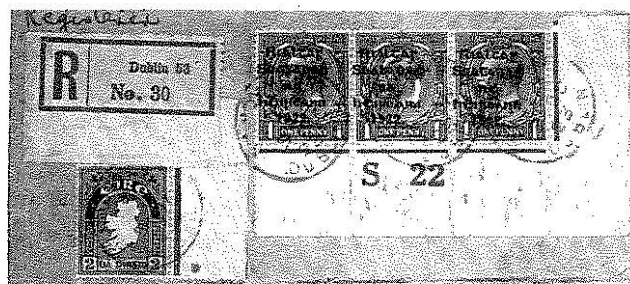
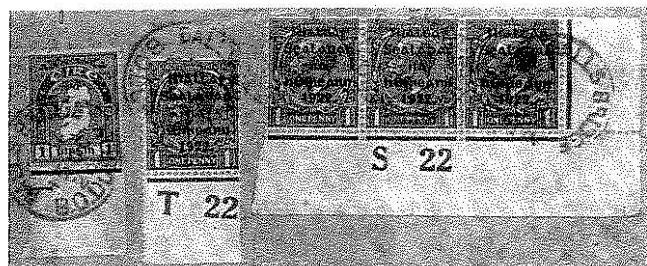
What are Controls? In Great Britain, largely for bookkeeping purposes in postal accounting, letters, figures and other key marks have been included, either as an integral part of the stamp design, or upon some portion of the margins which surround the finished sheet. The latter was the case with the stamps upon which the provisional issues of Ireland were overprinted.

On all values through the 1/-, with each sheet of 240 subjects one Control (a letter combined with two figures) appears with each sheet of 240 subjects (twenty rows down by twelve across). The Control is found on the margin beneath the second stamp of the bottom row on every value except the one penny, where it is placed under the 11th stamp of the bottom row. Neither the 2/6, 5/- and 10/- overprints, nor the definitive issues, have Controls.

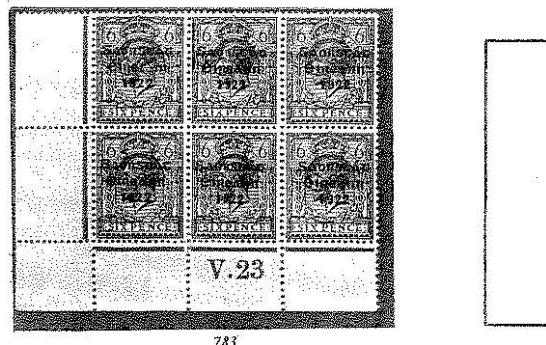
PERFORATE AND IMPERFORATE MARGINS

There is an important difference in the way sheet margins are perforated. In some, perfs continue past stamps through the tabs to the edge of the sheet, called "Margin Perf". Where perfs terminate as outlines of the stamps only, without continuing on to the blank edge, the sheet is said to be "Margin Imperf". As the listings will reveal, about 80% of the overprinted sheets come both ways for each Control.

The ideal way to collect these Controls is in blocks of six or strips of three, the Control attached to the middle stamp. Valuations can be determined from Gibbon's catalogue, with the warning that such valuations are based upon the mint single stamp. The catalogue value of the extra stamps should be added for strips and blocks.



Margins Imperf.



Margins Perf.

The illustrations of the block of six of Control V-23 perf (above) is the only known block of this Control (Gibbons C-90). It was Lot 783 in the Sale of the late Thomas E. Field collection by Robson Lowe in May 1966 and a valuation of 40 Pounds was placed thereon.

THE LISTING OF THE IRISH OVERPRINT CONTROLS

(a) Dollard Printings

Ovpt Color	Scott No.	Gibbons No.	Value	Control No.	Gibbons No.	Margins & Meredith Numbers	Plates
Black	1	1	1/2d	R-21	C-2	I (C-3)	P (C-4) 1
				S-21	C-4	I (C-5)	P (C-6) (I)1,2,3 (P)2,3
				S-22	C-12	I (C-7)	P (C-8) 1,2,3
Black	2	2	1d	S-21	C-5	I (C-9)	P (C-10) 1
				S-22	C-13	I (C-11)	P (C-12) 1,2,3
				T-22	C-17	I (C-13)	P (C-14) 2
Black	3	3	2 1/2d	S-21	C-6	I (C-15)	P (C-16) 1
				S-22	C-13a	I	P + +One copy known
Black	4	5	3d	S-21	C-7	I (C-17)	P (C-18) 1
				S-22	C-14	I (C-19)	P (C-20) (I)2,3 (P) 1,2
Black	5	6	4d	R-21	C-3	I (C-21)	1
				S-21	C-8	I (C-22)	P (C-23) 1
				S-22	C-15	I +	P (C-24) ? +One copy known
Black	6	7	5d	S-21	C-9	I (C-25)	P (C-26) 1
				S-22	C-16	I (C-27)	1,2
Black	7	8	9d	S-21	C-10	I (C-28)	P (C-29) 1
				S-22	C-16a		P (C-30) 2
Black	8	9	10d	Q-21	C-1		P (C-31) 1
				S-21	C-11	I (C-32)	P (C-33) 1
				S-22	C-16b		P (C-34) 2
Red	9	22	2 1/2d	S-21	C-19	I (C-59)	P (C-60) 1
				S-22	C-22	I (C-61)	P (C-62) 1(?)
Red	10	23	4d	R-21	C-18	I (C-63)	P (C-64) 1
				S-21	C-20	I (C-65)	1
				S-22	C-23	I	P 1
Carmine	10A	24	4d	S-22	C-24	I (C-70)	P (C-71) 1
Red	11		9d	S-21	C-21	I (C-66)	P (C-67) 1
				S-22	C-25	I (C-68)	P (C-69) 2
Carmine			9d	S-22			P (C-72) ? Field copies(2)

(b) THOM Rialtas Printings

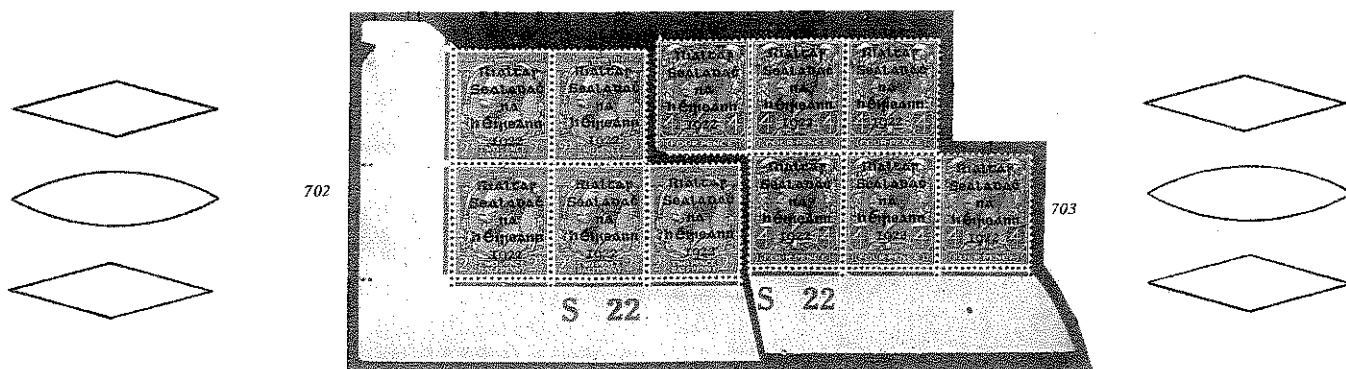
Black	15	10	1 1/2d	Q-20	C-26	I (C-35)	P (C-36) 2,3 (chestnut)
				Q-21	C-27	I (C-37)	P (C-38) 1,2
	15	11	1 1/2d	T-22	C-35b	I (C-39)	P (C-40) 9 (pale red brown)
Black	16b	12	2d(I)	S-21	C-29	I (C-41)	P (C-42) (I)1,2 (P) 2
				S-22	C-32	I (C-43)	P (C-44) 1,2,3
				T-22	C-36	I (C-45)	P (C-46) 2
Black	16	13	2d(II)	S-22	C-33	I (C-47)	P (C-48) 1,2,3
				T-22	C-37	I (C-49)	2
Black	17	14	6d	S-21	C-30	I (C-51)	1,2
				T-22	C-38	I (C-52)	2,3
Black	18	15	1/-	R-21	C-28	I (C-53)	P (C-54) 1,2
				S-21	C-31	I (C-55)	P (C-56) 2
				S-22	C-34	I (C-57)	P (C-58) (I)1,2,3 (P) 2,3
Blue	23	35	1/2d	T-22	C-50	I (C-79)	P (C-80) (I) 5,6,7,8,9,10
Black							(P) 5,6,7,8
Black	23a	35a	1/2d	T-22	C-35	I (C-73)	P (C-74) (I) 5,7 (P) 5
BlueBla	24	36	1d	S-22	C-44	I (C-81)	P (C-82) (I) 4,5,6,7,10
							(P) 4,5,6,7,9
				T-22	C-51	I (C-83)	P (C-84) 4,5,7,9,10
Black	24a	36a	1d	T-22	C-35a	I (C-75)	4
Blue -	25	30	1 1/2d	T-22	C-52	I (C-85)	P (C-86) (I) 2,3,4,5,6,8,9
Black							(P) 2,3,4,5,6,9

Ovpt Color	Scott No.	Gibbons No.	Value	Control No.	Gibbons No.	Margins & Meredith Numbers		Plates
Blue-Black	26b	31	2d(I)	S-22 T-22	C-45 C-53	I (C-87) I (C-89)	P (C-88) P (C-90)	2,3,4,5 (I)2,3,4,5,7 (P)2,3,4,5
Blue-Black	26	32	2d(II)	S-22 T-22	C-46 C-54	I (C-91) I (C-93)	P (C-92) P (C-94)	(I)2,3,4 (P)2,4 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
Carmine	27	37	2 1/2d	T-22	C-41	I (C-106)	P (C-107)	(I)8 (P)9
Blue-Black	28	38	3d	T-22	C-55	I (C-95)	P (C-96)	(I)2,3,4,5,6,9 (P)3,5,6,8,9,10
DullBlack	28a	38a	3d	T-22	C-37a	I (C-76)	P (C-77)	(I)2,3 (P) 3
Carmine	29	39	4d	S-22 T-22	C-39 C-42		P (C-108) P (C-110)	9 (I) 9 (P) 8
BlueBlack	30	40	5d	T-22	C-56	I (C-97)		5,6,7,8,10
BlueBlack	31	33	6d	T-22 U-22	C-57 C-59	I (C-98) I (C-99)		2,3,4 5,6,8,9,10
Red	32	41	9d ¶	S-22	C-40	I (C-111)	P (C-112)	(I)4,8 (P)4
Red	33	42	9d §	T-22	C-43	I (C-113)	P (C-114)	9
BlueBlack	34	43	10d	S-22	C-48	I (C-100)	P (C-101)	(I) 9 (P) 5
DullBlack	34a	43a	10d	S-22	C-33a		P (C-78a)	7
BlueBlack	35	34	1/-	S-22 T-22	C-49 C-58	I (C-102) I (C-104)	P (C-103) P (C-105)	2 5,6,8,9
(¶ = agate § = sage)								
<u>Thom Wide Overprints</u>								
BlueBlack	39	47	1/2d	U-22	C-64	I (C-115)	P (C-116)	1,2
DullBlack	39a	47a	1/2d	U-22				1,2
BlueBlack	40	48	1d	T-22 U-22	C-60 C-65	I (C-117) I (C-118)	P (C-119)	1,2 1,2
BlueBlack	41	49	1 1/2d	T-22	C-61	I (C-120)	P (C-121)	1,2
BlueBlack	42	50	2d(I)	T-22	C-62	I (C-122)	P (C-123)	(I)1 (P)1,2
BlueBlack	43	51	1/-	T-22	C-63	I (C-124)	P (C-125)	(I)1,2 (P) 2
<u>Saorstat Overprints</u>								
BlueBlack	44	52	1/2d	T-22 U-22 U-23	C-66 C-77 C-83	I (C-126) I (C-128) I (C-130)	P (C-127) P (C-129) P (C-131)	3,4,5 1,2 (I)3,4 (P)3,4,5
DullBlack	44c	52c	1/2d	T-22 U-23	C-93 C-99	I (C-171) I ?	P (C-173)	4 (I) ? (P) 3
BlueBlack	45	53	1d	T-22 U-22 U-23	C-67 C-78 C-84	I (C-132) I (C-134) I (C-136)	P (C-133) P (C-135) P (C-137)	1,2 1,2 3
DullBlack	45e	53d	1d	T-22 U-23	C-94 C-100	I (C-174)	P (C-175) P (C-176)	(I) 1 (P)? 3
BlueBlack	46	54	1 1/2d	T-22 U-22	C-68 C-79	I (C-138) I (C-140)	P (C-139) P (C-141)	1 2
DullBlack	46a	54a	1 1/2d	T-22 U-22	C-94a C-97		P P	? ?
BlueBlack	47	55	2d (II)	T-22	C-69	I (C-142)	P (C-143)	1,2
DullBlack	47a	55a	2d (II)	T-22	C-95	I (C-177)		2
Red	48	56	2 1/2d	T-22 U-23	C-70 C-85	I (C-159) I (C-161)	P (C-160) P (C-162)	(I)1,3 (P)1 3
BlueBlack	49	57	3d	U-22	C-80	I (C-144)	P (C-145)	1,2
DullBlack	49b	57b	3d	U-22	C-98	I (C-178)		2

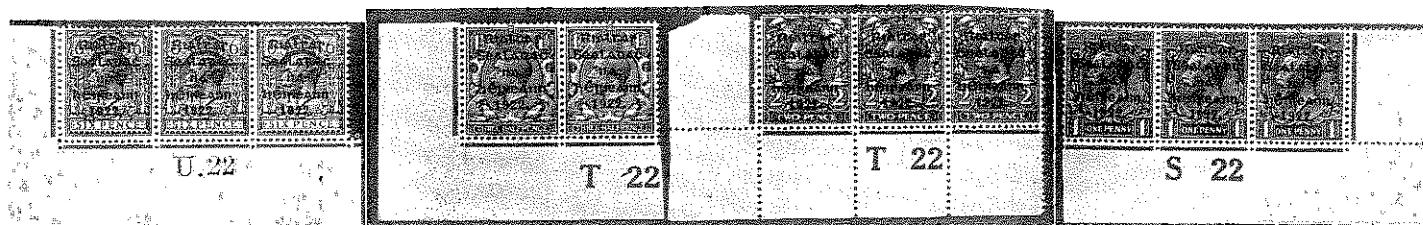
vpt	Scott	Gibbons	Value	Control	Gibbons	Margins &	Plates
color	No.	No.		No.	No.	Meredith Numbers	
red	50	58	4d	T-22	C-71	P	?
				U-22	C-81	I (C-164) (C-165)	1,3
				U-23	C-86	I	3
				V-23	C-91	P (C-166)	3
blue	51	59	5d	T-22	C-72	I (C-146) P (C-147)	(I)3,5, (P)2,3,5
Black				U-23	C-87	I (C-148)	3
blue	52	60	6d	U-22	C-76	I (C-149)	1,2,3,4,5
Black				V-23	C-90	I (C-150) P +	3,4
				W-23	C-92	I (C-151)	3,4
ull	52b	60b	6d	U-22	C-96	I (C-179)	1,2,4
Black				V-23	C-101	I (C-180)	4
				W-23	C-102	I (C-181)	4
ed	53	61	9d	T-22	C-73	I (C-167) P (C-168)	(I)3 (P)1,2,3
				U-23	C-88	I (C-169) P (C-170)	3
blue	54	62	10d	T-22	C-74	I (C-152) P (C-153)	(I)3 (P) 1,2,3
Black							
blue	55	63	1/-	T-22	C-75	I (C-154)	2
Black				U-22	C-82	I (C-155) P (C-156)	1,2
				U-23	C-89	I (C-157) P (C-158)	3,4

+ The only known copy was in the Field collection (1966)

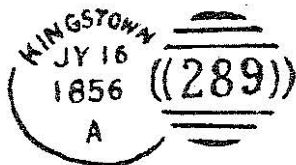
SOME RARE ITEMS



The 2 1/2d Dollard (S-22 Imperf) (Gibbons C-13a) and the 4d Dollard (S-22 Imperf) (Gibbons C-15) are both from the Field collection and were never before recorded. These are unpriced and are possibly unique. Valued in the Field Sale (1966) at 40 Pounds and 30 Pounds respectively.



The 1 1/2d Thom Black (T-22 Imperf) (uncatalogued) and the 2d Die I Thom Black (T-22 Perf) (Gibbons C-36 unpriced) are both from the Field collection. Valued in the Field Sale (1966) at 30 Pounds and 20 Pounds respectively.



IRELAND

POSTMARKS



Supplement No. 31

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

April, 1967

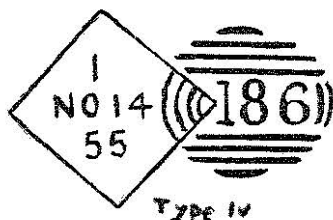
THE DUPLEX SPOON CANCELLATIONS

Additional Notes by F. E. Dixon, E.P.A.

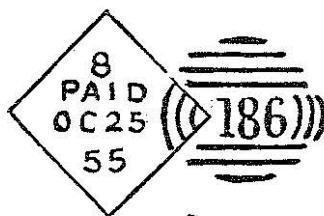
The article in Revealer July-Sept. 1966 does not include the final results of the Willcock & Bentley researches, which were published in "The Spoon Experiment 1853-1858" [1960]; with later supplement. These researches prove that many earlier listings had mistakes, especially by confusing worn Type III with Type II. No town used both Types I and II. The corrected listing is as follows:

Town	#	Types	Town	#	Types	Town	#	Types
Athenry	16	II, III (?)	Derry	172	II, III	Newry	357	II, III
Athlone	18	II, III	Drogheda	179	II, III	Omagh	367	I
Ballina	29	I, III *	Ennis	211	II(+), III	Oranmore	368	II, III
Ballinasloe	32	I, III	Ennis-			Roscrea	397	I, III
Ballymoney	48	II, III	killen	214	II, III	Sligo	410	I, III
Belfast	62	I, III	Galway	232	I, III	Strabane	412	II, III
Carrick-on-	104	I, III	Kilkenny	269	II, III	Tuam	435	I, III
Shannon			Killarney	272	II, III	Tullamore	438	II, III
Clonmel	142	II, III	Kingstown	289	I, III	Waterford	445	II, III
Cork	156	I, III	Limerick	303	II, III	Westport	447	I (Only)
Dalkey	457	I, III	Mallow	321	I, III	Wexford	448	II, III
			Mullingar	345	I, III			

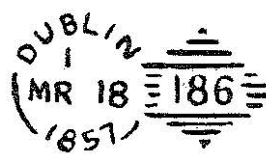
* Ballina, Type III had wrong number, 291 + Ennis, Type I had wrong number, 112



Type IV



Type V



Type VI

Mention must be made of the Dublin Spoons, Types IV & V, in use from June 1855 to October 1857. The different handstamps were numbered from 1 to 8 and X, and there is an unnumbered variety. They also differed in the numbers of arcs and bars. Green ink was usual for the first few months, but black became the normal from October 1855. Type V, with the redundant "PAID" between number and date is an unsolved mystery. The "PAID" was removed late in 1855, but the series of cancellers which had had it are recognised by the wide space resulting.

Type VI is not normally classed as a "Spoon" but can be so treated, arguing that its name-and-date portion is joined to the numbered killer. It is rare and has been seen only with identifier 1, other cancellers of this series having the bars cut to the diamond shape, as was the No. 1 from some time in 1858.

A point omitted by Willcocks and Bentley is that with all types IV-VI the letter E is sometimes found after the identifying number, probably to indicate Evening Duty.

IRISH "MILEAGE" MARKS

by Tubbercurry

(Reprinted from The Revealer, November-December, 1951, pages 2 and 8)

Letter rates during the eighteenth century were charged by the mile. However when the English postal authorities found that some of the mileage figures given were not the true distances, the numerous Turnpike Acts were passed. The "roads trustees" had to measure the accurate distances and place milestones. As the distances were increased, higher charges were made for post-horses and letters; to simplify matters for the postmasters, the mileage from London was added to the place-name-stamp.

In Ireland, the general usage was a straight line with the figures unframed and many of the early ones were in red. A few exceptions were the important towns of Belfast, Waterford and Limerick, which used plain circle mileage marks of various sizes with curved names inside.

The Irish mile was 2 furlongs 7 $\frac{3}{11}$ perches longer than the English mile, so that letters sent from London to a country office in Ireland via Dublin had a considerable postage cost added. This was rectified by an Act of Parliament, July 6, 1827. From this date, after passing of the Act, an alphabetical list of towns, with the postage of a single letter from each to Dublin, was issued "for the guidance of the Deputy Postmasters," the distance being given in British miles.

NEW MILEAGE NOT ADDED TO MARKS

According to Hendy, the new mileage was never added to the postmarks themselves, the straight line names being continued either with the old numbers or with the numbers removed. This continued until the introduction of the Penny Post when they were no longer necessary.

In the early years of the nineteenth century the Irish hand-stamps showed the distance in Irish miles from Dublin. There are variations in the size of the lettering, earlier examples about 1820, being as a rule larger than those used later. Abbreviated names of offices were used, such as: CL.BAR for Castlebar, and for Waterford, WATERFD. Mileage marks are known in black, blue, orange-yellow, purple and red ink; those in blue, orange-yellow and purple being scarce.

EXPLANATION OF COVERS

Fig. 1. Red Handstamp - straight line, Dundalk Sept 6, 1803.

Fig. 2. Red Handstamp - straight line, Cork and Mileage 124. This has a large type lettering and was used before 1820.

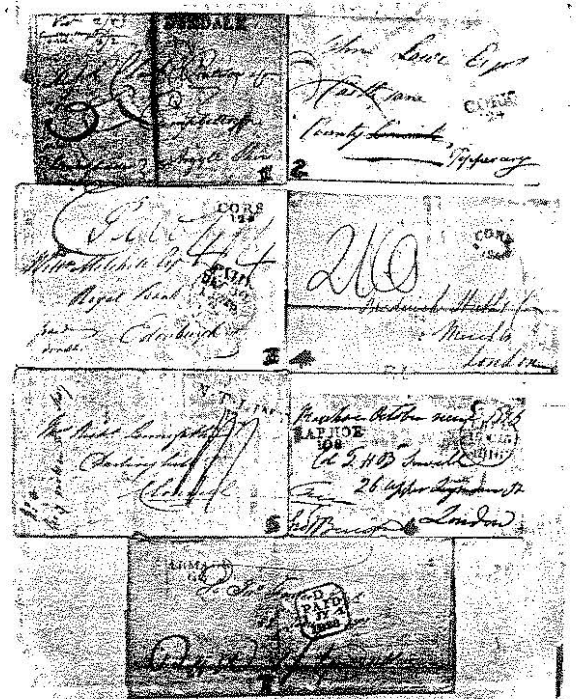
Fig. 3. Red Handstamp - straight line, Cork and Mileage 124. This letter was dated Dec. 27, 1826 and has small type lettering.

Fig. 4. Red Handstamp - Arched Cork and Mileage 124. This one was dated May 22, 1829. This variety was found on letters from Cork in 1829 and 1830. There has been no similar handstamp noted from any other offices.

Fig. 5. Red Handstamp - straight line J.T.LIMY and Mileage 124. The letter is dated Sept. 23, 1823; it is a rare abbreviated type for the town Newton Limavady.

Fig. 6. Black Handstamp - straight line CAPAHOE. Mileage is 108. The date is Oct. 15, 1816.

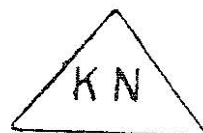
Fig. 7. Blue Handstamp - straight line with ARMAGH. Mileage is 66. The date is July 1, 1828





TELEGRAPHIC CODE LETTERS OF IRISH POST OFFICES

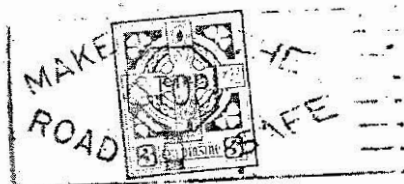
BY F. E. Dixon



These are found used in various ways: principally in the triangular cancellations used on printed matter posted in bulk; earlier on the large rectangular parcel post cancellations; and on the printed labels affixed to parcels.

AKC Abbeyleix	CHB Charlestown	DKN Dublin	KY Killarney
AKD Abbeyfeale	CK Cork	to sub-	LD Londonderry
AKI Ahascragh	CQI Cullbrackey	DLN offices	LIN ?
AKR Ardara	CQN Claremorris	DLO Dun Laoghaire	LK Limerick
AKV Ardfert	CRI Dublin (Broad-	DLP Dublin	LQF Lifford
ALB Arklow	stone Stn.)	to sub-	LTK Larne
ALK Ashford	CTF Cahir	DMO offices	LTM Leap
ALR Athenry	CTG Cahirciveen	DMG Dundalk	LTU Limerick Jun-
ALT Athlone	CTJ Callan	DMP Dungarvan	ction
ALV Athy	CTM Cappoquin	DN Dublin (to 1922)	LTV Letterkenny
ANU An Uaimh	CTO Carlow	DNG Dublin	LUA Lisburn
(Navan)	CTU Carrickmacross	to sub-offices	LUI Listowel
AR Armagh	CTV Carrick-on-	DWH	LUL Loughford
ARI Dublin	Shannon	EIF Edenderry	LUS Loughrea
(Amiens St.)	CTW Carrick-on-	EIP Enniscorthy	LVA Lurgan
ARD Ardee	Suir	EJ Edgeworthstown	MG Dundalk (? mis-
BAC Dublin	CUA Cashel	EK Enniskillen	print for DMG)
(post 1922)	CUV Castlebar	ES Ennis	MJR Monastereven
BE Belfast	CUY Castleblayney	FE Ferns	MPR Middleton
BJ Ballinasloe	CV Avoca (in a P.	FY Fermoy	MPZ Mitchelstown
BMU Belmullet	O. list, but	GA Galway	MRB Moate
BPC Beauparc	probably	GF Gorey	MRH Monaghan
BQ Birr	misprint for	GHJ Geashill	MRU Mountmellick
BWY Ballina	OV)	GIA Glenties	MRY Mountrath
BXP Ballybrack	CVJ Castletownbere	GJO Granard	MSI Mullingar
BXT Ballydehob	CVM Cavan	GKL Glencolumkille	MUB Muine Bheag
BXW Ballaghad-	CVT Clara	GS Greystones	(Bagnalstown)
ereen	CWB Clones	IBY Inistogue	MW Mallow
BXY Ballyhaunis	CWC Clonmel	JBN Belfast (sub-	NF Newtownstewart
BYB Ballymena	CWH Clonakilty	to offices)	NIG Naas
BYE Ballymote	CWM Coleraine	JQU	NII Navan
BYH Ballineen	CWS Cookstown	KE ?	NIL Nenagh
BYJ Ballyshannon	CWU Cootehill	KGG Kenmare	NIN New Bliss
BYP ?	CXH Curragh Camp	KGT Kingstown (?)	NIP Newbridge
BYS Bandon	CXI Cushendall	KHH Kilkenny	NJE New Ross
BYT Bangor	DA Drogheda	KHR Killeshandra	NJH Newtownards
BYV Bantry	DAS	KHV Killorglin	NY Newry
BZC Belturbet	to Dublin	KHX Killucan	OCT Oughterard
BZG ?	DFJ suburbs	KHZ Killbegs	OM Omagh
BZJ Blackrock	DG Dungannon	KIF Kilmallock	OV Avoca (then Ovoca)
BZQ Boyle	DGX Dublin	KIG Knocklong	PJU Portarlinton
BZR Bray	to suburbs	KIJ Kilrush	PKA Portrush
BZW Bundoran	DIL	KIZ Kinsale	PO Portadown
BZZ Buttevant	DJA Donegal	KJG ?	PTL Port Laoghaise
CCD Ceananus Mor	DJE Downpatrick	KN Kingstown	QBX Ballyheigue
(Kells)	DJG Dowra	KOV Cobh	QED Belfast
CDQ Clondalkin	DJO Dromod	KS Kells	to QEW sub-offices

QN Queenstown	TIK Templemore	WSM Wicklow	186 Dublin
QWQ Belfast	TIO Thomastown	WT Waterford	200 Dunmarway
(Woodstock Rd)	TIR Thurles	WVW Waterford	218 Fermoy
RIG Roscommon	TJA Tralee	YL Youghall	232 Galway
RIJ Roscarberry	TJI Tuam		269 Kilkenny
RK Roscrea	TJR Tullamore	Numbers Used in	303 Limerick
RLU Rath Luirc	TP Tipperary	Triangular Markings	304 Lisburn
RYK Skibereen	TSO Waterford	46 Ballymena	321 Mallow
RYN Sligo	(Broad St.)	62 Belfast	345 Mullingar
RYR Strabane	TUI ?	TV Carrick-on-	357 Newry
YY Swinford	VL Valentia Is.	104 Shannon	375 Portadown
YDQ Dublin	WSC Westport	156 Cork	435 Tuam
(Terenure)	WSE Wexford	172 Londonderry	444 Waterford
			507 Ballinrobe



THE TRIANGULAR OBLITERATING STAMPS

NEW TRIANGULAR POSTMARKS
by Michael Leonard

Sligo seems to be the first Post Office with the new Telephone Exchange code letters SG in its postmark. Previously, Sligo used the code letters SYN which were those of the Telegraph Office code list.

In recent years the special code letters for Telegraph Offices have been abolished and the same code as for Telephone Exchange is also used for Telegraph Offices.

When new triangular postmarks are required, they will show the new code letters and the Department of Posts & Telegraphs G.P.O. Dublin 1 advise me that so far only Sligo has affected the change (from SYN to SG). Other Post Offices will follow in due course and perhaps readers will be so good as to report new items.

DUBLIN "FREE" FRANKS by William Kane.



1. 1707 2. 1722-54
3-6. 1769-83
7-8. 1796-1807
9-10. 1808-14
11-12 1813-30

ge 140 (V-16) 13. 1813-32 14. 1832-34 15. 1835-40 16. 1831 17. 1819-29



The Revenue Stamps of Ireland.

Their Charm and Fascination.



SUPPLEMENT NO. 32

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

July, 1967

These supplements on the revenue stamps of Ireland will cover, we hope, the entire range of embossed and adhesive fiscal stamps from the earliest times in Ireland to the present.

This first supplement will cover the adhesive fiscals from their introduction in the middle of the last century in Ireland to the definitive issues of the Irish Free State beginning in 1925 and then the Republic of Ireland. It is compiled from many and varied sources, including the extensive notes of the late Thomas E. Field as confirmed and supplemented by Mr. Fred E. Dixon and Mr. Josef Schonfeld. Although we aim at completeness, we make no claim that it is so, and the Editor would appreciate any corrections of errors, or additional information regarding these interesting issues.

TYPES OF ADHESIVE FISCALS

(a) An occasional embossed die will be shown in this adhesive listing, merely for the purpose of continuity. We hope to have a subsequent supplement covering the embossed dies used in Ireland. The Supreme Court of Judicature, Ireland shown above is an example of an embossed die placed on the document it self. The embossed stamps listed herein are on adhesive paper which are then placed on the document and cancelled usually with a cancelling die.

(b) The British fiscal stamps, upon which the word, "Ireland" was superimposed to show the use locale. The "Ireland Fee Fund" on the Chancery Court stamps of Great Britain is an example.

(c) The fiscal stamps especially prepared for Ireland in which the word, "Ireland" was included as a definite part of the basic stamp design. The Petty Sessions stamp shown above is a prime example.

(d) The far more numerous fiscal stamps on the unappropriated fiscal dies of Great Britain. These usually have a so-called "panel" at the bottom of the die in which is placed the specific purpose for the stamp and the use locale, in this case, Ireland.

SPECIMEN OR CANCELLED

Many of the items in collections of adhesive fiscal stamps consist of copies overprinted, "Specimen" or "Cancelled". These were the stamps systematically distributed to the collecting offices to permit the clerks to become familiar with the stamps they would be handling. These stamps have by diverse ways found their way into the market and are available to collectors. These serve to augment the limited supply of particularly high valued stamps which remain on their documents in official files to the present day.

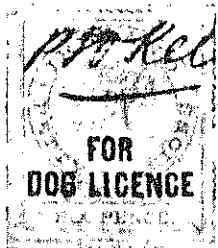


NUMERALS

Occasionally, we find that certain issues were overprinted later with new numerals. In the case of the 1895 issues of the Victoria County Courts, Judicature, Land Commission, Records and Registration of Title, the numerals used were thin (3d at left) and in the case of the 1896 issues of the Victoria County Courts and Judicature, the numerals used were thick (2d at right).



Page 142 (Y-2)

Subject	Year	Type	Wmk	Color	Perf	Paper	Values & (Inscription Color)	Inscription
COUNTY COURTS (con't)	1896	Victoria	L	Green			1p, 2p, 3p, 6p (numeral in red)	Thick numeral over-
		"	F	Violet			1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (numeral in red)	printed
	1902	Edw. VII	D	Green			E 1 (numeral in red)	
		"	L	Violet	c		1p, 2p, 3p, 6p (carmine)	"COUNTY COURTS
		"	G	Green	c		1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (carmine)	IRELAND" at base of unappropriated die.
		"	D	Violet	c		E 1 (carmine)	
	?	Geo. V	L	Purple	f		1p, 2p, 3p, 1/-, 2/6 (carmine)	
DOG LICENSE	1866	Wolfhound	M	Various	c	W	2/- lilac, 10/- blue, 20/- green	None
	1882	"	L	Various	c	W	2/- lilac, 10/- blue, 20/- green	"
	1905	"	L	Purple	c	S	2/-	"
	1912	"	L	Purple	f	W	2/-	"
	1915	"	L	Claret	f	W	2/-	"
	1920	"	G	Claret	f	W	2/-, 4/- }	"NORTHERN IRELAND"
	1922	"	G	Claret	f	W	4/- }	
DOG LICENSE REGISTRATION	1894	Victoria	N	Green	c	W	6p	"FOR DOG LICENCE"
	1902	Edw. VII	L	Green	c	W	6p (gold)	overprinted on
	1905	"	L	Green	c	S	6p (gold)	Ireland Petty
	1913	"	L	Green	f	W	6p (gold)	Sessions stamps.
	1916	Geo. V	L	Green	f	W	6p (gold)	
	1920	"	G	Green	f	W	6p (gold)	
	1922	"	G	Green	c	W	6p (gold)	
	1923	"	G	Green	f	W	1/- (black)	Ditto on Northern
	1940	Geo. VI	G	Green	f	W	1/- (black)	Ireland Petty Sess.
JUDICATURE	1873	Victoria	E	Green	c	W	1/6 (carmine), 5/- (mauve)	"JUDICATURE IRELAND"
		"	J	Lilac	c	W	1p (black), 4p (brown), 6p (green)	at base
		"	E	Green	c	W	1/- (black), 1/6 (blue), 2/- (deep blue), 2/6 (brown), 5/- (violet) 10/- (carmine)	
	1880	Victoria	C	Lilac	c	W	4p (carmine)	"IRELAND" on U.K.
		"	D	Lilac	c	W	4p (carmine)	Judicature stamp
	1882	Victoria	L	Lilac	c	W	1p (black), 3p (brown), 4p (violet) 6p (green)	"JUDICATURE IRELAND"
		"	F	Green	c	W	1/- (black), 1/6 (blue), 2/- (blue), 2/6 (brown), 5/- (violet) 10/- (carmine)	at base.
		"	D	Lilac	c		E 1 (black), E 5 (green)	

	Year	Type	Water	Color	Perf	Paper	values & (Inscription Color)	Inscription	
	1895	Victoria	L	Green	c	W	1p, 3p, 4p, 6p (numeral in vermillion)	Thin numeral overprint	
	"	"	F	Lilac	c	W	1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (")		
	"	"	D	Green	c		E 1, E 5 (numeral in vermillion)		
	1896	Victoria	L	Green	c	W	1p, 3p, 4p, 6p (numeral in red)	Thick numeral overprint	
	"	"	F	Lilac	c	W	1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (")		
	"	"	D	Green	c		E 1, E 5 (numeral in red)		
	1902	Edw. VII	L	Violet	c		1p, 3p, 4p, 6p (red)	"JUDICATURE IRELAND" base	
	"	"	G	Green	c		1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (red)		
	"	"	D	Violet	c		E 1, E 5 (red)		
	1910	Edw. VII	G	Violet	f		1p, 3p, 4p, 6p (red)	-ditto-	
	1912	Geo. V	G	Violet	f		1p, 3p, 4p, 6p, 1/-, 2/-, 5/-, 10/-	-ditto-	
	1921	Geo. V	G	Purple	f		4p	"JUDICATURE SOUTHERN IRELAND"	
	"	"	G	Green	f		1/-, 1/6, 10/-		
	1881	Victoria	L	Lilac	c	W	2p (blue), 3p (brown), 6p (green)	"LAND COMMISSION IRELAND" at base	
	"	"	F	Green	c	W	1/- (black), 2/- (blue, 5/- (brown)		
	"	"	D	Lilac	c	W	E 1 (black), E 5 (green)		
	1895	Victoria	L	Violet	c		6p (blue)	Thin numeral overprinted	
	"	"	F	Green	c		1/- (blue)		
	1902	Edw. VII	L	Violet	c		3p, 6p (blue)	"LAND COMMISSION IRELAND" at base	
	"	"	G	Green	c		1/- (blue)		
	?	Geo. V	L	Purple	c		3p, 6p (black)	-ditto-	
	"	"	G	Green	c		1/-, 2/-, 5/- (black)		
	1906	Edw. VII	L	Purple	c		3p, 4p, 6p (red)	"LAND REGISTRY IRELAND" at base	
	"	"	G	Green	c		1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (red)		
	"	"	D	Purple	c		E 1 (red)		
	?	Geo. V	L	Purple	c		3p, 4p, 6p (red)		
	"	"	G	Green	c		1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- (red)	-ditto-	
	"	"	D	Purple	c		E 1 (red)		
	PETTY SESSIONS	1858	Z Whatman	Rose	a	X,W	6p (black)	[overprinted on British dies]	
	"	Z	"	Green			6p (black)		
	1862	Victoria	A	Rose	e,c	W	6p	<u>Note</u> Pink or rose colored stamps used on informations or complaints by the Constabulary; green for private prosecutors; purple for Fees on the transfer of Public House licenses. + Probably a fugitive green ink.	"IRELAND PETTY SESSIONS" is part of stamp design
	"	"	A	Green	e,c	W	6p		
	"	"	A	Blue (+)	e	W	6p		
	"	"	A	Violet	e	W	2/6		
	1885	Victoria	N	Rose	e,c	W,X	6p		
	"	"	N	Green	e,c	W,X	6p		
	"	"	N	Lilac	c	W	2/6		
	1902	Edw. VII	L	Rose	c,f	W	6p (brown), 6p (olive)		
	"	"	L	Green	c	S,W	6p (brown)		
	"	"	G	lilac	c	W	2/6 (olive)		



Subject	Year	Type	Wmk	Color	Perf	Paper	Values & (inscription color)	Inscription
Petty Sessions (con't)	?	Geo. V	L	Rose	c		6p (brown)	-ditto-
		Geo. V	L	Green	c		6p (brown)	
RECORDS	1893	Victoria	L	Lilac	c		6p (green)	"RECORDS IRE-
		"	K	Green	c		1/- (black), 5/- (violet), 10/- (carmine)	LAND" at base
		"	D	Lilac	c		E 1 (black)	
	1895	Victoria	K	Green	c		1/- (brown)	Thin numeral
	1902	Edw. VII	L	Lilac	c		6p (blue)	"RECORDS IRELAND"
		"	G	Green	c		1/-, 5/-, E 1 (brown)	at base of stamp
	?	Geo. V	G	Violet	c		3p (blue)	
		"		Purple	c		6p (black)	
		"		Green	c		1/- (brown)	-ditto-
RECORD OF	1865	Victoria	O	Green	a	W	1/-, 2/6	Special die with "RECORD
TITLE FEE	1866	Victoria	O	Green	d		1/-, 2/6	OF TITLE" in circle and
	1882	Victoria	N	Green	c		2/6	"Ireland" above
REGISTRATION OF DEEDS	1865	Victoria	O	Red Brown	a,d	X,Y	3p, 4p, 6p, 1/-, 2/-	Special die with "REGIS-
	1887	Victoria	O	Rose Brown	c,d,g	Y	2/6, 8/-, 10/-, E 1	TRATION OF DEEDS in circle
							3p, 6p, 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 8/-, 10/-, E 1	
	1902	Z	P	Ultramarine			3p, 4p, 6p, 9d, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 8/-, 10/-, E 1	Inscribed with full title of duty
	1902	Edw. VII	L	Violet	c		3p, 4p, 6p (green)	"REGISTRATION OF DEEDS
		"	G	Green	c		1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 8/-, 10/- (green)	IRELAND" at base
		"	D	Violet	c		E 1 (green)	
	1912?	Geo. V	G	Purple	c		6p	
		"	G	Green	c		1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 10/-	-ditto-
		"	G	Purple	c		E 1	
REGISTRATION OF TITLE	1890	Victoria	L	Lilac	c	W	3p (brown), 4p (purple), 6p (green)	REGISTRATION OF
		Victoria	F	Green	c		1/- (black), 2/6 (brown), 5/- (violet), 10/- (carmine)	TITLE IRELAND"
		Victoria	D	Violet	c		E 1 (black)	at base of stamp
	1895	Victoria	F	Green	c		1/- (violet) overprinted 1/-	Thin numeral
	1902	Edw. VII	K	Lilac	c		3p, 4p, 6p (violet)	"REGISTRATION OF
		"	G	Green	c		1/- (red), 2/6 (violet) 5/- (violet), 10/- (violet)	TITLE IRELAND" at base of stamp
		"		Lilac			E 1 (violet)	
REGISTRATION OF TITLE	1890	Victoria	F	Green	c		2/- (blue), 10/- (carmine)	"INSURANCE FUND"
INSURANCE FUND	1896	Victoria	D	Lilac			E 1 (black)	added to above
	1902	Edw. VII	G	Green	c		2/- (violet)	Thin numeral added
							1/- (red brown), 2/- (black violet), 10/- (black violet)	-ditto-



GENERAL DUTY STAMPS

IRELAND

A wide range of the General Duty dies were struck on watermarked paper for use mainly for Marine Policy Insurance, and occasionally also for General Duties. No such inscription, however, occurs on the stamps. We are indebted to Mr. Josef Schonfeld for the following listing, as well as for corrections and additions to the foregoing list:

Issue of 1892. Type Z. Watermark P. Perf c. Color: Sky blue. Not inscribed IRELAND. 3d, 8d, 1/-, 1/3, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 15/-, £ 1, £ 3.

Issue of 1892. Type Z. Watermark P. Perf c. Color: Sky blue. Inscribed on top IRELAND. 1d, 6d, 1/6, 2/-, 3/-, 3/9, 6/-, 6/3, 7/6, 12/6, 17/6,

£ 1:2/6, £ 1:5/-, £ 1:7/6, £ 1:10/-, £ 1:12/6, £ 1:15/-, £ 1:17/6, £ 2, £ 2:5/-, £ 2:10/-, £ 2:15/-, £ 3:10/-, £ 4, £ 5.

Issue of 1894. Type Z. Watermark P. Perf c. Color: Ultramarine. Not inscribed IRELAND. 3d, 8d, 1/- [21], 1/- [**], 1/3, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/- [Z] 10/- [Z2], 10/- [**], 15/-, 17/6, £ 1, £ 1:10/-, £ 2:5/-, £ 2:10/-, £ 3, £ 9, £ 15.

Issue of 1894. Type Z. Watermark P. Perf c. Color: Ultramarine. Inscribed IRELAND on top. 1d, 6d, 1/6 [A], 1/6 [**], 2/-, 3/-, 3/9, 4/-, 6/-, 6/3, 7/6, 12/6, 17/6, £ 1:2/6, £ 1:5/-, £ 1:7/6, £ 1:10/-, £ 1:12/6, £ 1:15/-, £ 1:17/6, £ 2, £ 2:5/-, £ 2:10/-, £ 2:15/-, £ 3, £ 3:10/-, £ 4, £ 5, £ 6, £ 8, £ 10, £ 15, £ 20.

Issue of 1909. Type Z. Watermark ?. Perf 12. Color: Ultramarine ?. Not inscribed IRELAND. 2d, 1/6

Note: The letters or numerals shown in [brackets] are die identifications, which occur on these embossed stamps. The [**] stands for two small shamrocks, serving the same purpose. These die letters are necessary for the distinction between two or more listed dies. All other stamps have also die letters, but these are not necessary for identification, as long as the color of the stamp and the occurrence of the inscription are observed.



SYMBOLS USED IN THE FOREGOING LIST

Watermarks: A= none B= Two flags and anchor C= Balances D= Two Orbs
E= VR in block letters F= VR in script letters G= I.R. (or I orb R)
H= VR double lined I= 2 scepters J= garter K= VR single lined
L= orb M= shamrock N= anchor O= 2 ships P= 4 orbs

Paper: Q= white unsurfaced paper R= Thinner white wove unsurfaced paper
S= white surfaced paper T= Tinted surfaced paper U= Azure tinted paper
V= W= white wove paper X= azure wove paper Y= stout white wove

Perforations: a= imperforate b= perf 16 c= perf 14 d= perf 12 1/2
e= perf 15 x 15 1/2 f= perf 15 x 14 g= perf 12 h= perf 13 1/2

Dies: Z= Embossed general duty die.

RIALTAS
SEALADAC
na
hÉIREANN

Irish

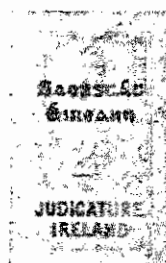
1922 Provisionals

Revenue Stamps

SAORSTAT
ÉIREANN
1922

REVENUE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN OVERPRINTED BY THE FREE STATE

Type I		Type II	Type III	Type IV
RIALTAS SEALADAC na hÉIREANN 1922		RIALTAS SEALADAC na hÉIREANN (no date)	SAORSTAT EIREANN 1922	SAORSTAT EIREANN (no date)



Of the four general types of overprint used, Type I is known only on the Excise stamps and Type III only on the Insurance and Petty Sessions stamps. Types I to III were applied in England, and it is believed that the uneven spacing of Type II was designed so that it could be applied without defacing the King's head. Some printings with Type IV also avoid the head, and may also be English, but the later printing of Type IV were made in Dublin.



IV

IV

THE LIST OF IRISH NON-POSTAL STAMPS (ADHESIVE) 1922-1925
by F. E. Dixon

I. Overprinted on British Stamps (not specifically designated for Ireland)

Duty	Stamp	Rialtas Overprint	Saorstat Overprint
CONTRACT NOTE	Edward VII Edward VII George V "	2/= (Type II) 6d (Type II) 1/= (Type II) 2/= (Type II)	2/= (Type IV) 3/= (Type IV) 6d (Type IV) 1/= (Type IV) 2/= (Type IV) 3/= (Type IV) ? 4/= (Type IV) 6/= (Type IV)
EXCISE REVENUE		1/2d, 1d, 1 1/2d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, 1/6 (Type I)	1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d (Type IV)
INCOME TAX		1d, 3d, 6d, 1/=, 2/=, 3/=, 4/=, 5/=, 10/= (Type ?)	

The existence of these is surmised from the mention of a series on sale in post offices, as announced in Irish Post Office Guides from 1924 to 1927. No examples are known

<u>Duty</u>	<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Rialtas Overprint</u>	<u>Saorstat Overprint</u>
INSURANCE, HEALTH		7d, 8d, 8/8 (Type II)	7d, 8d, 7/7 (Type III)
INSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT		8 1/2d, 9 1/2d, 10d, 1/3 (Type II on unvalued die)	8 1/2d, 1/3, 1/7 (Type III on definitive)
INSURANCE	(Details lacking)		8d (brown), 9d (green) 10d (red), 3/2 (brown - green centre), 6/4 (brown - red centre), 12/8 (cerise - grey centre), 16/3 (red - maroon centre), 20/7 (green - brown centre).
PUBLIC RECORDS	George V		1/- (Type IV)

II. Overprinted on Irish Stamps bearing the Monarch's Head.

These Irish stamps were all on U.K. key-plates, but "IRELAND" was incorporated in the initial overprinting to specify the duty.

<u>Duty</u>	<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Rialtas Overprint</u>	<u>Saorstat Overprint</u>
COUNTY COURTS	George V	1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 1/=-, 2/6, (Type II)	1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 1/=-, 1/6, 2/=-, 2/6, 10/=-, £ 1 (all Type IV)
JUDICATURE	George V	1d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/=-, 2/=-, 5/=-, 10/=-, £ 1 (Type II)	1d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/=-, 1/6, 2/=-, 2/6, 5/=-, 10/=-, £ 1, £ 5 (Type IV)
LAND AND COMMISSION	George V		2d, 3d, 6d, 1/=-, 2/=-, 5/=- (Type IV)
LAND AND REGISTRY	George V		3d, 4d, 6d, 1/=-, 2/=-, 2/6, 5/=-, 10/=-, £ 1 (Type IV)
LEGAL SESSIONS	Edward VII		2/6 (Type IV)
	George V	6d green & gold (Type II)	6d green & gold (Types III & IV)
	George V	6d red & gold (Type II)	6d red & gold (Types III & IV)
	George V		2/6 (Type IV) ? ? ?
RECORDS	George V		6d, 5/=-, 10/=-, £ 1 (Type IV)
REGISTRATION OF DEEDS	George V	2/6, 10/=- (Type II)	3d, 6d, 1/=-, 2/=-, 2/6, 10/=-, £ 1 (Type IV)

II. Overprinted on Irish Postage Stamps

PAS/ PASSPORT. Overprinted in black on 1/=- blue, wmk se. (superseded by definitive Passport stamps, 1925.

O.A.P.
PAY
5/-
EXTRA

The Revenue Stamps of Ireland.

DEFINITIVE ISSUE

SUPPLEMENT No. 33

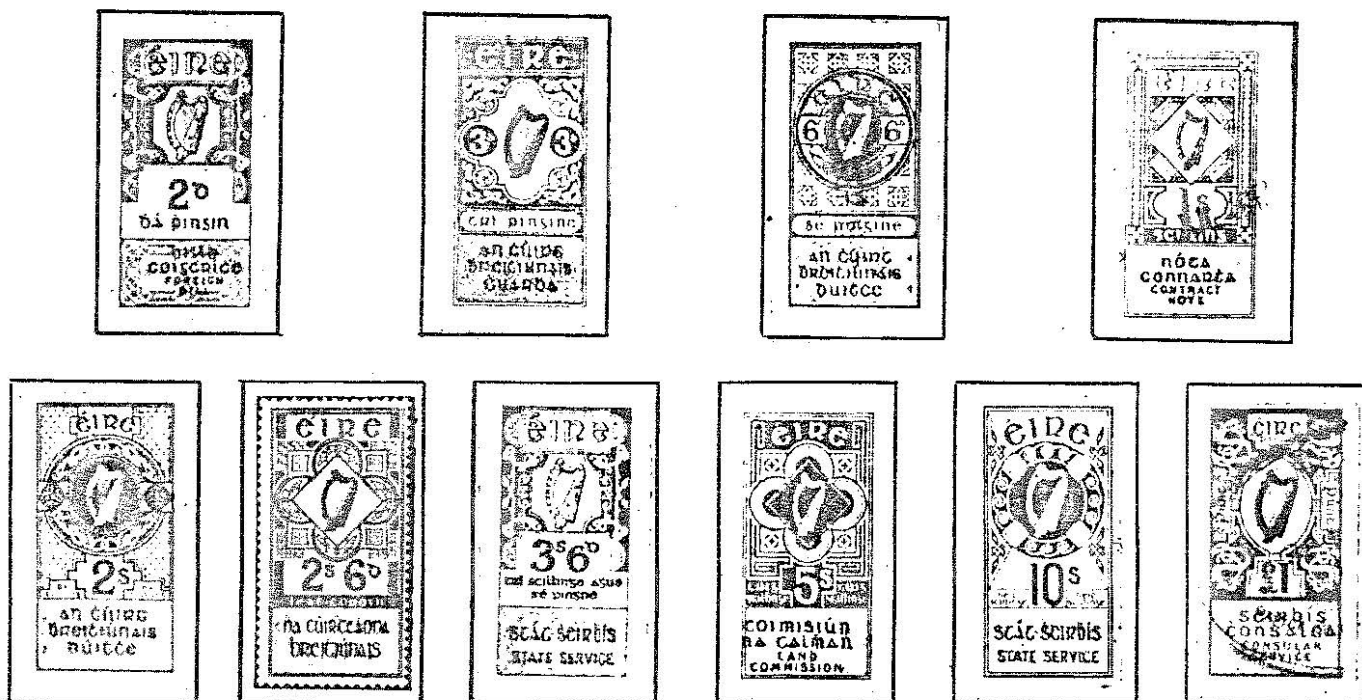
EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

October, 1967

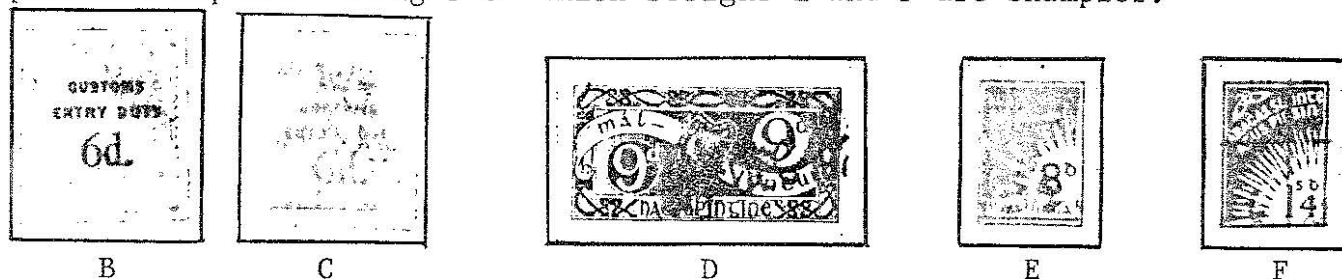
THE DEFINITIVE DESIGNS OF IRISH FISCAL STAMPS

The definitive designs of the current fiscal stamps of Ireland are of Gaelic design. Like their British counterparts, a legend panel is provided at the bottom of the design, in which is surprinted the governmental service to which it pertains.

Designs A



Although the vast majority of the fiscals are of the Designs A shown above, certain unappropriated dies have been provided for special or emergency use. The first of these was the Design B without value consisting of a large harp in the center with the word "SAORSTAT" above and "EIREANN" below. This was followed by Design C without value consisting of a smaller harp in a center circle with elaborate scroll work and the word "EIRE" above. The excise duty (usually called "Entertainments" duty) is a specially designed stamp of various values (Design D). The Health Insurance and Pension system has also provided separate designs of which Designs E and F are examples.



B

C

D

E

F

DEFINITIVE IRISH NON-POSTAL ADHESIVE STAMPS

Compiled by F.E. Dixon & J.J. Walsh

Most of these series were made by printing the attribution in a panel at the base of unallocated dies. These dies differ for most values, but the values less commonly used (e.g. 4/6, 19/6) are made by printing the value with the allocation on a die reserved for such cases. The designs show involved Celtic scrolls and were made by William MacBride. All these, which include the country designator "EIRE", are specified in the following list as "Design A".

Design B is a simple harp motif surmounted by "SAORSTAT EIREANN", and it was replaced in the 1940s by a modification with smaller harp and with "EIRE" above. This is Design C.

BANKRUPTCY

GNO-BHRISEADH

Issue of 1935. Designs A. Wmk se. "Gno-Bhriseadh" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values.

5/=, 10/=, £ 1, and £ 2.10/=

CENSORSHIP OF FILMS

SCRÚDOIREACHT SCANNÁN

Issue of 1925. Designs A. Wmk se. "Scrúdoireacht Scannán" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values.

1/=, 2/=, 5/=, 10/=, £ 1

Issue of 1943-48. Similar, but wmk e.

1/= (1947), 2/= (1943), 5/= (1948), 10/= (1946), £ 1 (1945), £ 3 (1946).

CIRCUIT COURT

AN CHÚIRT BREITHIÚNAIS CHUARDA

Issue of 1927-32. Designs A. Wmk se. "An Chúirt Breithiúnais Chuarda" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values.

3d (1928), 6d (1928), 1/= (1928), 2/= (1928), 2/6 (1928), 4/= (1928), 5/= (1927), 10/= (1932), £ 1 (1927).

Issue of 1943-57. Similar, but wmk e.

6d (1945), 1/= (1944), 2/= (1943), 2/6 (1948), 4/= (1957), 5/= (1947), 10/= (1947), £ 1 (1947)

Issue of 1962- Inscription changed to AN CHUIRT CHUARDA. Wmk e. 3d, 6d, 1/=, 2/=, 2/6, 4/=, 5/=, 10/=, £ 1



COMPANIES REGISTRATION

CLÁRÚ CUIDEACHTANA

Issue of 1925-26. Designs A. Wmk se. "Clárú Cuideachtana/Companies Registration" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values.

4d (1925), 6d (1926), 1/= (1925), 5/= (1925), £ 1 (1926).

Issue of 1946-58. Similar, but wmk e.

4d (1952), 1/= (1955), 5/= (1946), £ 1 (1958).

CONSULAR SERVICE

SEIRBHÍS CHONSALTA

Superseded the PAS/PASSPORT series

Issue of 1931-34. Designs A. Wmk se. "Seirbhís Chonsalta/ Consular Service" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values.



6d (1931), 1/= (1931), 2/= (1931), 2/6 (1931), 4/=(1934)

Issue of 1943-60. Similar, but wmk e.

6d (1955), 1/= (1945), 1/6 (1943), 2/= (1943)
3/= (1950), 4/= (1956), 5/= (1943), 7/6 (1946), 10/= (1953), 12/= (1943), 12/6 (1948), 19/6 (1950), £ 1 (1950), 29/6 (1956), 30/= (1960).

CONTRACT NOTE

NOTA CONNARTHA



Issue of 1925-28. Designs A. Wmk se. "Nota Connartha / Contract Note" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values.

3d (1926), 6d (1926), 1/= (1926), 2/= (1926), 3/= (1928)
4/= (1928), 5/= (1925), 10/= (1925), £ 1 (1926)

Issue of 1943-55. Similar, but wmk e.

6d (1944), 1/= (1944), 2/= (1943), 3/= (1946),
4/= (1955), 5/= (1955), 10/= (1948), £ 1 (1949).

CUSTOMS ENTRY DUTY



Issue of 1925. Design B. Wmk se. Various stamp colors, overprinted in black, "Customs Entry Duty" and the value.

6d green, 1/= blue, 2/= Capri lake, 2/6 Ruby
5/= violet.

Issue of 1941. As 1925 but wmk e.

6d green, 1/= blue, 2/= orange yellow, 2/6
violet, 5/= lavender.



Issue of . Design C. Wmk e. Overprinting black. 6d green

CUSTOMS LATE FEE

Issue of 1959. Design C. Wmk e. Overprinted in blue "Customs
Late Fee" 2/= bright red.

DISTRICT COURT

AN CHÚIRT BHREITHIÚNAIS DUITCHE



Issue of 1925-26. Designs A. Wmk se. "An Chuirth Bhreithiúnais Duitche" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values.

6d (1926), 2/= (1926), 2/6 (1925), 5/= (1926), 10/= (1925)
£ 1 (1925).

Issue of 1944-59. Similar, but wmk e.

6d (1944), 1/= (1944), 2/= (1944), 2/6 (1948), 5/=(1944)
10/= (1947), £ 1 (1947), £ 5 (1959).

Issue of 1962. Similar but designation changed to AN CHÚIRT DÚICHE
6d, 1/=, 2/=, 2/6, 5/=(1944), 10/=(1947), £ 1, £ 5.

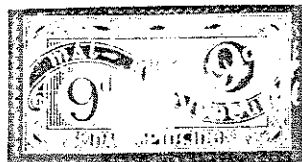
ESTATE DUTY

DIÚITÉ EASTÁIT

Issue of 1925-28. Designs A. Wmk se. "Diúité Eastáit/ Estate Duty" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values.
10/= (1925), £ 1 (1925), £ 1.10/= (1928), £ 2.10/= (1928)

XCISE DUTY

MAL IONCUM



Issue of 1925-35. Design D. Wmk se.

1/2d Ruby, 1d Blue, 1 1/2d Green, 2d Grey, 3d Emerald, 4d Capri Lake, 6d Umber, 9d Violet.

Issue of 1925-35. Similar, but with overprinted double-lined C and, for values under 1/=, letters in upper corners. As last, plus 3 1/2d Raw Sienna, 4 1/2d Bright Red, 1/= Agate, 1/1 1/2d Primrose, 1/6 Pink, 2/= Azure, 3/= Red Brown, 4/= Pearl Green.

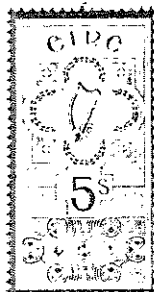
Issue of 1940-59. Similar, but wmk e. Values and colours as before with additional: 2 1/2d Roman Purple, 5d Blue, 5 1/2d , 6 1/2d. Cerise, 7d Green, 7 1/2d , 8d Viridine Green, 10d Orange, 10 1/2d Rembrandt Brown, 1/3 Steel Blue, 2/3 , 2/6 , 4/6 .

Issue of 1947-53. Same design but without overprinted C or letters. All overprinted in black or agate on 1/6 printed in Orange.

2 1/2d, 5 1/2d, 6 1/2d, 7d, 7 1/2d, 8d, 10d, 1/3, 1/8, 2/1 1/2d, 2/3, 2/6, 4/6.

OREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE

BILLE COIGRICHE



Issue of 1925-26. Designs A. Wmk se. "Bille Coigríche / Foreign Bill" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values.

2d (1926), 3d, 6d, 1/=, 2/=, 5/=, £ 1 (1925)

Issue of 1951-59. Similar, but wmk e.

2d (1959), 3d (1954), 6d (1951), 1/= (1954), 2/= (1952), 5/= (1952), £ 1 (1956).

NCOME TAX

CAIN IONCAIM

Issue of 1960. Special designs. Wmk e.

1/= green, 2/= Roman purple, 5/= azure, 10/= carmine, £ 1 Capri lake & blue, £ 2 Grey & bright red.

NSURANCE, NATIONAL HEALTH

ÁRACHAS SLÁINTE NAISIUNTA



Issue of 1929. Design E. Wmk se. Various values and colours.

7d emerald , 8d ruby, 1/= azure & carmine, 5/10 grey & carmine, 6/8 brown & carmine, 7/7 Capri lake & carmine, 8/8 emerald green & carmine.

Issue of 1941. Similar, but wmk e. 1/= azure & carmine

NSURANCE, HEALTH & PENSION

ÁRACHAS SLÁINTE 7 PINSIN

Issue of 1935-36. Design F. Wmk se. Various values and colours.

9d red brown & emerald green (1935), 11d raw sienna (1935), 1/= carmine (1936), 1/4 gray (1936), 11/11d azure & carmine (1936), 17/4 emerald green & agate (1936).

Issue of 1940-41. Similar, but wmk e. Same values and colours.

Issue of 1948. 1940-41 issue revalued by overprinting in black.

1/3 on 9d, 1/5 on 11d, 1/7 on 1/=, 2/= on 1/4, 18/5 on 11/11. 26/= on 17/4.

NSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT

ÁRACHAS DIOMHAOINTIS

Issue of 1926-32. Special design. Wmk se.

4 1/2d Capri lake & agate, 5d umber & blue, 5 1/2d carmine,

6d pearl green & violet, 6 1/2d blue, 8d blue & pearl green, 8 1/2d carmine, 9 1/2d blue, 10d pearl green & emerald, 11d ruby, 1/1 Capri lake 1/3 Rembrandt brown, 1/7 Capri lake, 9/2 1/2d pearl green & violet, 10/3 1/2d Rembrandt brown & agate, 12/8 pearl green & carmine, 14/1 emerald & carmine, 16/3 umber & carmine, 20/7 pearl green & Capri lake.

Issue of 1930. The 1926 issues revalued: 5 1/2d black on 8 1/2d, 6d carmine on 8d, 6 1/2d carmine on 9 1/2d, 7d black on 10d, 11d black on 1/3, 11d black on 9/2 1/2d, 11d black on 10/3 1/2d, 11d black on 12/8, 11d black on 16/3, 11d black on 20/7, 1/1 black on 1/7.

Issue of 1940 (?) Same design, wmk e. New colours.
8d blue & carmine, 8 1/2d violet, 9 1/2d umber, 10d carmine & blue, 1/3 green, 1/7 blue, 20/7 pearl green & Capri lake.

Issue of 1948. Last issue revalued, by black surcharge.
10d on 8d, 10d on 8 1/2d, 11d on 9 1/2d, 1/- on 10d, 1/7 on 1/3, 1/11 on 1/7, 24/11 on 20/7.

INSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT (Supplementary) ÁRACHAS DIOMHAOINTIS FOIRLIONTACH
Issue of 1943-56. Design as Unemployment Insurance with "Fiorliontach" added in same colour as value. Wmk e.
2d violet & carmine (1945), 4d emerald green & black (1943), (1953), 6d carmine & emerald green (1945), 8d ruby & blue (1945), 10d azure & carmine (1943), 1/- grey & bright red (1953), 1/4 yellow orange & violet (1943), 1/4 blue & carmine (1953), 1/10 red brown & black (1956), 2/4 orange yellow & blue (1956).

INSURANCE

ÁRACHAS

Issue of 1952-66. Special designs, superseding the separate issues for Health & Pensions and Unemployment.
Wmk e.
1/6 Capri lake (1952), 2/- cerise (1957), 2/6 red brown (1957), 2/10 pearl green (1962), 3/1 cerise (1964), 3/2 steel blue (1956), 3/4 blue violet (1952), 3/7 sky blue (1966), 3/9 bottle green (1966), 4/1 orange yellow (1957), 4/3 lemon yellow (1961), 4/8 fine emerald green (1952), 4/9 azure (1961), 5/- blue shade violet (1961), 5/5 ruby (1962), 5/6 blue (1957), 5/9 grey (1961), 6/- fine emerald green (1962), 6/6 fast golden yellow (1964), 6/11 raw sienna (1962), 7/3 yellow tint (1966), 7/4 red brown (1964), 7/5 blue (1966), 7/11 viridine green (1961), 8/- violet (1964), 8/9 fast Bordeaux (1966), 8/11 brown (1966), 9/- Roman purple (1961), 9/1 carmine (1962), 9/11 blue (1966), 10/2 blue tint (1966), 10/3 dark grey tint (1966), 10/4 grey (1966), 10/5 blue (1964), 10/6 agate (1962), 11/5 cherry red (1966), 11/10 orange (1964), 13/3 apple green (1966), 13/5 light brown (1966), 14/8 lavender tint (1966), 14/10 royal blue (1966), 43/4 carmine & blue (1952), 53/1 emerald green & carmine (1956), 60/8 emerald green & blue (1952), 71/6 Capri lake & blue (1956), 98/7 blue & agate (1961), 117/- carmine & blue (1961), 118/1 purple & red brown (1963), 135/5 green & ruby (1964), 136/6 raw sienna & purple (1963), 153/10 grey & azure blue (1964), 172/3 dark grey & apple green (1966), 174/5 red & black (1966), 190/8 apple green & blue (1966), 192.10 blue & brown (1966).

Issue of 1956 ? 4/8 revalued 5/6 by black overprint.



Issue of 1926. Designs A. Wmk Se. "Na Cuirteanna Breithiúnais" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values.
2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/=, 2/=, 2/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/=, £ 1

Issue of 1943-60. Similar, but wmk e.
3d (1953), 4d (1954), 6d (1945), 1/= (1946)
2/= (1943), 2/6 (1950), 5/= (1946), 7/6 (1947), 10/= (1946), 12/6 (1957), £ 1 (1945), £ 5 (1960).

Issue of 1962. Same, but inscription changed to "NA HUASCHUIR-TEANNA" in legend panel at base of stamp.
2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/=, 2/=, 2/6, 5/=, 7/6, 10/=, 12/6, £ 1, £ 5.

LAND COMMISSION

COIMISIUN NA TALMHAN



Issue of ? . Designs A, wmk se. "Coimisiun na Talmhan" in black at base of purple stamp
1/= 5/=

Issue of 1926-27. Designs A, wmk se. "Coimisiun na Talmhan" in carmine at base of purple stamp. Various values.
2d (1927), 3d (1926), 6d (1926), 1/= (1926), 2/= (1926), 5/= (1926).

Issue of 1945-60. Similar, but wmk e.
3d (1953), 6d (1945), 1/= (1945), 2/= (1945), 3/6 (1960), 5/= (1946), 7/6 (1960), 30/= (1960)

LAND REGISTRY

CLÁRATHACHT NA TALMHAN

Issue of 1925. Designs A, wmk se. "Claráthacht Na Talmhan" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values.
3d, 4d, 6d, 1/=, 2/6, 5/=, 10/=, £ 1

Issue of 1944-58. Similar, but wmk e.
3d (1950), 4d (1950), 6d (1946), 1/= (1944), 2/6 (1950), 5/= (1944), 10/= (1944), £ 1 (1944) £ 3 (1958).

OFFICIAL ARBITRATION (Land)

EADARASCAN OIFIGIUIL (TALMHAN)

Issue of 1926. Designs A, wmk se. "Eadarascan Oifigiuil (Talmhan)" in carmine at base of purple stamp.
£ 1

Issue of 1955. Similar, but wmk e. £ 1

OLD AGE PENSIONS



Issue of ? . Design B, wmk se. Overprinted "O.P.A. PAY 1/- EXTRA". 1/= black on orange.

Issue of 1947. Design C, wmk e. Similarly overprinted
2/6 black on orange, 5/= black on blue

These were issued in booklets containing seven panes of eight, half of one pane being cancelled by overprinting of parallel lines.

PASSPORT

PAS

Issue of 1925-30. Designs A, wmk se. "PAS / Passport" in black on purple stamp. Various values.
6d (1925), 1/= (1925), 2/= (1925), 7/6 (1930), 20/= (1925).

PUBLIC RECORDS

ANNÁLACHA PUIBLÍ

Issue of 1925-27. Designs A. "Annalacha Puibli" in black at base of purple stamp. Watermark Se. Various values:

3d (1927), 6d (1925), 1/= (1925), 5/= (1925), 10/= (1927), £ 1 (1927).

Issue of 1944-64. Similar, but wmk e.

6d (1947), 1/= (1947), 2/6 (1955), 5/= (1944), 10/= (1964), £ 1 (1962).

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS

CLÁRATHACHT NA nDINTIUIRÍ

Issue of 1925. Designs A. Wmk se. "Clarathacht Na nDintiuiri" in black at base of purple stamp. Various values
3d, 4d, 6d, 1/=, 2/=, 2/6, 10/=, £ 1

Issue of 1943-63. Similar, but wmk e.

3d (1947), 6d (1945), 1/= (1944), 1/6 (1963),
2/= (1943), 2/6 (1948), 5/= (1957), 10/= (1946),
£ 1 (1951).

STATE SERVICE

STÁT-SHEIRBHÍS

Issue of 1925. Designs A. Wmk se. "Stat-Sheirbhis" in black on purple stamp. Various values.
2/6, 5/=, 10/=, £ 1

Issue of 1944-55. Similar, but wmk e.

2/6 (1947), 3/6 (1955), 5/= (1945), 10/= (1944),
£ 1 (1944), £ 2 (1955)

BOARDS & AGENCIES

EXPORT LIVE STOCK INSURANCE BOARD

CISTE UM EALLAC STUIC



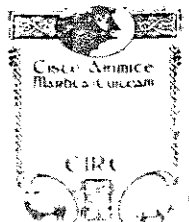
Issue of . Special design. No watermark. Various values.

1d dark blue, 3d green, 6d purple, 1/= orange,
2/= brown, 5/= light blue, 10/= red, £ 1 magenta,
£ 5 black, £ 10

The 5/= red imperforate (illustrated) was a colour trial printing.

ANIMAL SLAUGHTER COMPENSATION FUND

CISTE AINMITE MARBTA



Issue of .

Details lacking on these. The label illustrated has no value shown

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON REVENUES

Most of the revenue stamps listed above are currently available at the Post Office. The Companies Registration stamps are not obtainable by the public. The various fees payable on documents registered in that office are denoted by stamps impressed on the documents and copies of documents supplied by the office are stamped with adhesive stamps of the value of the copying fees. Consular stamps are not obtainable at the post office. Registration of Deeds stamps at the Henrietta Street Stamp Office, Dublin.

EMBOSSSED GENERAL DUTY ADHESIVES

Before 1922, a wide range of the General Duty dies were struck on perforate, watermark (orbs) paper. (See page Y-6). After the establishment of the Free State a similar arrangement was made for the issue of stamps through the office in Cork. These stamps are not obtainable mint. A document requiring stamping is handed in and the requisite fee paid. The clerk then affixes the adhesives and ties it to the document with an embossed cancelling device.



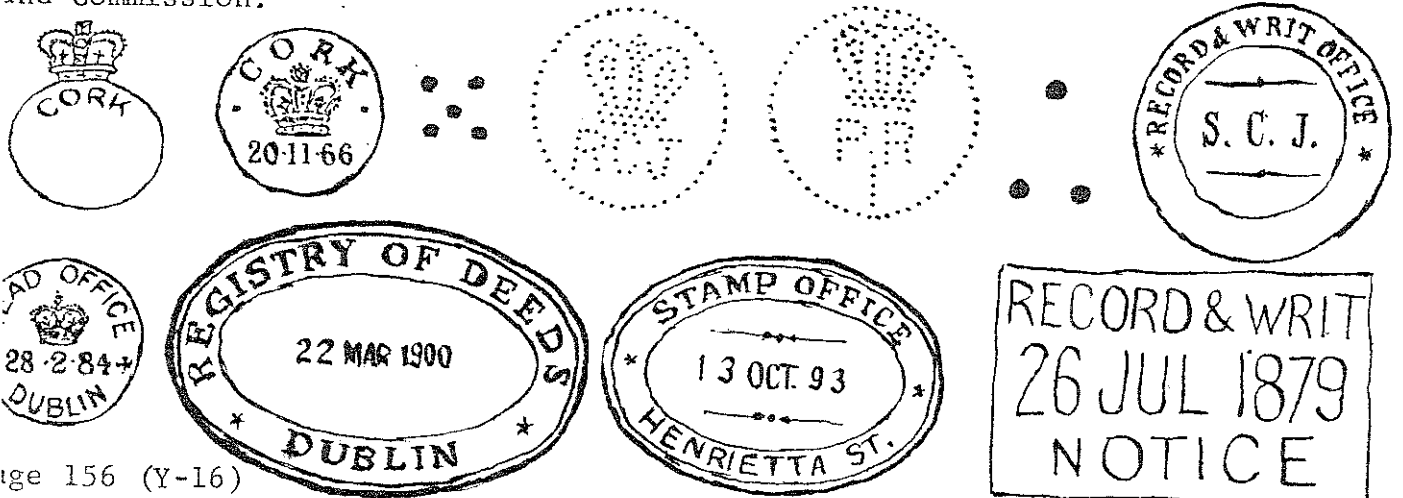
STAMPED PAPER FOR BILLS & NOTES



REVENUE STAMP OBLITERATING MARKS

Courtesy of F.E. Dixon

Typical cancellations and obliterating marks seen on revenue stamps. Puncturing devices with various initials incorporated. P.R.I. = Public Records, Ireland. R.C.J. = Judicature. S.C.J. = Supreme Court of Judicature. I.L.C. = Irish Land Commission.



IRISH POSTAGE STAMPS

POSTAGE METER MACHINE

SUPPLEMENT No. 34

ÉRIE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

January, 1968

A meter postage stamp is the impression which denotes the prepayment of postage made by a franking machine which prints the required information as to the amount of postage, either directly on the envelope or postal packet, or on a gummed label which may be then affixed to the item of mail.

These machines are licensed by the Post Office for use by persons, business firms or organizations doing a considerable amount of mailing, and the amount of postage expended in each case registers on a meter for accounting purposes.

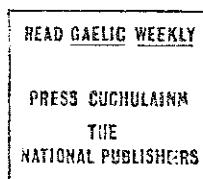
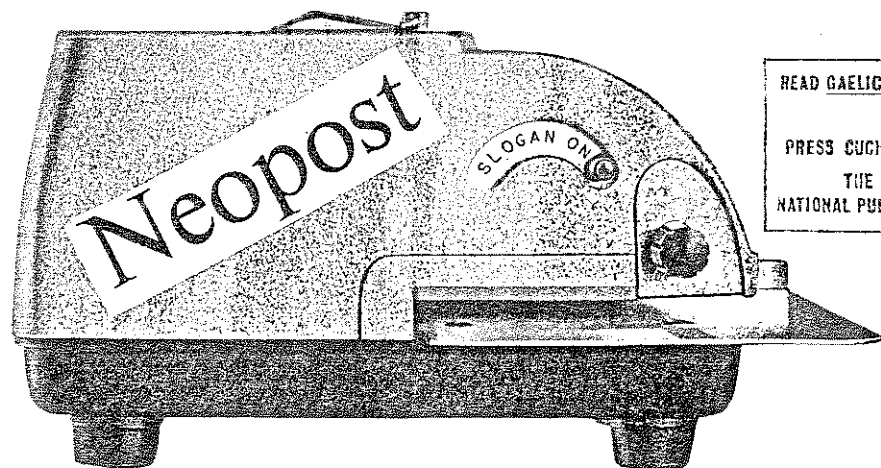
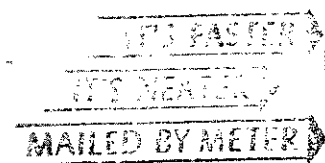
The use of meter machines in the Irish Free State did not begin until sometime in September of 1926. Iris an Phuist, No. 206, issued on June 23, 1926 contained instructions as to the use of these machines.

The machines in use in Ireland from each manufacturer are numbered consecutively. There was one early exception. The Neopost machine, key letter "N" was numbered at first from 1 for each separate town where used. Upon the suggestion of the Post Office, this was subsequently changed to consecutive numbering regardless of town or post office.

SLOGAN POSTMARK

A postage meter stamp not only registers the prepayment of postage, but is also a postmark, giving the date and the post office where deposited. In addition, many of these machines also print the name of the user or some appropriate slogan. These slogans are changeable or omissible at the will of the user of the machine.

Pitney-Bowes LTD
HARLOW, ESSEX



If undelivered please return to
69/71, St. Stephens Green,
Dublin, 2

We are deeply grateful to Mr. A. A. Turner of Pitney Bowes Ltd. Dublin and Mr. P. Macaulay of Charles Chambers Ltd, Dublin (Roneo Neopost) for illustrations of machines and franks used in Ireland and their assistance.

CHECK LIST OF THE POSTAGE METER FRANKS OF IRELAND

by John J. Walsh

Pitney-Bowes LTD.

The corporate history of the present Pitney Bowes Ltd. is of value in this listing:- The Universal Postal Frankers Ltd. (renamed Pitney Bowes Ltd in 1960) manufactured in England a fixed value machine, known as the Midget beginning in 1926, key letter "M" This was superseded in 1950 by the Simplex.

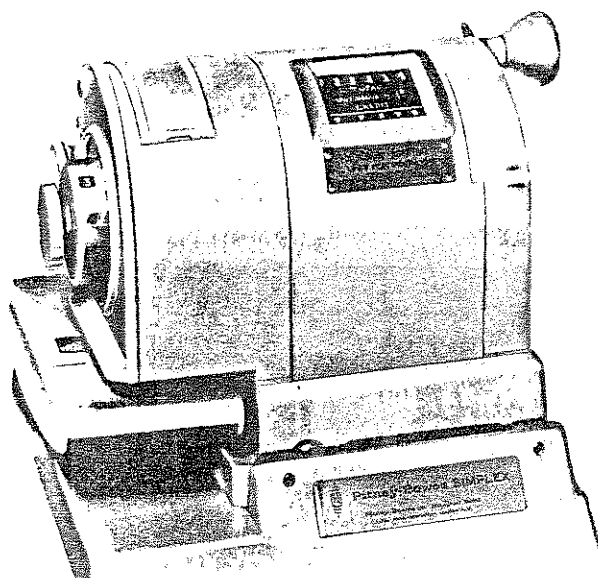
In 1929, the Pitney-Bowes Postal Meter Co. manufactured in the U.S. a "Model H" of which only one is known in Ireland (H-1), marketed by a company which merged in 1929 with the Universal Postal Frankers, Ltd. The H-1 is believed to have been used by the Irish Shell Ltd., Dublin.

In 1932, a multi-value machine, known as the Universal (or Frankopost), key letter "U" was introduced. This was superseded in 1958 by the Automax.

In 1950, the Simplex, or limited value machine, key letter "A" was introduced, replacing the "Midget".

In 1958, the Automax (Model 804), a multi-value machine, key letter "A" was introduced, replacing the Universal.

In 1964, Pitney Bowes introduced a new multi-value series, key letter "PB" (5400- hand operated and 5500- electric) replacing the Automax. The latest model is the 5610 which incorporates a detachable meter.



25-VALUE MACHINE



RONEO-NEOPOST LTD

neopost

The other manufacturer is Roneo-Neopost (originally British Neopost Ltd) and since 1931 a subsidiary of Roneo Ltd.

The first machine used in Ireland was the Neopost model, key letter "N", introduced in 1925 as a fixed value machine and about 1930 as a limited value machine. This model was replaced by Model 105 (10 values) hand-operated, with the same key letter "N"

(continued next page)

The next machine, introduced in 1952, multi-value, electric, called the "Frankmaster" and renamed "Model 305" in 1965, with key letter "NV".

In 1963, the Neopost Model 205", multi-value, electric, with key letter "NP" was introduced.

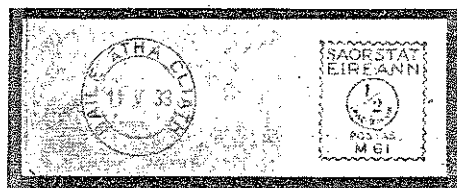
TYPES OF FRANKS USED

The meter impression consists of three parts: (a) the Frank, showing the postage value and the name of the country, (b) the date-stamp, showing the town or post office and the date of posting, and (c) a slogan or return address which, of course, may be omitted.

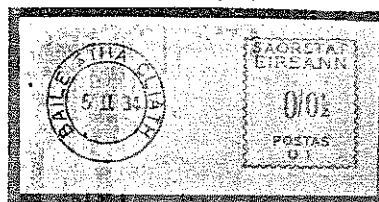
IRISH FREE STATE 1926 - 1938

Two types of franks were used during this period: Type I. Value in a circle, with the words of value and the name, "Saorstát Éireann". Used on the Midget "M" and Neopost "N". Type II. Value used without words of value and the name, "Saorstát Éireann". Used on the Universal "U".

Type I



Type II



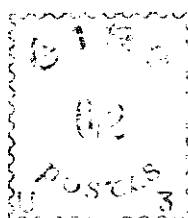
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND-EIRE



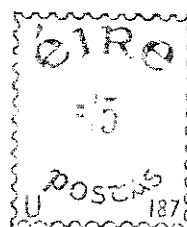
Type III a
Gaelic "d" M,N



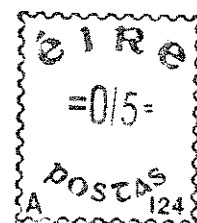
Type III b
Roman "D" N



Type III c
0/0 U



Type III d
=0 U



Type III e
=0/0= U,A,NV



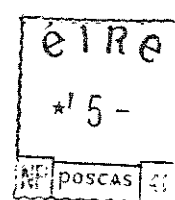
Type IV a
Roman D S



Type IV b
Gaelic d S



Type V
Model U - (Three machines 204-6)



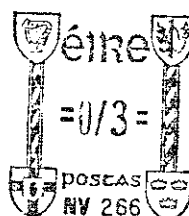
Type VI
NP



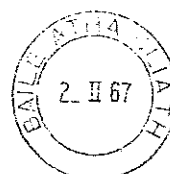
Type VII a
5D - N



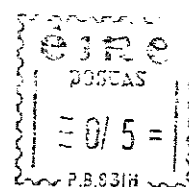
Type VII b
*10- NP



Type VII c
=0/0= NV



Type VIII P B
Detachable Machine No.
Page 159 (W-3)

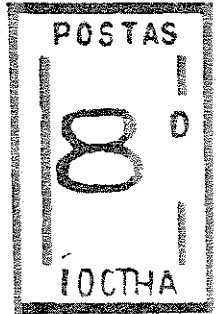


PARCEL STAMPS

by F.E. Dixon

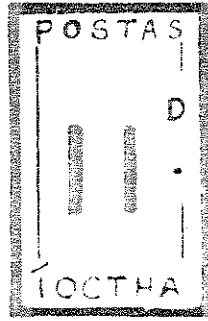
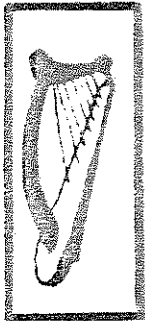
There are somewhat similar machines made exclusively for use by the public for parcel post, and installed on post office counters.

The system was not immediately adopted in Ireland and it was not until 23rd August, 1948 that the G. P.O. Dublin brought the first design into use. The labels were printed on rolls 28-29 mm wide, and with a zig-zag roulette or gauge 9 for separation and were of type (a). The machines were of the T.I.M. type, supplied by Ticket-Issuing Machines Ltd.



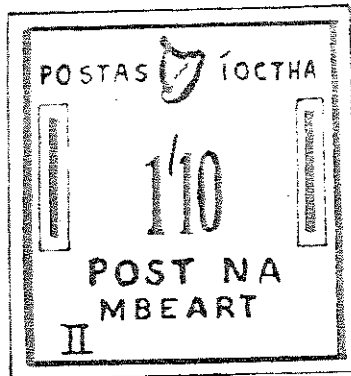
Type (a)

The machine was withdrawn in December and no substitute appeared until the following December, when type (b) appeared. This was characterized by a taller harp in a narrower box and various changes in the proportions of the lettering. Paper and roulette were as before. Early in 1950 a similar machine was installed at College Green, Dublin, and soon afterwards others were sent to the principal provincial towns.

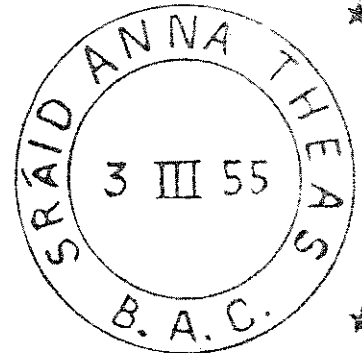


Type (b)

was introduced, using type (c), firstly at St. Andrew's Street, Dublin (successor to the College Green Office, and later elsewhere. The same rolls were used as before, but the rouletting was (and is) neater, sharper and with gauge 17. My illustration is from South Anne Street: note the "II" at lower left, indicating the second machine in the office.



Type (d)



Type (c)

About the end of 1966 the Plessey type of machine was obtained, with provision for all values up to 19s 11d. (Type d)

It would be tedious to list all the possible values one could try to collect. In 1948 the minimum rate was 8d - it is now 1/3 and the last increase (28th March 1960)

caught the office unprepared. At the G.P.O. Dublin, from then until the end of October, the new rates were made up with postage stamps supplementing the labels - which meant reintroducing the cancelling. Elsewhere rates were sometimes made up with two labels of lower values. The new dies came into use on 1st February, 1961, and at the same time a change of ink occurred, the colour now being orange instead of red.

The illustrations of types a, b, and c above are double actual size. Type d is actual size.

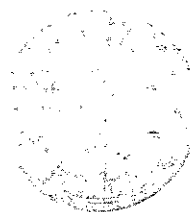


LITIR-CHARTA

Postal Stationery

GARGA

DOIST

**Some Further Notes**

SUPPLEMENT No. 35

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

April, 1968

CORRECTIONS & ADDITIONS TO CHECK LIST IN SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (1963)

by Fred E. Dixon

ENVELOPES

Nos. E-2, E-3 Amend flap design to read "3". E-5 Amend flap design to read "2"

Add E-19 1966 Deep purple III 5d Dean Swift cream a Design 10
 1968 Pale purple III Dean Swift pale cream a Design 10

REGISTERED ENVELOPES

Nos. RE-4 and 5 Amend respective dates to "1924" & "1926". Re-6 Amend date to "1927". RE-10 Amend date to "1945". RE-13, 13a, 13b, 14 Amend respective dates to "1945", "1945", "1946", "1947". Nos RE-21 & RE-22 Add size K to sizes.

Add RE-24 1964 Green 1/5 (none) F,G Increased rates. Back unaltered and amended by handstamp (see also on RE-23 K).
 "THE MINIMUM REGISTRATION FEE IS NOW 1/-S"
 RE-25 1965 Green 1/5 (none) F,G,H,K As RE-24 but correction to back is printed in red
 RE-26 1966 Green 1/5 (none) F,G,H,K As RE-24 but back correction is incorporated in the text.

POSTCARDS

Add PC-7 1966 Blue III 3d white

LETTER CARDS

Nos. LC-6 & 8 Insert hyphen after LITIR in last column in each case.

Add LC-9 1963 Blue-green III 4d Pale buff
 LC-10 1965 Purple III 5d Pale buff

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS

Add W-10 1967 Blue III 3d Buff

AIR LETTER SHEETS

AL-6 Amend paper to "gray". Interchange remarks of AL 5 and AL-6.
 Add AL-21 1964 Purple Green As AL-19 but "ngnatpost" changed to "gnatpost".
 AL-22 1967 Purple Green As AL-21, but all Irish wording now in Roman type.

TELEGRAM FORMS

T-1 1922 1/- Green. Geo. V stamp embossed on British forms.
 T-2 1924 1/- Blue (Type II) embossed on Irish forms printed in black.
 T-3 1929 1/6 Brown (Type II) embossed on forms printed in brown.
 T-4 1947 1/- Blue (Type II) embossed on forms printed in blue.

Note: There were two types of telegram forms on sale, one for use in ordinary offices, the other (Code A.1 S/E) available only at Stock Exchanges. No used ones are known to survive but there are unused examples in a few collections.

HIGGINS & GAGE POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOG

We are pleased to announce to our membership that our President has arranged with Higgins & Gage to obtain for them the ten page Ireland section of their Postal Stationery Catalog to be published shortly. The cost of this section will be assumed by E.P.A. and each paid up member will receive a copy as a bonus for the year 1968 with the Revealer following publication. Page 161(R-9)

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES & GOVERNMENT FRANKS

By William Kane & Fred Dixon

As in the case of the adhesives, stocks of British official envelopes were overprinted for use by the Provisional Government of Ireland and the Irish Free State. This was usually done at first by rubber stamps, but examples exist where typeset blocks were used.

At first the inscription "O.H.M.S." or, "On His Majesty's Service" was deleted by bars and "RIALTAS SEALADACH NA hEIREANN" added above. Later in 1922 similar rubber stamps with "SAORSTAT EIREANN" were substituted. They are found used in three ways, amending

- (a) "On His Majesty's Service" envelopes.
- (b) envelopes with printed "Rialtas Sealadach na hEireann".
- (c) envelopes already once amended to "Rialtas....."

As the rubber-stamping was done in the individual offices there are any variations of handstamp and in the colour of ink.

RIALTAS SEALADACH NA hEIREANN

Definitive "SAORSTAT EIREANN" envelopes appeared in 1924 (?) and an unusual variety was made in 1927, a mourning border being added as a tribute to the memory of Kevin O'Higgins (Vice-President of the Council) assassinated on 10 July.

The next change was in 1940 when "SAORSTAT EIREANN" was replaced by "EIRE". This time the printing press was normally used but again there was some handstamping.

The last change was in 1948 (?) when the "EIRE"

was dropped and a harp substituted. This is usually printed at the top centre of the front, but sometimes embossed on the flap. Even the harp is not considered necessary in the case of some printed envelopes, when the inscription printed is enough to prove that the letter is on official business.

Any reply to this letter must be prepaid unless enclosed in an "Official Paid" envelope supplied for the purpose.

Secretary

Current Office Librarian

Approved Society

Mountjoy Square

If undelivered, return to:-

National Health Insurance

Commission (Ireland),

Pembroke House, Dublin.

No. 1.

EIRE
SAGSTAT EIREANN.

Inspector of Taxes,

Dublin General District,

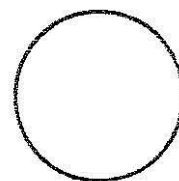
14/15 Upper O'Connell Street,

The re-use of envelopes has always been encouraged and there have been economy labels for sealing with the headings: "SAORSTAT EIREANN" or "EIRE". The earliest imprint noted being 10/23.

Re-use by
affixing fresh
label.

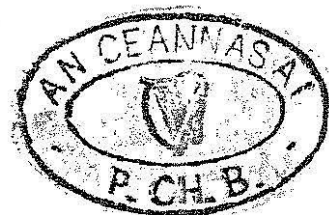


National Economy.
FASTEN Envelope by gumming this Label across flap.
OPEN by cutting Label instead of tearing Envelope.



OFFICIAL FRANKS & INSCRIPTIONS

Each Government Department, and many of their separate sections, has a distinctive round or oval rubber stamp, which is supplied to all outgoing correspondence, normally at the lower left of the front of the envelope. This is a survival from the old Franking system which ensured freedom from postal charges, but originally the frank had to be the signature of a high official. In the 1920s most of the new departments adopted Irish names for their franking handstamps, but some are still bilingual and even in 1967 there are a few inscribed in English only. A few offices, such as those of the Income Tax authorities-normally use envelopes with a printed instead of a handstamped frank. The following are some of the noted franks: ROINN NA / GAELTACHTA ; AN ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA / Dept. of Agriculture; RADIO EIREANN / BAILE ATA CLIAT; RADIO EIREANN / CORCAIGH; GARDA SIOCANNA (this is the Police); OIFIG OIBREAC PUIBLI / Office of Public Works; AN CEANNASAI / P.CH.B. etc.



NA Coimisinéirí Ioncaim.

St. 121.

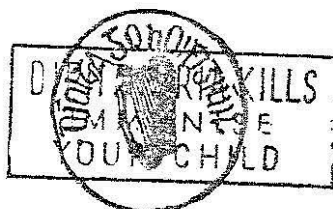
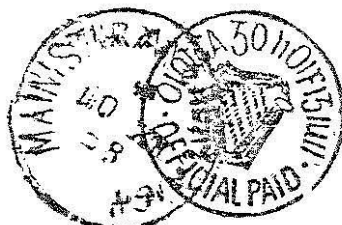
OFFICIAL PAID DIES

According to regulations, correspondence to Government Departments must be prepaid, and to assist the public all the Departments carry stocks of special envelopes and economy labels with an "OFFICIAL PAID" die impressed. These can be enclosed with outgoing letters requiring reply, and can be used also by small offices not having franking stamps.

The British envelopes of 1922 had a crown in the OFFICIAL PAID, but there was a special printing for Ireland with the crown omitted. In 1923, a well-designed die appeared, bilingual, and with a harp at centre. The die was re-drawn at least three times, and there is one error to watch for. Examples of around 1945 exist with the U in hOifigiúil reversed.



In 1948, the English words "OFFICIAL PAID" were chipped off the die, but it was not until 1965 (?) that a further die was made with the Irish wording spread all around the circle. At the same time this wording was altered, "IOCTHA" being substituted for "DIOLTA". However, there is now also a die with the new format but the old wording.



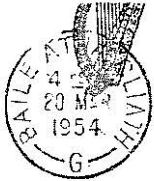
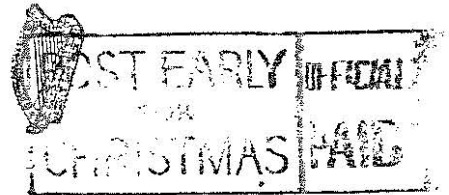
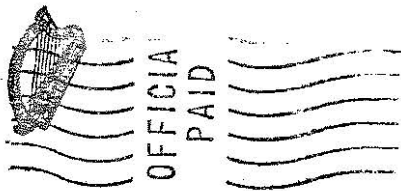
OFFICIAL PAID POSTMARKS - HANDSTAMPS

Reprinted from Random Notes No. 43 December 1960. F.E. Dixon

The vast majority of Irish official correspondence emanates from Dublin and is there passed through the machines. Bulky envelopes and large items have to be marked by hand and there have been various series of handstamps for this purpose, normally struck in the familiar red - either to simulate "Paid" or to match the tape. The first Irish series of 1922 comprised ten stamps, each inscribed "DIOL OIFIGIUIL". The next issue, about 1950, seems to have been only to 7, and had the same legend, except No. 2 which had only "OIFIGIUIL". In 1960, a new batch appeared (I have seen 3,4,5 and 8) with "IOCTHA GO hOIFIGIUIL" as shown herewith.



OFFICIAL PAID POSTMARKS - MACHINE



The sketch at the left shows a fairly well-known slogan but it has long been a mystery why the "d" was left in an Of-

ficial Paid stamp. The version at the right helps in the explanation, the slugs for "OFFICIAL PAID" and (larger) "PAID" were interchangeable. The machines which printed these postmarks was one acquired after the 1916 destruction of the G.P.O. and was itself destroyed in the fire of November 1922.

IRISH AIRGRAPH SERVICE

Reprinted from Random Notes No. 91 March 1965. F. E. Dixon

A recent Irish Philatelic Society display reminded me of the existence of a little-known item of postal stationery.

Form O.E. 144 was a large form 8 1/2 x 11 3/8 inches for writing messages destined to be sent overseas by the "Airgraph" service. It was closely modelled on the British original. There was a space on the back for the appropriate postage stamps, and full instructions, including the address of the HQ of the service: "Airgraphs," Foreign Section, Dame Court, Dublin.

There were at least three printings, identifiable by the printers' (Thom & Co.) imprints, which were:

- (1) B. 9805. Wt. 4922-28. U. 9451.6. 50,000. 2/43
- (2) B. 265.A. 3235. Wt 1608-124. 200,000. 7/43
- (3) (B.1055). Wt. 3453- B. 8081. 5. 250,000. 11/44. A.T. & Co. Ltd. Est. 1864.

The service was little publicized in Ireland, probably because it was evidence of the close cooperation with the British authorities, and it would have been indiscreet to draw attention to the large number of Irish men and women serving with the Allies.

CENSORED COVERS OF IRELAND

A most interesting sideline of Irish philately is the collection and study of Irish censorship markings and labels. Since Eire maintained strict neutrality during World War II, the censorship of mail became an important function of the Government.

As a national policy, Ireland required that all out going mail, except for certain diplomatic and ecclesiastical mail pass the established Irish censors. The number of such censors is unknown but it must have been upwards of 200. Our own member, Mrs. Casner reported numbers running from 10 to 203 in her own collection (Revealer, page 460).

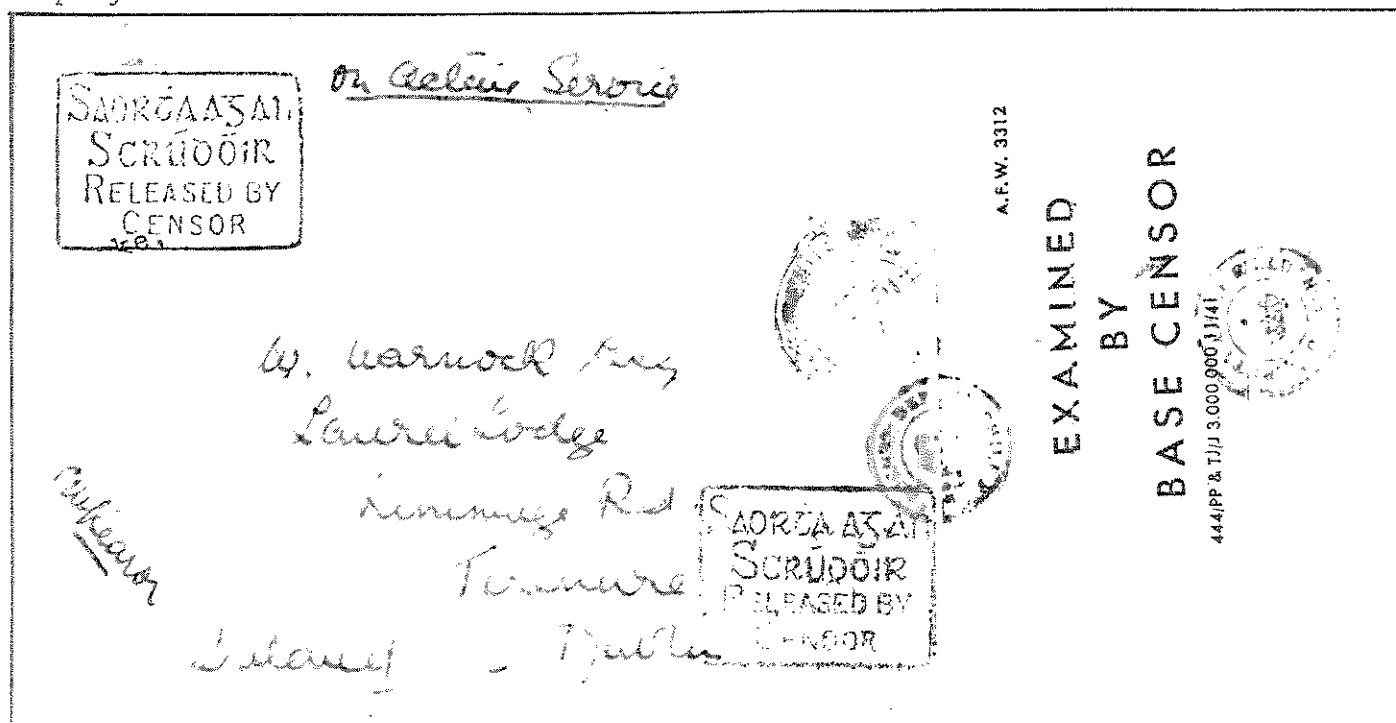
In the censoring of Irish mail, the censor applied a printed censor label with black lettering on pink paper in Gaelic with his censor number. Because of the fact that most of the mail during the war touched English ports, usually the British censor label was also placed on the envelope.

Irish Stamps

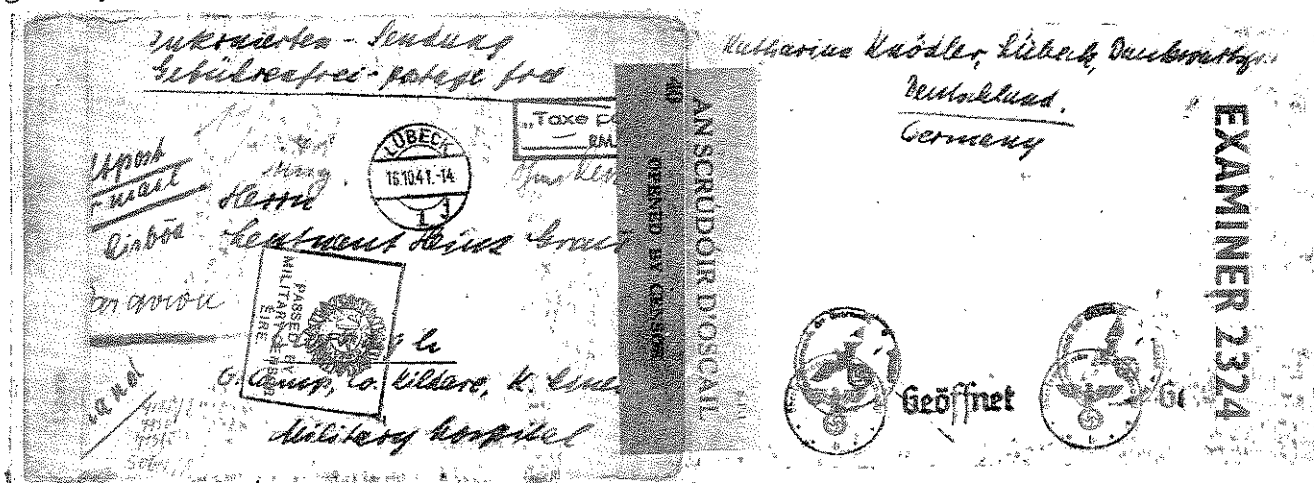
The rubber stamp censor markings are not as common as the printed labels. Mr. Fred Dixon has supplied such interesting information on these markings from time to time and we shall try to summarize them in this issue:

(a) The earliest type of censor marking in use was the two line handstamp: "PASSED BY CENSOR" with a number, in English and "Ceaidithe ag an Scrudoir" in Gaelic. This was in use by early October 1939 in black or violet. The numbers go to at least 140 and varieties exist.

(b) A boxed handstamp consisting of four lines in Gaelic and English: "Saorta Agan / Scrudoir / Released by / Censor. This marking appeared in many different colors: black, red, green and possibly purple. The British Censor Label in the illustration below is tied with a double circle cancel in violet "Deputy Field Censor" with a Crown in the center:



(c) A square box containing the badge of the Irish Army with the words: "Passed by / Military Censor / Eire". This stamp was used on correspondence of German airmen interned at the Curragh Camp, County Kildare and was applied to both inwards and outwards letters. Another handstamp often used on the out mail had a Red Cross above the description "MILITARY INTERNEE" in Irish, English, German and French.



(d) This handstamp has been seen on correspondence of diplomats and church dignitaries. This example in Mr. Dixon's collection is in purple, and was used early in 1944.

(e) This handstamp appeared on registered letters reaching Ireland from overseas. It was seen used in 1942.

(d) SAOR O SCRÍOUI
(Exempt from Censorship)

(e) SAORÇA AS
AN SCRÍOUI

(f) This handstamp appeared on registered letters reaching Ireland from overseas. It was seen used in 1943.

(g) This illustration is an attempt to depict the design of a seal, applied in wax to tie the S.P. 1 label to the envelope of a registered letter from Ireland to England. The inscription means "Department of Defence".

(h) This marking was used similarly to tie the S.P. 1 label on registered letters entering Ireland. It is an interesting survival of the numbered cancelling handstamps withdrawn from general use in 1922 when the BAILE, ATHA CLIATH types appeared. Rather rare are examples of Type h used to cancel the stamps of outbound letters handed in at the Censorship office instead of posting in the usual way. This procedure was as good as a Late Fee System and did not cost anything extra.

SAORÇA AS AN SCRÍOUI
RELEASED BY CENSOR

(f)



(g)



(h)



OLDCASTLE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
1914-1918

26 AUG 1915
OLDCASTLE PW CAMP.

IRISH CENSOR LABEL S.P. 1

by Miss Norah Wright

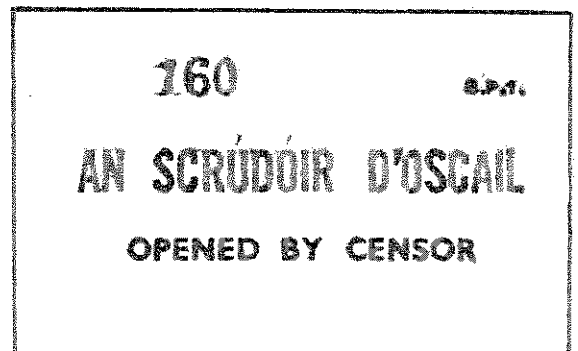
(Reprinted from The Revealer, July-August 1962, pages 535,537,538)

This was the commonest of the Irish Censor Labels used during the 1939-1944 war. Many different types of this label were issued. They differed in the size of the label, in the various types of print used and in the shades of colour in which the labels were printed.

Any of the labels can be classified by studying the accents over the u and o of Scrudoir, also the hyphen between the D and O of D'OSCAIL shows different characters or positions in each type.

Type I

On large size label 82 x 50 mm. Printing bold face Gothic (sans serif). Numbers either above An Scrudoir D'Oscail or below Opened by Censor. Thorn-type accents over U and o of Scrudoir and hyphen between D and O in shape of seven and close to O. 1939-1941 Colour pink
Nos. 8,15,19,32,36,65,75,76,91,105,125,137,138,141,150,151,160,166. Numbers added by hand sometimes very faint. Found only on incoming mail.

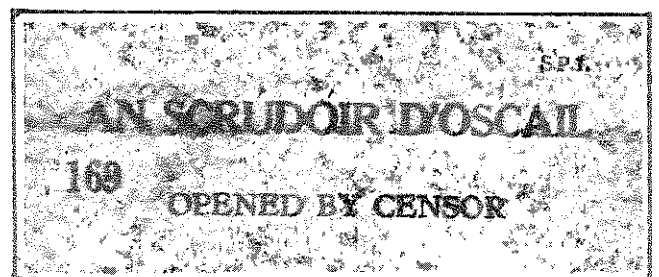


Type 1 a. As Type I but without number added by hand. Bearing handstamp Type 1939. Number in handstamp Type I. No. 115

Type 1 b. As Type I but numbers added in ink. Nos. 122, 154

Type II

Change in size of label. Printing deVinnie variant of old Roman type. Figures under AN. These figures are found wide and narrow. Thorn-type accent over u and o of Scrudoir and hyphen normal and close to D. 1940-1943 Colour deep pink.



Nos. 2,3,5,15,17,22,26,33,35,36,42,47,50,53,61,65,66,77,80,82,115,117,118,121,132,134,139,158,169,172,182,190. Found on incoming and outgoing mail, registered and ordinary.

Type II a. Same as Type II except colour changed to pink. 1940-1943.
Nos. 10,15,17,21,26,36,43,51,53,54,61,65,66,77,86,93,95,111,115,118,121,125,126,137,141,143,147,151,155,158,167,170,171,172,179,187,189,192,203.

Type II b. Same as Type II but number to right. 1941. No. 31

Type II c. Same as Type IIa but number omitted.

Type III

As illustrated. AN SCRUDOR D'OSCAIL has under spacing measuring 81 mm. in comparison to 75 mm. of Type II. Line accents over u and o. Hyphen midway between D & O. 1940-1944. Colour Pink. Nos. 36,61,164,168

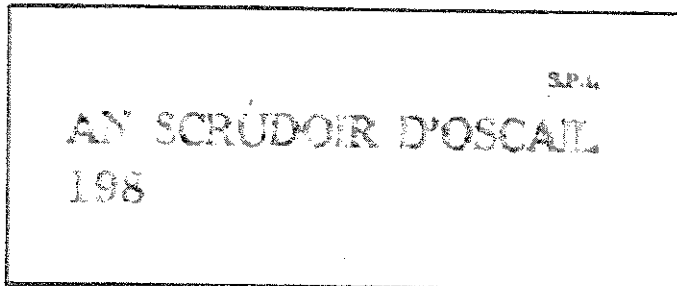


Type III a. As type III but number omitted.

Type IV

Same as Type II but opened by censor omitted. Irregular type accents over o and u. Hyphen close to D of D'Oscail. Print shows evidence of wear: AN, IR and AIL joined. 1942-1945 Colour pink.

Nos. 9,15,21,26,34,36,47, 50, 61, 65 66, 84, 95, 118,132,151,155,160,172, 183, 190,198,200. Outgoing mail registered and ordinary.



Type IV a. As Type IV but number on top. No. 141

Type V

Bold type Gothic as in Type I but with smaller letters and better spacing. All strokes of equal thickness sans serif. Thorn accents over u and o. Hyphen normal. Equal distance between D and O. Opened by Censor omitted. Colour pink. No. 105

Type VI

As illustrated. A much finer impression of Type II. Triangular accents over u and o. Hyphen equidistant between D and O. 1941. Colour pink. Nos. 65, 81, 120

Type VI a. Same as Type VI but colour changed to deep pink. No. 65

S.P.1
AN SCRÚDOIR D'OSCAIL

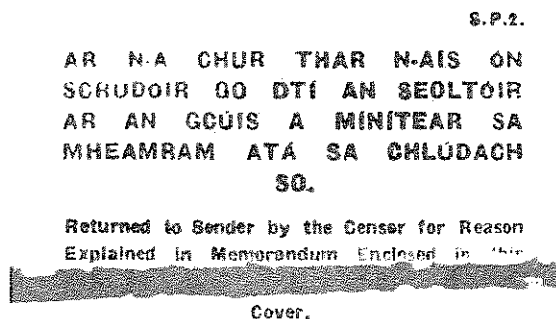
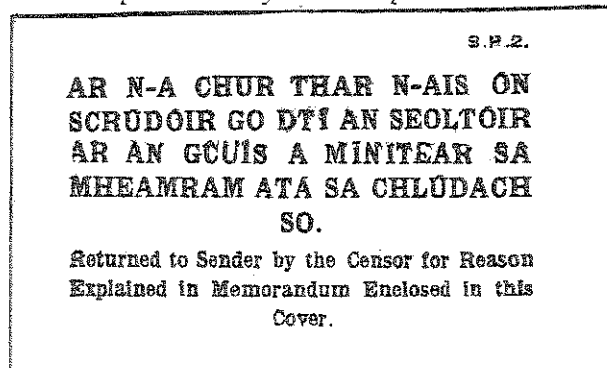
81
OPENED BY CENSOR

The English censor labels P.C. 90 were frequently found sealing the opposite side of the envelope to the S.P. 1 label. When air letters were opened, one side only was sealed with S.P. 1 label and the other with plain paper. S.P. 1 labels have been seen cut into in order to seal large covers.

The British Forces airforms with the 1 1/2d printed stamp used in Southern Ireland with a 2 1/2d Irish postage stamp added. It is curious to find that these were not opened by Censor. Army mail from the north to the south was normally opened by Northern Ireland censor and sealed with Army Form W.3424. It does not appear to have been opened by an Irish Censor.

LABEL S. P. 2

This was a yellow label for sealing letters returned to the senders, and was accompanied by a slip enclosed to give the reason for return.



(Two forms of Label S.P. 2)

Label S.P. 4 was a slip enclosed to draw attention to the absence of reported enclosures and disclaiming responsibility.

Label S.P. 5 was a smaller slip disclaiming responsibility for the mutilation of the letter.

The Revenue Stamps of Ireland

THE IMPRESSED DUTY STAMPS

By S.B. Frank and J. Schonfeld

Supplement No. 37

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

July, 1968

PREFACE

This article is concerned with the Impressed Duty Stamps of Ireland and it will be followed by a comprehensive listing of these stamps. This is a modified version of the Irish part from a catalogue covering also the impressed duty stamps of England and Scotland, which is in the process of being prepared. The modification of that catalogue does not reduce the number of listed stamps however; it merely condenses the material into a format which is acceptable to this journal.

The assembly of data has been a long and difficult task and the list of stamps is far from complete, except for the period during which the stamp duties in Ireland were administered in London. The registers of the Stamp Office there contain a complete record of all embossing dies, and it was due to the unceasing efforts of Mr. Marcus Samuel of London, who extracted all necessary data from these records, that we are able to present a complete list of all stamps that were in use in Ireland between 1838 and 1922. It is unfortunate that no such records for the preceding era are available; they were almost completely destroyed during the fiery days of 1921 and 1922 in Dublin. The listing of these dies was therefore entirely dependent on the actual stamps in our collections and on the data and stamps supplied by Mr. F. E. Dixon, who also contributed valuable information for later issues. A similar situation exists concerning the dies and stamps used by the Irish Provisional Government and for those used in the Irish Republic. The official records are closed to us; therefore we had to rely again on our collections and to lists of such stamps supplied by Messrs. F.E. Dixon, J. J. Walsh and W.P. Hickey.

HISTORY

There are a number of different ways by which taxes, and other fiscal duties and fees can be collected; one such means is in the form of a STAMP DUTY, whereby the amount of the charge is stamped visibly on a document (for instance a lease, a bond, an agreement, an insurance policy, etc.) The beginnings of duty stampings are hidden in antiquity; we know only that the year 1624 is the earliest date which marks the introduction of stamps in Holland. These stamps were made by impressing an embossing die into paper or parchment, with the essential parts of the die design reproduced on the document in a raised effect. The principle of embossing a symbol of authority or ownership was not new, of course, because circular and cylinder seals were already used more than 5000 years for such purpose.

Other countries followed Holland with stamp duties of their own: Spain in 1637, Brabant in 1648, France in 1655, Sweden in 1661, Saxony in 1682, Austria in 1686 and Bavaria in 1690. All these were stamped in black ink and not embossed, however. In 1694 England introduced a stamp duty which employed embossing dies patterned after the Dutch model, and continued with this documentary tax in a somewhat modified form until the present day.

Ireland was exempt from any stamp duty for the next eighty years. By an Act of the Irish Parliament various stamp duties came into force beginning on the 25th March 1774 under the administration of a newly created Irish Stamp Office located in Dublin. The commissioners who were in charge worked apparently quite independently from the Stamp Office in London, but technical procedures were followed in close conformity. Yet it is interesting to observe, that the designs of the embossing dies made during this period of the Irish administration do not resemble their British counterparts at all. This is particularly true of dies

which show a portrait of the King, or the inscription GEORGE REX etc., because no such designs were used on English dies.

The Irish Stamp Office continued to operate after the Union of Ireland with Britain (in 1801) until 1827, when its affairs were taken over by the Stamp Commissioners for the United Kingdom in London. The old embossing dies were still in use until the 10th. August 1838, however. New dies made in London came into use in April of the same year; these dies do not differ much in general appearance from those for use in England and Scotland, except that they show the name IRELAND and that they have a small harp as a die indicator. Furthermore, there were still other dies assigned for use in Ireland which did not even have these distinguishing marks, and the only way to tell these apart from those which were used in Britain is by their die letters or the numerals used.

Beginning early in 1895 all new dies provided for the Stamping Department and to be used in England, Scotland and Ireland respectively, were of a more or less uniform design. A new series of die letters was begun, whereby each die letter was accompanied by a small rose, or thistle, or shamrock. These symbols (balancing devices) are the only means by which these new dies of the three countries can be distinguished from each other. Shamrock dies were still used by the Provisional Government and well into 1924. During an intervening period lasting almost two years (viz. from May 1921 until early 1923) all Irish documents had to be shipped to London for stamping because of the destruction of the Dublin Stamping Office with its records, dies and embossing presses. British "Rose" dies had to be used for stamping these documents and some of the impressed stamps received also an additional handstamp SOUTHERN IRELAND.

No exact data are available when the first dies of the Free State and for the Irish Republic came into being, but the earliest stamps known so far are dated January 1923.

Dies inscribed NORTHERN IRELAND are known with an earliest date of November 1923, but it can safely be assumed that these dies were introduced a year or two earlier.

IMPRESSED STAMP DUTY

Embossing dies are impressed or stamped directly onto a document by means of a simple embossing press, and the resultant impression is called a stamp. Stamps were impressed whenever required, that is to say, they were created on demand; it follows therefore that stamps as such had no prior existence. In contrast to this concept are prefabricated labels, commonly also called stamps (postage, revenue, etc.), which are printed in sheet form and which can be used whenever the need arises.

One consequence resulting from this characteristic is, that impressed stamps as such do not have a "date of issue". When a new embossing die was made (e.g. a new denomination), such a die was registered in an official specimen book with the date on which it was received by the stamp commissioners. It was subsequently transferred to the "die box" and became available for stamping from this date. Any individual stamp impression made from this die has therefore its own day-of-issue. When a die became worn out or if it was obsolete for any other reasons, it was defaced officially, and this date was recorded also. The registration and defacement dates mark the limits in the life span of a die, during which impressions could have been made from it. The number of individual stamps thus produced by one die is an unknown factor; accordingly it is impossible to assign a "quantity issued" attribute to these stamps which might serve as indication of rarity.

Another peculiarity inherent to impressed stamps is the fact, that there is basically only one individual stamping die in existence for any particular denomination or duty. Hence all stamp impressions showing this denomination will be completely identical to each other. If however one stamping die for a particular denomination was not sufficient to cope with an increased volume of work, one or more replicas were made. Each of these nearly identical dies were given a

Page 170 (Y-18)

mark to distinguish them from each other; this mark was usually a letter or a numeral, placed in a conspicuous spot of the design. These die letters play an important part when describing, listing or otherwise referring to a specific stamp impression.

An interesting feature which occurs on impressed stamps are "date plugs"; appearing on Irish dies in 1838, they are still in use today. Date plugs are numerals set in three circular holes of the embossing die, representing the day, the month and the year on which the stamp was impressed. The date thus becomes an integral part of the stamp. Dies and the resultant stamps which do not have date plugs were hand cancelled with a circular date stamp, but since this was done often some distance below the impressed duty stamp, many of the date cancels are lost on pieces that were cut out from documents.

STYLES. It has been stated previously that the die impression on a document is called a stamp. This is, however, only true to a certain extent, because the three-dimensional relief of the die impression describes only one component of the stamp; the substance of the material which carries this impression is the other component. Both components are equally important in the description of any particular impressed stamp. All impressions from the same die will always be identical, but the appearance of the impression will vary depending on the second component. Such variations are due to several circumstances, for example whether the document consists of parchment or of paper, whether the die was impressed not directly, but indirectly over a piece of paper (base paper), whether stamping was done in colour or without, etc. These variations did not occur in a haphazard manner; they had definite and specific reasons, such as: the purpose of the document, the prevention of forgeries or frauds, the achievement of durability, improved stamping technique, specific usages, etc.

The varying appearances of stamp impressions are called "styles". If one wishes to make a comparison, styles relate to embossed stamps in a similar way, as different colours, perforations, papers, watermarks, relate to postage stamps.

Stamp styles can be classified according to certain characteristics. Basically they fall into these four groups: "Non-Adhesives", "Semi-Adhesives", "Intermediates" and "Adhesives".

The Non-Adhesive group represents the simplest form of a die impression, namely when the embossing die is directly impressed onto the document. In the Semi-Adhesive group, a piece of paper - called base paper - is glued first on the document and these combined layers are then embossed with the die. Usually the central part of the base paper shows a small piece of metal foil which is threaded through two slits, bent over on the reverse, with a "cypher label" (containing the reigning monarch's monogram) glued over its ends. The Intermediate style has some of the characteristics of both groups just mentioned: a small piece of thin white paper - much smaller than the die itself - replaces the large base paper of the semi-adhesive style; it is also tied with a metal foil and then embossed with the die. The impression of the latter falls partly on the combined thicknesses and partly on the document alone. In the Adhesive style, many impressions of the same embossing die are made on sheets of gummed paper. The individual stamps can then be attached to documents whenever required.

The non-adhesive and the semi-adhesive groups can be subdivided according to specific circumstances, which depend on whether the die is impressed plainly ("dry" embossing) or impressed with pigment (coloured embossing), and furthermore whether either of these impressions is on a parchment or on a paper document. Considering all these possible combinations and, in addition, the use of base papers and pigments in several colours, one should not be surprised that there are so many individual styles.

A system of decimal code numbers is employed as a "short-hand" reference to styles, and these code numbers are used in the catalogue listing of embossed dies and impressed stamps.

In the following, only those styles are described which apply to the impressed duty stamps of Ireland; many more styles occur on British stamps.

Code 11	semi-adhesive:	colourless impressed,	blue base paper,	parchment document
" 14	"	"	" pink	" " " "
" 16	"	"	" brown	" " " "
" 21	"	"	" blue	" " paper "
" 24	"	"	" pink	" " " "
" 33	"	"	impressed in vermilion, white	" " parchment document
" 34	"	"	" pink,	" " " "
" 60	non-adhesive:	colourless impressed		paper document
" 71	"	"	impressed in blue	parchment document
" 73	"	"	" vermilion	" "
" 75	"	"	" green	" "
" 81	"	"	" blue	paper document
" 83	"	"	" vermilion	" "
" 85	"	"	" green	" "
" 88	"	"	" black	" "
" 89	"	"	" mauve	" "
" 91	intermediate:	impressed in blue over small paper label,	parchment docu.	
" 93	"	" in vermilion	" " " " " "	
" A	adhesive			

Note: there exist many distinct varieties in the colours of base papers and in the pigments of coloured die impressions. Due to the restricted space available, these varieties can not be described or listed here. However it should be mentioned, that greyish, beige, and bluish mottled base papers are seen frequently; these are varieties of style 11, which can be described as colour changelings.

It is beyond the scope of this article to explain the significance of each stamp style. For general interest these points should be noted: colourless semi-adhesives were used until 1875 for parchment (11,14,16) and to a small extent also for paper (21,24). Blue base paper served for the majority of general documents (11,21), but pink paper was used for "Duplicates" (14,24), brown paper probably for writs (16). Simple paper documents were plainly stamped (60) until 1882. Coloured die impressions were introduced in Ireland in 1875 and have been in use ever since. The colour for general purposes was vermilion; special uses called for pink, black or blue impressions. The Irish Republic introduced green as the basic colour, but vermilion, blue and mauve were used also. Semi-adhesive styles (33,34) ceased about 1900, and were supplanted by the intermediate styles (91,93) and styles 71 and 73, all for parchment documents, whereas papers were stamped in the colours just mentioned. Embossed adhesive stamps appeared in Ireland in 1858; these earliest impressions were in pink, but significantly two stamps were also in green! Later issues are - like their British counterparts - in various shades of blue. Since all adhesive stamps are listed extensively in several catalogues and also in Supplement #32 of this Journal, no effort was made to repeat any details in this listing. All dies of which adhesive stamps were produced are merely marked with style code A.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL DUTY DIES

An arbitrary distinction can be made between impressed duty stamps, namely General Duty, and Special Duty. This separation is based on the fact whether a die carries a particular inscription or not. Inscriptions such as "Bill of Lading", "Estate Duty", "Law Fund", "Receipt", etc. refer to "appropriated" or Special Duty dies. Dies without inscriptions are called "unappropriated" or General Duty dies. However, some unappropriated dies are used also for special duties, and some appropriated dies are not really meant for special duties. In spite of these apparent inconsistencies, separation into General Duty and Special Duty dies is a convenient means for cataloguing purposes, and it is therefore applied here too.

The Revenue Stamps of Ireland

THE IMPRESSED DUTY STAMPS

By S.B. Frank and J. Schonfeld

Supplement No. 38

Eire Philatelic Association

October, 1968

It will be apparent from the preceding general description of impressed duty stamps, that there is hardly any single aspect pertaining to them, with which the conventional philatelist might be familiar. Indeed, the physical, adhibitional and philatelic differences between impressed stamps and "ordinary" postage or revenue stamps are so great that also a catalogue listing must deviate from the accustomed pattern.

Although it is hardly possible to arrange these stamps by "sets" in a chronological order, the Irish impressed stamps lend themselves to be broadly separated into groups or periods, which depend on administrative, political or other considerations. The stamps within each group can be presented as a "series" because of certain features which are common to them. Each series has its dies arranged by denomination in ascending order, and each denomination by die letters, alphabetically.

It has been mentioned in the introduction, that there are no "dates of issue" as such, but that an official record was made of the date when a new die was taken into use, and when a die was withdrawn from use or defaced. These dates are shown in the listing if known; dates in parenthesis indicate earliest and/or latest usage date seen for a die of which no registration dates are available. It should be noted that all dates are quoted in the British style, namely in the sequence Day-Month-Year.

The various stamp styles for each die are listed in the column headed "Style Code". This record is based on actual examples which are in the possession of, or were verified by the compilers; the absence of a code number in the column does not imply that no impressions exist.

Synopsis of Catalogue Listings

A. General Duty Dies

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. Series: Irish Administration, | 1774-1827 | (1838) |
| 2. Series: British Administration, | "Harp Dies" | 1838-19.. |
| 3. Series: " " | "British Dies" | 1866-19.. |
| 4. Series: " " | "Shamrock Dies" | 1895-19.. |
| 5. Series: Provisional Issues | | 1921-1924 |
| 6. Series: Irish Republic | | 1923- |
| 7. Series: Northern Ireland | | 1921 ? - |

B. Special Duty Dies

Catalogue

A. General Duty Dies

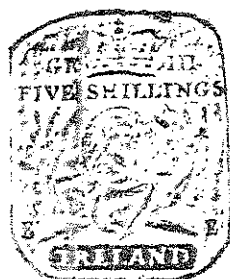
First Series: Irish Administration 1774-1827 (1838)

Official register books of these dies have not survived apparently. Therefore, this listing is based on the die impressions which have been verified by the compilers' a few items which probably exist were omitted because information is too vague. It is most likely that many more dies were in use during this period, and these will have to be discovered yet.

The designs of these dies have as their main feature often a large harp, or a medallion with the King's head in profile. The name IRELAND occurs quite frequently, as do the inscriptions GR III, G III REX, or GR IV. Other features such as arms, monograms etc occur occasionally. Only the main feature is indicated for each die on this list, because no detailed descriptions can be given here

for lack of space. However, most dies can be recognized by their denomination and their die letters alone. In a few instances the same die letter was used more than once for different dies of the same denomination; in such cases the indicated main feature will help to separate the dies in question.

Some die letters occur twice on a die, or in combination with a digit; these are listed accordingly. Small designs such as a star, a rose, a fleur-de-lys etc. can sometimes be found near or contra-lateral to a die letter; these may be ignored and they are not listed therefore.



typical example
from this series



Denomination	Die	Feature	earliest	latest	Style Code
1d	A	Harp			60
1 1/2d	A	Harp			60
	B	Harp			60
2d	A	Harp	(5.4.1796)	(1810)	60
	B	Harp	(1796)	(1807)	60
	CC	Harp	(1804)	(25.4.1813)	60
	DD	Harp	(1813)		60
3d	A	St. Patrick's Order			60
	B	Harp	(10.5.1794)		60
	CC	Three Lions	(13.7.1813)	(1818)	60
	D	Harp	(1810)	(1818)	60
4d	A	Harp	(22.5.1794)		60
	B	Harp	(29.7.1794)	(21.11.1796)	60
	C	Harp	(23.2.1803)	(1810)	60
	D	Harp	(1811)		60
	EE	King's Head	(3.5.1783)	(1803)	60
6d	2A	Harp	(1776)		11,60
	4B	Harp	(1779)		60
	6D	Harp	(1799)		60
	7E	Harp	(22.6.1795)	(1797)	60
	FF	Royal Arms	(1807)		60
1s	A	Eagle			11
	A	Harp	(1774)	(20.5.1780)	11,60
	B	Harp, no GR III	(1774)	(1796)	11,60
	B	Harp, GR III on top	(1810)	(1813)	60
	C	Harp	(1777)	(1800)	60
	DD	Harp	(1792)	(1815)	11,60
	EE	Harp	(29.11.1802)	(1810)	11,60
	FF	King's Head	(1812)	(1820)	11,60
1s6d	A	Monogram	(1812)		60
	A	Harp	(1800)		60
	B	Denomination	(1812)		11,60
	CC	King's Head	(1805)	(1815)	60
2s	A	Harp	(1797)		60
	B	Harp	(22.1.1805)	(1812)	60
	CC	King's Head			60
2s6d	A	Harp	(1783)	(1785)	11,60

Denomination	Die	Feature	earliest	latest	Style Code
2s6d (c0n't)	B	Harp	(19.7.1783)	(1800)	11,60
	BB	Harp			60
	C	Harp	(1810)	(22.5.1822)	11,60
3s	A	Harp & Anchor	(1812)		60
	BB	King's Head	(6.10.1815)	(1820)	60
4s	A	Harp	(1796)	(1800)	11,60
	B	Harp	(1798)		60
	DD	King's Head			11
4s6d	A	Harp			60
5s	A	Harp	(1799)	(1803)	11,60
	CC	Heraldic Flowers	(1801)	(1812)	11,60
	DD	Harp & Lion	(1.5.1802)	(1814)	11,60
	EE	King's Head	(1814)	(5.8.1836)	11,60
7s6d	A	Harp			60
10s	A	Harp	(26.6.1800)		11
	BB	Monogram	(1807)		11,60
	BB	Harp	(1807)	(7.3.1820)	11,60
	C	Harp	(1826)	(25.11.1835)	11,60
11s3d	A	Harp	(1805)		60
15s	A	Harp	(9.11.1808)	(18.2.1831)	11,60
1 £	A	Harp	(1807)	(23.9.1812)	11,60
	BB	Harp	(7.1803)	(20.9.1836)	11,60
1 £ 10s.	A	Harp	(1804)	(24.4.1837)	11,60
2 £	A	Harp	(1802)		11,
	B	Harp	(27.2.1818)		11,60
	CC	Harp	(20.5.1822)	(24.3.1838)	11,60
3 £	B	Harp	(6.10.1815)	(1837)	11,60
4 £	A	Harp	(1811)	(1835)	11,60
5 £	BB	Harp			11
6 £	A	Harp			11
7 £	A	Harp			11
9 £	A	Harp	(1807)		60
10 £	A	Harp	(18.2.1824)		11
20 £	A	Harp			11
50 £	A	Harp	(18.2.1824)	(10.6.1826)	11,60
100 £	A	Harp			11

Second Series: "Harp" dies 1838-19..

The dies for these stamps superseded those of the earlier series, and no overlap in the time of usage of the two series has been observed.

All dies are inscribed IRELAND and there appears always a small harp contra-laterally to the die letter. This small symbol serves not only as an indicant for Irish dies, but it helps also to balance the symmetry of the die design and is therefore called a "balancing device". The die letter is usually on the left and the harp on the right, but sometimes these positions are reversed, as shown in the list. Due to this harp, this series became known as the "Harp Series", and these dies should not be confused with those of the first series where many dies have a large harp as their main feature.

Most dies have as their central design the denomination spelled out in words; some of the higher denominations show also coat-of-arms, etc. All 1d dies and the last three 6d have date plugs.

The registration dates and defacement dates are those which are recorded in the Somerset House Registers in London. Most dies were placed into the "Die Box Dublin" a few days later, but sometimes the elapsed time between these dates amounted to several weeks or even months. No die Box dates are shown in this list. The "withdrawal" dates quoted as footnotes do not always mean the immedi-

ate destruction of the dies, but most likely they mark the end of their usage. If no defacement date is known, the space is kept blank, but dates in parentheses indicate the latest date of the die seen, sofar.

Green impressions exist in isolated cases; these were made for the Irish Provisional Government. They are not listed here, but in the section covering these issues.



typical examples

from this series



Denom.	Die	registered	defaced	Style Code
1d	A Harp	8.9.1853	8.11.1875	60
	B Harp	8.9.1862	(22. 1.1872)	60
	C Harp	8.9.1862	(14.12.1865)	60
	D Harp	12.5.1863	(15. 2.1906)	60,83,A
	E Harp	12.5.1863	(25. 2.1908)	60,83
	F Harp	12.5.1863	(14. 1.1895)	60,83
3d	A Harp	5.6.1844	30.12.1891	11,60,83
6d	Harp A	(a) 26.9.1842	(a)	60
	Harp B	(a) 5.6.1844	(a)	
	Harp A	8.12.1859	(7.6.1905)	33,83
	Harp B	15.12.1859	(9.7.1890)	11,60,83,A
	Harp C	11.7.1876	(26.5.1910)	11,33,60,83,A
1s	A Harp	22.11.1838	30.12.1891	11,60,83
1s3d	Harp A	26.9.1842	27.1.1886	11,60,83
1s 6d	A Harp	21.7.1838	(b)	11,33,60,83,A
2s	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.11.1901	11,33,60,83,A
2s 6d	A Harp	22.11.1838	27.1.1886	11,60,83
3s	A Harp	21.7.1838	(b)	11,33,60,83,A
3s 9d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(c)	11,60,83,A
4s	A Harp	5.6.1844	(14.7.1875)	11,83,A
5s	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.1.1886 (d)	11,33,60,83
6s	A Harp	22.2.1860	(b)	11,83,A
6s 3d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(c)	21,33,60,A
7s 6d	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.11.1901	11,14,33,60,83,A
7s 9d	Harp A	26.9.1842	(15.7.1887)	83
9s	A Harp	22.2.1860	(c)	11,24
10s	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.1.1886 (d)	11,33,60,83
	B Harp	19.9.1850	27.1.1886 (d)	11,14,60
12s 6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(b)	11,33,60,83,A
15s	A Harp	21.7.1838	30.12.1891	11,14,60,83
17s 6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	27.11.1901	11,33,83,A
1 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	27. 1.1886	11,14,60
1 £ 2s6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(b)	11,60,83,A
1 £ 5s	Harp A	26.9.1842	(c)	11,14,33,60,83,A
1 £ 7s6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(c)	A
1 £ 10s	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.11.1901	11,33,60,83,A
1 £ 12s6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(e)	11,33,60,A
1 £ 15s	Harp A	26.9.1842	(c)	11,60,83,A
1 £ 17s6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(e)	11,33,83,A
2 £	A Harp	22.11.1838	(e)	11,60,83,A

Denom.	Die	registered	defaced	Style Code
2 £ 2s	A Harp	21.7.1838	(19.10.1885)	11,33
2 £ 5s	A Harp	19.9.1850	27.11.1901	11,33,A
2 £ 10s	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.11.1901	11,14,33,60,83,A
2 £ 15s	A Harp	19.9.1850	(e)	11,83,A
3 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	30.12.1891	11,14,60,83,A
3 £ 3s	A Harp	21.7.1838		
3 £ 10s	A Harp	21.7.1838	(e)	11,A
4 £	A Harp	22.11.1838	(e)	11,33,60,83,A
5 £	A Harp	22.11.1838	(e)	11,33,60,A
6 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(e)	11,14,60,83,A
8 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(30.6.1868)	11,60,A
10 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(e)	11,60,A
15 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	30.12.1891	11,33,83,A
20 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(1877)	11,34,A
30 £	A Harp	19.9.1850	(e)	11,33
35 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(12.7.1889)	11,33,83
45 £	A Harp	19.9.1850	(1.4.1889)	11,83
50 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(e)	11
75 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(25.5.1865)	11
100 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	30.12.1891	11,34
200 £	Harp A	26.9.1842	(4.5.1875)	11
500 £	Harp A	26.9.1842	(2.5.1867)	11

Notes: (a) these two dies were converted into the two following dies by drilling holes for the date plugs

(b) these dies were withdrawn from use in Ireland on 27.11.1906

(c) these dies were withdrawn from use in Ireland on 11.7.1907

(d) these dies were returned from Dublin to London on 28.1.1884

(e) these dies were withdrawn from use in Ireland on 2.10.1908 (?)

Third Series: "British" Dies, 1866-19..

The name "British" has been given to these dies because their designs are the same as those used for British dies. Certain die letters and/or numerals were assigned to the dies for use in Ireland to signify their usage. However, some of the same die letters occur also on other dies not listed here, and employed only in Britain. This apparent confusion arises from the fact, that the die letters appearing on the following list are not inherently Irish, but only conditionally so, namely if they occur on the particular denominations listed. To confuse matters still further, a number of the listed dies were employed in Britain as well as in Ireland, at different times, as can be gathered from the footnotes.

The dies of this series were used more or less concurrent with those of the second series; some are replacements for worn or obsolete dies, others represent additional denominations, or were used for new purposes, such as the small 1d cheque dies.

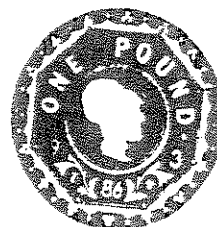
Only the 8d die C differs from all other dies in this series, because it has two small harps in its lower corners.

Green impressions of some dies exist; see remark pertaining to this colour on the pages dealing with the preceding series.



typical examples

from this series



Denomin.	Die	Die	Registered	Defaced	Style Code
1d	V		20.9.1866	10.3.1897	60
	W		20.9.1866	10.3.1897	60,83
	X		20.9.1866	10.3.1897	60,83
	Y		20.9.1866	10.3.1897	60
	Z		20.9.1866	10.3.1897	60
	AA		20.9.1866	24.4.1890	60
	RR		3.8.1870	10.3.1897	60
	ZZ		27.7.1874	10.3.1897	60,83
	3A		27.7.1874	10.3.1897	60,83
	4V		14.6.1881	10.3.1897	83
	4X		14.6.1881	10.3.1897	83
	8F	(a)	2.3.1888		83
	90	(b)	17.2.1891	(c)	83
	49		19.5.1892	10.3.1897	83
3d	20		16.6.1891	(25.9.1906)	83,A
6d	P	(d)		(1868)	A
	T	(d)			A
	U	(d)			A
	Z		17.1.1879	(1913)	33,83
8d	C		12.11.1870	(4.12.1901)	83,A.
1s	21		16.6.1891	(14.12.1901)	33,83,A
1s 3d	Z		21.5.1885	(18.8.1898)	83,A
2s 6d	Z		17.1.1879	(1905)	33,83
	Z2		25.6.1885	(8.6.1898)	83,A
5s	Z		21.1.1884	(29.11.1906)	14,33,83,A
10 s	Z	(e)	9.2.1882	27.6.1902 (f)	33,83
	Z	(e)	7.12.1883	(1913)	33,81,83,A
	Z2		7.12.1883	(28.12.1907)	34,A
15 s	22		16.6.1891	(31.8.1911)	81,83,A
1 £	Z		9.2.1882	27.6.1904 (f)	33,83
	Z3		15.4.1877	(g)	-- --
	Z2		21.5.1885	(20.6.1908)	83,91,A
3 £	23		5.5.1891	(3.1.1913)	83,A
9 £	F		7.1.1867	(7.1.1897)	11,33,60,83,A
15 £	24		5.5.1891	(1894)	A
100 £	25		5.5.1891		
1500 £	Z		19.7.1889		

Notes: (a) not specifically registered as an Irish die; impressions have been seen on Irish cheques dated between 1903 and 1916, but the die was apparently also used for English cheques.

(b) this double die letter is 9"0" (letter), not 90 (ninety).

(c) this die was withdrawn from use in Ireland on 7.6.1906

(d) these dies were normally used in England, but in 1858 adhesive embossed stamps were prepared for use in Ireland.

(e) these are two different dies: the first die is circular, and the second die has a shield-like shape.

(f) these dies were withdrawn from use in Ireland on 21.6.1900

(g) this die was originally registered for Ireland, but it was never used there. It was re-registered in 1896 for use in Liverpool, England.

Fourth Series: "Shamrock" Dies, 1895-19..

Shamrock dies represent an entirely new series, gradually replacing most of the dies formerly in use. The designs of these dies consist of the denomination expressed in words, a crown, and date plugs. The values of £1 and higher show the head of Minerva in profile.

As was mentioned in the Introduction (see Supplement No. 38, July, 1968), the Irish dies of this series have their die letters accompanied contralaterally by a small shamrock leaf. The first die in each denomination has no letter, but two shamrocks instead.

Defacement dates are known only for a very few dies, and these are shown in footnotes. It is probable that most other dies were still in use until their destruction in the burning Stamp Offices in Dublin, during 1921 and 1922; for this reason no "latest usage" dates are shown in this listing.

Green impressions from these dies are listed in the section dealing with the issues of the Provisional Government.



typical examples

from this series



Den.	Die	registered	Style	Den.	Die	Registered	Style
1d	Two sh.	18.7.1895(a)	83	1d	sh.AE	24.3.1922	
	sh. A	18.7.1895(b)	83		sh.AF	24.3.1922	
	sh. B	18.7.1895(b)	83		sh.AC	24.3.1922	
	sh. C	18.7.1895(b)	83		sh.AH	24.3.1922	
	sh. D	18.7.1895(c)	83		sh.AI	10.2.1922	
	sh. E	18.7.1895(d)	83	2d	Two sh.	22.1.1909	A
	sh. F	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. A	29.2.1912	83,A
	sh. G	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. B	29.4.1918	81
	sh. H	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. C	29.4.1918	81
	sh. I	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. D	29.4.1918	81
	sh. J	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. E	29.4.1918	81
	sh. K	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. F	29.4.1918	81
	sh. L	14.4.1908(e)	83		sh. G	29.4.1918	81
	sh. M	14.4.1908	83		sh. H	29.4.1918	81
	sh. N	14.4.1908	83		sh. I	17.6.1918	81
	sh. O	14.4.1908	83		sh. J	18.6.1918	
	sh. P	14.4.1908	83		sh. K	2.9.1920	81
	sh. Q	14.4.1908	83		sh. L	17.2.1920	81
	sh. R	29.2.1912	83		sh. M	23.6.1920	
	sh. S	4.11.1913	83		sh. N	17.2.1920	81
	sh. T	4.11.1913	83		sh. O	17.2.1920	
	sh. U	30.4.1914	83		sh. P	17.2.1920	81
	sh. V	31.5.1916	83		sh. Q	31.1.1921	
	sh. W	27.9.1916	83		sh. R	31.1.1921	81
	sh. X	27.9.1916			sh. S	31.1.1921	
	sh. Y	6.1.1922	83		sh. T	31.1.1921	
	sh. Z	6.1.1922			sh. U	31.1.1921	
	sh. AA	24.1.1922			sh. V	31.1.1921	
	sh. AB	24/1/1922			sh. W	31.1.1921	
	sh. AC	24.3.1922			sh. X	23.11.1921	
	sh. AD	24.3.1922			sh. Y	23.11.1921	

Denom.	Die	Registered	Style	Denom.	Die	Registered	Style
2d	sh. Z	3.2.1922		10s	sh. A	4/10/1904	83
	sh. AA	3.2.1922			sh. B	27.5.1914	
	sh. AB	3.2.1922			sh. C	29.2.1912	
	sh. AC	3.2.1922			sh. D	1.8.1919	
	sh. AD	3.2.1922		12s6d	Two sh.	21.11.1906	
3d	Two sh.	20.6.1899	83		sh. A	29.7.1913	
	sh. A	4.10.1904	83	15s	Two sh.	23.12.1910	
	sh. B	29.2.1912			sh. A	1.8.1919	
6d	Two sh.	4.10.1904	83	17s6d	Two sh.	18.11.1897	83,A
	sh. A	27.4.1911		1 £	Two sh.	20.6.1899	83,93
	sh. B	27.4.1911	83		sh. A	4.10.1904	83,93
	sh. C	6.10.1910	83		sh. B	29.2.1912	
7d	Two sh.	15.3.1918			sh. C	1.8.1919	
8d	Two sh.	20.6.1899		1 £ 2s6d	Two sh.	21.11.1906	
	sh. A	4.10.1904		1 £ 5s	Two sh.	20.6.1899	
	sh. B	29.2.1912			sh. A	9.7.1907	
9d	Two sh.	17.8.1920		1 £ 7s6d	Two sh.	9.7.1907	
	sh. A	17.8.1920		1 £ 10s	Two sh.	6.5.1897	91,A
1s	Two sh.	6.5.1897	83,A		sh. A	20.6.1899	
	sh. A	20.6.1899	83	1 £ 12s6d	Two sh.	21.10.1908	
	sh. B	4.10.1904	83	1 £ 15s	Two sh.	9.7.1907	
	sh. C	21.11.1910		1 £ 17s6d	Two sh.	21.10.1908	
1s3d	Two sh.	20.6.1899	83	2 £	Two sh.	21.10.1908	
	sh. A	4.10.1904			sh. A	29.2.1912	
1s6d	Two sh.	21.11.1906	A	2 £ 5s	Two sh.	18.11.1897	83,91,A
	sh. A	29.2.1912		2 £ 10s	Two sh.	6.5.1897	14,83,A
2s	Two sh.	18.11.1897	83,A		sh. A	15.4.1907	
	sh. A	20.6.1899(f)	83,93		sh. B	29.2.1912	
	sh. B	4.10.1904		2 £ 15s	Two sh.	21.10.1908	
	sh. C	21.11.1910		3 £	Two sh.	15.4.1907	
2s6d	Two sh.	4.10.1904	83		sh. A	27.5.1914	
	sh. A	29.2.1912		3 £ 10s	Two sh.	21.10.1908	
	sh. B	17.7.1919		4 £	Two sh.	21.10.1908	
3s	Two sh.	21.11.1906		5 £	Two sh.	20.6.1899	
3s9d	Two sh.	9.7.1907			sh. A	4.10.1904	
5s	Two sh.	20.6.1899	83		sh. B	21.10.1908	
	sh. A	30.10.1903	93		sh. C	29.2.1912	
	sh. B	29.2.1912		6 £	Two sh.	21.10.1908	
	sh. C	30.7.1919		10 £	Two sh.	15.4.1907	
6s	Two sh.	21.11.1906			sh. A	22.6.1908	
6s3d	Two sh.	9.7.1907			sh. B	29.2.1912	
7s6d	Two sh.	6.5.1897	83,A		sh. C	9.3.1920	
	sh. A	20.6.1899	83	25 £	Two sh.	29.7.1913	
	sh. B	4.10.1904	83		sh. A	3.3.1920	
	sh. C	29.2.1912			sh. B	3.3.1920	
9s	Two sh.	9.7.1907		30 £	Two sh.	22.6.1908	
10s	Two sh.	20.6.1899	83,A	50 £	Two sh.	22.6.1908	

Notes: (a) withdrawn from use in Ireland on 12.5.1902, and defaced on 27.6.1902
(b) withdrawn from use in Ireland on 7.6.1906
(c) withdrawn from use in Ireland on 17.9.1910
(d) withdrawn from use in Ireland on 10.10.1910
(e) defaced on 25.2.1921
(f) this die was used in Liverpool (England) from 5.8.1899 till 15.5.1900



The Revenue Stamps of Ireland

THE IMPRESSED DUTY STAMPS

By S.B. Frank and J. Schonfeld



Supplement No. 39

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

January, 1969

Fifth Series: Provisional Issues

1921-1924

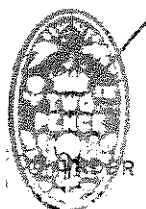
Impressed stamps for the Irish Provisional Government were made in London, because of the destruction of the Dublin Stamp Offices in 1921 and 1922. Documents were taken from Ireland to London to be stamped there.

First, British "Rose" dies had to serve for this purpose, later some "Shamrock and other Irish dies were used after their recovery from the ruins. Since the 1st of May 1922 all die impressions for the Provisional Government were made in green colour.

It is to be noted, that the "Rose" dies were regularly employed in Britain also, and that the only way to ascertain Irish usage of stamps - other than in green colour - is by the document itself. The "earliest" and "latest" dates stated are, of course, for such documented provisional usage only.

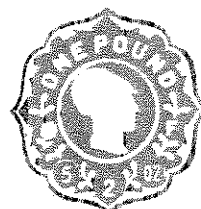
This listing is far from complete, since other dies were most likely used in this manner, but which have not come to the attention of the compilers yet.

Phase I : British "Rose" dies



typical examples

of "Rose" dies



Denomination	Die	earliest	latest	Style Code
2d	Rose EO	30.3.1922		81
	Rose FG	1.10.1921		81
	Rose GN	4.5.1922		85
	Rose GO	24.5.1922		85
	Rose HV	22.7.1921		81
	Rose IA	1.9.1922		85
	Rose IB	13.6.1922		85
	Rose ID	14.10.1922		85
	Rose IF	31.10.1922		85
	Rose II	5.10.1922		85
	Rose IM	21.11.1922		85
	Rose IN	28.11.1921		81
	Rose IQ	10.8.1921		81
	Rose IR	14.6.1921	12.2.1921	81
	Rose IT	28.10.1921		81
	Rose JD	19.12.1921		81

Denomination	Die	earliest	latest	Style Code
2d (con't)	Rose JN	5.9.1922		85
	Rose JU	26.10.1922	7.11.1922	85
6d	Rose H	19.9.1922		85
2s6d	Rose H	17.12.1923		75
12s6d	Rose D	1.11.1922		75
1 £	Rose F	18.5.1922	5.2.1924	75

Phase II: Irish Dies

These dies were already listed in the second, third and fourth series, in colours other than green.

Denomination	Die	earliest	latest	Style Code
1d	SH. Y	8.2.1923	11.2.1924	85
2d	sh. Y			85
6d	Harp C	29.3.1924		85
	Z	3.9.1923		85
	Two sh.	17.12.1923		85
	sh. C	26.3.1923		85
	Two sh.	17.12.1923		85
8d	Two sh.	5.10.1923		85
1s	sh. C	26.5.1923		85
5s	Two sh.	17.12.1923		85
7s 6d	sh. A	26.5.1923	17.12.1923	75, 85
1 £	Two sh.	5.2.1924		85
3 £	sh. A	26.5.1923		75
5 £	Two sh.			

Sixth Series : Irish Republic 1923-

This series comprises the dies for SAORSTAT EIREANN and for EIRE. Actually, of all dies seen so far, only the 1d and 2d denominations show any distinction in this respect. Both exist in two "sets" : with monogram "se" and with monogram "e" (similar to the watermarks of postage stamps). The designs of all other dies consist almost always of a Harp, and of the denomination in numerals and in words; all dies have also date plugs. The lettering is in Gaelic characters, as are the die letters. Only those die letters are listed (in rímanized form) which have been seen, but others may exist to the full complement of the eighteen-character Gaelic alphabet.

No official dates could be established yet, and no usage dates are given in this listing because the material checked is rather sparse. The earliest stamp impression seen so far for an "se" die is dated 22.1.1923, and the latest 29.3.1944. The earliest date for an "e" die is 21.8.1936, and for a die with Harp 7.1.1925.

It should be stressed again, that many more dies and stamp impressions should exist of this series, and that this listing is only the record of what has been reported by fiscal stamp collectors.

Typical examples from this series



Denom.	Design	Die	Style	Denom.	Design	Die	Style
1d	se	AA	85	2d	e	CD	85
	se	AB	85		e	CE	85
	se	AC	85		e	CF	85
	e	AA	85		e	CG	85
	e	AB	A		e	CI	85
	e	AH	85		e	CL	85
2d	se	AA	85		e	CM	85
	se	AB	85		e	CN	85
	se	AC	85		e	CO	85
	se	AD	85		e	CR	85
	se	AE	85		e	CT	85
	se	AF	85		e	CU	85
	se	AG	85		e	DA	85
	se	AI	85		e	DB	85
	se	AL	85		e	DE	85
	se	AM	85	3d	Harp	A	85
	se	AO	85		Harp	B	A
	se	AP	85		e	AB	89
	se	AR	85		e	AG	89
	se	AS	85	6d	e	AH	89
	se	AT	85		Harp	A	85
	se	AU	85		Harp	B	85,A
	se	BA	85		Harp	C	85
	se	BB	85		Harp	D	85
	se	BC	85	8d	Harp	B	A
	se	BD	85		Harp	A	85,A
	se	BF	85	1s	Harp	B	85,A
	e	AG	85		Harp	C	85,A
	e	BE	85	2s	Harp	A	85
	e	BG	85		Harp	B	71,A
	e	BH	85	2s 6d	Harp	A	85
	e	BI	85		Harp	B	A
	e	BL	85	5s	Harp	A	85
	e	BM	85		Harp	B	85
	e	BN	85	5s 6d	Harp	A	85
	e	BO	85		Harp	A	85
	e	BP	85	10s	Harp	B	81
	e	BR	85		Harp	A	85
	e	BS	85	1 f	Harp	B	85
	e	BT	85		Harp	A	85
	e	BU	85	1 f 10s.	Harp	A	85
	e	CA	85		Harp	A	85
	e	CB	85	2 f 5s.	Harp	A	85
	e	CC	85		Harp	A	71,85
				6 f	Harp	A	85
					Harp	A	85
				9 f	Harp	A	85
					Harp	A	85

Seventh Series: Northern Ireland, 1921 ? -

After the partition of Ireland, separate dies were created for Northern Ireland. The designs are virtually the same as those of the fourth series (shamrock dies), except that the name NORTHERN IRELAND appears now on the stamps.

Apparently each denomination begins with "Two shamrocks" and continues "shamrock A" etc, but only those stamps actually seen have been listed. Many more dies must exist.

Denomination	Die	Style	Denomination	Die	Style
2d	SH. B	81	1s.	Two sh.	83
	sh. E	81		sh. A	83
	sh. F	81	1s 6d	sh. A	83
	sh. G	81	2s	Two sh.	83
	sh. K	81		sh. A	83
6d	Two sh.	83	2s 6d	sh. A	83
	sh. A	83	5s	sh. A	73
	sh. B	83			



The Special Duty Impressed Revenue Stamps of Ireland Will
Be The Subject of Future Issues of Supplement

IRELAND'S COINAGE

The Irish coins, eight in number, all have the Irish harp on the obverse side and on the reverse, a distinctive symbol for each piece. The following table shows the name, value and distinctive symbol for each piece:-

Value	Gaelic	English	Symbol
1/4 d	Feoirling	Farthing	Woodcock
1/2 d	Leat Pingin	Halfpenny	A pig with litter
1 d	Pingin	Penny	A hen with brood
3d	Leat Reul	Threepenny piece	A hare
6 d	Reul	Sixpenny piece	A wolfhound
1/-	Scilling	Shilling	A bull
2/-	Floirin	Florin	A salmon
2/6	Leat Coroin	Half-Crown	A horse

A commemorative 10/- coin honoring the Easter Rising was issued in 1966, bearing a picture of Patrick Pearse with "Eire" "1966" on the obverse, and a statue of the dying Cuchulainn and the words "Deic Scilling" on the reverse.



The coinage of the Irish Free State. The words 'Saorstát Éireann' (Irish Free State) have since been replaced by 'Eire' (Ireland).

Money Orders

Postal Orders

Savings Bank

Savings Certificates

Ireland

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

MISCELLANEOUS

SERVICES

Telegrams

Telex

Telephones

SUPPLEMENT No. 40

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

April, 1968

The public postal service for Ireland was begun in the reign of Charles I of England in the 17th century. An act of parliament in 1711 set up a unified Post Office for England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Subsequently there evolved a distinct Irish Post Office with a service centred in Dublin controlled by its own Postmaster General. The Act of Union in 1800 by which the English and Irish Parliaments were combined did not affect this aspect of the Irish Post Office until 1831 when the Irish and British Post Offices were amalgamated.

In 1835, the Post Office took over control of the privately run Money Order Department and the prepaid registration of letters and packets, and in 1861 the Post Office opened its Savings Bank. In 1870 the telegraph system was taken over by the Post Office and in 1883 parcel post began. Finally, in 1912, when the licence of the National Telephone Co. expired, the post office took over the telephone system. Power to licence wireless transmitting and receiving apparatus and to collect fees was vested in the Postmaster General from 1904.

After the foundation of the Irish State in 1922 the services provided by the Irish Post Office under British rule were continued. By the Ministers and Secretaries Act, 1924, a Minister of State was appointed to replace the Postmaster General and to take charge of what was now to be called the Department of Posts & Telegraphs.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs operates the public postal, telephone and telegraph services and a money order and postal order remittance systems. The Minister for Posts and Telegraphs is the political head of the department. There is a directly employed staff of 16,700 together with the 2,150 postmasters who run Sub-Post offices on an agency basis. It is one of the biggest employers in the country.

The Department also performs Agency services on behalf of other Government Departments. One of the oldest and best known of these services is the Post Office Savings Bank. The transaction of Savings Certificates business by the Post Office is also long established. A more recent service in the sphere of savings is the facility provided at any Post Office to buy Government Prize Bonds. Part of the Department's work which affects a considerable cross-section of the public is the paying out of old age pensions and other social welfare benefits through its offices, and the collection of certain licence fees.

The Department has general responsibility for radio and television. From the beginning, in 1926, the radio broadcasting service was operated as a direct State service under the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs. The Broadcasting Authority Acts 1960 to 1966 have, however, given a statutory body - Radio Telefis Eireann - responsibility for the sound and television services, subject to certain powers which are specifically reserved to the Minister or to the Government under the Acts.

Ireland is a member of the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunication Union, both agencies of the United Nations. It is also a member of the International Savings Bank Institute and the Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations.

This series of supplements will contain information about the little-known services performed by the Department of Posts & Telegraphs which have a close relationship to Irish philately.



Departments of Posts and Telegraphs
POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK
BANC TAI SCE AN PHOIST



This special article is based upon information kindly supplied by Mr. R. Goff, Director of Savings of the Post Office Savings Bank, Ireland.

The two main services of the Division of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs known as the Post Office Savings Bank - the Post Office Savings Bank and Savings Certificates - have been in existence since 1923, shortly after the emergence of an independent Irish State, although the Savings Bank had actually been in operation under the British regime since 1861. As of October 1968, the amounts due to the depositors in the Savings Bank and to holders of Savings Certificates amounted to about 116 million Pounds and 60 million Pounds, respectively.

To open a Postal Savings Account, any person over 7 years of age may in his own name, jointly with others, as trustee, in the name of a child under 7 or on behalf of societies, clubs, church funds, etc. open an account with a deposit of 10/- or more. An individual may deposit up to 5000 Pounds in such an account; there is no limit for societies, clubs and similar institutions. Each Pound of deposit earns interest currently every calendar month at the rate of 3 1/2 % per annum. The first 70 Pounds interest (double that amount for a husband and wife) is exempt from Income Tax and Surtax.

About 1400 Post Offices in the Republic are authorized to transact Savings Bank business. Withdrawals up to 10 Pounds can be made on demand at a post office by presenting the deposit book or up to 25 Pounds by telegraph on payment of the telegraph and a special service charge. Larger amounts require sending the request and the deposit book to the Savings Bank headquarters in Dublin. The book is sent back a day or two later with a notification to call for payment at the post office selected by the depositor.

POSTAL SAVINGS STAMPS

The Savings Stamps are of particular interest to philatelists. The Post Offices sell two values of postal savings stamps at the present time. These stamps are provided especially to help savers of small sums, particularly children. The stamps serve a double purpose. In a small way they are intended to act as "feeders" to the two major services but are unremunerative, in the business sense. Their more important object is to inculcate the habit of thrift in children and young adults.

The 6d stamp is mainly for the younger children; it is the basis of Savings Groups organised very widely in the National (or primary) Schools by the voluntary effort of teachers. Free booklets are supplied in which up to 40 stamps can be affixed. About 16 million 6d stamps a year are sold. The booklets consist of four pages, each containing spaces for 10 6d stamps. The pages are perforated so that they can be detached by the post office. These stamps may be used to open a Post Office Savings Bank account; to make deposits in existing accounts; to buy Savings Certificates; or, they may be exchanged for cash. As is to be expected, some 80% of these stamps are cashed.

The new 2/- stamp is intended primarily for use by similar Savings Groups in Vocational Schools, for older children and young adults on the verge of employment. It can, however, have a wider market, e.g. housewives, young wage-earners, etc. The 2/- stamp may also be used as Savings Bank deposits or for the purchase of Savings Certificates, but they are not cashable directly, because it is assumed that those who buy them will do so with the serious intention of making them the basis of further saving.

6d SAVINGS STAMP

The 6d Savings Stamp currently in use is the 6d "Sword of Light" definitive postage stamp, printed in orange with the overprint in black, "STAMPA / COIGILTIS / Savings / Stamp". It has been in use for many years. The Savings Bank is holding a competition for the design of a definitive 6d stamp and a new issue will appear soon.

"The only reportable variety that I have seen is a piece broken off the top of the second A of STAMPA, giving the remainder a squat appearance. It is the end stamp of Row 2, i.e. No. 24 in the sheet (F.E.Dixon The Revealer, page 522).

The 6d Savings Booklet consists of four pages, each containing space for 10 6d stamps. The front cover has in Gaelic "An Roinn Poist Agus Telegrafa / Stampa Coigiltis" with the value 6d and a large Harp.

Ní mór bheith fíor-churamach faoin leabhar seo óir ní féidir luach stampaí a chaillfead nó luach stampaí a aisíodfar le duine ar bith a shlánú. Níl an leabhar seo inálstrithe. Iarrtar ar aon duine a gheobhaidh an leabhar seo é a shíneadh isteach i bpost-óifig nó é a chur go dtí an Stiúrthóir Coigiltis, An Roinn Poist agus Telegrafa, Baile Átha Cliath 1; ní gá aon phostas a íoc.

Great care should be taken of this book as the value of lost stamps or of stamps repaid to any person whomsoever cannot be made good. This book is not transferable. Any person finding it is requested to hand it in at a post office or forward it to the Director of Savings, Department of Posts & Telegraphs, Dublin 1; postage need not be paid.

S. 51.

AINM NAME SEOLADH ADDRESS Síniú an úinéara (nó an dáta breithe, má faoi bhun seacht mbliana d'aois dhó). Signature of owner (or date of birth if under seven years of age).	Ní ceart na leathanacha do bhaint den leabhar ach amháin sa phost-óifig. Pages must not be detached except at a post office.* <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">  </td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>												
													

Inside pages of 6d Savings Bank Booklet (note perforations for removal at the post office)

2/- SAVINGS STAMP
 Issued August 1st, 1968

This new definitive Savings Stamp shows a leaping salmon with the value 2/- and the words "Savings Stamp" at the left and "Stampa Coigiltis" at the bottom.

The 2/- Savings Card (designed to hold ten 2/- stamps to a total of One Pound) is made of cardboard. The front has a special design showing two large salmon circling with the value "2/-" in the center. At the top is "P & T" and the words, "STAMPAI COIGILTIS / SAVINGS STAMPS".

Date-Stamp

The Money Order and Savings Bank Sections of the Post Office have their own distinctive date-stamps. The one in use at Bray, Co. Wicklow (Bri Chualann) in 1938 is shown here-with thru the courtesy of Fred Dixon.



SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Savings Certificates may be purchased at most Post Offices as well as at Banks in the amount of 1, 5, 10 and 25 units at One Pound each unit. Special Certificates for 26 units to 2,500 units at the same unit price may be obtained on application to the Savings Certificate Section, G. P. O. Dublin 1.

AINM / NAME	SEOLADH / ADDRESS	DAT-STAMPA	S. 51 C
			115/68.500m P8158 Sp.MSP.

(Back of Savings Card)

Ní fhéadfar na stampai seo a shóinseáil. N.B. Féadfar cárta iomlán (£1) a úsáid chuig cuntas a oscailt nó taisce a dhéanamh i mBanc Taisce an Phoist ☐ nó ☐ CÉ ACU? chuig Cairt Coigiltis a cheannach. ☐ These stamps cannot be cashed. N.B. A full card (£1) may be used to open an account or make a deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank ☐ or ☐ WHICH? to buy a Savings Certificate. ☐	Stampai Coigiltis 2/- amháin is ceart a ghreamú Only 2/- Savings Stamps to be affixed.	
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Departments of Posts and Telegraphs
DELIVERY SERVICE
PARCELS



Supplement No. 41

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

August 1969

Parcel Post Labels

by Malcolm O'Reilly, E.P.A.

The following article is reprinted from The Revealer, January-March 1957 p.297

Although an international system of parcel post was established among many of the members of the Postal Union in 1880, Ireland and Great Britain, did not enter into any such system until the first of August 1883.

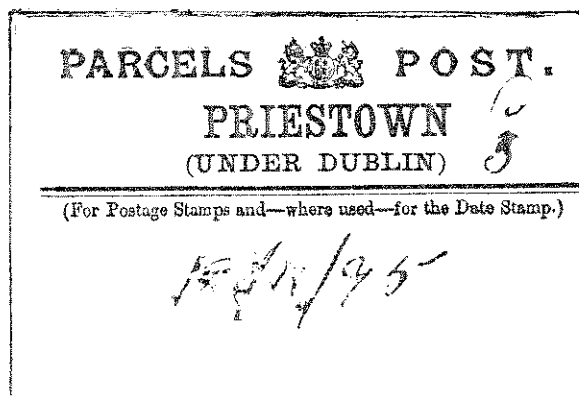
In connection with the inland parcels post, the post office printed special labels to be used for the mailing of parcels. The labels were to provide a clear flat surface on which the stamps to pay the postage were to be placed and cancelled.

It is of these labels that we write, rather than of the postmarks which so closely imitate them. The postmarks were applied either to "soft" parcels, or to parcels on which stamps had been applied prior to presentation at the post office.

There are many different types of these adhesive labels which were used in Ireland. A list of ten major types is found in Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall's, "The British Post Office From Its Beginnings to the end of 1925". We will follow his listings and illustrate some of the types.

TYPE 1. Parcels Post. This type was printed for each office. Space was provided for the affixing of postage stamps and for their cancellation. At first the stamps were not cancelled until the parcel reached a Head Office. Note the wording-- "and-where used for the Date Stamp."

There are three varieties under this type, as illustrated; two, the arms are different; three, the arms are different from "one" but the same as "two", and the unicorn faces out.



TYPE 2. Similar to Type 1, but with the addition of a vertical line to the left of center. It has the same sub-varieties as Type 1.

TYPE 3. The letters "s" and "d" are added to the right. The correct postage was to be entered in the space beneath the letters, shillings under "s" and pence under "d".

TYPE 4. "X" list number was added. There are two sub-types. One, "X" list etc. is in two lines; two, it is in three lines.

TYPE 5. When registration was extended to parcels on June 1, 1891 a new legend appeared on the labels. "Fee paid on Registration" was added.

(cOntinued on next page)

Page 189 (Z-5)

TYPE 5.

PARCEL POST	X LIST Letter and Number	S.	D.
		Post- age.	
		Fee paid on Registration	
For Postage Stamps.		DATE STAMP.	

TYPE 6.

418
T/E

PARCEL POST	X LIST Letter and Number	S.	D.
		Post- age.	
		Registration and Express Fees	
UPPER BAGGOT STREET Dublin			
For Postage Stamps.		DATE STAMP.	

TYPE 9.

PARCEL POST	X LIST Letter and Number	POSTAGE.	
		S.	D.
		Insurance, Registration, or Express Fee	
CROOM (C.X.B.) (under Limerick).			
FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.		DATE STAMP.	

TYPE 10

P.P.—8.

PARCEL POST.	
POSTAGE	
S.	D.
Insurance or Express Fee	
DATE STAMP.	

TYPE 11.

TYPE 6. Express Delivery Service was available for parcels from 1892. The box for Fee Paid on Registration was changed to include Express fees also.

There are sub-varieties in this type which are similar to the Type 1 sub-varieties.

(Note the cancellation on the stamps. It is the roller used at the Amiens Street Depot, Dublin, although the Parcel was handed in at the Upper Baggot Street Office.)

TYPE 7. A ring for the Office Date Stamp was added.

TYPE 8. The word Insurance was added to the "fee" box.

TYPE 9. The arms were changed. A taller type was used. The telegraphic code of the office receiving the parcel is incorporated in the office name. The example of Type 9 illustrated shows all three of the last changes.

TYPE 10. This is the "midget" type.

TYPE 11. The "midget" type with Gaelic lettering.

POST NA mBEART.
(PARCEL POST.)

POSTAGE		DATE-STAMP.	
S.	D.		
Registration, Insurance or Express Fee			

POST NA mBEART. P.P.—8.
(PARCEL POST.)

POSTAGE		DATE-STAMP.	
S.	D.		
Registration, Insurance or Express Fee			

Curtha fé Shéala Oifigiúil in Oifig an Phoist	Officially Sealed in the Post Office
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M.P. 486

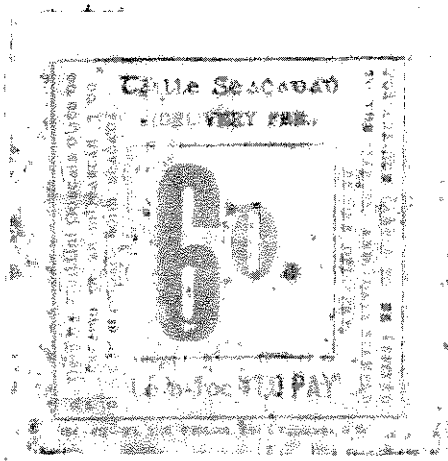
Official Seal

COVER FOUND
OPEN
(OR TORN)

DELIVERY FEE LABELS OF THE IRISH POST OFFICE

A charge was made by the Irish Post Office on most of the imported parcels not liable to Customs charges. This label was at first accompanied by a postage due stamp, but about 1926, the practice was stopped and the label used alone. The delivery fee label (and the charges on parcels not liable to Customs duties) ceased in the late 1950s and the Post Office revenue was compensated by increasing their Customs Clearance Fee to 1/= when Customs charges are 10/= or less and to 2/= if they are more.

CHECK LIST OF DELIVERY FEE LABELS by Fred E. Dixon



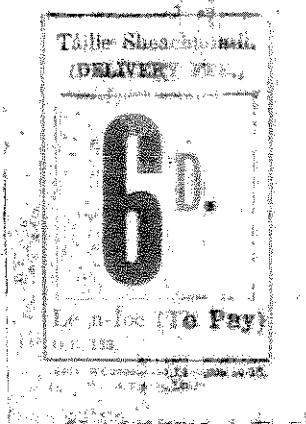
I. 1924. Paper label about 63 mm x 62 mm. Green on white paper. Center square 30 x 30 mm. 6d in large numeral. Above is "Taille Seacadad (Delivery Fee)" in two lines. Below in single line, "le h-Ioc (To Pay)". At right and left are Gaelic and English wording. Printer's identification at bottom: "235-671 Wt 2100. 2,500,000 8/24 Falconer G.25"

II. 1925. Reprint of Type I with additional imprint: ".4266 2,500,000 1/25"

III. 1926. As Type II but used with side inscriptions trimmed off.

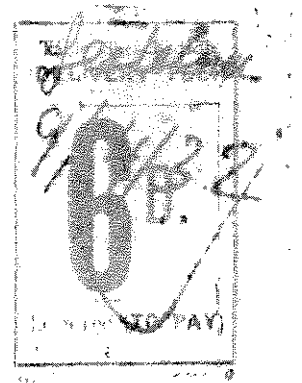
III. 1926. Paper label about 41 mm x 61 mm. Green on white paper. Center square 29 x 29 mm. "6d" (Roman "D" instead of Gaelic). Above in two lines, "Taille Sheachadadh (Delivery Fee)" and below in single line, "le h-Ioc (To Pay)". No side inscriptions. Printer identification "Wt 3076 2,500,000 11/26 A.P.W. Co. Ltd G 25".

IV. 1928. Same as Type III above, but Printer's imprint " (6464). Wt. 2800-490. 1,500,000. 10/28 A.T. & Co. Ltd."



Type IV

V. 1931. Paper label about 40 x 60 mm. Green on white paper. Center square 28 x 28 mm. "6d" At top, two lines, "Taille Sheachadadh (Delivery Fee)" and at the bottom a single line "Le n-Ioc (To Pay)" O.E. 133. Printer's imprint: Gp 25. G 7422 Wt 4457. 1,000,000 (84) 2/31 J.E. & Co."



Type V

VII. 1935. Paper label about 41 x 63 mm. Green on white paper. Center square 28 x 28 mm with value "6d". At top, two lines, "Taille Seacadad / le n-Ioc" and below in two lines, "Delivery Fee To Pay". The printer's imprint is: "Gp 25. M 1236. Wt. 386. 500,000 (40) 7/35 J.E. & Co."

VIII. 1935. As Type VII but imprint: "Gp 25. M 6148. Wt. 2994. 1,000,000 (8) 11/35. J. E. & Co."

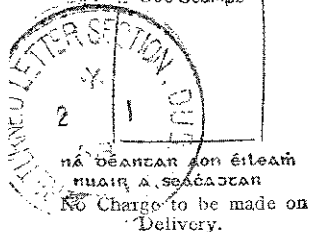
IX. 1938. As Type VII but imprint "Gp 25 P 9675. Wt. 4505. 1,000,000 (80) 5/38. J. E. & Co."

X. 1952. Paper label about 48 x 75 mm. Bright green on white paper. "6d" in center space 31 x 28 mm. Inscriptions as before but within outer frame 31 x 49 mm. Imprint: "288/ A.D. 167. 750,000. O'G Ltd (2) 7/52. G. 25B". Form No. is now O.E. 82.

P.P.—38

SAOM
(FREE)

Disc-Stamps



A few items were excepted from the fee for delivery provisions in the post office regulations. P.P. Label 38 shown at the left was used in such cases.

DELIVERY FEE
TO PAY

Type IX

CUSTOMS CLEARANCE LABELS SINCE 1953

I. 1953. TAILLE (Gaelic type) (illustrated). Printer's imprint: 3969/A/115./ 1,750,000. 5/53 E.P.C. Ltd. G 34.

II. 1959 TAILLE (Roman type) (illustrated). Printer's imprint: "C.24212A. 400,000. E.P.C. Ltd G.34C."

(No Fee Label)

*Entry No.

*Dkt. Letter & No.

TAILLE

Not Exceeding 10/-

CHARGES TO BE LEVIED ON DELIVERY

Charges for Redirection, etc. (including any Foreign Customs Charge)

Compulsory Registration Fee

Trade Charge (C.O.D.)

Customs Duty

Post Office Fee for Customs Clearance

TOTAL

*To be quoted in any enquiry relating to this parcel.
3969/A/115./1,750,000.5/53 E.P.C. Ltd. G.34

*Rotation No.

*Schedule No.

*Entry No.

*Dkt. Letter & No.

TAILLE

Not Exceeding 10/-

CHARGES TO BE LEVIED ON DELIVERY

Charges for Redirection, etc. (including any Foreign Customs Charge)

Compulsory Registration Fee

Trade Charge (C.O.D.)

Customs Duty

Post Office Fee for Customs Clearance

TOTAL

*To be quoted in any enquiry relating to this parcel.
C.24212A.400,000.5/59 E.P.C. Ltd G.34C

CHARGES TO BE COLLECTED

Not Exceeding 10/-

Rotation No.
Schedule No.
Entry No.
Dkt. Ltr. and No.
Customs Charges ...
P.O. Customs Clearance Fee ...
Deficient Postage ...
Post Office Fine ...
Compulsory Registration Fee ...
Return Charges ...
Reissue/Redirection Fee ...

TOTAL

Date Stamp

£ s. d.

III. 1961-1962

86 x 98 mm.
Printed in red
on white paper.

This label must accompany any enquiry concerning this parcel

D. 30786.500,000. 5/61 E.P.C. Ltd. G34C. S.

O.E.84

F. 338931.500,000. 9/62 E.P.C. Ltd. G34C. S.

RIALCAP
SEALADAC
R over e

RIALCAP
SEALADAC
R over S

Thom 5 Line Overprints

THE R/S and R/Se OVERPRINT VARIETIES
THOM NARROW SETTING
by M. H. Priestley

RIALCAP RIALCAP
SEALADAC SEALADAC
R over Se

SUPPLEMENT No. 42

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

October, 1969

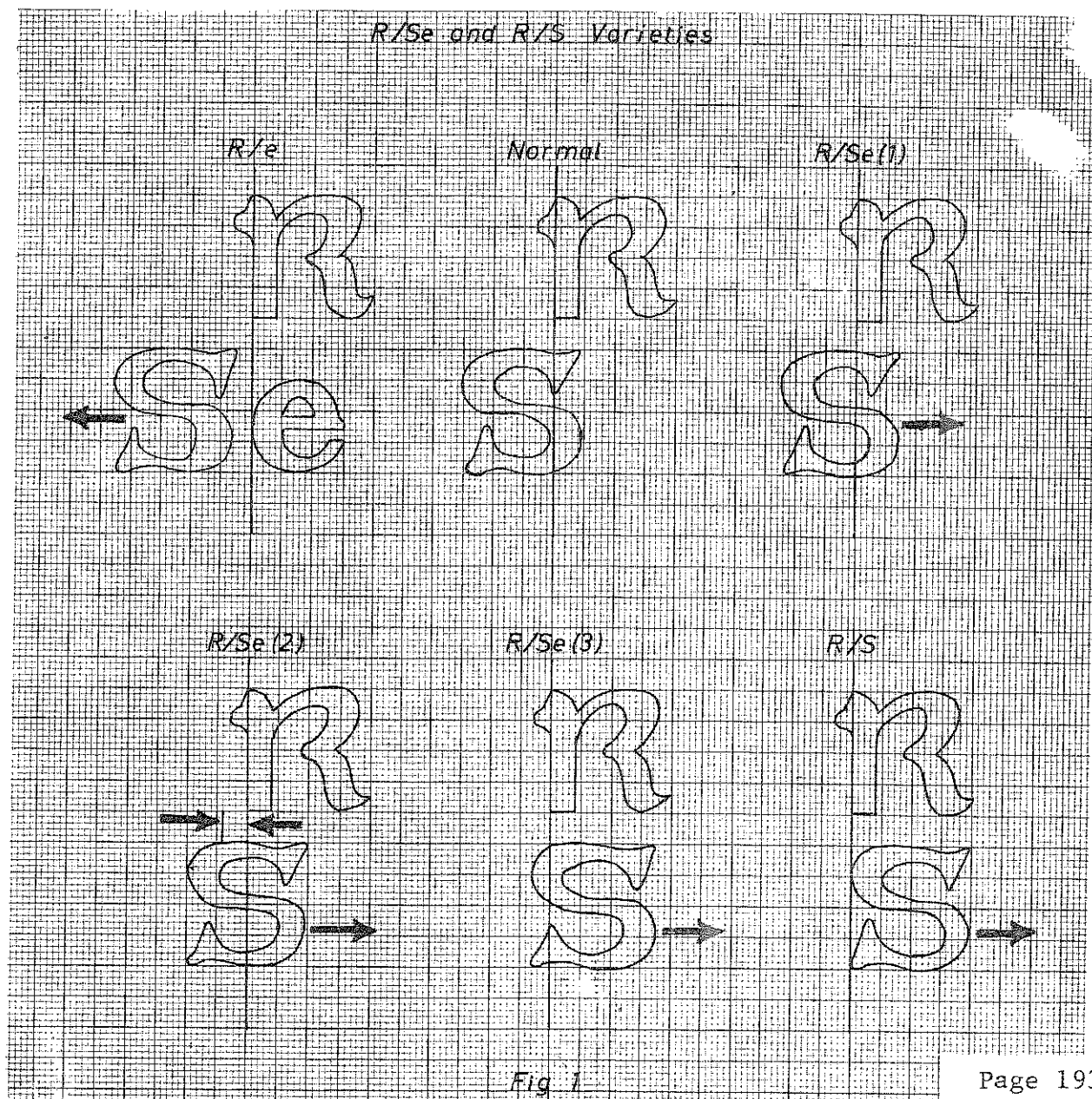
Introduction

A characteristic variety of the Thom 5 line overprint narrow setting is caused by the movement of one or more of the overprint lines relative to the others. This is generally referred to as the R/S or R/Se variety, since the R of RIALCAP appears more over the S of SEALADAC than normal.

From a study of a number of single and positional examples, I have classified the different stages of the variety and, with the kind assistance of a collector who owns complete sheets and panes, have been able to amplify the information available in Meredith's well known book, "The Postage Stamps of Ireland".

R/Se and R/S Variety

In Figure 1 five stages of this variety are shown. Although it might appear that the variety is caused by the movement of RIALCAP, in fact the top line remains still and it is the second line which has moved, thus causing both the R/Se and l/na effect. Details of these stages are as follows:



- R/e Sealadac has moved slightly to the left.
- R/Se (1) Downstroke of r of ~~Rialcar~~ immediately above the last a of .Sealadac. Sealadac moved progressively to the right in this and later stages.
- R/Se (2) There is slight variation between different examples as shown in Figure 1.
- R/Se (3) Can be confused with R/S but R is not quite level with S.
- R/S R is level with S.
- The position of the last three varieties is shown in Figure 3.

R/Se and Wide ac Variety

The normal length of the word Sealadac in the Thom narrow setting is 14 1/2 mm. In the wide ac variety there is an extra 1/2 mm between the a and the c, making Sealadac 15 mm long. This variety is associated with R/Se (2) and occurs in five positions in the Thom plates as shown in Figure 3. Although apparently occurring more frequently than the R/S variety, which occurs in only four positions, it seems more rare than R/S; possibly there were few sheets printed of Plates 7 and 8.

ei/1 and ei/19 Varieties

Just as common, though not so well known as the R/Se, are the ei/1 and ei/19 varieties. Here the date appears to have moved relative to

hēipeann, but in fact, as with the R/Se, it is not the date but the hēipeann which has moved. Five types are noted in this variety and are shown in Figure 2.

i/1 hēipeann has moved slightly to the left of normal. i is directly under l.

ei/1 hēipeann moved to the right. There are slight differences between different positions of ei/1 - the variation is shown in Figure 2.

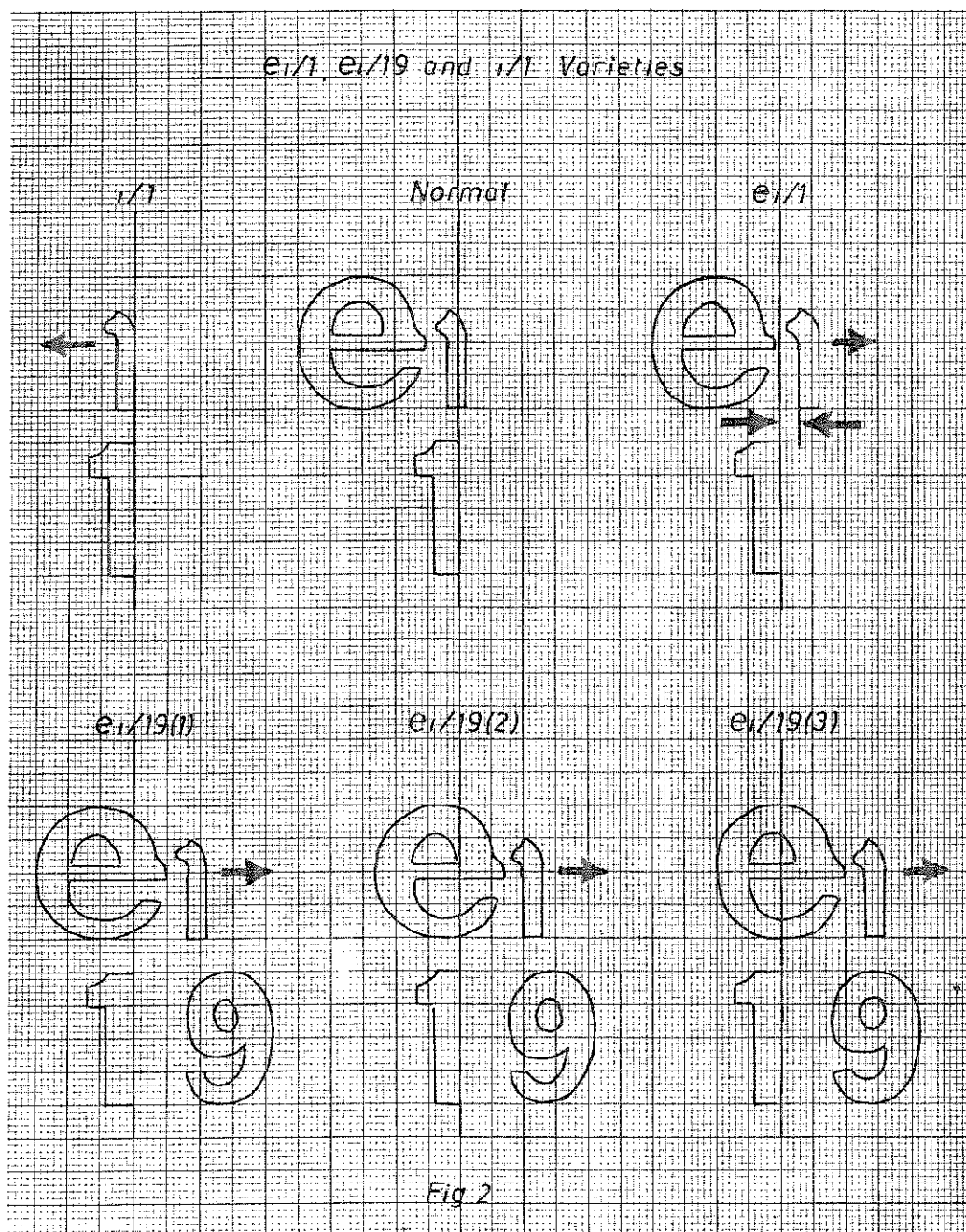


Fig 2

$\text{ei}/19$ (1) $\text{ei}/19$ moves progressively more to the right, making 19 ap-
 $\text{ei}/19$ (2) pear under ei .
 $\text{ei}/19$ (3)

The positions of the $\text{ei}/1$ variety are shown in Figure 4 and are taken from Meredith's book. The positions of the $\text{ei}/19$ varieties are shown in Figure 3.

Combined R/Se and $\text{ei}/19$ Varieties

In a number of cases the R/Se, $\text{ei}/1$ and $\text{ei}/19$ varieties occur together; in fact, I have not seen an R/e or $\text{ei}/19$ variety which occurs on its own. The combined varieties I have found are:

R/e and $\text{ei}/1$

R/Se (3) and
 $\text{ei}/19$ (1)

R/Se (3) and
 $\text{ei}/19$ (2)

R/Se (3) and
 $\text{ei}/19$ (3)

The loc-
ations of the
last three
types are
shown in Fig-
ure 3.

Conclusions

The R/Se
and related
Thom varieties
are an inter-
esting field
of study, and
caused by the
movement of the
second and
fourth lines
of the over-
print.

Altogether
eleven vari-
eties may be
found, as fol-
lows:

1. R/e and
 $\text{ei}/1$

2. R/Se (1)

3. R/Se (2)

4. R/Se (3)

Thom R/S and R/Se Positions									
Plate	2	3	5	7, 8					
Row	12	17	12	17	6	9	1		
1	R/Se(2)				R/Se(2)				
2	R/Se(2)				R/Se(2)				
3	R/Se(2)	R/Se(2)		R/Se(2)	R/Se(2)				
4	R/Se(3)	R/Se(3)		R/Se(2)	R/Se(2)				
5	$\text{ei}/19$ (1)			Wide ac	$\text{ei}/19$ (1)				
6	R/Se(3)	R/S	R/Se(3)	R/S		R/Se(3)			
7	$\text{ei}/19$ (2)		$\text{ei}/19$ (3)			$\text{ei}/19$ (2)			
8	R/Se(3)	R/S	R/Se(3)	R/S		R/Se(3)			
9	$\text{ei}/19$ (2)		$\text{ei}/19$ (2)			$\text{ei}/19$ (1)			
10							R/Se(2)		
11							R/Se(2)		
12							R/Se(2)		
13							Wide ac		
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
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100									

Fig 3

5. R/S 6. R/Se (2) and wide ac. 7. i/1 8. Ei/1
 9. R/Se (3) and Ei/19 (1) 10. R/Se (3) and Ei/19 (2)
 11. R/Se (3) and Ei/19 (3)

Thom Ei and Ei Varieties													
Stamp No													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1													
2	9		4 6	4 6 10			4	4 10		6	6		
3			10	9 10									
4		7 8	7 8	7 8						4	4	4	
5													
6								6 9		4	4		
7		4 10	4 10	4 9			5	5 10		5	5 10	5 9	
8				⑤								10	
9										7 8	7 8	7 8	
10		4	4	4				10		9	6 9	6 9	
11												10	
12		9	6 9	6 9 4	4	⑤	5 6 6			4	4	4	
13			10	10		⑤							
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													

Figures show plate number. Uncircled figures Ei/1. Circled figures Ei/19.

Fig 4

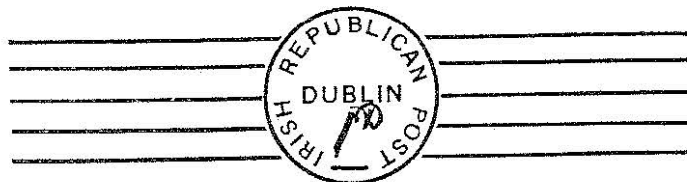
THE IRISH POSTAL SERVICE

REPUBLICAN ARMY

CENSORED COVERS

Supplement No. 43

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION



There is no substantial evidence that the so-called Republic of Ireland prior to the establishment of the Provisional Government under Postmaster General J.J. Walsh developed a postal system of its own for the general use of the public. Reference is sometimes made to a "Republican Post Office". This "underground" postal system was maintained by the Sinn Fein Party for correspondence between sympathizers in the cause. Branches were said to have been maintained prior to the 1916 Rebellion at the Sinn Fein headquarters in Dawson Street, at J.J. Walsh's shop in Berkley Street and at the home of Tom Clarke. (1)

That this underground system continued during the Anglo-Irish War of 1919-1921 seems certain. "there were what were sometimes called 'Republican post-offices', shops where letters might be safely left to be collected by the I.R.A. orderlies and subordinate officers." (2)

There is in existence a so-called Republican postmark which is illustrated herewith. Some copies have had written in ink on the marking. This was apparently applied to circulars distributed by the Sinn Fein movement by leaving them in citizen's letter boxes. (3)

The 3rd South Tipperary Brigade

At Soloheadbeg, four miles north of Tipperary Town, the first shot in the resumption of the Anglo-Irish War after the 1916 Rebellion was fired on January 21, 1919. A fine memorial consisting of a granite shaft supporting a bronze torch was placed there some years later. Elements of the Third South Tipperary Brigade of the I.R.A. ambushed a police escort and captured rifles and explosives. (4)

The Anglo-Irish War was conducted as "guerilla" warfare by "Flying Columns" of the I.R.A. These men were capable of marching long distances, striking at police barracks and ambushing military escorts. They also disrupted enemy communications and gained information by holding up trains and post office mail cars and raiding local post offices. These raids were so frequent during this period, that it is impossible to record them but many envelopes exist in collections bearing notations that they were seized and opened by the Republicans. (5)

(1) Philatelic Magazine. December 15, 1921, p. 635. "Irish Stamps: A Retrospect".

(2) Piaras Beaslai, member of the General Staff of the I.R.A. 1918 to 1921. "The Anglo-Irish War". The Kerryman Ltd., Tralee, Ireland, page 12.

(3) F. E. Dixon. The Revealer. April 1966, page 622

(4) The 3rd South Tipperary Brigade. Sean Fitzpatrick. Commemoration Digest. April 1966, pages 135-151.

(5) F. E. Dixon. Random Notes No. 115. November 1966.

The raiders usually opened the letters, scanned the contents, marked the envelope, and either anonymously returned it to the same post office or posted it at another office. It is believed that many postmasters, particularly in the south of Ireland allowed the I.R.A. systematically to inspect the mail at their offices.

The Dixon collection contains a number of typical items - an envelope, seized in a raid at Kilfree Junction, Co. Sligo on June 24, 1920, anonymously returned to the post office and sent on with a printed slip attached, dated 12 August. Another cover posted August 2, 1920 at Galway was reposted at Athlone on August 22nd with manuscript, "Passed by Censor / I.R.A." A cover posted February 12, 1921 at Allihies, Co. Kerry, redatestamped there on the 14th and resealed the next day at Bantry, Co. Cork with red ink, "Found open / Recovered from Raided Mails."

Passed By Censor



Stolen and opened
by raiders.

The illustration above is a cover from the collection of Rev. John Leahy, It is postmarked from an undecipherable suboffice in Limerick on Dec. 3, 1920, addressed to Sixmilebridge, Co. Clare. It has "Passed by Censor / I.R.A." in manuscript and is sealed with a stencilled label, "Stolen and opened / by raiders".

The censorship of mail reached the stage of perfection by July 1921. Fred Dixon reports a handstamp in green "CENSORED / BY / I.R.A." on a local letter posted in Dublin on July 8th and a cyclostyled label, "CENSORED BY - I.R.A./ 9th JULY 1921" on a local letter at Waterford.

The signing of the Articles of Agreement for a Treaty on 6th December 1921 gave rise to a cleavage among the former comrades and the Anglo-Irish War resolved into a tragic Civil War in Ireland 1922-1923.

CIVIL WAR IN IRELAND 1922-1923

Many of the I.R.A. members were opposed to the Treaty and refused to recognize the Provisional Government. In April 1922, under Rory O'Connor, a detachment of the Dublin Brigade seized the Four Courts Law Building, Dublin and held it until July. Other buildings were also seized and public functions, including the postal service were disrupted.

In the south of Ireland (roughly on a line from Waterford to Limerick) the I.R.A. was the only effective authority after the British forces withdrew. The destruction of the railway center at Mallow cut off communications and there was a shortage of postage stamps in the southern offices. (See Irish Republican Army Stamps of 1922. Revealer Supplement No. 3, 1961).

The Provisional Government (called the "Staters") beseiged the Four Courts with artillery fire on June 29, 1922 and drove out the I.R.A. It then moved in July to establish its authority in the South. It landed a large force by sea at Passage West and captured Waterford City, Cork and Tipperary. On April 23, 1923, a cease fire order was issued by the I.R.A. command and the civil war in Ireland came to a close.

While there is evidence that the I.R.A. during the period of the civil war continued to seize mail and subject it to censorship, its efforts were directed more at disrupting the postal communications of the Free State by seizing the stamp supplies and the cancellers of the post offices

The Looted Irish Stamps.

The raids were so frequent during 1922 that one cannot get the details. On April 22nd, 1922, five separate offices were raided by the I.R.A., including Castlebridge but these were polite raids as in each case a receipt was given:

"Official Receipt - Received for the Provisional Government from the Postmaster (or Postmistress) of Post Office stamps to the value of L s. d. approximately. 22/4/22 LeSarbhuideachas". (6)

TRAIN HOLDUP

On July 27, 1922, a mail train from Wexford to Waterford was held up at Passage East and £ 2,570 worth of provisionally overprinted stamps intended to re-supply the southern post offices were stolen. Four Wexford people were eventually arrested in connection with the holdup when they tried to buy goods with some of the stamps. An interesting account of the trial appeared in Stamp Collecting of February 10th, 1923:

"Lieutenant Morris, of the Free State Army, said that the prisoners had no special occupation, and the Recorder added" 'They might be stamp collectors.' (Loud laughter). The jury found the prisoners not guilty of being associated with the holding up of the train or threatening the railway guard, but guilty of receiving, and they were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude."

G.P.O. FIRE IN DUBLIN

In November 1922, the temporary G.P.O. in the Rotunda, Dublin was set on fire by armed raiders. Much of the mail salvaged has a handstamped "SALVED FROM/FIRE G.P.O. DUBLIN". Mr. Dixon has an envelope which looks like it had been in the fire, and was officially resealed on 9 November, with pencilled, "C B I.R.A."

As a result of the fire, the machine cancels were put out of action and it was necessary to repair and put into use from December 1922 to the end of January 1923 the old 1916 Krag machines which were damaged in the 1916 Easter Rising. (7). In the interim, Dublin skeleton cancels were apparently used. (8)



13 NO 22



JANUARY 1923 RAIDS IN SOUTH

In January 1923, huge organized raids of practically all Irish Free State post offices south of the line from Wexford to Limerick were made by the I.R.A. Cancellers were stolen in County Wexford and resulting improvisations are known from Foulksmill, Castlebridge, Wellington Bridge and Tacumshin. (9)

Post offices in County Cork, including Toames, Tarleton, Killinardrish, Ballincorrig, Leamlara, Knockraha, Little Island, Glounthaune, and Dungourney were visited (10). Later in the month of January, several raiders were captured after most of the Cork city offices had been cleared of all postage stamps. Except in one case, nothing but stamps were seized, and the cash tills were not interfered with.

(6) F. E. Dixon. Random Notes No. 42. November 1960.

(7) The Revealer. April 1966, page 628

(8) Mrs. C.J. Cooke "Irish Postal History" 1935. page 44

(9) F.E. Dixon. Random Notes No. 115. November 1966

(10) William Ward "The Looted Irish Stamps" Stamp Collecting. April 21, 1928, p.

THE REGUMMED PROVISIONALS

Some 1d stamps are found in collections both loose and on cover which were apparently kiln-dried, and regummed. They give a first impression of having been varnished over. The white portions have turned a dirty pink colour, owing to the running of the colour when immersed, and the new gum was of a thick brownish nature, which has considerably stiffened the paper. Fred Dixon has several copies on cover, the best examples used at Wexford 9 January 1923 and Dublin & Wexford T.P.O. 30 January 1923.

Because of their use in Wexford in January, it has generally been thought that these were part of the stamps looted in the Wexford offices in January 1923 and had been left out in the rain so that the gum was washed away. Mr. William Ward, who claimed that he had been requested by the Irish government to investigate the matter contends that these regummed stamps were stamps stolen from the mail train in July 1922. (11). When or where they were stolen is relatively immaterial. These stamps are known as "Republican Regummed Stamps" but "strictly speaking they reflect the use of stolen stamps to the detriment of the Post Office, without political implications of any sort (12)"

One writer flatly concluded after examination of the available information that these regummed stamps were the improvisation of a stamp dealer. (13)

TEMPORARY CANCELS

The improvised markings used in the Wexford post offices after the loss of the regular cancels to the raiders include a boxed "FOULKSMILL", a straight line "WELLINGTON BRIDGE" and "CASTLEBRIDGE/WEXFORD" temporary marking. (14).

FOULKSMILLS.

BISECTED STAMPS

The Marquess of Eute Sale 6th May 1959 (#461) contained a 4d bisect tied to a rather soiled cover from Monkstown, Co. Cork to London by c.d.s. and "No 2d available" in indelible pencil; no postage due was charged. It was valued at 10 Pounds.

POSTAGE DUES & MANUSCRIPT MARKINGS

Inasmuch as the raids stripped many of the post offices in Counties Cork and Wexford of their stamp supplies, for a few days letters had to be prepaid in cash at the offices.

The postage due stamps used at the time in the offices were the British stamps since Ireland did not produce its own distinctive postage dues until later. These British stamps were ignored by the raiders and were temporarily used as letter stamps in the Cork area particularly. Their sale directly to the public was forbidden and where letters were handed over the postal counter to an official, they were stamped with the postage dues, obliterated and forwarded to their destination with a notation that postage stamps were not available. (15)

Also letters were transmitted with the endorsement, "No stamps available" together with the postmark. (16).

(11) William Ward, "The Looted Irish Stamps". Stamp Collecting. April 21, 1928, p. 64

(12) Kohl Handbuch. Zervas translation.

(13) "Republican Reissue" H.D. Catling. Stamp Collecting March 17th, 1928 pages 708-9. Mr. Catling also reported that he had a pair of 1d Thom, obviously waterstained and surface-gummed, clearly postmarked Wexford Dec. 6, 22 which was a month earlier than the January 6th raids.

(14) S. Stafford Johnson Sale. 2 April 1958 #216; same T. E. Field Sale 11 May 1966 #674.

(15) A copy used January 8, 1923 on a piece of cover was contained in the Agnew collection and brought 5 Pounds at that sale.

(16) Mr. Dixon has one dated January 1923 from Bantry.

Rialtaí
Sealadóir
na
hÉireann
1922



Rialtaí
Sealadóir
na
hÉireann
1922

Supplement No. 44

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

April 1970

DOLLARD OVERPRINT CONTROLS AND PLATE COMBINATIONS

by J. A. C. Munro

Published in the IPC Journal, January 1970 and condensed by M.H.Priestley
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The first postage stamps of the Irish Free State in 1922 were a provisional issue of the then current George V typographed series (1/2 to 1/-) and the engraved high values (2/6 - 10/-) all of which were overprinted. This article is only concerned with those low values overprinted by Messrs Dollard and attempts to relate the plating of the British stamps to the plating of the overprint.

These low values had a Control letter and number printed in the margin of each sheet. This Control was placed under the second stamp in line 20 (20x2) for all values except 1d. The 1d had its Control printed below 20 x 11. The numerals represent the year and the letters the period of the year in which the sheet was printed.

The Controls during this period can be divided into two basic types: Perforate - that is when the vertical stamp perforation continues right across the lower margin of the sheet; and Imperforate, when the lower margin is imperforated.

Except for the 6d which was printed by Somerset House, all British low values were typographed by Messrs Harrison and Sons Ltd. To distinguish between each plate these printers made certain markings in the marginal rule (the jubilee line). These markings are usually variations on cuts, dots or nicks, which are fortunately usually placed in the bottom corner near the Control and are almost always quite evident. The numbering used here is taken from Stanley Gibbons Specialised Catalogue of Great Britain, Volume 2.

An interesting study can be made of these British plates which were overprinted in Ireland in relation to the Irish printing plates used to overprint them. Surprisingly, a large number of different British plates were overprinted, and in the diagrams a number of combinations of Dollard and GB plates are given. There may be other combinations so far unrecorded and this article may stimulate further discoveries.

Where a Control is known to have been printed from a plate which has not been seen overprinted, the control concerned is indicated in the description. A few plates have been noted overprinted only; these are Plates 80 (1/2d), Plates 90 and 95 (1d), Plates 8b and 9b (2 1/2d), Plate 3 (4d). Marks on the bottom jubilee line are indicated by giving the stamp number where the mark occurs and marks on the side jubilee line are similarly shown (e.g. 18th right is 12th stamp 18th row).

A description of the three Dollard settings is given in the January-March 1969 issue of The Revealer.

Dallard Controls

1/2d

Overprint	Overprint	G B Plate Number					
Colour	Setting	68	70	71	72	80	?
Black	1	R211 S211	R21PS221	R21PS22PR211	S211		R211 S22P
		S221	S22P		S221		
Black	2	S211 S221	S21PS22P	S21PS221			S21P S22P
Black	3	S211 S221	S22P	S22P			S211 S21P
							S221 S22P
Red	1	S221				S221	

Plate	Description	Plate	Description
68	Dot inner 20th left 11 1/2mm	48	Oval dot under PE 20x1 R
			2 dots under LF+NN 20x2 21
70	1/2 dot under P 20x4	74	Large oval dot right of P R
	Nick under NY 20x4		20x2 21
71	Large oval dot breaking top and bottom under PE 20x2	75	Large oval dot breaking top R
			under PE 20x2 21
72	Oval dot under FP 20x3	76	Small dot 18th left 11mm S
			21
80	Large dot 19th left 9 1/2mm (noted only on overprint)		

1d

Overprint	G B Plate Number							
Setting	83	87b	90	91	95	96	97b	?
1	S221	S211	S21P	S221	S211	S211 S21P	(S221+)	S221 S22P
2								S221 S22P
								T221 T22P
3								S221 S22P

+ Inverted opt, setting unknown

83	Dot 20th left 10 1/2mm	96	Left of rule 20x12	86	Cut under T
	Nick under EP 20x4		thinner		P(E) 20x2 22
87b	Dot 20th rt 12mm	97b	1/2 dot under E(1d)20x1	93	4 half cuts T
	Dot under PE 20x10		Dot 20th left 9 1/2mm		20th rt 22
90	Dot 17th rt 12 1/2mm	75b	Dot left of P 20x10 S	106	Large oval 1/2 dot T
			2 dots 20x2 21		under PE 20x9 22
91	Nick 19th rt 12 3/4mm	92	3 cuts 20th rt T	114a	Dot under O S
			Dot 20th left 6 1/2mm 22		20x3 22
95	Large dot 18th rt 11 1/2mm	94	Dot 20th left T S		
			12mm 22 22		

2 1/2d					
Overprint	Overprint	G B Plate			
Colour	Setting	10	11b	?	
Black	1	S21 I S21 P	S21 I		
Red	1	S22 I	S21 I	S21 P S22 P	
Red	2	S22 P		S22 I	
10 Cut under (P)E 20x1					
11b Cut and small dot under F 20x2					
8b Dot under P 20x1					
					S 22
9b 1/2 dot under FP 20x2					
3d					
Overprint	GB Plate	Plate	Description		
Setting	?		Base 20th rt	S	
1	S21 I S22 P S21 P	8a	bevelled	22	
2	S22 I S22 P			S	
3	S22 I	11	Base 17th rt bevelled	22	
			Damage under REEP 20x8	S	21
4d					
Overprint	Overprint	G B Plate			Plate Description
Colour	Setting	1e	2d	?	1e
Black	1	S21 I	S21 I S22 P	R21 I S21 P	Dot under RP 20x1 Rule under 20x3 bevelled
Black	2	R21 I			2d Dot under RP 20x2
Red	1	R21 I S21 I S22 I	R21 I	R21 P	3 No marking S 22
Red	2	R21 I S21 I			4 Dot under RP S 20x1 21
Carmine	2	S22 I S22 P	S22 P		Rule under 20x3 not bevelled
Carmine	3	S22 I			

5d

Overprint	G.B. Plate		Plate	Description
Setting	2c	3		
1	S21 P	S22 I	2c	Sloping cut under P 20x2
2	S22 I	S22 I	3	Tiny diagonal cut 19th right 14mm

9d

Overprint	Overprint	G.B. Plate			
Colour	Setting	1f	2b	3b	?
Black	1	S22 I	S22 I S22 P	S21 I S21 P	
Black	2				S22 P
Red	1		S22 P	S21 I S21 P	
Red	2		S22 P		S22 I
Carminc	2				S22 P

Plate	Description
1f	Nick top 20th left. Dot under EN 20x1.
2b	Nick 19th left 13mm
3b	Dot under P 20x2. Nick 19th left 11-12mm Cut under N 20x4

10d

Overprint	G.B. Plate		Plate	Description
Setting	1c	2b		
1	S21 P	Q21 P S21 I	1c	Dot under P 20x2. 2 dots Base 20th left bends 20x1
2	S22 P		2b	Large dot under PE 20x1

ATHY
32

IRISH "MILEAGE" MARKS

CORK
'124'

Supplement No. 45

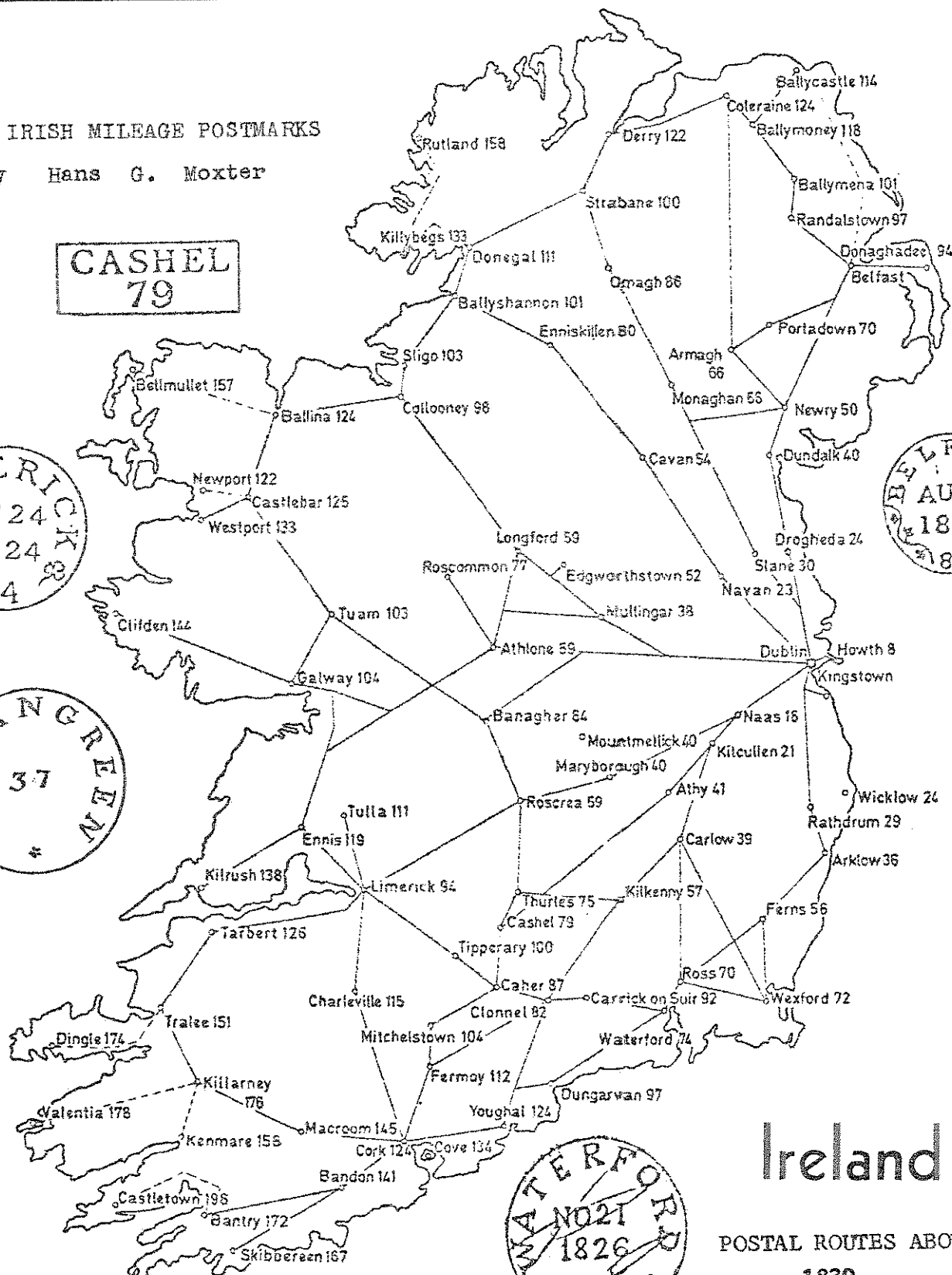
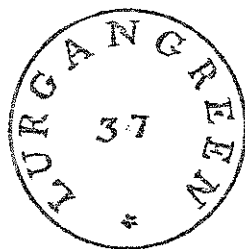
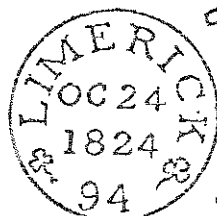
ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

July, 1970

THE IRISH MILEAGE POSTMARKS

by Hans G. Moxter

CASHEL
79



Ireland

POSTAL ROUTES ABOUT
1830

THE IRISH MILEAGE POSTMARKS OF 1808 - 1839

Hans G. M o x t e r

In 1808 all post offices in Ireland were issued handstamps showing - apart from the name of the postal town - the distance between the respective town and Dublin in Irish miles. It should be noted here, that 100 Irish miles correspond to 127 English miles. The majority of these postmarks were replaced during the 1830's by double circle datestamps, but we also know of some late use, the latest of which could be dated to 1856. In 1826 temporarily the British Statute mile was officially introduced in Ireland for the calculation of postage. From 1827 on however Dublin decided to return to the old way of calculating postage based on Irish miles and this practice remained in use until 1839. The postal charges for letters in force from 1811 until 1839 can be found in the enclosed list. [page 212, post]

It took the philatelists more than 150 years before they started working on the listing and typifying of these postmarks. Earlier works on British or Irish postal history usually contented themselves with mentioning these postmarks and illustrating a few examples. Today we can publish - for the first time in English - a list of all known mileage marks; at this time about 550 different ones. For this work we could count in Great Britain and in Eire on the important collections of Messrs. F.E. Dixon and Dr. Stafford Johnson as well as the holdings of the late T.E. Field. Mr. Dixon did additional digging in archives and on the European continent the Study Group on Irish Philately of the Bund Deutscher Philatelisten e.V. contributed through similar investigations among its members about 150 postmarks of this kind. Individual help came also from Mr. K. Boos in Switzerland.

We can be sure that our present listings are in no way complete. Publication of our findings therefore should not be considered the last word on this matter, but on the contrary an invitation to all friends of Irish Postal History, especially those of the Eire Philatelic Association and the Irish Philatelic Circle to participate in further investigation and to report what they have found. Therefore everybody who reads this report is invited to look into his own collection and to compare his material with the listing. Unlisted items should by all means be reported to the editor of The Revealer or to the writer of these lines. A pencil sketch or a Xerox copy of the reported item will always be welcome.

Known changes in the way of spelling and of the mileage figures have been considered in this listing; however, postmarks where only the measurements varied have not been listed separately, e.g. Limerick used its Type I in form of a handstamp 38 mm long with letters 5 mm tall and two more handstamps with equal arrangement 40 mm long and in letters 4 mm tall.

Regarding the differences in the mileages given for certain postal towns an example might be mentioned here: "The mileages in contemporary postal handbooks often show still more differences than the postmarks. e.g. the distance from Portumna to Dublin was fixed at 74.5 miles when the post office was opened in 1793. Lists in the following years mentioned either 74 or 75 miles. From 1801 until 1804 the mileage rose to 84 miles, falling back to 76 miles between 1805 and 1821. 78 miles were calculated between 1822 and 1825. From 1826 until 1830 English miles (99) were used and for 1831 until 1833 Irish miles again appeared, this time 79. Another list gives for 1832 78 miles and for 1833 87 miles. In 1834 two different lists mentioned 87 and 88 miles respectively. Between 1835 and 1838 agreement was achieved on 89 miles, but shortly before changing over to a different way of calculating postage the mileage again changed to 88 miles. All these changes just for one single postal town, which in its mileage mark-as far as we know today - only gave the distance as 78 miles." We owe these interesting details to our friend Fred E. Dixon.

THE TYPES OF THE IRISH MILEAGE POSTMARKS CAN BE CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

Type I: straight line handstamp in capital letters with mileage figure below. Cork made a slight exception with a somewhat oval arrangement, as illustrated.

Type II: same, but in a rectangular box frame.

Type III: single circle with mileage figure in the center

Type IV: single circle with date in the center and mileage below.

Postal Town	Type	Mil.	Colors	Known Use	Postal Town	Type	Mil.	Colors	Known Use
BEYLEIX	I	48	s	1821	BALLYMENA	I	101	s	1821-1830
BEEYLEIX	I	47	s	1824-1835	BYMOE *	I	85	s	1821-1830
ADARE	I	102	s,r	1819-1834	BALLYMONEY	II	118	r	1827-1828
AHASCRAUGH	I	78	s	1831	BYMORE *	I	48	s	1810
ANTRIM	I	93	r	1814-1828	Ballymore	I	56	s	1840-1851
ARDARA	I	130	r	1831	BYMOTE *	I	94	s,r	1828-1831
ARDARA	I	132	s	1832	BNAKILL #	I	50	s	1815-1823
ARDEE	I	34	s	1827-1830	BALLYRAGGET	I	53	r	1826-1828
ARKLOW	I	36	r	1814-1830	BYSHANNON	I	101	r	1810-1811
ARMAGH	I	63	r	1809-1814	BALLYSHANNON	I	101	s,r	1815-1832
ARMAGH	I	66	r,g,b	1819-1831	BYTORE *	I	28	s,r	1810-1831
ARTHURSTOWN	I	75	s	1830-1831	BALNACARIG #	I	48	s	1808
ASHBOURNE	I	10	r	1826	BALTINGLASS	I	40	s,b	1822-1835
ASHFORD	I	21	s,b	1829-1840	BANAGHER	I	77	s	1808-1816
ASKEATON	II	113	s	1839-1846	BANAGHER	I	64	s,r	1825-1831
ASKEYTON	I	115	r	1827	BANBRIDGE	I	60	s	1831
ATHBOY	I	31	r	1825	BANDON	I	137	s	1840
ATHBOY	I	38	r	1828-1829	BANDON	I	146	r	1821-1830
ATHLONE	I	60	r	1813-1815	BANDON	I	141	s,r	1830-1832
ATHLONE	I	59	r	1815-1831	BANGOR	I	90	s	1814-1834
ATHY	I	41	s	1809	BANTRY	I	172	s	?
ATHY	I	32	s	1820-1827	BELFAST	I	80	s,r	1813-1825
ATHY	I	41	s	1831-1839	BELFAST (a)	IV	80	s	1818-1820
AUGHRIM	I	76	s,r	1818-1828	BELFAST (b)	IV	80	s	1825-1829
AUGHNACLOY	I	71	b	1827-1830	BELTURBET	I	65	s	1826-1828
BAGNALSTOWN	I	47	s	1820-1828	BELTURBET	I	61	s	?
BALBRIGGAN	I	15	s	1817-1833	BLACKWATERT ^N	I	70	r	1834
BYADERIN *	I	92	s,r	1810-1822	BLESINTON	I	22	s	1828-1832
BALLIBAY	I	56	r	1829	BSAKANE (a)	I	77	r	1827
BALLINA	I	144	r	1825-1829	BSAKANE (b)	I	77	s	1831
BALLINA	I	124	r	1830	BSAKANE (b)	I	72	s	1834
+ BALLINACARGY	I	45	r	1831-1832	BS IN OSSORY	I	54	s,r	1811-1840
+ BALLINAKILL	I	50	s	1827	BSOLEIGH *	I	74	s	1816-1844
BALLINAMORE	I	83	s	1829	BOYLE	I	85	r	1810-1826
BNASLOE *	I	72	s	1812	BOYLE	I	84	r	1830-1832
§ BAL INASLOE	I	71	s	1817-1819	BRAY	I	10	s	1809-1834
BNASLOE *	I	71	s	1826-1831	BROADWAY	I	80	s	1832-1852
BALLINCOLLIG	I	131	s,l	1822-1827	BROOKBORO	I	73	s,r	1824-1834
BALLINROBE	I	140	s,r	1823-1825	BROUGHSHANE	I	108	r	1829
BYBOY *	I	59	r	1821-1822	BRUFF	I	105	s,r	1808-1836
BYBRITTAS *	I	33	s	1830-1840	BUNCRANA	I	122	s	1817
BALLYCASTLE	I	114	r	1814	BUNRATTY	I	100	s	1838
BALLYCASTLE	I	140	r	1824-1834	BURRIN	I	109	s	1844
BYCONNELL *	I	68	b	1834	BUSHMILLS	I	127	r	1821
BALLYGAWLY	I	74	r	1816-1822	BUSHMILLS	I	128	r	1829
BALLYGAWLY	I	78	r	1831-1832	BUTTEVANT	I	132	r	1822-1824
BALLYGLASS	I	116	s	1823-1825	BUTTEVANT	I	122	r	1827-1830
BYHAUNIS *	I	98	s	1813-1838	CAHIRCIVEEN	I	178	s	1827-1830
BALLYJAMESDUFF	I	46	s	1820	CAHIR	I	92	s	1812-1820
BALLYJ ^S DUFF	I	44	s	1831-1834	CAHIR	I	88	r	1823-1824
BALLYLONGFORD	I	129	s	1824-1833	CAHIR	I	87	r	1826-1831
BYMAHON *	I	54	s	1821					

Remarks: (*) Abbfeviations. BYADERIN = Ballyaderin. BNASLOE = Ballinasloe. BYBOY= Ballyboy. BYBRITTAS = Ballybrittas. BYCONNELL = Ballyconnell. BYHAUNIS = Ballyhaunis. BYMAHON = Ballymahon. BYMOE = Ballymoe. BYMORE = Ballymore. BYMOTE = Ballymote. BYSHANNON = Ballyshannon. BYTORE = Ballytore. BY IN OSSORY = Borris in Ossory. BYOLEIGH = Borrisoleigh. § BAL INASLOE - 2nd L missing.

(+) Ballinacargy. See also (#) BALNACARIG. (+) Ballinakill. See also (#) B^NAKILL

BELFAST (a) is Type IV with branch with leaves. BELFAST (b) Type IV without the branch with leaves. B^NAKANE (a) Borrisokane with a dot. B^NAKANE (b) Borrisokane with a hyphen.

Postal Town	Type	Mil.	Colors	Known Use	Postal Town	Type	Mil.	Colors	Known Use
CALLEDON	I	74	s	1821	CLAREMORRIS	I	117	r	1830
CALEDON	I	74	b,g	1824-1834	CLOGHAN	I	60	s,r	1821-1829
CALEDON	I	72	b	1829	CLOGHEEN	I	94	s	1811-1840
CALLAN	I	64	r	1824	CLOGHER	I	83	r	1831
CALLAN	I	65	r	1826-1832	CLOGHER	I	82	s	1838
CAMOLIN	I	51	s	1814-1827	CLONARD	I	26	s	1809-1826
CAPPOQUIN	I	126	s	1815	CLONEGALL	I	45	s	1829-1837
CAPPOQUIN	I	106	s,b	1831-1839	CLONES	I	61	s	1821-1824
CARLINGFORD	I	60	s	1830	CLONES	I	68	s	1829-1830
CARLOW	I	39	s,r	1808-1831	CLONMELL	I	82	s,r	1808-1818
CARNEW	I	47	s,r	1829-1843	CLONMEL	I	82	s,r,y	1816-1830
CKFERGUS *	I	88	r	1811-1820	CLONMELL	IV	96	s	1821
CARRICKFERGUS	I	88	r	1818-1819	CLONMELL	IV	82	s	1823-1825
CKMACROSS *	I	45	r,b	1829-1832	CLOUGH	I	69	r	1821-1830
CKONSHANNON *	I	74	s,b	1822-1832	CHJORDAN *	I	72	s	1819-1831
CKON SUIR *	I	78	r	1812	CLOUGHNAKILTY	I	151	r	1834-1835
CARRICK ON SUIR	I	92	r	1821-1824	CLOYNE	I	126	s	1810-1834
CARRICK ON SUIR	I	87	r	1827-1835	CLOYNE	I	125	?	1836
CARRICK ON SUIR	I	86	r	1835	COAL ISLAND	I	76	s	1835
CASHELL	I	98	s	1812-1813	COLEHILL	I	57	s,g	1823-1851
CASHEL	I	94	s	1816	COLERAIN	I	124	r	1823-1831
CASHEL	I	79	s,r	1819-1832	COLLON	I	29	s	1823-1827
CASHEL	II	79	r	1823	COLLOONEY	I	98	s	1827
CLBAR *	I	?	s	1812	COMBER	I	87	s	1826
CLBAR *	I	125	s,r	1821-1833	CONG	I	120	s	1829-1843
CASTELBAR	I	125	s	1816-1824	COOKSTOWN	I	86	r	1825-1831
CASTLE BELLING-					COOTEHILL	I	52	s,r	1812-1828
HAM	III	34	s	1819-1823	CORK	I	124	r	1808-1829
C. BELLINGHAM	I	34	g,b	1828-1833	CORK	I	124	r	1827-1829
CLBLAKENY *	I	84	s	1827-1830	COVE	I	130	s,r	1810-1823
CASTLEBLAYNY	I	52	b,r	1828-1831	COVE	I	136	s	1826
CASTLECOMER	I	55	s	1830-1831	COVE	I	130	s	1826-1830
CLCONNELL *	I	88	b	1818-1833	COVE	I	134	r	1828-1830
CASTLEDAWSON	I	90	r	1814-1831	CRAUGHWELL	I	?	?	?
CASTLEDERG	I	109	s	1834	CROSSAKEEL	I	36	s	1834
CLDERMOT *	I	34	s	1811-1839	CROSSDONEY	I	58	r	1828-1831
CASTLE ISLAND	I	154	s,r	1828-1839	CSMOLINA *	I	131	s	1831-1846
CLEMARTYR *	I	126	s,y	1830-1832	CRUMLIN	I	89	s,b	1827-1829
CLEPOLLARD *	I	47	r	1818-1827	CURROFIN	I	110	s	1830
CLREA *	I	88	s	1817-1834	DANGAN	I	90	b	1831
CASTLETOWN	I	108	s	1832	DANGAN	I	91	b	1838
C.T.DELVIN *	I	39	s,r	1828-1840	DELGANNY	I	15	s	1812-1836
C.T.ROCHE *	I	114	s	1817	DERRY	I	112	s	1812-1813
C.T.ROCHE *	I	116	r	1826	DERRY	I	115	r	1821
CASTLEWELLAN	I	?	r	1818-1828	DERRY	I	113	s	1823
CASTLEWELLAN	I	65	r	1829-1833	DERRY	I	118	r	1823-1829
CAVAN	I	54	s,r	1816-1832	DERRY	I	122	s	1832-1833
CELBRIDGE	I	9	s	1819-1840	DINGLE	I	164	s	?
C-VILLE *	I	115	s,r	1817	DINGLE	I	174	s	1834
CHURCHILL	I	88	s	1816	DONAGHADEE	I	94	r	1809-1818
CLANE	I	19	s,r	1821-1846	DONAGHADEE	I	93	s	1829
CLARA	I	49	r	1812-1815	DONAGHADEE	I	94	r	1832-1833
CLARA	I	48	s,r	1824-1840	DONEGAL	I	111	r	1834

Remarks: (*) CKFERGUS = Carrickfergus. CKMACROSS = Carrickmacross. CKONSHANNON = Carrick on Shannon. CK ON SUIR = Carrick on Suir. CLBAR = Castlebar. C BELLINGHAM = Castle Bellingham. CLBLAKENY = Castle Blakeny. CLCONNELL = Castleconnell. CLDERMOT = Castledermot. CLEMARTYR = Castlemartyr. CLEPOLLARD = Castlepollard. CLREA = Castlerea. C.T.DELVIN = Castletowndelvin. C.T.ROCHE = Castletownroche. C-VILLE = Charleville. CHJORDAN = Cloughjordan. CSMOLINA = Crossmolina.

Postal Town	Type	Mil.	Colors	Known Use
DONERAILE	I	124	r	1809-1810
DONERAILE	I	122	s,r	1821-1829
DONERAILE	I	126	r	1832
DOWN	II	74	r	1827-1828
DOWN	II	71	r	1828-1831
DROGHEDA	I	24	s,r	1808-1831
DROGHEDA	I	22	s,r	1831
DROMAHAIR	I	106	s	1831
DROMORE	I	66	s	1818-1834
DROMORE WEST	I	111	s	1821-1836
DRUMCREE	I	43	s	?
DRUMSNA	I	85	s	1809-1814
DRUMSNA	I	73	b,o,r	1820-1822
DRUMSNA	I	75	r	1826
DUNDALK	I	40	r,b	1809-1831
DUNFANAGHY	I	131	s	1830-1831
DUNGANNON	I	73	r	1810-1811
DUNGANNON	I	74	r	1812-1815
DUNGANNON	I	76	s,r	1821-1827
DUNGANNON	I	75	r	1830-1831
DUNGARVAN	I	124	s,r	1809-1815
DUNGARVAN	I	96	r,o	1821-1825
DUNGARVAN	I	97	s	1831-1835
DUNGIVEN	I	138	s	1830-1831
DUNKANEELY	I	117	s	1845
DUNLAVIN	I	27	s	1833-1847
DUNLEER	I	30	r	1819
DUNLEER	I	29	r,s,b	1822-1831
DUNLEER	I	30	s,b	1835-1839
DUNMANWAY	I	152	s	1842
DUNMORE	I	110	s	1817
DUNMORE	I	104	r,s	1831-1840
DUNMORE EAST	I	82	s	1820-1846
DUNMORE EAST	I	83	s	1844
DUNNAMANNA	I	106	s	1831
DUNSHAUGHLIN	I	14	s,o,r	1810-1832
DURROW	I	54	s	1829-1847
EDENDERRY	I	32	r	1811-1832
EDGEWORTH TOWN	I	52	s,r	1820-1839
ELPHIN	I	74	s	1809
ELPHIN	I	75	s	1810-1840
EMO	I	35	r,s	1813-1838
EMO	I	34	s	1833-1838
EMYVALE	I	66	r,s	1817-1831
ENFIELD	I	19	s	1831-1837
ENNIS	I	114	s	1809
ENNIS	I	112	r	1816-1819
ENNIS	I	119	r	1823-1829
ENNISCORTHY	I	60	r	1814-1829
ESCORTHY *	I	60	r	?
ESCORTHY *	I	62	o,r,s	1829-1840
ESKILLEN *	I	79	r,s	1809-1820
ENNISKILLEN	I	82	r	1816-1823
ENNISKILLEN	I	80	r,s	1828-1831
ESTIMON *	I	127	s	1813-1838
EYRECOURT	I	81	s,r,b	1809-1834
FARBANE	I	57	s,r	1838-1848
FERMOY	I	108	s	1812-1820
FERMOY	I	112	r,s	1822-1844
FERNS	I	54	s	1808-1824
FERNS	I	56	s	1825-1834
FETHARD	I	88	s	1818-1835

Postal Town	Type	Mil.	Colors	Known Use
FETH.TIP *	I	90	r,o	1815-1829
FINTONA	I	93	r	1823
FINTONA	I	97	s	1833
FIVE.M.TOWN *	I	78	b	1826-1834
FLORENCE COURT	I	90	r	1817-1834
FLURRY BRIDGE	I	46	s	1830-1836
FRANKFORD	I	60	s	1828
FRENCH PARK §	I	86	s,y,1, r,b	1809-1830
FRESHFORD	I	64	r	1809-1840
GALWAY	I	105	r	1814-1815
GALWAY	I	104	r,s	1816-1831
GALWAY	II	104	r	1822-1825
GARVA	I	119	s	1817
GARVAGH	I	113	b	1834
GEASHELL	I	49	b,r	1822-1829
GILFORD	I	67	g,b	1816-1829
GLASSLOUGH	I	68	r	1823
GLASSLOUGH	I	69	r	1823-1825
GLASSLOUGH	I	70	r	1830-1832
GLENARM	I	106	s	1823-1831
GLENNAVY	I	77	r,s	1825-1829
GLIN	I	126	s	1850-1851
GOLDEN	I	80	s	1814-1817
GOLDEN	I	83	s	1853
GORESBRIDGE	I	52	s	1824
GORESBRIDGE	I	55	s	1826-1828
GOREY	I	46	s	1808-1811
GOREY	II	48	s	1823-1838
GORT	I	99	s	1811-1828
GORT	I	98	s	1837-1838
GOWRAN	I	32	r	1829
GRAIG	I	58	r,s	1824-1847
HACKETST ^N *	I	47	s	1825-1831
HEADF ^D *	I	108	s	1828
HILLSBORO	I	69	b	1819
HILLSBORO	I	70	s,r	1827-1834
HYMOUNT *	I	110	s	1829-1830
HOLYWOOD	II	84	s	1825-1833
HOWTH	I	8	s	1827
INISTIOGUE	I	64	s	1814-1829
IRVINSTOWN	I	89	r	1824
JOHNSTOWN	I	62	s,r	1824-1840
KANTURK	I	138	s	1831
KEADUE	I	88	s	1833
KEADY	I	58	r	1830
KELLS	I	31	r	1812-1828
KELLS	I	32	r	1819
KELLS	I	30	r	1830-1834

Remarks: (*) Abbreviations.

ESCORTHY = Enniscorthy. ESKILLEN =

Enniskillen. ESTIMON = Ennistimon.

FETH.TIP = Fethard Tip. FIVE.M.TOWN =

Fivemiletown. HACKETST^N = Hacketstown.

HEADF^D = Headford. HYMOUNT = Hollymount.

§ FRENCH PARK. Also inkless impressions

Postal Town	Type	Mil.	Colors	Known Use	Postal Town	Type	Mil.	Colors	Known Use
KENMARE	I	156	s,r	1833	MACROOM	I	142	r	1818
KENNETY +	I	67	s	1820	MACROOM	I	145	r,s	1834-1840
KILBEGGAN	I	44	s,r	1822-1834	MAGHERAFELT	I	94	r	1827
KILBEGS +	I	123	s	1831	MALLOW	I	130	s	1810-1830
KILCOCK	I	14	s,r	1809-1836	MR HAMILTON *	I	91	s	1809-1817
KILCONNELL	I	78	s	1827	MR HAMILTON *	I	114	s,r	1821-1831
KILCULLEN	I	23	r	1821	MANOR HAMILTON	I	102	r	1819-1821
KILCULLEN	I	21	s,r	1811-1834	MARKETHILL	I	60	r,s	1815-1839
KILDARE	I	24	s	1824-1829	MYBORO *	I	40	r,s	1824-1839
KILKENNY	I	57	s,r	1808-1818	MAYNOOTH	I	11	s	1817-1832
KILKENNY	I	58	s,r	1819-1824	MIDDLET ^N *	I	122	s	1810-1820
KILKENNY	I	57	s,r	1826-1829	MIDDLETON	I	134	s	1821-1834
KILLALA	I	131	s	1833	MILL STREET	I	160	s,r	1833-1834
KILLALOE	I	87	s,r	1816-1834	MILLTOWN	I	169	s	1831
KILLESHANDRA	I	64	r	1830-1832	MILL TOWN	I	160	s	1842
KILLARNEY	I	176	s	1831-1832	M.T. MALBAY *	II	134	s	1809-1819
KILLINCHY	I	83	s	1815-1816	MITCHELST ^N *	I	110	s	1809-1819
KILLUCAN	I	32	s	1821-1846	MITCHELST ^N *	I	104	r,s	1825-1830
K ^Y BEGS +	I	133	s	1825	MOATE	I	52	s	1821-1831
KILLYLEIGH	I	79	r	1818-1833	MOHILL	I	73	r	1828-1831
K ^Y NAULE *	I	75	r,s	1811-1846	MOIRA	I	72	r	1828
KILLYSANDRA +	I	64	r,b	1827-1830	MONAGHAN	I	62	s	1810-1821
KILMATH ^S *	I	84	s,r	1815	MONAGHAN	I	66	r	1828-1830
KILMATHO ^S	I	86	r	1821-1834	M ^R EVEN *	I	30	s	1812
KILRUSH	I	141	s	1811	M ^R EVEN *	I	30	s,b	1827-1833
KILRUSH §	I	159	r	1822	MYGALL *	I	66	s	1811-1829
KILRUSH	I	139	s	1830	MONEYMORE	I	90	r	1823
KILWORTH	I	140	s	1828-1840	MONIVEA	I	100	s	1840
KINGSCOURT	I	48	s	1833	MTMEL ^L LICK *	I	40	s	1819-1833
KINNEGAD	I	29	s	1822-1839	M ^R ATH *	I	46	s,r	1811-1814
KINNETY +	I	64	r,s	1826-1836	MONTRATH *	I	47	r	1814-1840
KINDALE	I	136	r	1808-1811	MOUNT NUGENT	I	44	s	1819
KINSALE	I	146	r	1825-1828	MOUNT NUGENT	I	46	s	1827-1832
KNOCK	I	133	s	1831-1837	MTALBOT	I	82	s	1813
KNOCKTOPHER	I	64	r	1821-1824	MOY	I	69	b	1820-1823
KNOCKTOPHER	I	63	s,r	1830-1835	MOYNALTY	I	35	s	1834-1837
LANESBORO	I	68	r	1823-1847	MULLINGAR	I	38	r,b,s	1810-1831
LARNE	I	98	r,s	1821-1831	NAAS	I	16	s,r	1808-1832
LARNE	I	97	s	1827	NAVAN	I	24	s	1816-1821
LNBRIDGE *	I	45	s,r	1823-1831	NAVAN	I	23	s	1822-1832
LEIXLIP	I	8	s	1810-1835	NENAGH	I	75	s,r	1809-1825
LETTERKENNY	I	113	r	1808-1820	NENAGH	I	74	r,s	1829-1844
LIMERICK	I	94	r	1808-1820					
LIMERICK	IV	94	r	1822-1828					
LISBURN	I	73	b	1821					
LISBURN	II	73	r	1823-1836					
LISMORE	I	122	s	1819-1829					
LISMORE	I	109	s	1826-1828					
LISNASKEA	I	70	b,r	1809-1830					
LISTOWEL	I	134	s	1816-1834					
LITTLETON +	I	70	s	1823					
LONGFORD	I	62	s	1808					
LONGFORD	I	58	s,r	1820-1828					
LONGFORD	I	59	r	1828-1833					
LOUGHBRICKLAND	I	56	b	1829					
LOUGH GALL	I	66	s	1825-1828					
LOUGH REA	I	87	s,r	1811-1821					
LOUGH REA	I	86	r	1824-1834					
LUCAN	I	6	s	1827-1828					
LURGAN	I	67	r,b,s	1826-1835					
LURGANGREEN	III	37	s	1819-1823					
L ^N GREEN *	I	37	s	1836					
LYTTLETON +	I	70	s	1814					

Remarks: (*) Abbreviations: KYNAULE = Killynaule. KILLYSANDRA = Killeshandra. KILMATHS = Kilmacthomas. LNBRIDGE = Leighlinbridge. LNGREEN = Lurgangreen. MRHAMILTON = Manorhamilton. MYBORO = Maryboro. MIDDLET^N = Middletown. M.T. MALBAY = Miltown-Malbay. MITCHELST^N = Mitchelstown. MREVEN = Monastereven. MYGALL = Moneygall. MTMEL^LLICK = Mount Mellick. MTRATH = Mountrath.

(+) KENNETY. See also Kinnety.

KILBEGS. See also Killybegs. KILLYSANDRA See also Killeshandra. LITTLETON. See also Lyttleton.

K^YBEGS - See Killybegs & Kilbegs

KILRUSH § = Error "159".

Postal Town	Type	Mil.	Colors	Known Use
NEW BIRMING-				
HAM	I	70	s, r	1821-1851
NEW BLISS	I	72	r	1835
NEWBRIDGE	I	20	r, s	1830
NEWBRIDGE	I	21	r	1833
NEWCASTLE	I	116	r	1815
NEWCASTLE	I	114	r	1816-1817
N MKT ^T ON FERGUS	I	107	s	1811
N MKT ^T On FERGUS	I	117	s	1819
NEWPORT MAYO	I	122	s	1822-1823
NEWPORT TIPY [*]	I	90	s	1822-1833
NEWRY	I	51	r	1808-1819
NEWRY	I	50	r, s	1816-1828
N-T-ARDS [*]	I	88	r	1811-1834
NEWTOWNBARRY	I	55	s, r, y	1821-1830
NEWTOWNFORBES	I	61	r, s	1820-1831
N.T.HAMILTON [*]	I	56	?	1828
N.T.LIMY [*]	I	137	r	1820-1831
N.T.LIMY [*]	I	124	r	1823
N.T.M KENNEDY [*]	I	17	s	1814
NEWTOWN MT ^T -				
KENNEDY	I	17	s	1824-1827
N.T.STEWART [*]	I	99	b	?
NEWTOWNSTEWART	I	94	s	1820
NOBER	I	33	s	1815
OLDCASTLE	I	41	s, r	1830-1834
OMAGH	I	86	s	1819-1823
ORANMORE	I	101	s	1823-1829
OULART	I	58	s	1811
OUTERARD	I	112	b	1850
PALLASKENRY	I	105	s, r	1821-1826
PALLASGREEN	I	111	s	1831-1834
PARSONST ^N [*]	I	71	s	1808-1820
PARSONSTOWN	I	64	s	1818
PARSONSTOWN	I	68	s, r	1821-1831
PASSAGE	I	80	s	1808
PASSAGE WEST	I	129	b, g	1822-1856 [§]
PHILIPSTOWN	I	45	r	1831
PILLTOWN	I	84	r	1828-1831
PORTA FERRY	I	101	r	1832
PTARLINGTON [*]	I	36	o, s	1808-1817
PORTARLINGTON	I	34	r	1827-1831
PORTGLENONE	I	102	r	1834
PORTLAW	I	84	s	1819-1827
PORTUMNA	I	78	r	1836
RAMELTON	I	117	s	1822
RAMELTON	I	123	b	1827
RANDALST ^N [*]	I	97	s	1830
RAPHOE	I	108	s	1813-1831
RHANGAN [*]	I	28	r	1812
RATHANGAN	I	28	s, r	1819-1832
RHCOOLE [*]	I	8	s	1808-1837
RHCORMUCK [*]	I	111	s	1808-1817
RATHCORMAC	I	111	s	1824-1834
RHDOWNEY [*]	I	59	s	1833
RHDRUM [*]	I	32	r	1819
RATHDRUM	I	29	r	1830-1840
RHKEALE [*]	I	108	s	1816
RATHKEALE	I	108	r, s	1826-1830
RATHOWEN	I	55	s	1821
RICH HILL	I	64	s	1827-1834
ROSCARBERRY	I	154	l, r	1828-1834
ROSCOMMON	I	70	r	1812-1814

Postal Town	Type	Mil.	Colors	Known Use
ROSCOMMON	I	74	s, r	1821-1833
ROSCREA	I	59	s, r	1808-1831
ROSS	I	68	r	1815-1821
ROSS	I	69	r	1824-1825
ROSS	I	71	r, s	1831-1840
ROSTREVOR	I	58	r, b	1813-1824
ROSSTREVOR	I	57	r, b	1824-1831
RUSKEY	I	86	s	1847-1850
SAINTFIELD	I	129	r	1826
SCARIFF	I	96	s	1832-1848
SHANAGOLDEN	I	115	s	1826
SHANAGOLDEN	I	113	s	1836
SIX m BR ^R [*]	I	102	s	1818-1831
SKIBBEREEN	I	160	r	1825
SKIBBEREEN	I	167	s	1834
SLANE	I	30	r	1818-1830
SLIGO	I	102	r, s	1809-1822
SLIGO	I	103	r	1821-1831
STEWARTSTOWN	I	82	r, s	1819-1829
STRABANE	I	100	r	1810-1826
STRADBALLY	I	45	r	1818-1831
STRADONE	I	49	s	1830-1833
STRANORLAR	I	111	s	1826-1829
STROKESTOWN	I	91	s	1821-1831
SUMMERHILL	I	20	s	1833-1837
SWINFORD	I	127	b	1830-1831
SWORDS	I	7	s	1823-1835
TAGHMION	I	72	s	1817-1840
TALLANSTOWN	I	39	s	1831
TALLOW	I	84	r	1823-1833
TANDERAGEE	I	63	r, s	1814-1834
TEMPELMORE	I	68	s	1815-1837
THOMASTOWN	I	58	s	1822
THOMAST ^N [*]	I	59	s	1831
THURLES	I	82	s	1818-1819
THURLES	I	74	r	1821-1826
THURLES	I	75	r, s	1827-1835
TINNEHELY	I	42	r	1834-1843
TIPPERARY	I	108	s	1809-1815
TIPPERARY	I	100	r, s	1824-1826
TRALEE	I	146	s	1824-1830
TRAMORE	I	82	s	1809-1831
TRIM	I	25	s	1829-1831
TUAM	I	87	s	1811
TUAM	I	93	s	1818
TUAM	I	103	s, r	1821-1823
TUAM	I	98	r	1826-1832

Remarks: (*) Abbreviations: NEWPORT TIPY =Newport Tipperary. M-T-ARDS = Newtownards. N.T.HAMILTON = Newtownhamilton. N.T.LIMY = Newton Limavady. N.T.MIKENNEDY = NewtownMountKennedy. PARSONSTN=Parsonstown. PTARLINGTON=Portarlington. RANDALSTN=Randalstown. RHANGAN=Rathangan. RHCOOLE=Rathcoole. RHCORMUCK=Rathcormac. RHDOWNEY=Rathdowney. RHDRUM=Rathdrum. RHKEALE = Rathkeale. THOMASTN=Thomastown. SIX m BR^R - Sixmilebridge
[§] PASSAGE WEST. Latest use known.

Postal Town	Type	Mil.	Colors	Known Use
TULLA	I	111	s	1827-1847
TULLAMORE	I	48	r	1812
TULLAMORE	I	49	s	1821-1832
TULLOW	I	46	s,r,b	1808-1825
TULSK	I	75	s	1813-1831
TYNAN	I	75	r	1831
TYRRELPASS	I	40	s	1818-1835
VALENTIA	I	178	s	1827-1850
VIRGINIA	I	46	s	1829
WATERF ^D	I	78	r	1808-1809
WATERFORD	I	78	r	1810-1811
WATERFORD	I	76	r	1815-1817
WATERFORD	I	74	r	1818
WATERFORD	IV	74	s,r	1818-1829
WATERFORD	I	75	r,s	1830-1840
WESTPORT	I	121	s	1809-1829
WESTPORT	I	133	s	1823-1830
WEXFORD	I	72	r	1808-1829
WEXFORD	I	74	r	1830
WICKLOW	I	24	r	1810-1838
YOUGHALL	I	128	s	1809-1822
YOUGHAL	I	124	r,y	1825-1830

Code for Use with This Chart

Colors

(s) Schwarz = black. (b) Blau = blue
(g) Grün = green. (r) Rot = red
(l) Lila = purple. (o) Orange
(y) Gelb = yellow.

POSTAGE CHARGES FOR LETTERS INSIDE

IRELAND BETWEEN 1811 AND 1839

All distances in Irish miles. 100

Irish miles = 127 English miles.

Miles

	Miles		Miles	
0 to 7	2d	95 to 120	10d	
7 to 15	3d	120 to 150	1/-	
15 to 25	4d	150 to 200	1/1	
25 to 35	5d	200 to 250	1/2	
35 to 45	6d	250 to 300	1/2	
45 to 55	7d	300 to 400	1/3	
55 to 65	8d	400 to 500	1/4	
65 to 95	9d			

Postage for normal letter (1 sheet folded, maximum weight. 1 oz.- 28 grams)

TYPES OF MILEAGE POSTMARKS

Type I

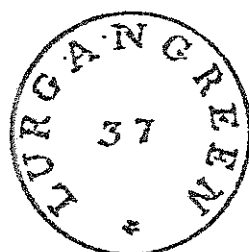
ATHY NEWRY COVE CORK
32 50 134 124

EDGEWORTHSTOWN BALLYMENA
52 101

Type II

CASHEL
79

Type III



Type IV



Editorial Note

We are deeply grateful for the opportunity of reprinting in The Revealer, the foregoing article on "The Irish Mileage Postmarks" by Hans G. Moxter.

It was first published in the Federal Republic of Germany as a supplement to the circulars of the DEUTSCHER ALTBRIEFSAAMLER - VEREIN E.V. (German Society for Postal History Inc.) No. 8 of 1969 with the assistance of the Foundation for the Advancement of Philately and Postal History Inc., Frankfurt/Main, Germany. The article is reprinted with the permission of the author and in addition permission for publication in English was obtained from Germany by the author.

All correspondence related to Irish Mileage Postmarks should be directed to Hans G. Moxter, Im Langenfeld 4, 6201 Oberjosbach/Tannus, West Germany

The address of the Deutscher Altbriefsammler-Verein e.V. is 605 Offenbach am Main 1, P.O. Box 199, Germany.

Irish 1922 Provisionals

Thom 5 Line Overprints

Supplement No. 46

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

October, 1970

THOM 5 LINE NARROW SETTING
by M. H. Priestley

Introduction

In the April-June 1969 issue of the Revealer, I listed the measurements of the ten Thom narrow setting plates given by Erinneach in The Philatelist. Since then I have examined a number of large Thom blocks and have been able to form an opinion on the method of printing of these plates and to revise Erinneach's measurements in some cases.

Stereo Layout

While the stereo layout of the Dollard low value issues is well known, there is no similar information on the Thom issues. My purpose was to find out, if possible, whether the Thom sheets had been made up from stereos and if so how large the stereos were.

The first clue came from the horizontal line spacing which showed a similar pattern in all the blocks examined. The spacing between lines 4 and 5, 7 and 8, 14 and 15, and 17 and 18 is distinctly greater than between the other lines - in other words, the pane is divided horizontally into three parts, one part four rows deep and two parts three rows deep.

There was no clear spacing pattern between the vertical rows so I next noted all the known recurrent flaws. (Fig. 1). These are the R/Se varieties described in another Revealer article, and the broken r of Rialtar which is a distinctive flaw listed by Meredith and occurs in several positions. I think it is clear from the diagram that the recurrence pattern is four stamps wide and that the pane was made up from a number of 4x4 stereos, with the upper or the lower row of the stereos removed to fit the stereo into the lower part of each pane. Only the wide ac variety did not fit into this pattern; it could perhaps have been introduced after the plate had been put together.

To find out how many different 4x4 stereos there may have been, I analysed the positions of the Ci/1 variety which have been noted for all the Thom plates, and occur fairly frequently (Revealer, October, 1969). I found the R/Se and Ci/1 positions could be accounted for by seventeen 4x4 stereos, some occurring as many as sixteen times; fifteen are illustrated in Fig. 2. Although this is a fair number of different stereos, it is not nearly as many as would have been the case if the Ci/1 distribution had been random. There are also other stereos without any identifiable flaws.

Plates

The revised plate measurements and recurrent flaws are shown in Fig. 3. I was interested to have confirmation of the existence of two types of Plate 2 which I have called Plates 2A and 2B. Although all Plate 2 examples have the same measurements and R/Se varieties, I found there were two quite different sets of type flaws in several examples of Plate 2 control blocks and of Rows 12 and 17 (the R/Se rows) in Plate 2.

I have been able to check the measurements of the plates in those cases in Figure 3 which are marked with an asterisk. Confirmation that these were the plates concerned was obtained from the Ci/1 positions which were given for each plate in my earlier article. It is difficult in some cases to be definite about the plate unless the block is large enough to include Ci/1 varieties, and this particularly applies to Plates 5 and 6.

Thom Recurrent Varieties												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1							7 8	7*8*		7 8	7 8	7*8*
							R/Se	R/Se		R/Se	R/Se	R/Se
2												
3												
4				7 8								
				8 9								
5												
6	5	5	5	5	5	5						
	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se						
7												
8												
9							5	5				
							R/Se	R/Se				
							e/19	e/19				
10				9 8								
				8 9								
11												
12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 3	2 3				
	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se				
	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	e/19	e/19				
13												
14												
15												
16												
17				2 3	2 3*	2 3	2 3					
				R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se					
18												
19												
20				5 6								
				6 5								
*Wide oc												
Figures indicate plate number												
Fig 1												

Stereo distribution of recurrent varieties

8	3	12
e/r	e/r	e/r e/r
e/r e/r		
6	3	15
e/r e/r e/r	e/r e/r	e/r e/r e/r
10	2	3
e/r e/r	R/Se R/Se R/Se R/Se e/r	R/Se R/Se e/r e/r e/r
7	1	1
e/r	e/r	e/r e/r e/r
3	2	2
e/r e/r	R/S R/S	R/Se R/Se

Numbers indicate frequency of occurrence

Fig 2

Thom Narrow Setting Plates

Plate	Row	Measurements						e1/1 Positions	Recurrent Flaws
		Stamps	1	2	3	Stamps	10		
		1	2	3	1	2	3		
1	19	20	20	508+					20x3 Stop slightly low.
	20	20	198	506+					19x3 
2A	19	201	202	513+					20x2 Stop damaged.
	20	201	202	513+					20x3 Overprint heavier
2B	19	202	202	515					
	20	201	202	513+					20x2 Stop undamaged
3	19	199	20	505					20x1 
	20	20	20	507+					20x2 
4	19	197	198	505	199	204	514	19x1 19x10	
	20	199	199	505	20	205	512	19x2	
5	19	205	199	513+	205	198	515+	19x8	
	20	205	198	513+	205	198	512+	19x2 19x11 20x1 19x3 19x12	
6	19	205	20	514+	205	198	512+		
	20	205	20	514+	205	198	512+	19x11 19x12	
7	19	198	198	505	198	199	505	19x10	
	20	20	198	507+	199	199	509+	19x11 20x1 19x12	
8	19	198	198	505+					
	20	198	198	505+				20x1	 
9	19	205	197	51+	20	205	515+	20x1 20x3 19x2 19x3	
	20	205	198	509+	20	205	515+	19x11 19x12	   
10	19	198	204	508+	20	197	505	19x10	
	20	198	204	508+	199	198	505+	19x11 20x2 19x3	

*Measurements taken from examples seen.

*Not constant.

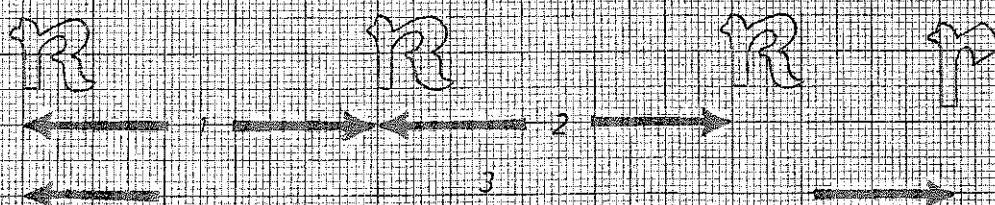


Fig. 3

Late Fee
Paid

POSTMARKS

LATE FEE
PAID
62

SPECIAL POSTMARKS

Supplement No. 47

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

May. 1971

Parcel Post

OBLITERATING STAMPS



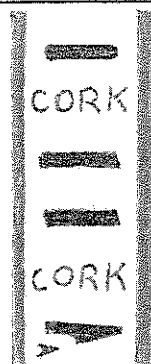
A



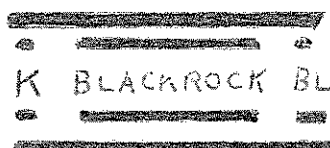
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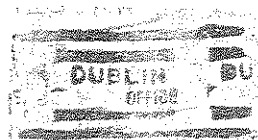
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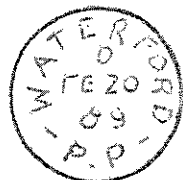
D



E



Easter Rising



F

Ireland and Great Britain entered into the parcel post system on the first of August 1883. Parcel Post labels were printed to provide a flat surface on which the stamps to pay the postage were to be placed and cancelled. (See Revealer Supplement No. 41 August 1969).

Dr. Brian deBurca and Fred E. Dixon have done considerable research work on the parcel post obliteration stamps issued to cancel postage on such packages. For the most part, these obliteration marks are undated. Their combined efforts have distinguished six different types:

TYPE A. The barred type "A" was produced in England in 1886 and twelve copies were issued to Dublin in February 1887. Other offices followed.

TYPE B. In June 1889, the next type "B" was issued to Limerick and later to other offices. Since Dublin registration books record numerous examples of Type B for the postoffices, it is suggested that this type was probably manufactured in Ireland.

TYPE C. Type C is the vertical barred type, known for its use as a temporary cancel after the destruction of the G.P.O. in the Easter Rising of 1916. Dublin lists this as being introduced in May 1915.

TYPE D. This is a roller cancellation which is found on the stamps of Queen Victoria and Edward. Considerable range of lettering, including some with lower case.

TYPE E. This is a roller cancellation which did not appear until about 1910. Note the use of the type in Dublin as a temporary cancel after the 1916 Rising. It appears that the word "Parcel" has been removed before "Office" for use on letter packets. Similar range of lettering, etc. as in Type D.

TYPE F. This is the first of the dated stamps for parcel post use, and so far recorded only for Cork and Waterford. Can anyone supply additional items?

POST OFFICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND USING CANCELLING MACHINES

by F. E. Dixon

July 1970

Irish Name	Popular Name	Date of Machine
AERPHORT NA SIONAINNE	SHANNON AIRPORT	1965-
AN UAIMH	NAVAN	1953-
AONACH URMHUMHAN	NENAGH	1953-60
AONACH	"	1960-
ATH LUAIN (ATHA LUAIN)	ATHLONE	1951
BAILE ATHA CLIATH	DUBLIN	1922-

Irish Name	Popular Name	Date of Machine
BAILE ATHA h-I	Athy	1964-
BEAL ATHA AN FHEADHA	BALLINA	1952-
BEAL ATHA NA SLUAIGHE	BALLINASLOE	1960-
BEANNTREAGHE	BANTRY	1964-
BIORRA	BIRR(once PARSONSTOWN)	1964-
BRI CHUALANN	BRAY	1961-
CABHAN	CAVAN	1953-
CAISLEAN AN BHARRAIGH	CASTLEBAR	1960-
CAISLEAN MATHGHAMHNACH	CASTLEBLAYNEY	1965-
CARA DROMA RUISG	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON	1965-
CARRAIG DHUBH / BH.A.C.	BLACKROCK, Co. Dublin	1952-
CATHAIR NA MART	WESTPORT	1960-
CEATHARLACH	CARLOW	1952-
CILL AIRNE	KILLARNEY	1953-
CILL CHOINNIGH	KILKENNY	1923-
CILL MHANTAIN	WICKLOW	1965-
CLAR CLOINNE MUIRIS	CLAREMORRIS	1960-
CLUAIN MEALA	CLONMEL	1952-
COBH	COVE (once QUEENSTOWN)	1960-
CORCAIGH	CORK	1922-
DROICHEAD ATHA	DROGHEDA	1951-
DROICHEAD NA BANNDAN	BANDON	1964-
DUN DEALGAN	DUNDALK	1952-
DUN GARBHAN	DUNGARVAN	1960-
DUN LAOGHAIRE	Formerly KINGSTOWN	1951-
DURLAS EILE	THURLES	1953-
EOCHAILL	YOUGHAL	1965-
GAILLIMH	GALWAY	1922-
GUAIRE	GOREY	1964-
INBHEAR MOR	ARKLOW	1962-
INIS	ENNIS	1952-
INIS COIRTHE (CORTAIDH)	ENNISCORTHY	1953-
LEITIR CEANNAINN	LETTERKENNY	1953-
LOCH GARMAN	WEXFORD	1952-
LONGPHORT	LONGFORD	1952-
LUIMNEACH	LIMERICK	1922-
MAINISTIR FHEARMUIGHE	FERMOY	1965-
MALA	MALLOW	1952-
MUILEANN CEARR	MULLINGAR	1951-
MUINEACHAN	MONAGHAN	1926-38 1953-
NAS NA RIOGH	NAAS	1953-
PORT LAOISE	Formerly MARYBOROUGH	1956-
PORTLAIRGE	WATERFORD	1923-
RATH LUIRC	CHARLEVILLE	1964-
ROS COMAIN	ROSCOMMON	1953-
ROS CRE	ROSCREA	1967-
ROS MHIC TREOIN	NEW ROSS	1962-
SLIGEACH	SLIGO	1951-
TIOBRAD ARANN	TIPPERARY	1953-
TRAIGHLI	TRALEE	1938-
TUAIM	TUAM	1960-
TULACH MHOR	TULLAMORE	1953-

Dates of Dublin letter-codes

A,B 1922	C,D 1923	E 1924	F 1927	G,H,I 1948
J,K 1951	L 1953	M,N 1954	O,P 1955	Q 1967
Page 218(V-26)	S 1955	T 1967	U,V 1964	X,Y,Z 1967

LATE FEE LETTERS

LATE LETTER
FEE PAID

Unframed
1850



Duplex 1860s

LATE LETTER
FEE PAID

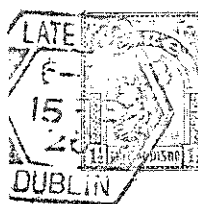
Framed 1860



Duplex 1870s



Circular 1880s



Hexagonal 1920s



Hexagonal 1930s

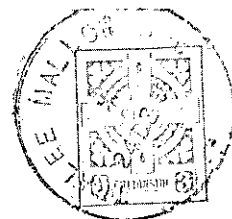
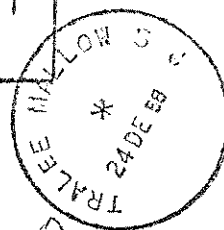
At many offices, letters for despatch may, on payment of a special late fee of 1d., be posted after the ordinary hours of collection. Such letters should be superscribed "Late Fee". Letter Boxes for the receipt of late letters bearing an extra 1d stamp are affixed to all Mail Trains to which Sorting Carriages are attached and to certain other trains.

In London prior to 1800, a system whereby the sender of a letter after the usual collection time for mail might upon payment of an extra fee have his letter included with the outgoing mail, was established. Sometime later, this privilege was extended to Dublin and some Irish provincial towns.

Properly prepaid "late fee" letters were given distinctive postal markings, consisting of a "Late Mail" mark in addition to the post office mark. At first, this consisted of a single line or a double line stamp, framed or unframed. Later, and especially in Dublin, a distinctive date-stamp incorporating the words, "Late Fee" was used. After the establishment of the Free State in 1922, the circular late fee stamp gave way to the Dublin "hexagonal" found in many collections. The hexagonal seems to have had heavy bars at right and left in the 1920s and thinner bars in the late 1930s.

The interesting question of what happens to a "Late Letter" which is posted properly in the Late Letter Box but fails to carry the extra fee stamp. The envelope which recently came into possession of the editor is an excellent example of what happens. It was posted in the box of the railway train to which the Tralee-Mallow Sorting Carriage was attached. It was postmarked with the S.C. postmark and on arrival in Dublin received a "POSTED WITHOUT LATE FEE" marking. Note also the 1d mark for the fee due on delivery plus a 1d postage due stamp.

POSTED WITHOUT
LATE FEE
186

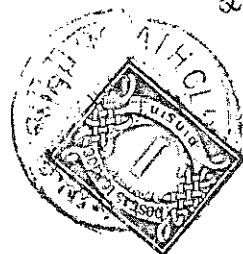


MR. P. OMAN

2 SHANAGAH ROAD

DRUMCONDRA.

DUBLIN
TRALEE/MALLOW SORTING CARRIAGE



TOO LATE MARKINGS

Where a letter was posted in the "Late Box" after the actual dispatch of the mails, it was necessary to indicate thereon the reason for the failure to forward promptly since, ordinarily the additional stamp was affixed to the envelope and an explanation for the late delivery was necessary. These "Too Late" markings took a number of forms, single-line, boxed, circled, scroll, and sometimes incorporating the words, "Too Late". The duplex form was used to the 1890s and then a circular datestamp was employed.



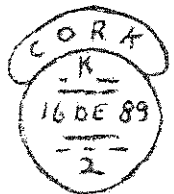
SCROLL TYPE OF POSTAL MARKING

by Fred E. Dixon

Reprinted from Random Notes # 47 April 1961

A peculiar type of date-stamp was used in the late 1850s and early 1860s. This appeared on the backs of letters, not as a cancellation. It is known only for Dublin, Kingstown, New Bliss and Newtownards, and examples are scarce.

The second series of scroll types differ in detail, especially in having only a single-lined circle, and there are variations from place to place in the identifying numbers and letters, some of which were probably a time code. This series was in use, I think, from 1883 to 1894, at Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford. It does not seem to have been reserved for any special usage, and was probably an experimental alternative to the clumsy "duplex" obliterations. Similar designs were introduced in London and Liverpool at about the same time. In London, they continued in use into the 20th century.



IRISH CHARITY LETTERS

From 1819 until 1832, charitable institutions in Ireland were, by Act of Parliament, permitted to send their printed "notices" through the post at the rate of one penny for each set of twelve or partial set of twelve notices or letters. See "An Interesting 'Charity Marking'" by Malcolm G. O'Reilly, which appeared in the Revealer, Nov-Dec. 1956 p. 293. Scroll type in black is illustrated below. It also exists in red on a notice of 1826.

In addition to the scroll type of mark illustrated by Mr. O'Reilly, Dr. J. Stafford Johnson in the Philatelic Adviser, March 1939, page 19 illustrated a paid mark in red used January 1822, which is also illustrated.

CHARITY-LETTER
POST-PAID

