

The Revealer

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WHOLE NO. 135

JULY, 1979

THE VERSATILE 1d MAP STAMP



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WHOLE NO. 135

JULY, 1979

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SECRETARY'S REPORT

Our thanks go out to those members who have been writing to us requesting membership applications. We never become tired of answering requests for information. If you wish, just drop us a note and we'll mail an application directly to your friend's home.

On the home front, we want to express our congratulations to Tom McLaughlan on his winning the Grand Award at Stamp-Orama with his superb collection of overprints and early definitives. It created interest in Ireland among the visitors and hopefully we shall add new members because of the exhibit.

The two most important things you can do at this time is vote and send in your dues. Please mark your ballot and forward it to Bill McCaw and mail your dues check in the enclosed envelope. We have jumped the gun and printed \$7.00 on the envelope in anticipation that the ballot proposal will pass. If it does not pass, we shall refund any overpayment requested.

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MEMBERSHIP STATUS:

Members as of February 28, 1979	589
New Members	6
Members as of May 31, 1979	595

ELECTIONS

You will find an election ballot enclosed in this issue of "The Revealer."

The ballot received in your April issue has been declared invalid as the closing date was June 1, 1979 yet the issue had not even been mailed at that date. Consequently, because many members would assume the voting deadline had passed, the election ballot was declared invalid.

More importantly your Nominating Committee has received numerous complaints that the ballot we prepared in April was geographically unbalanced and also that one proposed director would be living outside his designated area by September 1, 1979. Although the candidates proposed in April were among the best members in the Association, the Nominating Committee has listened to the complaints and requests and has substituted four new members and retained four of the original nominees. The four members replaced will be on future ballots as they are outstanding members. We apologize for not being responsive to the desires of our members and hope the more balanced slate meets with your approval and will help us retain and maintain the vibrancy of the Association.

From The Editor's Desk . . .

My apologies for the lateness of the April issue. The issue got started early enough but it still managed to get delivered late. A number of things contributed. I suspect the post office was responsible for some of it. One of our members suggested that The Revealer now goes through the distribution center in central Massachusetts (Springfield?) which doesn't have the reputation of being the fastest center. The July issue will be late because I wasn't able to get started in time. After thirteen years with Litton Industries your editor left to join another company on May 1st. My first task was to move the company into a new facility and re-establish production, so my spare time for May and June was pretty much non-existent. I'm writing this on the 4th of July which makes me a little over a month late. However work seems to be settling in to a pattern and barring any major problems, and if some articles come in from our members we'll see the October issue on schedule.

The postal strike in Ireland drags on...it started February 18th and it seems to be anyone's guess when it will end. Perhaps by the time you read this it will be over (I won't bet on it). At any rate it is causing problems not only in Ireland but outside of Ireland as well. For the first time in many years Fred Dixon's "Random Notes" doesn't appear in an issue of The Revealer. When the strike does end it will be a long time before service gets back to normal. It has been reported that there are tons of mail being stored in Ireland awaiting delivery. From the mail, we find that EPA members in Ireland didn't receive their January Revealer and the April issue is still sitting at the printers in Maine waiting for the strike to end. It remains to be seen when this July issue will reach them.

Unlike the last English postal strike, this Irish strike seems to have very little to offer philatelically, either local post markings or stamps. Elsewhere in this issue is a review of the new David Feldman catalog. It arrived via Belfast and had the handstamp illustrated below on the back of the cover.



In "Irish Stamp News", No 3, Ian Whyte gives an explanation of this mark: "Mr. Peter McBride, proprietor of the Belfast Stamp Shop has been operating an emergency postal service for his colleagues in the South. Once a week he collects mail from Dublin which he posts in Belfast, and he delivers mail received at his Belfast office to addresses in the Republic. A small fee is charged on each item handled by the service and an oval hand stamp applied as a receipt of this fee. No stamps or labels have been issued." Use of the handstamp has been curtailed since May 1st because of a threat from the Northern Ireland postal workers.

Late delivery of the April Revealer has caused too little time for bids in Auction No. 47. In order to be fair to both vendors and bidders Bill Zellers has agreed to reopen Auction No. 47 and to handle both Auction No. 47 and 48 at the same time. Closing date for Sale No. 47, in the April Revealer, has been extended to September 30th. Sale No. 48, appearing with this issue will close October 31st as stated on the Auction sheet.

Speaking of closing dates, as noted on the Election Ballot with this issue your votes must be in the mails in time to reach Bill McCaw by August 31st. Don't miss the opportunity to cast your ballot. If something happens and your copy doesn't reach you in time, send your ballot to Bill anyway, with a note indicating the date of receipt of your Revealer.

Vince Linnell, Ex President of the E.P.A. has an article in this issue that is recommended reading. He has taken historical data and philatelic data and blended them into a chronological listing of dates important to Ireland up to 1840. He has written each event as though it were the headline of a news report for a contemporary news bureau. It is well researched and interesting reading.

We welcome another long time member of the E.P.A. to the pages of the Revealer once again. Hans G. Moxter shares with us excerpts from a book recently acquired. Supplement No. 45 with July 1970 Revealer published the English language translation of his article "The Irish Mileage Postmarks 1808-1839" which had first been published, in German, by the German Society for Postal History, Inc.

E.P.A. members in Southern California held a meeting at BECKPEX in June. We had a good meeting, well attended. A slide program was shown utilizing slides made of the collection of the late Fred Gombo. This was the first time this program had been shown and seemed to be well received although more work needs to be done on it before it can be turned over to Slide Program Chairman Bill McCaw for inclusion in the E.P.A. slide library. It is hoped that some additional slides of varieties may be secured to broaden the scope of the program. Scott catalog is followed and No. 1 through 22 are covered. Additional programs will be worked up to utilize the remaining existing slides as time allows.

At the same meeting Bill Zellers brought up the subject of U.S. Post Office markings brought into use because of the Irish postal strike. He has found different rubber stamps used in different parts of Orange County, California when letters bound for Irish destinations are returned to sender. There must be any number of different stamps across the country. An effort should be made to record these stamps. Your editor will compile and publish a list of such stamps if you, the members, will send them in. Air Mail and surface mail are being handled differently in some areas.

As most of you know, there is to be An International Exhibit in London in early May 1980. I know some of our members will be exhibiting...the Revealer has been entered in the Philatelic Literature section. I'm also sure that many of our members, in the U.S. and Canada, will be attending all or part of the show. It isn't too early to start making arrangements for an E.P.A. meeting sometime during the show, formal or informal. It may well be that members in Ireland have already started such arrangements, but, because of the strike, word has been unable to reach us. Your editor is planning to attend, followed by a week or two in Ireland, and would like to hear from all who plan to GO to "LONDON 1980."

The cupboard is bare. As of this issue all articles received by your editor have been published, except for Jim Howley's continuing series. For the October issue, deadline is September 1st, so material is needed before then. I'm sure there is much information out there among the members that hasn't been seen before on these pages. It just needs someone to put pen to paper and write it down; perhaps just an interesting item, a variety you have found, a cover that's just a little different or that in-depth article you were always going to write some day. Whatever it is, send it along. We would also like to hear from you with suggestions of topics that should be covered in future issues.

The Versatile 1d Map Stamp

by John J. Blessington

Designed by Mr. James Ingram of Glasnevin, Dublin and issued on February 23, 1923 the 1d carmine rose definitive remained in use for over 45 years. During that time it appeared in more forms than any other Irish stamp. So many, in fact, that a specialized collection can be made of this one stamp that will prove both interesting and rewarding. Although some of the material needed for such a collection is in the rare category a very representative collection can be made with material still in reach financially.

Like the other definitives, the 1d first appeared on "SE" watermarked paper and is found with the watermark normal as well as inverted. It was printed in sheets of 240 impressions in panes of 120 with a gutter between panes. Gutter pairs therefore belong in our collection. When the Irish constitution of 1937 came in force the country's name was changed to Eire which necessitated, three years later, the issuance of stamp paper watermarked "E". Our one penny map soon appeared on the new paper, again both watermark normal and watermark inverted. Unlike the "SE" version the date of issue is not known so no FDC's are available. In the Revealer (Jan. 1958, p344) Judge John Walsh wrote that the earliest reported postmark (ERP) was October 26th, 1940. No reference to an earlier date has been found. The author would be interested in hearing from anyone having an earlier cover.

Although not listed by Scott the coil stamps of both the "SE" and "E" watermark should be in our collection. The Harrison overprinted coils remained in use in stamp vending machines until late in 1924 when the low value definitive rolls replaced them. William Kane reported a leader of a 1/2d with a pencil date of 31 October 1924 (Revealer Supp. No. 15; March 1964, p61). Our penny map coil was issued shortly thereafter. Since these coil rolls were made from regular issue sheets they are perforated on all four sides but are identifiable by the fact that two opposite sides have been trimmed through the perforations. (See Illustration.)



Panes of 120 were furnished to operators who separated them into strips...10 high for vertical coils and 12 wide for horizontal. These strips were then joined together by a portion of the end paper beyond the perforations resulting in what are known as "paste-ups." Strips were joined together until the coil reached the desired length...480 stamps for horizontal and 500 for vertical rolls. A tab (strip of paper) was pasted to each end of the coil. The inside (end tab) was blank and the starting tab (leader) carried the information as to the contents and cost. The coil stamps are collected in singles and/or pairs or strips. The coil joins or "paste-ups" are collected in pairs or longer strips. Stamps with either the leader or end tabs attached are desirable and add to the collection.

Booklets and booklet panes are two more collectable usages of our 1d map. Scott lists booklet panes but does not list booklets. Single stamps from booklet panes are not identifiable unless they have the selvaige attached so the booklet panes should be collected as full panes with the selvaige attached.



Collecting the booklets that the panes come from increases the scope of our collection.

The first Irish stamp booklet went on sale August 31, 1931. Among its four panes was one with six 1d map stamps, 3 x 2 (Sc #67A) and one with three 1d map stamps with three labels attached (Sc #67B). All booklet panes were printed from special printing plates which caused both normal and inverted watermarks to exist. From 1931 to 1940 twenty-one different booklets were produced with these two panes in them. In #22-1940 the pane with the 3 stamps and 3 labels, only, appeared on the paper watermarked "E" (Sc #107B) and in #23-40 the two one penny panes were on the "E" watermarked paper (Sc #107A & B) as were all other panes. Starting with #24-41 and running through #36-53.



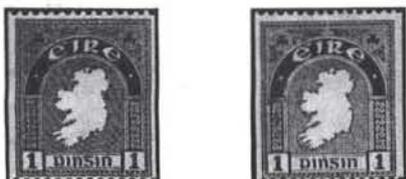
After 1953 our 1d map was no longer in booklets. The later booklets show up from time to time in auctions or on specialist dealers lists but the early ones with the half pane are rarely seen. It is doubtful if a full collection of booklets exist. The "Field" collection wasn't complete in booklets.

Because of the costs involved in the joining and trimming of the hand-joined coils, experiments were made by the Irish Post Office in the production and issue of continuous coil rolls...all were vertical. In April 1933 the 1d map was the first issued of these so-called 'endless coils'. (Sc #87A). The top and bottom are perforated 15 and the sides are imperforate except for one hole on each side just below the top horizontal perforations. These two perforations were to act as guide holes in a new vending machine. The machine proved to be unsuccessful but the continuous printing process was considered successful enough so that a second experimental printing was made sometime in July 1934, again perf 15 x imperf but this time without the two perfs on the sides (Sc #87).

Note in the illustration that the Sc 87A is off center to the left so that there is a whole perf on the left and none on the right. This seems to indicate that the stamps were trimmed after perforating.



As a result of these two experiments a special type of printing press was developed and a printing from this new machine appeared sometime in 1940. By this time the watermark paper "E" was in use. For some reason or other the perforations were 14 x imperf (Sc #105A). These perforations didn't separate well in the vending machines. Problems relating to World War II caused work on the machine to be discontinued. After the war, on March 20th, 1946, another printing was made, this time perf 15 x imperf (Sc #105).



Part of this issue may have been printed on a press made up of curved plates containing single or multiple strips of eight stamps. Each strip of eight is out of alignment with the neighboring strip as reported by Fred Dixon. He found this condition on some rolls but not on all. It is not known how many of these "endless coil" rolls were issued but the hand-joined coils were soon in use again and remained in use until the "Animal" definitives were issued.

Following is a check list of the many items which could appear in a specialized collection of the 1 penny carmine rose map stamp. The basic Scott number is used for unlisted items.

ON PAPER WATERMARKED "SE"	
SCOTT NO.	DESCRIPTION
66	1d carmine rose
66	" wmk inv
66	" coil
66	" coil paste-up pair
66	" gutter pair
66A	" booklet pane of 6
66A	" " wmk inv
66A	" " 3 & 3 labels
66B	" " wmk inv
66A & B	" booklets #31-1 to #21-40
87A	" coil 15ximperf 2 vert. perfs
87	" coil 15ximperf no vert. perfs

ON PAPER WATERMARKED "E"	
SCOTT NO.	DESCRIPTION
107	1d carmine rose
107	" wmk inv
107	" coil
107	" coil paste-up pair
107	" gutter pair
107A	" booklet pane of 6
107A	" " wmk inv
107B	" " 3 & 3 labels
107B	" " wmk inv
107A & B	" booklet # 23-40
107A	" booklets #24141 to 36-53
105A	" coil perf 14ximperf
105	" coil perf 15ximperf
105	" " wmk inv
66A & 107B	" booklet #22-40

Only the major varieties have been listed. There are some minor varieties and shades as well. Of course, the collection could contain mint as well as used stamps and examples of usage on cover and F.D.C.

All in all I think you will agree that this is, indeed, a most versatile stamp.

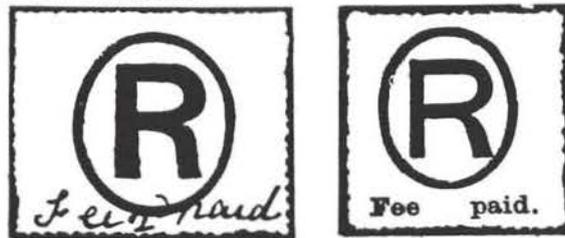
Experimental Registration

Label? — No

by Thomas G. Current

Since the Victorian registration system and its development is one of my areas of specialization I can furnish information on the question raised by Eugene M. Labiuk in his interesting article in the April Revealer.

It is true that on February 18, 1907 Great Britain adopted the Registration label which is in use today, but this was done to conform to the standardized label put into use by the Universal Postal Union members some time earlier. Great Britain had been using her own adhesive registration labels for several years prior to 1907. They were used on regular envelopes as opposed to postal stationery registered envelopes. Illustrated here are two such labels used in England.



The earlier one, with the "Fee Paid" added by hand, is from a cover dated August 29, 1892 and the other, with "Fee Paid" printed, is from a cover dated February 18, 1901. I also have it on a 1900 cover.

I don't know when these labels were first put into use but perhaps they paralleled the introduction of the same information on the Post Office issued Registration envelopes. The large "R" in an oval was added to the upper left corner of Registration envelopes in 1883 and "Fee Paid" was added in 1892. It is interesting to note the difference in size of these labels.

Further comments are welcomed.

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THE SAORSTAT OVERPRINT SETTINGS IN RELATION TO BASE G.B. PLATES

by C. I. Dulin

The Great Britain Plates used for overprinting Irish stamps have always held a fascination for the Control specialists, but knowledge of the combinations of the overprint settings in relation to specific plates can also be an aid in identification, in tracing development of flaws and as a guide to printing sequences.

Although there have been various attempts to make a correlation between settings and G.B. plates, the first comprehensive study was that of R.H. Sampson (London Philatelist No. 821 pp. 105, 141, 143 & 144) who gave data on all the printings from Dollard through the Thom 5 line and finally to the Saorstat 3 line overprints. Late J.A.C. Munro gave an even more comprehensive study on the Dollard printing and started the Thom (Irish Philately Dec. 1970 p. 49).

As part of what was very much a team effort, the author coordinated the inputs of Patrick Williams, James Munro and Victor Hale together with his own to produce this article on the Saorstat setting and their G.B. plate relationship.

One difficulty with a study of this type, is that not only is it virtually impossible to complete (some material is extremely scarce, while new discoveries come along almost regularly), but the G.B. plate identification is still in a state of flux. For example, Sampson classified his findings according to the then current classification in the standard work of K.M. Beaumont and J.B.M. Stanton's "Postage Stamps of G.B. Part IV." This classification was adapted by Gibbons in their specialized G.B. Part 2, but only in light of the more recent research. This meant the addition of several more plates and a reclassification of some plates and their numbers. While most of the B & S plates can be ascribed to the newer numbers of Gibbons, some are quite impossible to do. By the same token, even successive editions of the Gibbon work change the plate numbers. The 4d, for example, had a plate 4 in the third edition which has now been eliminated and reclassified as plate 3b.

For this study, while the participants felt reasonably happy with most plate descriptions, for most of the values, there is no doubt that the 1d and the 6d still present difficulties. In the case of the 1d it is fairly clear that some plates seem to exist which are found in the overprinted state alone, while in the 6d there is very little accurate description available to define a plate, with certainty, from what has been the usual starting basis — control blocks of 6.

Again, the use of Controls themselves as a means to identification is also open to hazard in that often the same plates were used for different printings: Thus the position, or shape, of a Control is not an infallible means of tracing the connection between settings on similar plates. For some reason the 1/- value appears to have been the subject of reprints to an extent greater than any other values except the 1d.

For the purpose of simplification, the very distinct differences which exist between the blue-black and the black inks have not been separately described (although they are noted, by value, in the Tables). Similarly, the Type 2 and Type 3 watermark differences which are real enough have been ignored since insufficient data was on hand to separate the two.

In the Tables which follow, the settings (of which, for the Saorstat overprint, there were 5) are the standard ones, while the G.B. plate classification is that of Gibbons 4th edition.

Where there has been insufficient description to accurately ascribe a plate, it is noted as A (Another). It should be realized that this can also mean that it is, or could be, an existing plate or one that has yet to be classified. In some cases two or more unknown plates are involved, but this too is listed as the generic A.

It is, obviously, extremely doubtful that our listing is complete. Any reader who can contribute and add to the listing is most welcome to do so. For any serious student a set of photographs of close-ups of very many of the control letters is available. These, as has been noted, can be an aid to identification when more than one printing is involved.

TABLE 1
Saorstat Setting and Control No. Relationship

VALUE	CONTROL							
	T221	T22P	U221	U22P	U231	U23P	V231	W231
½	3, 4, 5	3, 4, 5	1, 2	1, 2	3, 4	3, 4, 5	-	-
1	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	3	3	-	-
1½	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
2	1, 2	1, 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2½	1, 3	1, 3	-	-	3	3	-	-
3	-	-	1, 2	1, 2	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	1, 3	-	3	-	3	-
5	3, 5	2, 3, 5	-	-	3	-	-	-
6	-	-	1, 5	-	-	-	3, 4	3, 4
9	3	1, 2, 3	-	-	3	3	-	-
10	3	1, 2, 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/-	2	2	1, 2	1, 2	3, 4	3, 4	-	-

INKS									
	½	1	1½	2	3	5	6	10	1/-
½	*	0	(*)	0	0	0	(*)	-	-
1	*	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	-	-	-
1½	0	(*)	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
2	*	(*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	*	0	-	-	-	-	-
5	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	*	-
10	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-

* Indicates definite use of black as well as blue-black ink

(*) Indicates suspected use of black ink

0 Indicates use of blue-black ink only

TABLE 2
Overprint Setting and G.B. Plate Relationship

VALUE	SETTING				
	1	2	3	4	5
½ T221	-	-	68, 72, A	68, 72	A
T22P	-	-	66b, 72, (76?)	72, (76?)	66b, A
U221	48, 68, 72, 75, A	48, 58, 68, 74, 75, A	-	-	-
U22P	58, 66b, 70, 72, 74, 75, A	48, 58, 66b, 70, 72, 74, 75, A	-	-	-
U231	-	-	48, A	48, 68, A	-
U23P	-	-	64, 66b, 75, 81, A	64, 66b, 81, A	66b, A
1 T221	A	91, (86 or 94), A	-	-	-
T22P	87b, 92, 94, A, 91 var.	96, (86 or 94), A, 91 var.	-	-	-
U221	87b, 91, A	91, A	-	-	-
U22P	A, (97 or 116)	93, (97 or 116), A	-	-	-
U231	-	-	A, 91 var.	-	-
1½ T221	A	-	-	-	-
T22P	12b	-	-	-	-
U221	-	27, A	-	-	-
U22P	-	25, (27 or 31)	-	-	-
2 T221	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 3, A	-	-	-
T22P	1, 2	5, 6, A	-	-	-
2½ T221	8b, 10	-	-	8b	-
T22P	11b	-	-	8b	-

TABLE 2 (cont.)

	1	2	3	4	5
U23I	-	-	11b	-	-
U22P	-	-	10	-	-
3 U22I	8b, A	8b, A	8b	-	-
U22P	11, A	11, A	11, A	-	-
4 U22I	1e	-	1e	-	-
U23I	-	-	3b	-	-
V23I	-	-	3b	-	-
5 T22I	-	-	3, A	-	A
T22P	-	-	3	-	A
U23I	-	-	3, A	-	-
6 U22I	4, 6, 7, A	4, 6, 7, A	6	4, 6, 7, A	6, A
V23I	-	-	6, 7	6, 7	-
W23I	-	-	6	6	-
9 T22I	-	2b, 3b	-	-	-
T22P	1f	1f	1f, 2b	-	-
U23I	-	-	1f, 3b	-	-
U23P	-	-	1f, 2b, 3b	-	-
10T22I	-	-	2b	-	-
T22P	2b	2b	2b	-	-
1/-T22I	-	3, A	-	-	-
T22P	-	A	-	-	-
U22I	3, A	3, A	-	-	-
U22P	A	3, A	-	-	-
U23I	-	-	3	3, A	-
U23P	-	-	3, 4	4	-

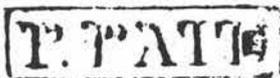
Scrolled Serif

P. PAID Marking *by Eugene M. Labiuk*

Prior to 1840 it was very common for the receiver of a letter to pay the postage. Also, if the sender wanted to prepay the postage he could do so. Prepaying brought a wide variety of paid marks.



The cover shown above was posted at Belfast on September 6, 1831, and sent to Edinburgh, Scotland where it arrived on September 8, 1831. The letter was prepaid with a rate of 3 shilling 6½ pence. To indicate that postage was paid, the sender had written in manuscript in the upper left corner "post paid." The Irish post office had applied a boxed "P. PAID." Also, upon arrival at Edinburgh, the Scottish post office had applied a paid date stamp.



The "P. PAID" shown is rather different than most other seen, since it has a fancy scroll type serif at the top of the letters. One, which I or others, have not seen before.

I would like to thank the many people who have looked the cover over to make sure that the scroll type serifs were exactly that. The unretouched blow-up above clearly shows them.

LITERATURE NOTES:

by J. J. Blessington

"STAMPS OF IRELAND, SPECIALIZED, 1979 EDITION Edited by David MacDonnell; Published by David MacDonnell and David Feldman Ltd. Price L1.50

What started out as a price list 12 years ago has grown into a full fledged catalog, in fact, the foremost catalog of Ireland. As each edition has been reviewed over the years we have said that that edition was an improvement of the previous one; this current issue is no exception.

The addition of detailed information as to design and printing by the use of notes below each issue listing, allows this catalog to stand on its own without need to refer to the "Handbook of Irish Philately" for detailed data.

All sections of the catalog have been expanded and brought up to date. Numbering is by DF, Gibbons, Scott, Michel and Yvert numbers. Prices have been increased on just about all issues although pricing the "Seahorses" in today's inflationary market is a hopeless task. In the "G.B. Used in Ireland" section George V issues have been added as are plate numbers. The "Overprint" section now has more minor varieties and new photographs instead of line drawings. Photographs have also been used to replace some of the line drawings in the "Commemorative" section. In both cases the photos are a decided improvement. The "Booklet and Booklet Pane" section has been reworked and seems to be a much more workable listing although for one on this side of the ocean having only the DF numbers takes a bit of "getting used to". The "Postal Stationery" section has been brought up to date although pricing seems uneven.

The Appendix has been greatly expanded. The Railway Letter Stamps are now all listed and priced and a new section added, "Exhibition Souvenirs"...a gathering place for all the "goodies" produced by and for exhibitions from 1967 to date.

All in all, a well done book which deserves a place on your library shelves, and the price is right, only L 1.50 for 123 pages of information.

"IRISH STAMP NEWS NO. 3"

Edited & Published by Ian Whyte, 3 Fitzwilliam Place Dublin 2, Ireland. £ 2.00 G.B. & Ireland; £ 2.50 Europe; U.S. \$5.50 surface, \$7.50 Air Mail.

Ian Whyte has maintained the high standards set by his two prior issues despite the problems engendered by the Irish postal strike. Printing and photographs are good quality on coated stock. The featured article is the "Registered Envelopes Since Decimalisation" by Brian Warren. A fine article with an excellent check list. Recommended to all postal stationery collectors. J.R. Holman gives an update on "Decimal Parcel Stamps of C.I.E." Bill Kane and Fred Dixon each contribute an article on postmarks, and Part Three of "Irish Post Office Numbers" completes this listing.

If you don't already subscribe to this journal do so now. Don't let the Irish postal strike stop you, address your mail to Ian Whyte, 19 Skipper Street, Belfast BT1 2DZ, N. Ireland.

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IRISH POSTMARKS FROM 1922 ONWARDS

PART 5

BY J. T. HOWLEY

4b TEMPORARY ('INTERIM') HANDSTAMPS IN GAELIC

In general these handstamps correspond to the 'interim' English handstamps discussed in Part 4A, and succeeded them by some months - or, occasionally, by a couple of years. They occur in a bewildering variety: so many distinct types that I have found it necessary to use an inordinate number of illustrations. There are several different sizes, different formats, many sizes and shapes of letters (often with different type-faces on the same handstamp), differences in arrangement, etc.



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16

I have set up these handstamps into four categories:

Category 1 Handstamps with Office name, District Office name and County name as shown in Figure 13.

Category 2 Handstamps with Office name and County name, Figure 14.

Category 3 Handstamps with Office name and District Office name, Figure 15.

Category 4 Handstamps with Office name only, Figure 16.



Fig. 13A



Fig. 13C



Fig. 13B



Fig. 13D

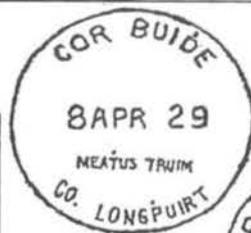


Fig. 13E



Fig. 13G

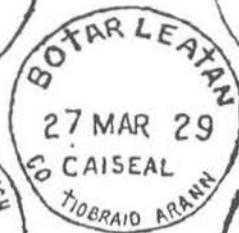


Fig. 13F

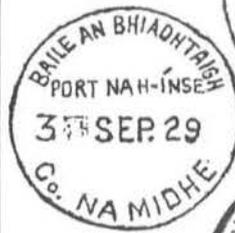


Fig. 13H



Fig. 13J



Fig. 13K



Fig. 13L



Fig. 13M



Fig. 13N

In Category 1, Figures 13 through 13G have the office name at the top, the date across the center, the District Office below the date, and the county at the bottom. Figures 13H and 13J differ in that the District Office is placed above the date. In Figures 13K, 13L, and 13M the District Office is inscribed serially after the Office name, at the top of the handstamp. Note the variations in the size of type in each location - only the date seems constant (and it is in English!). Note also the use (rare) of lower case letters in Figure 13K, and for the office name in Figure 13J. I believe these two usages are unique. Figures 13D and 13G are surely rubber; possibly all the others are metal.



Fig. 14A



Fig. 14B



Fig. 14C



Fig. 14E

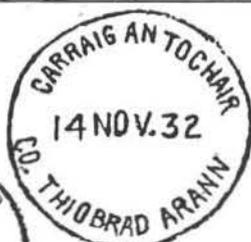


Fig. 14D



Fig. 14F



Fig. 14G



Fig. 14J

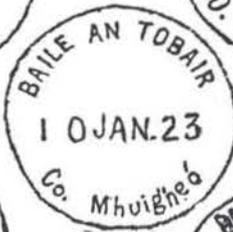


Fig. 14H



Fig. 14K



Fig. 14L



Fig. 14N



Fig. 14M



Fig. 14P



Fig. 14O

The first six of Category 2 are fairly normal (though I hesitate to use that word). Figures 14F and 14G show the use of serified letters; Figure 14H shows the use of lower case letters. Figure 14J is unique in that it is the only case I have found with slanting capital letters. Figure 14K through 14N are crude rubber handstamps, assembled from miscellaneous type in all cases except Figure 14M. And Figure 14P is the only case I know wherein the letters are in Gaelic script. Aside from Figures 14K through 14O, it appears all the handstamps are metal.



Fig. 15A

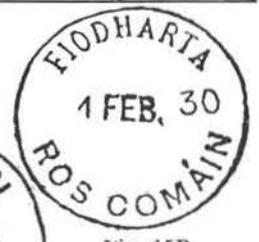


Fig. 15B



Fig. 15D



Fig. 15C



Fig. 15E



Fig. 15G



Fig. 15F

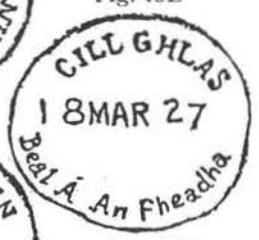


Fig. 15H



Fig. 15K



Fig. 15J

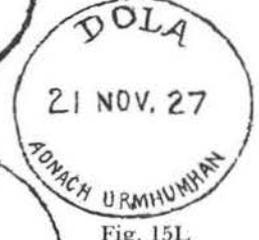


Fig. 15L



Fig. 15N

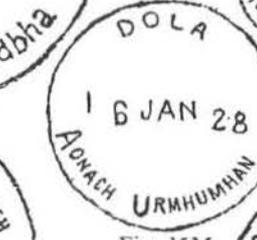


Fig. 15M



Fig. 15O



Fig. 15Q



Fig. 15P



Fig. 15R

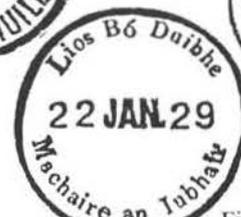
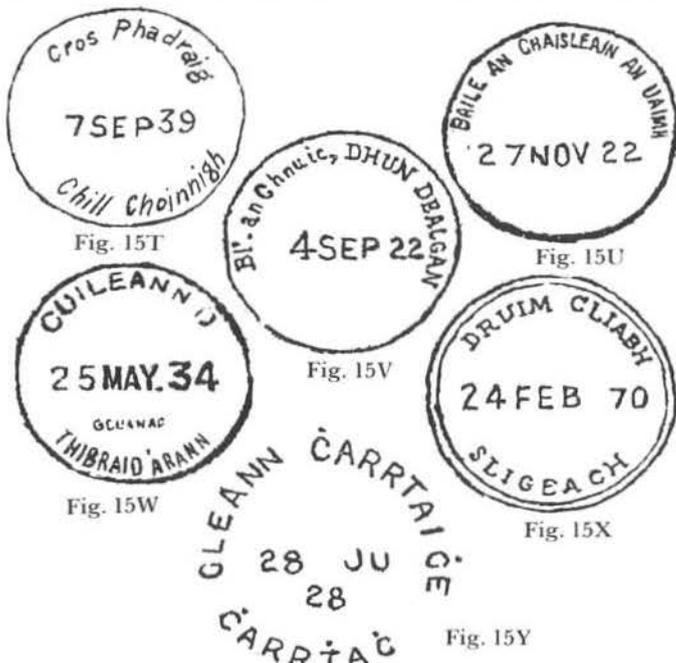
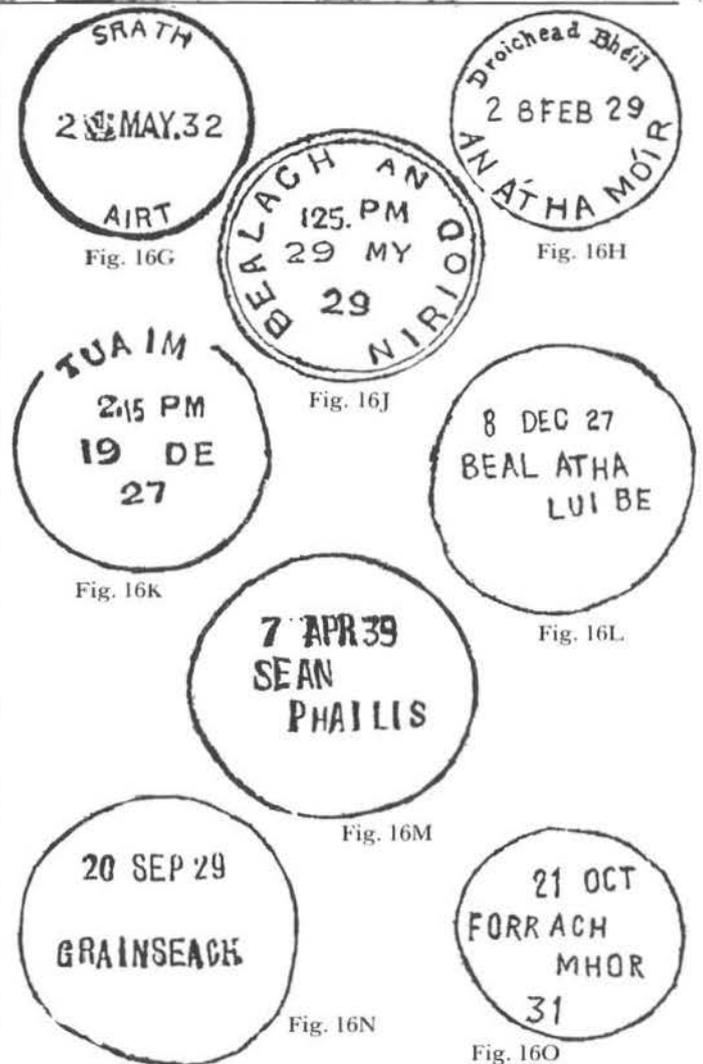
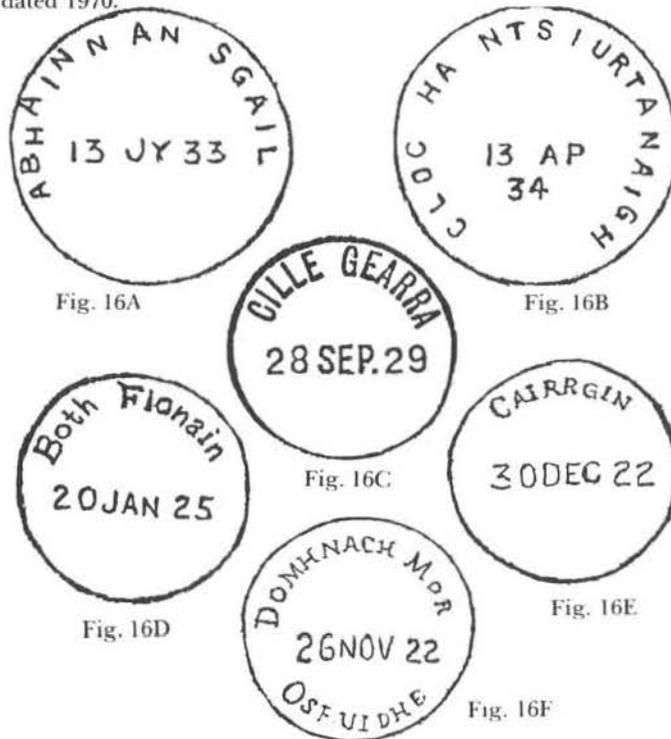


Fig. 15S



In Category 3 note the lack of consistency in the use of lettering: only Figures 15, 15A, 15C, 15S, 15T, 15U, 15X and 15Y use the same letters throughout. Others use a mixture of upper case and lower case, serified and non-serified letters, of different sizes. Yet most of the types illustrated occur on several different offices: I believe only Figures 15F, 15T and 15Y are unique, though some of the others, e.g. Figures 15H, 15K, 15Q, 15S, 15W and 15X are quite rare. Again, it is my belief that many of these handstamps are metal, though Figures 15F, 15H, 15J, 15K, 15T, 15U and 15X are surely rubber. There is a rather wide divergence in the dates when these handstamps were used; e.g. Figure 15F is quite early, being one of only two Gaelic temporaries of which I am aware used before 1925; and Figure 15X (DRUIM CLIABH) is dated 1970.



It is characteristic of the Gaelic 'interims' for the date to be located in a straight line across the center of the handstamp; in Category 4 this characteristic is not invariable, Figures 16, 16B, 16J, 16K and 16O vary from the norm. Figure 16F shows the second of the two temporaries used before 1925. Figures 16G and 16H show cases where part of the Office name is at the top, and part at the bottom, of the handstamp. Figure 16J illustrates one of some half dozen cases where the handstamp has a double outer circle; note that on this illustration the "D" of DOIRIN is reversed and the "R" inverted. Figures 16A and 16B show examples of the (not uncommon) misplacement of letters. Small errors like these occur at random in all the temporaries and occasionally make identification pretty difficult. Figure 16K shows the 'split-ring' cancel, of which I believe only three examples exist. Figures 16L, 16M, and 16N differ so little that I suppose I could have considered them just one type. Probably Figures 16D, 16E, 16F, and 16J through 16O are all rubber; I think the rest are metal.

The temporary handstamps both English and Gaelic, were short-lived. For this, in one way, I'm thankful as there is such a myriad of varieties. On the other hand, their short lives results in their being uncommon and hard to find, which causes me to fear there may be plenty of others I have never seen. In short, because of their scarcity and variety, I do not make any claim that I have studied this particular aspect of Irish postmarks exhaustively.

(To Be Continued)

LIST OF OFFICES

BY J. T. HOWLEY

CONTINUED

Gaelic Name	English Name	District Name	Gaelic Name	English Name	District Name
30. BEAL ATHA GLUININ	Ballyglunin	Tuam	101. GLINNSGE	Glinsk	Castleree, Ros.
31. BEAL ATHA MOGHA	Ballymoe	Castleree, Ros.	102. GOIRTIN	Gurteen	Ballymacward
32. BEAL ATHA NA SLUAIGHE	Ballinasloe		103. GOIRTINI*	Gurteeny	Loughrea
33. BEAL CHLAIR (6)	Belclare	Tuam	104. GORT AN IOMAIRE	Newbridge	Ballinasloe
34. BEARNA	Barna	Galway	105. GORT INSE GUAIRE	Gort	
35. BEARNA DEARG	Barnaderg	Tuam	106. GORT UI MHADHADHAIN	Gurtymadden	Ballinasloe
36. BOLLAN (7) (obs.)	Bullaun	Loughrea	107. GRAIG NA MUILTE IARAINN	Woodfrod	Loughrea
37. BOTHAR MOR	Bohermore	Galway	108. INDREABHAN	Inverin	
38. BOTHAR NA TRAGHA	Salthill	Galway	109. INIS BO FINNE	Inishbofin (Aran Island)	
39. BUIDHE ABHNACH	Boyounagh	Galway	110. INIS MHEADHOIN	Inishmaan	Galway
40. CAISEAL	Cashel	Recess	111. INIS THAIR	Inishere (Aran Island)	
41. CAISLEAN NUA (7)	Newcastle	Galway	112. INISH TOIRBERT (7)	Inishtoibirt	Clifden
42. CALADH NA MUC	Collinamuck	Galway	113. INIS TUIRC	Inishturk	Inishbofin
43. CAMAS	Camus	Galway	114. IORRUS FHIONNAIN*	Errislannan	Clifden
44. CARNA	Carna	Recess	LATHAIGHE (16)		
CARN DOLLA (15)			LEATHBHAILE (17)		
45. CASLA	Costelloe	Galway	115. LEATH BHEALAI (18) (7)	Levally	Tuam
46. CATHAIR LOISGREAIN	Caherlistrane	Shrule	116. LEITIR FRAIG	Letterfrack	Galway
47. CEALLTRACH NA PAILISE	Caltra	Ballinasloe	117. LEITIR GEIS (7)*	Lettergesh	Renvyle
48. CEAPACH AN tSEAGAIL	Cappataggle	Ballinasloe	118. LEITIR MEALLAIN	Lettermullen	Galway
CEATHRAMHA NA LATHAIGHE (8)			119. LEITIR MOR	Lettermore	Galway
49. CEATHRU NA LATHAI* (9)	Browns Grove	Tuam	120. LIONAN	Leenane	Galway
50. CEATHRANHA RUADH	Carraroe	Galway	121. MAGH ARD	Moyard	Letterfrack
51. CILL CHIARAIN	Kilkerrin	Ballinasloe	122. MAGH CULLIN	Moycullen	Galway
52. CILL CHIARAIN GAILLIMHE	Kilkerrin	Recess	123. MAGH GLAS*	Moyglass	Loughrea
53. CILL CHOLGAIN	Kilcolgan	Galway	124. MAGH LOCHA	Moylough	Ballinasloe
54. CILL CHONAILL	Kilconnell	Ballinasloe	125. MAINSTIRCHINEIL		
55. CILL CHONNLA	Kilconly	Tuam	FEICHIN	Abbey	Loughrea
56. CILL CHRIOST	Kilchreest	Loughrea	126. MAINSTIR CNOC		
57. CILLINI DIOMA	Killeenadema	Loughrea	MHAIGH (19)	Abbeyknockmoy	Tuam
58. CILL IOMAIR	Killimor	Ballinasloe	127. MIONLOCH	Menlough	Ballinasloe
59. CILL MHIC CRAITH	Cill Mhic Craith	Kylebrack	128. MOTA GRAINNE OIGE	Woodlawn	Ballinasloe
60. CILL MHUIRBHI	Kilmurvey	Galway	129. MUINE AN MHEADHA	Monivea	Athenry
61. CILL ODHRAIN	Killoran	Ballinasloe	130. ODHAR	Ower	Headford
62. CILL RICHIL	Kilrickle	Loughrea	131. PAIRC NA nDRISEOG	Brierfield	Ballinasloe
63. CILL RONAIN	Kilronan (Aran Is.)	Galway	132. PORT OMNA	Portumna	
64. CILL TORMOIR	Kiltormer	Ballinasloe	133. RINN AN MHAOIL	Renvyle	Galway
65. CILL TULCHA	Kiltulla	Ballinasloe	134. RINN MHOR (20)	Rennore	Galway
66. CINN MHARA	Kinvara	Galway	135. ROS CATHAIL	Roscahill	Galway
67. CLADACH DUBH	Claddaghduff	Loughrea	136. ROS MOR*	Rosmore	Loughrea
68. CLOCHAN	Clifden	Clifden	137. ROS MUC	Rosmuck	Maam Cross
69. CLOCHANAI (21)	Cloghan's Hill	Tuam	138. SEAN BHAILE (obs.)	Oldtown	Ballinasloe
70. CLOCH BREAC*	Cloghbrack	Claremorris, Mayo	139. SRAID DOIMNIC	Dominick St.	Galway
71. CLOCH NA RON (10)	Roundstone	Galway	140. SRATH SALAC	Recess	
72. CLOIGEANN	Cleggan	Galway	141. STAISIUN ATHA		
73. CLUAIN BHEIRNE	Clonbern	Moylough	DIOMAIN (obs.)	Attymon Str.	Athenry
74. CLUAIN FHEARTA	Clonfert	Ballinasloe	142. STAISIUN B.A. NA SLUAIGHE (obs.)		
BHREANNAIN			143. TIGHNEATHA	Tynagh	Loughrea
75. CLUAIN BHIINDE	Cloonminda	Castleree, Ros.	144. TOBAR	Tubber	Galway
76. CLUAIN TUAISCIRT (7)	Clontuskert	Ballinasloe	145. TOBAR PHEADAIR (7)	Peterswell	Galway
77. CNOC BREAC	New Inn	Ballinasloe	146. TUAIM	Tuam	
COILL BREAC (11)			147. TUAIM ARD	Toomard	Ballinasloe
COILL MHOR (12)			148. TUAIM BEOLA (obs.)	Toombeola	Galway
78. COILL SALACH (obs.)	Kilsallagh	Castleree, Ros.	149. TURLACH MOR	Turloughmore	Athenry
79. COMAR	Cummer	Tuam	150. UACHTARAD	Oughterard	Galway
80. CORR AN DOLA (13)	Corrandulla	Galway	151. UARAN MOR	Oranmore	Galway
81. CORR AN DROMA	Currandrum	Galway	152. ?	Dalystown	Loughrea
82. CORR NA MONA	Cornamona	Claremorris, Mayo			
83. CREACH MHAOIL	Craughwell	Galway			
84. CREAGA	Creggs	Roscommon			
85. CREAGAN	Mount Bellew	Ballinasloe			
86. CROSBHOITHRE AN PHAORAIGH	Power's Cross	Portumna			
87. CROSBHOITHRE MHAMA (obs.)					
88. CURRACH (obs.)	Maam Cross	Galway			
89. CURRACH THAIR	Curra	Loughrea			
90. DOIRE UI BHRIAIN*	Curragh West	Tuam			
91. DOIRIN (obs.)	Derrybrien	Gort			
92. DROICHEAD AN CHLAIRIN	Derreen	Ballyglunin			
93. DROICHEAD BHEIL AN ATHA MOIR	Clarínbridge	Galway			
94. DUN AN OCHTA	Ballinamore Bridge	Ballinasloe			
95. DUN MOR	Eyrecourt	Ballinasloe			
96. EACHDRUIM	Dunmore	Tuam			
FAIRCHE (14)	Aughrim	Ballinasloe			
97. GAILLIMH	Galway				
98. GALLACH UI CHEALLAIGH	Castleblakeney	Ballinasloe			
99. GARBHTHRAIN	Garrafranes	Tuam			
100. GLEANN NA MADADH	Glenamaddy	Castleree, Ros.			

Gaelic Name	English Name	District Name
101. GLINNSGE	Glinsk	Castleree, Ros.
102. GOIRTIN	Gurteen	Ballymacward
103. GOIRTINI*	Gurteeny	Loughrea
104. GORT AN IOMAIRE	Newbridge	Ballinasloe
105. GORT INSE GUAIRE	Gort	
106. GORT UI MHADHADHAIN	Gurtymadden	Ballinasloe
107. GRAIG NA MUILTE IARAINN	Woodfrod	Loughrea
108. INDREABHAN	Inverin	
109. INIS BO FINNE	Inishbofin (Aran Island)	
110. INIS MHEADHOIN	Inishmaan	Galway
111. INIS THAIR	Inishere (Aran Island)	
112. INISH TOIRBERT (7)	Inishtoibirt	Clifden
113. INIS TUIRC	Inishturk	Inishbofin
114. IORRUS FHIONNAIN*	Errislannan	Clifden
LATHAIGHE (16)		
LEATHBHAILE (17)		
115. LEATH BHEALAI (18) (7)	Levally	Tuam
116. LEITIR FRAIG	Letterfrack	Galway
117. LEITIR GEIS (7)*	Lettergesh	Renvyle
118. LEITIR MEALLAIN	Lettermullen	Galway
119. LEITIR MOR	Lettermore	Galway
120. LIONAN	Leenane	Galway
121. MAGH ARD	Moyard	Letterfrack
122. MAGH CULLIN	Moycullen	Galway
123. MAGH GLAS*	Moyglass	Loughrea
124. MAGH LOCHA	Moylough	Ballinasloe
125. MAINSTIRCHINEIL		
FEICHIN	Abbey	Loughrea
126. MAINSTIR CNOC		
MHAIGH (19)	Abbeyknockmoy	Tuam
127. MIONLOCH	Menlough	Ballinasloe
128. MOTA GRAINNE OIGE	Woodlawn	Ballinasloe
129. MUINE AN MHEADHA	Monivea	Athenry
130. ODHAR	Ower	Headford
131. PAIRC NA nDRISEOG	Brierfield	Ballinasloe
132. PORT OMNA	Portumna	
133. RINN AN MHAOIL	Renvyle	Galway
134. RINN MHOR (20)	Rennore	Galway
135. ROS CATHAIL	Roscahill	Galway
136. ROS MOR*	Rosmore	Loughrea
137. ROS MUC	Rosmuck	Maam Cross
138. SEAN BHAILE (obs.)	Oldtown	Ballinasloe
139. SRAID DOIMNIC	Dominick St.	Galway
140. SRATH SALAC	Recess	
141. STAISIUN ATHA		
DIOMAIN (obs.)	Attymon Str.	Athenry
142. STAISIUN B.A. NA SLUAIGHE (obs.)		
143. TIGHNEATHA	Tynagh	Loughrea
144. TOBAR	Tubber	Galway
145. TOBAR PHEADAIR (7)	Peterswell	Galway
146. TUAIM	Tuam	
147. TUAIM ARD	Toomard	Ballinasloe
148. TUAIM BEOLA (obs.)	Toombeola	Galway
149. TURLACH MOR	Turloughmore	Athenry
150. UACHTARAD	Oughterard	Galway
151. UARAN MOR	Oranmore	Galway
152. ?	Dalystown	Loughrea

Gaelic Name	English Name	District Name
1. ABHAINN AN SGAIL	Annascaul	Tralee
2. ACHADH TIOBRAD *	Aghubrid	Killarney
3. AN COIREAN	Waterville	Killarney
4. AN CURRACH	Currow	Farranfon
5. AN INSE	Inch	Tralee
6. AN TOCHAR	Causeway	Tralee
7. ARD FHEARTA	Ardfert	Tralee
8. BAILE AN BHUINNEANAIGH	Ballyunion	Listowell
9. BAILE AN FHEIRTEIRIGH	Bally ferriter	Tralee
10. BAILE AN MHUILLIN (1)	Milltown	Killarney
11. BAILE AN MHUILLIN (2)	Ballymullen	Tralee
12. BAILE DUBH	Ballyduff	Tralee
13. BAILE GARRAN	Spa	Tralee
14. BAILE hFARR	Ballyhar	Farranfore
15. BAILE MHIC GHIOILLA		
AN GHOLD	Ballymacelligott	Tralee
16. BAILE NA nGALL	Ballydavid	Dingle
17. BAILE NA SGEALG	Ballinskelligs	Cahirceveen
18. BAILE UI THAIDHG	Ballyheigue	Tralee
19. BAILE ATHA LONGPHUIRT	Ballylongford	Listowel
20. BONNAN	Bonane	Killarney
CAISLEAN AN GHRIARTHAIGH (3)		
21. CAISLEAN EASA DUBHIE	Asdee	Listowel
22. CAISLEAN GHRAIGHAIRE (4)	CASTLEGREGORY	Tralee
23. CAISLEAN NA MAINGE	Castlemaine	Killarney

24. GAM	Camp	Tralee	
25. CARRTACH	Caragh Lake	Killarney	
26. CATHAIR DHOMHNAILL	Caherdaniel	Killarney	
27. CATHAIR SAIDBHIN	Cahiriveen		
28. CATHAIR U1 MHORAIN	Blennerville	Tralee	

NOTES

- (1) BAILE AN MHIULLIN, CO CHAIRRAIGHE
 (2) BAILE AN MHIULLIN, THRIHLI
 (3) To 1950, See KER 22

CATALOGUE OF THE PERFINs OF IRELAND

Compiled by *Norah K. Wright*

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PART 2

PERFIN	NUMBER OF HOLES	HEIGHT	AMPERSAND	NUF		
LP/HC	6, 8/10, 7 Londonderry Port & Harbour Commission	4½			11, 8, 7 Norwich Union Fire Insurance	4½
L/P&H/C	7/10, 12, 12/8 Londonderry Port & Harbour Commission	4½	(IIIA)	LETTER "O" OA/BG	8, 8/11, 9 Ocean Accident & British General Insurance Co.	4½
L&S	? London Scottish Assurance Co.			OA/GC	8, 8, 9, 7 Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation	4½
LSS/C ^O	7, 10, 10/8, 4 Limerick Steamship Co.	5		O'M/ 	12, 21/24 O'Meara Bacon Curers Limerick	5½
LS	6, 9 Limerick Steamship Co.	4½		LETTER "P" P	10 JC Parkes & Son Coombe, Dublin	9½
L.U./&C	7, 10/12, 8 Law Union & Crown Insurance Co.	4½	(IIIA)		P-10, Diamond-28 Powers Whickey Dublin	5, 12½
LY/RR	7, 10/13, 12 Law Union & Rock Assurance Co.	6½	(III)	PAC	8, 8, 7 Prudential Assurance Co.	4½
LETTER "M"				PAC	9, 10, 8 Prudential Assurance Co.	4½
M	17	6½		PACo (monogram)	27, 31, 13, 18 Patriotic Assurance Co.	14½, 10
M	11 W. MacQueen & Co. Belfast	4½		PB/L ^D	10, 14/7, 6 Pim Bros. Ltd.	5
MBL ^D /C	15, 13, 7, 7/10 Musgrave Bros. Ltd. Cork	5½		P&C ^O	11, 14, 10, 8	5½ (III)
M&C ^O	15, 16, 8, 6	5	(II)	PDM/L ^D	8, 9, 11/6, 6	4
M ^C .B/&C ^O	18, 7, 14/12, 8, 8	6	(IIIA)	PH/C ^O	10, 12/8, 6	4½
M ^C .K	15, 6, 10			P.(I)L ^{TD}	10, 5, 5, 5/7, 8, 8 Potikoff (Ireland) Ltd.	5½
M.D./C ^O	15, 11/8, 6 Maypole Dairy Co.	4½		P.M./C ^O	11, 15/14, 8, 4 Palgrave Murphy & Co.	5
MG/&S	15, 10/12, 11	4½	(IA)	PP/&C ^O	10, 10/13, 8, 6 Philip Pierce & Co. Wexford	5½ (III)
M/G.W.R	15/10, 16, 14 Midland Great Western Railway	5½		PR	8, 10	4½
MR/C ^O L ^D	17, 12/10, 8, 7, 9 May Roberts & Co. Ltd. Dublin	4½		P.V./L ^D	10, 9/7, 7	5½
MR/C ^O L	15, 12/8, 6, 7, 7 May Roberts & Co. Ltd. Dublin	4		P & V	10, 14, 9	4½ (III)
MR/L ^D	11, 10/6, 6 May Roberts & Co. Ltd.	4½		LETTER "Q" QOC	11, 10, 8 Queens Old Castle Cork	5½
M.S	17, 10	6		Q.O.C.	11, 10, 8 Queens Old Castle Cork	4½
MS/C ^O	15, 10/8, 4	5		LETTER "R" R	13	6 or 7?
M&S/N	15, 12, 11/13	4½	(IIIA)	R.B.I./L ^{TD}	12, 13, 5/7, 5, 7 Royal Bank of Ireland Ltd.	5
MW	15, 14	5½		R.D/&S	12, 11/13, 11	5½ (III)
LETTER "N"				RE/WR	10, 9/12, 10 Railway Executive Western Division	4½
N/A/F/I	10, 8, 7, 4 Navy & Air Force Institute	4		RG	10, 9 Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group	4½
NES	11, 9, 9 Nestle & Co. Ltd. Belfast	4½		RI	10, 4 Royal Insurance	4½
N&S	13, 14, 10 Newson & Co. Cork	5		RI/C ^O	12, 5/8, 4 Royal Insurance Co.	4½
N&S/CORK	13, 13, 11/7, 8, 11, 9 Newson & Son Cork	5/3½	(IIIA)			
NS/PCC	13, 10/10, 8, 8 National Society Prevention of Cruelty to Children	4½				

PERFIN	NUMBER OF HOLES	HEIGHT	AMPERSAND
RI/C /L ^D	10, 4/7, 4/6, 6 Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.	4	
RI/C /L ^O	10, 4/7, 4/6, 7 Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.	4½	
RLF/&C /L ^{O D}	10, 7, 8/12, 8, 6/7, 7 Messers Robertson Leslie, Ferguson & Co. Ltd.	4½	(III)
R/M/L ^D	10/11/6, 6	4½	
R & N	13, 14, 13	5	(III)
R.S./&C ^O	12.11/13/8, 6	4½	(III)
LETTER "S"			
S/B	9/11		
S [⊙]	10, 8	5½	
SDO	11, 12, 10	4½	
⊕ E ⊕	10, 10, 10/11		
S	Security Endorsement & Perfin Society of GB		
SL ^D	11, 7, 7	5½	
SLO	11, 7, 10 Sun Life Assurance Co.	5	
SLO	9, 6, 8 Sun Life Assurance Co.	4½	
S/M/D	9/11/9	4½	
SM/DL ^D	9, 11/9, 6, 6	4½-5	
SM/DL	9, 11/9, 6	4½	
SM/BP	9, 11/11, 8 Shell Mex British Petroleum Co.	4½	
SPC/C ^O	10, 10, 8/8, 6	4½	
S.S	10.10 Reputed to be Stubbs Mescondile Office	5	
S.S	11.11	6	
S & S	10, 7, 10	6	
S & S	10, 12, 10	4½	
SAWERS	11, 10, 15, 10, 12, 11 Messers Sawers Fishmongers & Poulterers Dublin & Belfast	4½	
LETTER "T"			
TB (diagonally)	7, 13	6	
TB/CL	7, 13/8, 7	4½	
TB&C ^O (in shield)	? T. Brown & Co. Dublin		
T.B & C ^O	7, 11/12, 8, 6	4½	(III)
TC ^O	7, 8, 6	6	
T & C ^O	7, 14, 8, 4	5	(III)
TD&S	7, 11, 12, 11 Thomas Dixon & Son	4½	(III)
TH/D	7, 12/11 Thomas Henshaw Dublin	4½	
THW/&C ^O	7, 11, 15/13, 8, 6 TH White & Co. Clarendon Mills Belfast	5½	(III)
T.S/&C ^O /B	7.11/13, 8, 6/13	5	
LETTER "U"			
U.M.A/C ^O	? Ulster Marine Assurance Co.		
LETTER "V"			
VOC	7, 8, 7 Vacuum Oil Co.	4½	
VOC ^O	9, 10, 8, 4 Vacuum Oil Co.	5	
LETTER "W"			
W	16	8	
W	12	4½	
W&A/G	14, 14, 10/10 W&A Gilbey Wine Merchant	5	(III)
W&A/G	16, 14, 10/10 W & A Gilbey Wine Merchant	5	(III)

W.B	15.13	5½	
WB	14, 14	5½	
WB	15, 15	5	
W.B./F.	15.13./18	5½	
WC/&S	14, 8, 14, 10	5	(III)
WC/&S	13, 8/13, 10	4½	(IA)
WC&S (diagonally)	14, 10, 11, 11	6	(III)
WEIR	15, 10, 5, 12 Wier Dublin	6	
WE/S	13, 10/9 William Ewart & Son Ltd. Belfast	5½	
W&/GB	14, 12/11, 13		(III)
WH/MG	15, 11/15, 10	6	
W/ITC	12/4, 6, 7 W.D. & H.D. Wills	4½	(To Be Contin

Perforated numbers must be carefully checked as Kodak, upon receipt of a film for developing, punch a series of code numbers through the label and very often through the stamps which results in a non-perfin. However, by comparing a few of the Kodak numbers one quickly sees their uniform type which can be quickly recognized.

Editor's Note:

This Perfin listing of Ireland, started in the April issue and completed here is the most comprehensive to date and represents years of dedicated effort in compiling data. Norah K. Wright and those who have helped her should be congratulated on what has been accomplished.

In looking over the listing it can be seen that an estimated 1/3 of the Perfins need identification as to user. Miss Wright probably knows who the users of most of these are, but in order to be listed officially it is necessary to find the Perfin on cover with the appropriate corner card. Your help is needed. If you have a cover which can identify a user, or an unlisted perfin, let me know and I'll pass on the information to Miss Wright.

E.P.A. SPECIAL OFFERS

The following items may be ordered from Edward J. Ryan, 4A Churchwood, 91 Riverview Rd., Niantic, CT 06357, U.S.A. All prices include postage and handling. Make all checks and money orders payable to E. J. Ryan.

IRISH OVERPRINT IDENTIFIER — A clear plastic overlay to help sort out your overprint issues. With it is a chart giving Scott and Gibbons numbers and an article on identifying the overprints. Price: \$3.25 to members, \$5.25 to non-members.

HIBERNIAN CATALOG OF THE STAMPS OF IRELAND — 1922-1972 — A very worthwhile catalog at a reasonable price. \$5.00 postpaid to members only. (Last Chance To Order)

THE "TAYLOR-MADE" FENIAN ESSAYS — J. E. Foley's study of the origin of the Fenian labels that appeared in *The American Philatelist*, has been reprinted as a booklet through a joint venture of the E.P.A. and the A.P.S. The 24-page booklet contains 25 illustrations and 80 footnotes. The origin is traced not to the Fenian Brotherhood, but to the notorious 19th century producer of bogus philatelic material, S. Allan Taylor. Price \$1.50 each.

E.P.A. SEAL RUBBER STAMP — The official seal of the Eire Philatelic Association, as seen on the front cover and all official E.P.A. letterheads, has been reproduced into a rubber stamp available to our members. Dress up your envelopes and letters by using the official seal. Price \$3.00 each.

THE ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS OF IRELAND: 1858 - 1925 — James J. Brady's detailed study of Irish revenue stamps as reprinted from *The American Philatelist*. All the revenues from this period have been placed into easy-to-follow catalog form with many interesting details related to these issues. The booklet begins with the pre-Victorian revenues and ends with the Provisional Government Overprints of 1925. The 20-page booklet contains over 85 illustrations and is a must for the Irish collector. Price \$2.00 each to members and \$2.25 each to non-members.

HIBERNIAN "SIMPLIFIED CATALOG" 1922 - 1975 — The soft cover edition of 1976. \$1.50 Postpaid.

IRISH HEADLINE EVENTS THROUGH THE AGES

By V. A. Linnell, Historical Bureau

- 400 BC "New sea route to Greenland being used by the PHOENICIANS via Italy, Spain, France, Ireland, Scotland, Faeroes and Iceland."
- 330 BC "Pythias in his latest writings records the CELTIC Race as a troublesome and turbulent tribe."
- 280 BC "Gold discovered in places along the West coast. CELTS, Picts and Scots race to stake claims."
- 100 BC "Lead mines along South Coast being worked by Cornish miners and ore being exported to England. Small refineries will possibly be built alongside each mine."
- 232 AD "Our DESI raiders return from Cornwall loaded with loot. Report finding Druidic monuments similar in some ways to those in Wexford and Cork."
- 490 AD "Export business being developed to SPAIN. Our Merchant Marine using currachs with 20 man crews."
- 600 AD "THULE rediscovered by CELTIC ships (currachs). Reported that this may become part of 'Greater Ireland.'"
- 600 "St. BRENDAN returns from voyage of discovery with news of Iceland."
- 605 "Record cod shipments received from Iceland. King of Leinster proposes development of hunting and fishing settlements to develop this industry."
- 640 "It is reported that the Norsemen, who have been frequently raiding our North and East coasts are copying the lines of our currachs for use in the Norway-Faroe Island-Iceland passage." "In early Celtic period DUBLIN was known as DUBH-LINN. (LINN being Gaelic for "Pool" at the meeting of the Liffey and Poddle rivers. Renamed in 860.)"
- 690 "Number of Norse raids along North and East coast increasing, with some Norse remaining to attempt settlement."
- 720 "Norse and Viking raids along East coast almost continuous with many crews and ships remaining in conquered areas."
- 775 "Settlement of Glendalough burns down."
- 795 "Norsemen build town of Annogassan." (Near present day Drogheda.)
- 860 "Ingold and Hjerleif land in Iceland from Ireland. Many Irish settlements on East coast wiped out by Vikings. DUBH-LINN renamed DYFLIN by Vikings."
- 900 "Viking families migrating from Ireland to Iceland & Thule."
- 925 "Settlement of Glendalough burns down for third time."
- 950 "DYFLIN enlarged to become the kingdom of DYFLINARSKIRI bounded by Skerries, Arklow, and Leislip."
- 1010 "Glendalough again ravaged by fire, St. Kevin's kitchen intact."
- 1014 "Irish troops cross Liffey at reef known as Steadfast Dick under leadership of Malachy where they beat the Norse and Viking army who flee from Ireland withdrawing all their forces. King BRIAN BOKU loses life, he had been crowned King of Ireland in 1002."
- 1071 "Glendalough burnt down for the 9th time since 775. St. Kevin's kitchen closed down."
- 1120 "Landnamobok refers to the Westmen, probably of Celtic extraction living in Greenland. Reference made to Celtic artifacts and Celtic settlements in Greater Ireland (Greenland). It also reports that some of Hjerleif's IRISH slaves murdered him and fled to Western Island (Greenland?). These records seem to indicate that the Celts discovered Iceland before the Norse."
- 1166 "Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster flees to England to save his life when beaten in battle by other Irish kings."
- 1170 "Strongbow defies King Henry II of England and preparations for battle under way with the assembly of Irish forces throughout the country."
- 1171 "Anglo-Normans now use DUVELINA or DIVELENA as name for DYFLIN, but the original BLACKPOOL intent remains in name for DUBLIN."
- 1210 "Bridge of Ostman built at 'Steadfast Dick' ford to meet increased traffic over River Liffey."
- 1215 "Dublin Castle builds tower for judicial & clerical documents."
- 1244 "River Poddle water examined for purity and supply. (Writ of Inquisition prepared by Maurice Fitzgerald). Plans to divert Poddle into River Dodder to increase flow."
- 1460 "Irish Parliament declares it's independence from England."
- 1494 "Area within 'Poynings Ditch' now known as the 'Pale.'"
- 1534 "Irish chieftain, Lord Offaly (Silken Thomas) rebels against King Henry."
- 1580 "Heavy influx of Presbyterian Scots entering Antrim and Down via 21 mile sea route at Belfast Lough."
- 1585 "Sir Henry Perrott surveys and maps DUBLIN town wall and gates as ordered by Parliament."
- 1603 "Defeat of Tyrone warriors may result in our Celtic Feudal system vanishing or being modified."
- 1638 "Evan Vaughan appointed Dublin Post Master."
- 1645 "Proclamation issued by Viceroy and Council prohibiting demolition of houses 'on pain of death' due to population growth and housing shortage."
- 1647 "Dublin Corporation report growth and new records in silk weaving industry. Raw material imported from Europe & Far East."
- 1652 "Cromwell continues ravaging our land and giving conquered areas to his forces for 'services rendered.'"
- 1660 "Reported that King Charles has created 'Franks' in his sign manual. Col. HENRY BISHOP appointed Postmaster General of England."
- 1666 "Bishop Marks now appearing on many letters."
- 1668 "Posts being swamped with letters bearing Bishop Marks."
- 1670 "Mail service to London being operated twice weekly via Holyhead and 'The Irish Mail' train."
- 1686 "Postal service from Barkswell (Barking?, Barnet?, London) to Dublin takes 5 days."
- 1690 "King Billy beats Jacobites in Battle of the Boyne. (The glorious 12th)."
- 1692 "Perkins and Waller of Dublin petition Crown to sanction a 'penny post.'"
- 1700 "Twice weekly postal service started from Dublin to Munster, Ulster and Connaught."
- 1703 "Countess of Thanet requests permission to open Parcel Post delivery in and around Dublin."
- 1739 "Dublin Parliament members granted and now using 'FREE' stamping."
- 1740 "Dublin 'BISHOP MARKS' speed up letter service."
- 1752 "Gregorian calendar replaces Julian calendar with revised and duplicated dates appearing on letters."
- 1765 "Postal charges reduced. Now you can post a letter for 1d which includes delivery with a 10 mile radius and also within Dublin town."
- 1773 "Postmaster General on 28 September establishes a

Peter Hynes

37 DUNBANE, CARRICK-ON-SUIR
CO. TIPPERARY, IRELAND



DEALER IN THE PHILATELY OF **Ireland**

Member APS, EPA, IPC, WPS

**THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
FIRST IRISH DEFINITIVE POSTAGE STAMP :
MINIATURE SHEET, Sc #326a, SG #MS324**

With the popularity of the Great Britain Historic Buildings sheet and the plating of same, attention has now turned to the first Irish miniature sheet, issued by the Post Office in 1972. When one considers that only 130,000 sheets of the latter were issued as against approximately 1,500,000 of the first G.B. miniature sheet issued by their Post Office in 1978, then the Irish sheet appears a sound investment indeed.

There are 14 different plate positions of the Irish sheet; i.e. two rows of 7 miniature sheets each. The plated set has been offered recently at £ 95 (\$195.00) which averages out at over £ 6.75 (\$13.00) for each sheet. It appears that there are, in fact, equal numbers of each plate position available although there is an obvious additional demand for Sheet 2 on Row 2, which shows the catalogued variety "retouch in the first 'E' of EIRE" on the top right hand stamp of the sheet. Recently it was reported that Sheet 2, Row 1 was scarce but this is now known to be untrue.

I am offering the sheet with the variety (S2/R2) at a price of £ 6.50 (\$13.00) and each of the following sheets which I have in stock at £ 5.00 (\$10.00) each: S1/R1; S3/R1; S4/R1; S5/R1; S7/R1; S1/R2; S5/R2 - S7/R2. (S = sheet: R = row).

In addition I am offering a trade-in deal, any *two* of your sheets for any *one* of the plated sheets listed above (except S2/R2). This amounts to a buying price of £ 2.50 (\$5.00) per sheet which you trade in. The highest dealer's buying price seen to date is £ 1.65 (\$3.30).

Any order for 4 sheets or more which I supply, will be accompanied by a detailed plating guide.

All miniature sheets supplied in superb unmounted mint condition and, likewise, 'trade-ins' will only be accepted in the same condition.

I will be maintaining this offer for as long as current stocks last.

WANTED: Buying Gutter Pairs, Plate Blocks, Errors and Varieties, First Day Covers, Flight Covers and any other Irish material you may have to offer. Send detailed list of material for immediate offer. Cash or exchange arranged. Please mark my VAT number on all sendings for Customs purposes: VAT No. 9/F/95381W.

WANT LISTS: Welcomed for specific items from my extensive stock of Irish material. For inclusion on my free mailing list please forward your name and address with a note of your interests.

TERMS: Payment with order in U.S. Dollars, Sterling or Irish Pounds, by Bankers Draft, Check or Mastercharge. Minimum postage \$1.00 extra but please allow extra for bulky lots. Post free on all orders over \$100.00, subject unsold. Satisfaction or refund guaranteed.