

IRISH PHILATELY

JOURNAL OF THE IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE

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Volume 1989

September 1989

Number 3

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EDITORIAL:

Members may note that this issue consists of rather more pages than usual. Primarily this is due to the length of the articles involved and my own personal view that readers prefer to see an article in its entirety rather than cliff-hang until the next issue. Unfortunately this also means that the queue for space for other, equally valuable, contributions is getting longer.

There is also the very valid viewpoint that printing articles in instalments gives the Journal a better balance in terms of members individual interests. And here we would apologise to Mike Priestley for deferring the final part on his overprints series until the December issue.

The revised format did allow more text per issue to be printed, but the healthy flow of contributions far exceeds the space gained. Apparently the constriction on the size of the Journal was based on weight and postage rates. 20 pages was deemed optimum. This is now being reviewed and it is hoped that our finances are strong enough to bear the expense of expanded issues in the future.

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Letters to the Editor:

Numerical Cancels

The March IPC issue was most interesting to me because of the two articles on numerical cancels. The first, about the numbers assigned to Co.Galway left me with some questions.

Some of the towns are spelled differently than those I have listed. For example, #3 Abascagh v. Ahascragh, #6 Ardrathan v. Ardrahan, #518 Oghterard v. Oughterard and others. Are these new spellings v. old or do I have them wrong? (Editor's note: Do not exclude the possibility of typing errors! Although the issue is checked for spelling by computer, the list of post offices has not yet been included in its memory. Very certainly in the examples given the new spellings are derived from the malfunctioning of one of the two fingers involved rather than by any contemporary decree of the Postmaster General).

The second article is "Hunt the missing numbers". I present a Curragh Camp cover from my collection for number 455. It is dated Dec 1, 1856, one year earlier than that stated in the article and in use prior to the Mar 11, 1857 shown on the illustrated cover for Castleisland. Even though the number did not copy well, the 4 and the first 5 are quite clear on my cover. The last 5 is partially off the stamp and cover. No attempt is made to answer the question about the dates when number 455 was used, but it seems clear that it was used in the Curragh Camp prior to the date in the article. (Editor's note: Also see Bill Kane's article in this issue where the dates given for the Curragh Duplex may need amendment in light of the evidence presented here).

Finally, I would like to ask a question about a cover in my collection which bears a clear number 74 cancellation, assigned to Brookborough Co.Fermanagh during this period, and addressed to Brighton, England. The backstamp is that of Lisnaskea on Nov 25, 1861. My assumption is that the stamp on this cover was not cancelled at Lisnaskea but at Brookborough when it was received. Would anyone have any comments about this cover and explain why it might have been as it was ?

William C. Cole, Tualatin, Oregon

Editor's note: If mail to Dublin from Brookeborough - and I have checked that this is the way it is now spelled, although earlier versions included Brookboro and Brookborough - was routed via Lisnakea (also in Co.Fermanagh and also the current correct spelling although it was previously found as Lisnaskea) then this would not have been untoward. Both places appeared in the 1844-1857 lists, where Lisnakea was included with number 306, but were absent in the 1874 list. Mail from Brookeborough at that time was despatched for Dublin at 5.20 p.m., that from Lisnakea at 7.10 p.m. Since Lisnakea is about 5-6 miles from Brookeborough this may be tenable. What I do not have to hand is the confirmation of the postal route in 1861.

STAMPA '89

"Stampa '89", Ireland's 18th National Stamp Exhibition will take place in Dublin on November 23 to 26 (Thursday to Sunday) 1989. This year the Exhibition will be located in a new venue - THE RIVERSIDE EXHIBITION CENTRE, 8 SIR JOHN ROGERSONS QUAY, DUBLIN 2., very close to the city centre.

"Stampa '89" will include a competitive exhibition of individual collections from leading philatelists and postal historians, junior and novice collectors as well as special exhibits from An Post. Gold, Vermeil, Silver and Bronze medals will be awarded by the Exhibition Jury depending on the standard achieved in the competition. In addition Diplomas of Merit may also be awarded and there will be special trophies for outstanding exhibits. The DAVID FELDMAN TROPHY will be awarded for the best overall exhibit. THE REVENUE STAMPING BRANCH TROPHY will be awarded for an exhibit of outstanding merit consisting primarily of Irish postage stamps issued since 1922. This year a new Trophy will be awarded in the memory of the late Mr. Fred Dixon for an outstanding exhibit of Postal History. There are three classes - Specialised, Thematic and Postal History.

A separate novice competition will be held at "Stampa '89" which is open to residents of Ireland who have not previously won an award at national level. The first prize will be a trophy kindly sponsored by Gwyn Bennett Stamps Dublin.

The Young Philatelist of the Year will be announced at "Stampa '89" and the trophy kindly sponsored by An Post will be awarded at the exhibition to the winner. In addition the results of the schools competition will also be announced.

Leading dealers from Ireland and Britain will occupy trade stands and a philatelic sales bureau will be provided by An Post, The Post Office.

The Stampa members' souvenir this year will be the "BIRDS" miniature sheet of the "Flora and Fauna" issue due in October with a "Stampa '89" inscription and is strictly limited to one per member. This year's souvenir will be a very useful addition to many thematic collections so early application is advisable. In order to become a member of "Stampa '89" and thus qualify for this special souvenir a subscription of IR£10 (GB£9, DM28, US\$18) is payable and members in addition receive a number of benefits as outlined in the prospectus.

An Post will this year issue the third in its series of 'Postal History' exhibition postal cards on the subject of Mail Coaches at a cost of IR£1.20 per set mint or cancelled and may be ordered from An Post, Philatelic Bureau, GPO, Dublin 1. (postage extra minimum 40p). A special cancellation will be used on these cards on each of the four days of the exhibition in line with the theme of the cards.

Intending entrants for "Stampa '89" are invited to apply for the prospectus and entry form which is available now from The Secretary, STAMPA '89, 63 Rafter's Road, Drimagh, Dublin 12, Ireland. The closing date for the receipt of provisional entry forms is Friday 15 September 1989 and Friday 29 September for Stampa membership.

Francis G. McDonald, Hon. Secretary, Stampa 89

5/- Bradbury Wilkinson Sheet

After an examination of a 5/- sheet printed by Bradbury Wilkinson in the National Postal Museum in London, I have noted the following:

The paper was supplied by Messrs. William Joynson and Son on May 15, 1922. It was approved by the Director of Postal Services January 20, 1923. The stamps are 22.5mm in height. There are no Inverted T or Notch marks on this plate.

Type A plate 22.5mm stamps. Notable on this plate is a faint line over No.2 which is 42mm long. It is crossed by a vertical line 14.0mm on its left which is 7.0mm long (cut at top).

- Top Margin** Distance to stamps (cross) 12.0mm
Length of horizontal arms - Right 4.2mm Left 4.2mm
Length of vertical arms - Upper 4.0mm Lower 3.6mm
The upper arm is doubled and the lower trebled.
Marginal line over No.1 is 10.0mm long and 20.0mm above stamp.
Marginal line over No.4 is 10.0mm long and 20.0mm above stamp.
There is a dot 1.5mm to the left of this line.
- Bottom Margin** Distance below stamps 12.0mm
Length of horizontal arms - Left 6.0mm Right 6.0mm
Length of vertical arms - Upper 6.0mm Lower 6.0mm
There is an extra small line at the end and above the right horizontal arm.
Marginal line under No.37 is 9.5mm long and 21.0mm under stamp.
Marginal line under No.40 is 8.5mm long and 20.0mm under stamp.
- Left Margin** Distance from stamps 9.0mm
Length of horizontal arms - Left 3.9mm Right 4.1mm
Length of vertical arms - Upper 5.5mm Lower 4.9mm
Extra faint line under lower vertical line.
Lower vertical marginal line is 13.0mm long and 17.5mm from stamps.
Top vertical marginal line is 9.8mm long and 17.5mm from stamps.
- Right Margin** Distance to stamps 17.1mm
Length of horizontal arms - Left 6.0mm Right 6.0mm
Length of vertical arms - Upper 6.0mm Lower 6.0mm
Lower vertical marginal line is 11.0mm long and 17.0mm from stamps.
Top vertical marginal line is at least 11.5mm long (cut), and 17.1mm from stamps.

Hitherto I have found that the Missing Accents and Reversed Accent on this plate. I believe it to be Plate 2A.

In the handbook by Beaumont & Stanton it is stated that on plates 5, 6, and 7 there is a dot to the left of the upper right horizontal marginal line (8 plates?). I now wonder if anyone can throw some light on this, for I have never seen any sheet, of any denomination, with a marginal line as close as 10.0 - 11.0mm from the stamps.

Could it possibly be that there was a printer's error? The marginal lines are normally in the range 17.0 - 21.0mm from the stamps. Perhaps the text in the handbook should have read: Distance 20.5mm - line 10.0mm long.

Johan Rehnberg, Göteborg

Editor's note: Unfortunately Johan's letter omitted some fairly pertinent data from Beaumont & Stanton's volume, to wit, that on plates 5, 6 and 7 the upper right marginal line is, respectively, 11mm, 10.5mm and 10mm from the stamps and having lengths of 20.75mm, 20.5mm and 20mm. I believe that Johan is correct in supposing that the printer (or B & S) transposed these values in the text. This information appears in Appendix B which is devoted to plating the high values. In the main text it is noted that they found 7 A plates and 1 B plate. The IP

Appendix deals with a total of 7 plates only and they are properly described as the Type A dot plates. The Type B 23mm image no dot plate is not described.

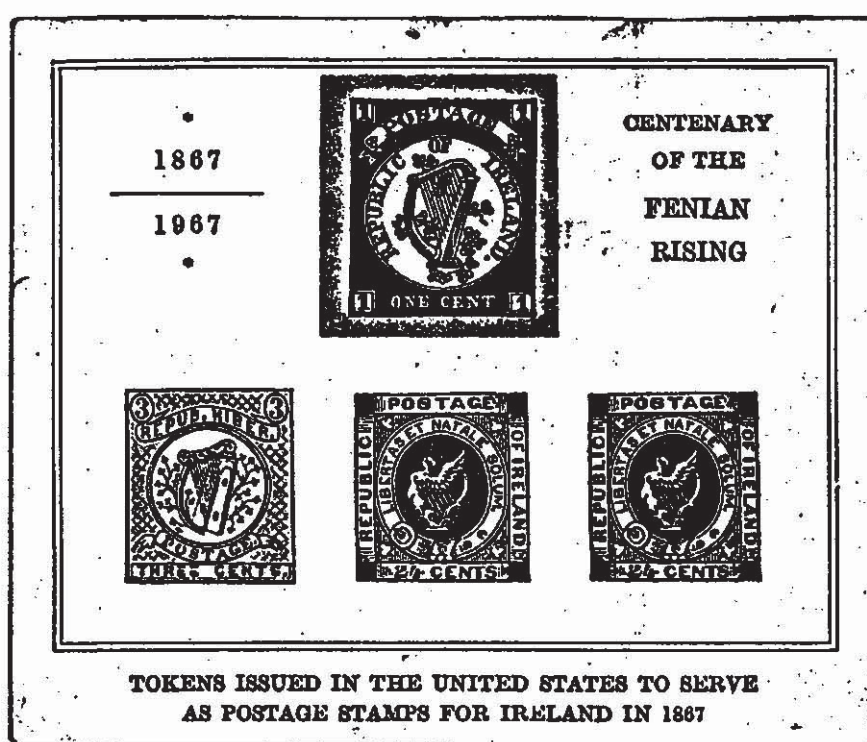
Perhaps of more import is that Johan has given a much fuller description of the 5/- plate 2A than does B & S. The distinguishing characteristic of the plate, the faint line above No.2 is, incidentally, 20.5mm above that stamp.

Information Sought - 1967 Fenian Rising Sheet

Information is sought concerning the sheet commemorating the centenary of the 'Fenian Rising' in 1967. The sheet (see illustration) bears impressions of the four 'Fenian' issues of 1863-1867 and is full gummed. The originals were in three basic designs comprising four values as per the commemorative sheet - 1 cent, 3 cents and a pair of 24 cents, one deep green the other mauve purple.

PHILART Fenian Sheet

Actual Size



The originals, emanating from the U.S.A., were prepared as essays, but never actually issued due to the failure of the intended 'Rising'. The sheet was a PHILART production, but any further information regarding the exact date of issue, number produced and in existence if differing, prepared for an exhibition or just a promotion exercise etc is sought.

Colm Hinneburg-Murphy, Westgate-on-Sea

Editor's Apology: In the last issue Karl Winkelmann's name appeared no less than seven times. He informs me that it was incorrectly spelt in two different ways on four occasions. Sorry. This time it appears once and I hope, if I am reading his writing correctly, that it is spelled in the proper way. To avoid possible error in future, Karl's name has been added to the other 77,000 entries in the computer's dictionary. He also adds that he prefers to see illustrations kept to the width of the text. This can only be done, at present, if every contributor supplies the illustrations to a maximum of 80 characters in width.

Is STAMPA Worthwhile ?

By Cyril I. Dulin

It was in 1972 that the first STAMPA was held with the 50th anniversary of the first Irish stamps as the central theme for the exhibition. Although there had been a national exhibition in Ireland in 1944, on reflection it seems little short of astonishing that it took more than another 25 years before another was mounted. Since 1972 the exhibition has been on an annual basis and with the 18th exhibition coming up later in the year, it may be opportune to critically examine what STAMPA has achieved and question whether its continuation is worthwhile.

Firstly, of course, it is normally necessary to see how far the basic aim of the exhibition has been achieved. This is harder to answer than to question for it is difficult to assess. Its intent is to promote philately in Ireland and possibly, although certainly not necessarily, Irish philately in particular. More recently there has also been a very conscious effort to promote philately among the young and this aspect, by any standard, has been highly successful.

As with most national exhibitions STAMPA is an amalgam of three main parts. There is a section with invited exhibits (both from the national Post Office - more recently An Post), a section of competitive exhibits for which various medals and trophies are offered and lastly there is Trade support in the way of dealers' stands. Over and above these are particular diversions that can vary from year to year: slide exhibitions on particular topics would be typical.

Like most national exhibitions, too, it is rarely in danger of being profitable and has to be subsidised to some degree. In most countries it is the national Post Office that is often the principal contributor. How far An Post contribute directly I do not know, although their participation with a philatelic bureau, special cancellations and exhibits from their archives may justly be called a major contribution. Certainly for the first STAMPA the Department of Telegraph and Posts was not among the published list of donors and guarantors. Thus, for STAMPA, there has generally been a STAMPA Members concept where individuals or companies make a direct financial contribution to help defray expenses. Initially they received nothing but thanks and kudos for doing so. More recently there has been an incentive by way of a commemorative memento which is similar, but slightly different, from that on general sale. By having an overprint in a different colour for example. The extremely inflated value achieved by the first of these Members mementos, those for STAMPA in 1980 and 1981, has been a further incentive to contribute in a number of years since.

As to whether dealers find the exhibition worthwhile it is naturally hard for someone who is not in the trade to judge. Most appear to return each year and on that basis they must find it both useful and profitable. Some come specifically to buy material, for the chances of being offered Irish material are probably greater at STAMPA than elsewhere.

However, a national exhibition is more than a larger-than-usual stamp bourse and the degree of success is often measured by the attendance level and the quality and size of the competitive section entries. Here the picture is less rosy. In terms of attendance the trend has not been encouraging and, at best, a rather low static, or slowly declining, level of about 3000 appears to have been reached in recent years. For competitors, last year was, I believe, the first when there were frames to spare, a most unusual situation for a national exhibition. The issue which must be addressed by the organising committee is to

determine why this has occurred and then how to correct it - assuming that an annual national exhibition is desirable.

This year has seen considerable changes in the STAMPA committee. Why these changes have taken place at this time one can only hazard. First and foremost it must be made absolutely clear that all positions on this committee are honorary and, especially for the organising committee, an enormous amount of work has to be done, much of which is very time consuming. And this is true irrespective of whether the show is a success or a failure.

In what follows I offer my personal comments, for what they are worth, to the committee. They may or may not represent the majority view. But they are offered by one who is intrinsic interested in the promotion of Irish philately and whose sole collecting interest is that of Irish stamps and material.

As an attendee, I found the venue of past STAMPA exhibitions rather uninspiring. Most of them have been held away from the city centre at the R.D.S. in Ballsbridge, Dublin. Perhaps with this year's change to a more purposefully designed exhibition building a considerable improvement will take place. The exhibition programs have, with the exception of 1972 and 1973, been extremely poor - shoddy is perhaps a better adjective. It may be argued that a good program is expensive, but the impression of a first time attendee would be that at a national exhibition there ought to be documentation that is commensurate with its importance and not something which would scarcely grace a fifth rate provincial bourse.

Unlike most national exhibitions, for STAMPA there is no restriction whatsoever on residence in qualifying for entry to the competitive exhibit section (nor, let it be said frankly, very much in the way of philatelic standards for qualification). Thus it is not only Irish nationals who show material, but also many foreigners who do not have residence in Ireland. The only exception to this is in the novices section. While, as a foreigner, I appreciate this opportunity, it also means that it can lead to complications later at international level exhibitions. It was only a few years ago that Ireland was admitted to the F.I.P., the body that governs the regulations regarding international exhibitions. In its first year as a member of that body Ireland did not accrue much international goodwill by almost touting for collectors to enter their Irish material exhibits via the Irish commissioner rather than through the commissioner of their own country. This was quite against F.I.P. rules. A little later at an American international exhibition, Ireland (and a few other countries) were denied any competitive exhibition space at all. Irrespective of its merits as a national exhibition, STAMPA is not rated too highly at an international level.

Progressively, there have been a lower number of competitive entries at STAMPA. Last year there was a struggle to fill the available frames. This is a far cry from other national exhibitions where too many prospective entrants clamour for frame space. Cost of entry, per frame, is certainly no deterrent for the fee in Ireland is one of the lowest compared with other countries.

A major problem, I suspect, is that the judging of exhibits has been distinctly variable. This, of course, is nothing new in competitive exhibits but, especially a few years ago, the standard for STAMPA has not been impressive. There was one memorable year when the judges were allowed about 5 minutes per exhibit and had to flip through the pages on their laps. Certainly there has been an improvement more recently and even a helpful innovation of passing on the judges' comments to the exhibitor. Perhaps it should also be noted that at international level there is only one juror (and a junior one at that) world wide, who is a specialist in Irish philately.

Incidentally, lest it might be thought that these comments are the result of sour grapes, I should add that I have been presented with all the awards that are available at STAMPA, ranging from a certificate of entry to best overall. It is not what I was awarded that is the issue but whether it was truly deserved.

Perhaps, too, I might warn prospective entrants to STAMPA that symptomatic of the judging process and its results, I am still awaiting a medal I was awarded for one of my exhibits last year. The judges may have changed their minds, but I suspect it was simply more evidence of a somewhat lackadaisical attitude in organisation that has pervaded the exhibition.

Beware, too, of the use of a pseudonym. These are used for a variety of reasons, but whatever the reason may be it should be sacrosanct. Last year there was a flagrant violation of this by a committee member. This was quite inexcusable and made a mockery of the system.

Finally, for the foreign competitor, there is the hurdle of Customs (Cliath Customs?). In the past it was the Committee or the exhibitor who arranged Customs clearance, this year it is entirely up to the exhibitor. For the novice this can be bewildering (and potentially extremely expensive if the procedure is not the correct one). On the entry form for STAMPA 89 there is not a single word of counsel on this, or, indeed, if there has been any special arrangement with the Customs people specifically for the exhibition. There are many fine collections in Ireland of both Irish and other nations' material. However, there are also many fine collections outside of Ireland and this year the foreign collector may hesitate to show his collection competitively because of the procedural difficulties of doing so.

We certainly wish STAMPA well. We sincerely hope it will be a success. But is it really necessary to hold it every year and is the Committee doing all it can to attract the best of Irish philately for display?

The Curragh Camp Co.Kildare

By Bill Kane

In 1950 I became interested in thematic collecting, at that time my interests were Music, Ships and Religion on stamps. After a while I realised that I was one of thousands who had the same interests and I arrived at a decision that if I was to enter Philatelic competitions, then I would have to concentrate on a subject that was different and more or less original.

After a lot of thought I arrived at the conclusion that I had never seen a display of "War and Philately". From that day until the present time I am still interested in this study.

It was in 1969 that I achieved my great ambition when I won the Link House Cup, a cheque for £50 and a Vermeil medal for my exhibit in London. This was surely recognition for my efforts. In the intervening years, all types of Military Mail have passed through my hands and as I pondered on some pages for my collection, I realised that each page could be developed into a small study. One such page was that of the "Curragh Camp".

Historical Note

The Curragh Camp is located on an expanse of grassland, known as the Curragh, in Co.Kildare. It extends for 5,000 acres and can be traced back to remote antiquity. It is recorded that in the year 777 the Battle of the Curragh was fought between Ruadhri, son of Faelan, and Bran, son of Muireadhach. There are records which show that in 1599 the Earl of Essex camped on the Curragh. In 1688 records tell us that there was a Camp on the Curragh consisting of three regiments of horse, one regiment of Dragoons and seven regiments of foot. The re-organisation of the Irish Militia in the years prior to the 1798 Rebellion saw the force assembled on the Curragh. It is known that six regiments of cavalry were in camp on the Curragh in 1797. It was the Crimean War (1853-1856) which led to the construction of the first permanent camp on the Curragh. In August 1860 a total of 11,000 men were located at the camp under canvass. By 1901 seven barracks made up the camp. There was the famous 'Mutiny' in the Curragh Camp during the month of March 1914. Some 1,500 Irish Volunteers, who were held there as prisoners, were not released until 1921. The British handed over the Curragh Camp to the Irish Army on May 16, 1922. It must have been the largest Military Barracks in Ireland and is still in use.

Postal History

It is generally believed that Post Offices for the use of army personnel were established in the major army camps in the British Isles around the time of the Crimean War with datestamps accordingly issued to these Offices. However, I have seen an entire with the scroll type 'Curragh Camp' on the front and, on the reverse, a Dublin Mermaid dated 1808. For some years this scroll mark has been known but previously could not be dated. The letter is headed Curragh Camp and tells about drill. This puts Curragh Camp into a very important position in relation to Military Philately. While it is not the earliest Military marking, it ties up with the Napoleonic and the Peninsular Wars (1805-1815).

The following letter will show that while there was no Post Office in the Curragh Camp in the year 1804, the matter relative the conveyance of mail to and from the Camp was at that time being considered.

The letter was headed re:- the Curragh Camp
G.P.O. Dublin
18th July 1804

"Sir,

I am commanded by the P.M.G.'s to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. communicating the L.L.'s desire that the P.M.G.'s should cause an arrangement to be forthwith made for the conveying daily the letters to and from the Camp on the Curragh, to and from the Post Office in the town of Kildare. Their Lordships desire me to reply to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the L.L. that the P.M. have not only directed the necessary instructions to be forwarded to the deputy at Kildare on the subject, but in order to carry his Excellency's wish more immediately into effect, have ordered an officer to proceed from hence this night to make arrangements with the adjutant general on the spot as may tend to give expedition to the conveyance of the correspondence.

Edw. S. Lees

Alexander Marsden."

At this point, I should explain who Alexander Marsden was. His position was that of Under Secretary at Dublin Castle and you can find out all about him, and his part in the negotiations over the Act of Union and consequent unpopularity, in Michael MacDonagh's book "The Viceroy's Post-bag" (London 1904). The Viceroy concerned was Marsden's boss, the 3rd Earl of Hardwicke.

Postal Markings



Scroll 1808.

Approximate size 62mm X 7mm



Numerical Diamond circa 1856.



Double Arc 1857-1858.

Diameter 26mm. No "THE", no code



Double Arc 1856-1859.

With Code

Double Arc 1859. Note the word 'THE'. This is the only Curragh handstamp that carries this word. I know of three codes, the earliest being code E (above the upper arc) for different dates in 1856, code M in 1857 (also above the upper arc and code D in 1859 (with code letter breaking the upper arc). I think the codes stand for: M = Morning, D = Day and E = Evening.

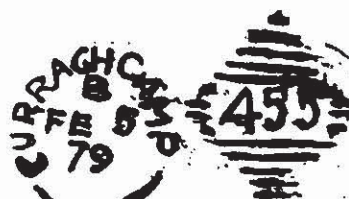
Numerical Diamond

I much regret that I am not able to give a definite date of issue for this marking due to the fact that I have only seen it on pieces. George Brumel in his book states that the numeral "455" was vacant in the 1844-57 list, but appears in the list of 1874. I feel that the numeral diamond was issued much earlier than that, sometime around 1857. James A. Mackay in his book states that the numerals "451" to "458" were allocated up to 1856, I would agree to this.

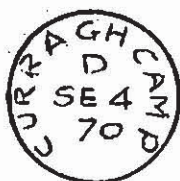
Duplex Cancellations. Various sizes. First issued in 1860



The 1860 type had a full circle handstamp with a diamond of 19 bars, 7 above and below the numeral and 5 bars on each side of the "455". The later duplex obliteratedors had a single arc at the foot of the datestamp. All carried a code letter above the date. The year in each handstamp was abbreviated.



Single Circle. First issued in 1862.



Various sizes ranging from the first 'Thimble' of 20mm diameter to the 1890 stamp with a 24mm diameter. The illustration of the 1911 type has a diameter of 25mm, while that in the 1876 illustration (first issued in 1872) is 22mm.



The early stamps carried a code letter but later types did not.

Single Circle - Special Duty



1905. Money Order and Savings Bank.

1911. Telegraph Office.

Parcel Post Stamps. First issued in 1885.



First Type

Second Type

Rotary Obliterator, early 1900's

The first rubber Parcel Post datestamps were introduced during the late 1880's.

PARCEL POST		SD
CURRAGH CAMP		
(CXH)		
Date	RECORD UNIT	
27 JUN 1897		

Double Ring. Combined date and obliterating stamps.



The first type were known as the "TIME CODE" system. This was introduced in Ireland early in 1894 with the time coded. This stamp usually carried a pair of twin arcs separated by a stamper's number. The code EC*P stands for 5.15 P.M. This type was used for several years, I have seen some dated 1896 to 1898. The second type, with the time in figures, was introduced in 1897. Stamper's numbers 1 and 2

have been seen. A new type appeared sometime around 1920. This had two thick arcs broken by a cross at the foot. It was also used by the Irish Administration until 1927.

Double Circle Types. 1897 to 1927.



Triangular Handstamps. circa 1900



These were used to cancel stamps on circulars and printed matter. Earlier these stamps carried the Telegraphic Code of the Office i.e CXH was that of the Curragh Camp, but sometime around the late 1960's, as new stamps were required, the Telegraphic Code was no longer used. Instead it was replaced by the Telephone Exchange Code. Hence Curragh Camp used CU..

Skeleton Type 1903 - 1935.



Skeletons, with double and single rim, were used at the Camp from 1903. Their diameters were 32mm and 33mm. I find it difficult providing an explanation for the numbers 20 and 14 above the time in the double rim stamps of 1903 - 1904. The latest double rim stamp without the number above the time appeared around 1906. I have only seen the single rim stamps with 1907 and 1908 dates. The latter stamp is unusual in that the text is in two lines across the centre of the stamp.

Undated Namestamp. 1911.

CURRAGH CAMP
Co. KILDARE

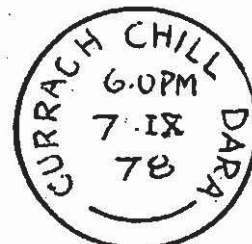
I owned a cover with the 27th September 1911 cancel which carried a two line marking, CURRAGH CAMP / Co. KILDARE. The top line measured 40mm X 4mm and the bottom line was 30mm X 4mm. This was the only cover I saw with this type of marking.

Field Post Office. Double Ring. 1921 - 1922.



F.P.O. 3K. - A. Kennedy and G. Crabb, in their book "The Postal History of the British Army in W.W.I.", state that the F.P.O. 3K was used at the Curragh Camp from September 1921 to May 1922, but it is recorded that the late Dr. de Burca had a cover with this F.P.O. marking from Tallaght Camp, Co.Dublin, sometime in 1921. Hence it is possible that it was transferred to the Curragh in September 1921.

Irish Administration. 1922 to the present day.



Of interest is to note the different Gaelic spellings of CHILL DARA and CILL DARA.

I do not claim to have covered the complete range of datestamps used at the Curragh Camp and there must be many I have never seen. Accordingly, I would be most grateful for data relative to any that I have overlooked.

Business Hours - Curragh Camp Post Office 1921.

I was very much surprised to see that the Camp P.O. was open for business every day of the year. Herewith are details copied from a Curragh Camp Post Office notice dated March 1921.

"WEEKDAYS. 8am. to 7pm.

BANK HOLIDAYS. 8am to 12 noon.

SUNDAYS, CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY. 8.30am. to 10am.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Sale of Postage Stamps etc, Registration of Letters and other Packets.

Parcel Post Business; Inland, Foreign and Colonial.

Postal Order Business; Issue and Payment. Money Order and Savings Bank Business.

Telegraph Money Order Business. Payment of Old Age Pensions.

Government Stock, Annuity and Insurance Business. Telegraph Business.

Sale of Licences and sale of Inland Revenue Stamps.

Express Delivery Business, Outward Service and Local Messenger Service.

On Christmas Day, Good Friday and Bank Holidays there is only one delivery of Letters and Parcels."

Before concluding this article, I would like to make an observation which, while it may not have a direct reference to Curragh Camp, could have some bearing on the SCROLL type marking of 1808. It was in that year that Irish Post Towns were

allocated "Mileage Marks". These were two-line undated marks giving the town on the top line and the distance from Dublin on the lower. At that time postage was based on the mileage. Thirty-eight towns used these marks in 1808 and the number increased to fifty-nine by the year 1809. Perhaps it is just a mere coincidence that the Curragh Camp received an undated name stamp, but of a different type to the regular Mileage Marks of the Post Towns, but I do feel there is some connection. Alas, I do not have proof, but I will keep trying to find some.

I would like to thank Revd.W.E.Davey, Dr.C.I.Dulin, Dr.A.Malcomson and M.Wilcox for their assistance in preparing this article.

Editor's note: This is the most detailed article, by far, which has appeared to date on the Curragh Camp cancellations. As Bill would be the first to acknowledge, it is not at all rare for other information to come to light after a comprehensive review of this type. For example, William Cole has found an early Duplex dated in 1856 (see Letters to Editor) and I can report that the earliest known Double Arc example is September 5, 1855. This, alas, is not in my own collection but was illustrated as Lot 929 in the Christie's Robson Lowe catalogue for July 12, 1984. Intriguingly the entire cover itself, to Sheffield, was not shown but described as having the stamp cancelled with an A55 obliterator. A55 was used in Mile Gully, Jamaica and, moreover, was sent there in 1859. Almost certainly the A55 was a misprint for 455.

Additionally, having recently made an exhaustive (for me, quite definitely; for the subject, hopefully) investigation into F.P.O. military markings used in Ireland, I would make the following comments on the F.P.O. 3.K cancellation.

A.P.O.2 was established at Curragh Camp in December 1920 and, in fact, the earliest 3.K cancellation recorded is December 1, 1920, the day the Office was opened. The latest 3.K recorded is of May 10, 1922 some five days before the Office was closed. There is no doubt whatsoever that during the Emergency period of December 1, 1920 to March 1, 1921 the 3.K marking was used for the 5th Division at Curragh Camp (this is in official records). It is equally certain that from about December 1921 to May 1922 it was also used there. Brian de Burca's suggestion was based on a single cover dated September 26, 1921 (now in my own collection) and bears a cachet "17th (late 46th) Battery * Royal Garrison Artillery". It is also inscribed, in manuscript, Tallaght. The 17th Battery R.G.A., along with the 18th, 19th and 20th Batteries, was part of the 5th Brigade R.F.A. which was definitely located at Tallaght on August 19, 1921 having previously been at the Curragh (also in official records). Exactly when it moved there is still conjectural. Available evidence suggests August-September 1921. However, there remains a fairly strong probability that the 3.K cancellation was not used at Tallaght. That location came under A.P.O.4 for which W.16, and later, D.41 was used. The cover is one of the "to the Regimental Paymaster, Dover" types and the manuscript Tallaght can also be interpreted as concerning the 17th Battery rather than being mailed from its physical location.

Bill's Curragh Camp Post Office notice is also particularly interesting in that it is dated March 1921. During the Emergency period all mail, Official and Forces, had to go through A.P.O.2 at the Curragh. During this time, too, all registration and a number of other facilities, such as parcel post, were suspended. On March 1, 1921 the Office reverted to normal with the range of facilities described in the notice being resuscitated.

Irish Mail in World War II - British Censor Labels

By Paul S. Wittreich

In Irish Postal History the ubiquitous British censor label shows up on most Irish overseas mail sent during World War two. Mail coming in or going out of Ireland during this period usually had to pass through the U.K.; this necessitated British censorship, either in the form of a label to reseal the examined letter or a censorship cancel applied to the cover (Editor's note: It may be useful to recall that during World War II Eire remained neutral, while Britain was engaged in the hostilities. Uniquely, for postal purposes, Eire was still regarded as Inland rather than Foreign by the British Post Office. Only mail which was sent to, or through, Britain from Eire was subject to British censorship. For their own purposes the Irish authorities maintained a censorship system quite independently from that of Britain).

Irish censor labels have been codified in various articles, but there has been a paucity of study on British censor labels. One singular research done previously, appeared in "Stamp Collecting", April 25, 1974 by A.R.Torrance. However, many other different sub-types have been subsequently been recorded, thus prompting re-examination. (Editor's note: Irish censor labels and markings have been notably studied by Karl Kurt Wolter and IPC members Hans Moxter and Miss Norah Wright. To my knowledge Karl Wolter was also the first to attempt to classify the British censor labels used on mail to and from Ireland. He even classified Northern Irish as well British censor marks and labels))

This collector of Irish postal history, in particular that pertaining to the Second World War, noted that out of 463 covers in his possession, 71.5% have British censor labels. The impact of the preponderance of the existence of such a large proportion of British censor labels on Irish mail, simply could not be ignored as part of Irish postal history.

During the six years 1939-1945 a combination of both Irish and British labels occurred on 42.3% of these covers along with 29.2% appearing only with British censor labels. Interestingly, only in 13.8% did just the Irish censor labels occur. Covers with just Irish censor cancels (5%), no labels, were almost equal to those with just British censor cancels (4.8%). The balance of covers (4.9%) were divided between those with neither Irish or British censorship (labels or cancels) but with other country censorship, and mail that had no indication of any censorship.

With the *raison d'être* established, the need for a proper classification then arose.

The British censor labels have been divided into four logical type categories:

Type I: At the start of the War (September 1, 1939 - Editor's note: September 3 for Great Britain), the only available censor labels, perhaps left over from World War I, were "OPENED BY CENSOR". After this Type I appeared, the word "CENSOR" was replaced by the less intrusive word "EXAMINER". All label types were printed on gummed white paper and the printing of the entire text, including the censor's number was done in one operation. Types I, II and III are of rectangular shape and were folded for sticking over the slitted end.

Type II: "OPENED BY EXAMINER" along with the designation "P.C.90", appearing in the upper right of the label, is recorded as being introduced in early 1940. The Type II category is reserved for containing just these two items, i.e. the phrase

"OPENED BY EXAMINER" and the designation "P.C.90" without the additional text that was to appear in the next Type.

Type III: A code, usually "51" plus what was probably the contract between the private printing firm and the Government, and the printer's initials, were superimposed upon the Type II label format. This type started to appear in 1942.

Type IV: An entirely new format for censor labels appeared in 1943. This was a continuous gummed white strip with the same text as before but repeated along the length to fit over the opened slit end of the envelope. This "label-tape" type is characterised by the crown over a smaller version of "OPENED BY EXAMINER".

In addition, it may be noted that there are British censor label sub-types which have been seen only on British mail but not recorded on Irish mail. The existence of these sub-types also occurring on Irish mail is highly probable and thus should be noted here. Illustrations of most of these sub-types are shown.

The four major Types have been quantified in Tables I, II, III and IV.

Tables I and II show that there were at least fifteen different printers of the labels. It is assumed that some of these printers were also the printers for the Type II sub-types. Obviously, a few of the printers had more than one contract with the Government to print labels.

Type IIIA.6 is the only sub-type not to use the "51" in the code. Likewise, Types IIIA.9.1 and IIIC.1 are the only ones not to have the printer's initials following a code. It is assumed that D.P.Ltd. was the printer for Type IIIC.1 since IIIC.2 is identical, but includes this printer's initials.

Included in Table II are the periods of use of these sub-types. As can be seen, the use of Type II sub-types extended into 1944, while Types III and IV continued until the end of the war (Editor's note: although the war ended on May 8, 1945 in Europe, the war continued in other areas, notably in the Pacific area. Accordingly censorship of mail still continued and, in fact, did so for a short period even after the war had ended). The range of individual censor numbers roughly corresponds to these periods, i.e. Type II going from one to three digits to a number than usually was in the 5000's (although a "9000" exists), while Type III goes from the 3000's to the 9000's. Type IVB covers the range of numbers from 169 to 9675. The latter is the highest number recorded so it is assumed to be the approximate numbers of censors employed by the U.K. in WWII.

Individual censors appear to have used more than one sub-type as there is a duplication of numbers involving different sub-types. An example of one of the ten cases noted is #3775, Type IIA, April 21, 1942 which re-appears on Type IID, January 29, 1943.

Types IIJ and IIL are the only sub-types to have handwritten censor numbers and which also do not carry the designation "P.C.90".

Also noted in Table II, under Type IV, is an example where the designation "P.C.90" appears in a different position than its usual one in Types II and III.

In Tables III and IV, label and lettering size; letter thickness and type font; and characteristics of certain individual letters ("O", "N" and "M") are shown for each Type. The label and lettering can vary by up to 2mm, so the dimensions given in the charts should not be taken as absolute, but as approximations. For

example, the length of "OPENED BY" can vary by the slight width of the space between the two words. These variations are significant enough to further sub-classify as had been done in the aforementioned published article. For Type IVB the repeat distance along the tape can vary between 37 and 39.5 mm.

The type font noted in Tables II and IV is a simplification and could be further defined. The Gothic font in the common Type IIA could be described as Bold Condensed, while the font for Type IIG (oval "O") could be called Demi-Bold. The Roman font is actually closely akin to a Venetian, Cloister, Perfected Roman typography, while the Modern font is close to being a Boldini Black. Type IIJ and IIK ("OPENED BY"), although seemingly Gothic, is similar in many respects to a Futura Bold Expanded. Type IID has an "N" with pointed joints, possibly explicable by the type-setter turning a "Z" by 90 degrees. Also in this Type, and in Types IIE, IID and III.I, the sloping legs of the "M" might have been the result of inverting a letter "W". The double asterisk in Tables III and IV over the "G" for the Gothic "Examiner" denotes that the "R" has a serif on the terminal curve of the letter in Types IIC,F,G; IIIC.2 and IIIG. The only other variation noted is the middle of the "M" being extended in a number of sub-types.

With regard to the type font for "P.C.90", it is interesting that Types IIIA.3, IIIA.4 and IIIB have Roman style for the designation although "OPENED BY EXAMINER" is Gothic. In addition, Type IIIA.3 has square stops after the "P" and "C" rather than the round stops the other sub-types have.

Type IIC is unique in that it is the only sub-type which inserts a comma after the first digit of a four digit individual censor's number. Type IIA.1 and IIA.2 are differentiated by their cyphers.

It is believed that British censorship on Irish mail officially ended on July 31, 1945 (July 11, 1945 is the latest recorded date in this collection, as is a July date in the aforementioned article), and thus an important part of Irish postal history came to a close.

Acknowledgement: The author would like to thank Mr. Hans Moxter for supplying information on other sub-types not in the collection. In addition, at his suggestion and that of Mr. Karl Winkelmann, the Colonial "P.C.", e.g. "2", "22", "66", "90" and "102" labels which occasionally appear on mail coming into Ireland, have not been mentioned because they were neither printed or applied in the U.K., but only in the country from which the letter originated.

Editor's notes: Mr. Wittreich is to be congratulated for bringing a neglected aspect of Irish postal history to members' attention. He would also like to stress that the article is based primarily on his own collection plus considerable additional information from Hans Moxter, with whom he hopes to publish a monograph on the subject under the auspices of the FAI. He stresses that in no way should the substance be regarded as definitive.

Thus although his article is fairly comprehensive, doubtless readers might be able to provide additional data. Even in my own modest, and fairly scanty, collection of WWII censor covers, I have found that there exists at least two major Types in addition to the four he notes, one "unrecorded on Irish mail" which may now lose the prefix "un" and even more sub-types than the bewildering array he has already presented.

Major Types:

1. On British Forces mail to Ireland may be found a very distinctly different label type of "OPENED BY CENSOR" with a designation "Army Form W.3424" and the warrant inscription 51-1080. It also appears that "Examiner" did not replace "Censor" on this class of mail (compared with civilian mail) until much later. One example I have is dated 23 January 1943, another (with a different text size and a new warrant inscription, 51-9214) is dated January 6, 1945. However, by 1944 the "label tape" (Mr. Wittreich's Type IV) had also begun to be employed on Forces mail and the two types must have been used concurrently.

2. Another is an "OPENED BY EXAMINER" (with P.C.90 in upper right) in one line not two. This is on a Forces envelope marked Sea Mail in manuscript and dated January 9, 1940. Oddly, apart from this cover, even early examples (late 1940 onwards) which I have involving Naval mail (Sea and Maritime Mail) all bear the civilian type labels.

"Unrecorded":

Subtype IIIG, warrant inscription 51-929 W. & S., which is noted as unrecorded on Irish mail, certainly exists. I have two examples, the earliest is on an envelope from Dublin dated November 10, 1942 censor number 869, the other is on a registered envelope from Queensborough dated December 14, 1942 with censor number 3281.

Subtypes:

An additional sub-type noted: Type IIE "EXAMINER" dimensions but with Type IID "OPENED BY".

On Examiners numbers and dates I list the following which extend the ranges indicated in the article:

Type IIE Latest February 14, 1944 (966) on an OAT cover to Malta. Also earliest November 14, 1942 (6635). The latter also bears the rather scarce (especially for Irish mail) PC 25 label in green (RETURNED TO SENDER/ BY THE CENSOR etc) with insert P.C.110. (POSTAL CENSORSHIP etc).

Type IIF Highest 7162 (Also latest November 11, 1941)

Type IIIA 1.1 Highest 5883 (Also earliest August 17, 1942)

Type IIIA 1.2 Latest February 3, 1943 (Also lowest 4428)

Type IIIA 2.1 Highest 1954 (Also earliest July 12, 1943)

Type IIIA 4.1 Highest 7393 (September 27, 1942)

Type IIIA 5.1 Highest 7281 (Undated, Maritime Mail)

Type IIIF Lowest 3038 (Also latest May 24, 1943)

Type III.I Highest 5971 (Also earliest March 9, 1942). This Irish airmail cover also bears the label Type IIC (4,054) and is the only non-redirected one I have seen carrying two British labels. It also bears an Irish censor label and although addressed to Lisbon it does not carry any Portuguese markings other than an arrival stamp.

Type IVB High 9859 (October 9, 1944) and Highest 9919 (January 8, 1944)

Incidentally, it is extremely doubtful to presume that individual numbers were allocated to individual censors on a permanent basis (for that is the implication in believing that about 10,000 censors were employed in Britain during the war to examine mail). Certainly the number system on the labels was an additional security system on the censors themselves, but there was no reason why these numbers would be issued on an individual basis.

BRITISH CENSOR LABELS
ON IRISH MAIL IN WWII

LABELS SHOWN 3/4 SIZE

TYPE IA P.C. 65 P.C. 65 OPENED BY CENSOR 2125	TYPE IB No "P.C." DESIGNATION OPENED BY CENSOR. 3704 SPECIAL CATEGORY-- NOT SEEN ON IRISH MAIL, ONLY ON NORTHERN IRELAND MAIL
TYPE IIA P.C. 90 P.C. 90 OPENED BY EXAMINER 1826 ROUND "O" THICK LETTERS-- "OPENED BY" VERTICAL LEGS "M" ("EXAMINER") "EXAMINER" 51 MM	TYPE IIB P.C. 90 P.C. 90 OPENED BY EXAMINER 5168 ROUND "O" THICK LETTERS VERTICAL LEGS "M" "EXAMINER" 42 MM
TYPE IIC P.C. 90 P.C. 90 OPENED BY EXAMINER 5,115 ROUND "O" THINNER LETTERS-- "OPENED BY" MIDDLE OF "M" EXTENDED "EXAMINER" 42 MM	TYPE IID P.C. 90 P.C. 90 OPENED BY EXAMINER 5386 ROUND "O" THICK LETTERS--"OPENED BY" JOINTS "N" POINTED ("OPENED") SLOPING LEGS "M" ("EXAMINER") "EXAMINER" 38 MM
TYPE IIE P.C. 90 P.C. 90 OPENED BY EXAMINER 684 ROUND "O" , "N" JOINTS NORMAL --"OPENED BY" THINNER LETTERS--"OPENED BY" SLOPING LEGS "M" ("EXAMINER") "EXAMINER" 46 X 9 MM	TYPE IIF P.C. 90 P.C. 90 OPENED BY EXAMINER 956 OVAL "O" THICK LETTERS "OPENED BY" 78 X 9 MM

BRITISH CENSOR LABELS
ON IRISH MAIL IN WWII

LABELS SHOWN 3/4 SIZE

CODE & INITIALS 1.5 X

TYPE IIG
P.C.90

P.C. 90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 3970**

Oval "O"

Thinner Letters

"OPENED BY" 71 X 11 MM

TYPE IIH
P.C.90

P.C. 90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 4649**

Round "O"

"OPENED BY"
SAME AS TYPE IIE

"EXAMINER"
DIFFERENT TYPEFACE

TYPE III I
P.C.90

P.C. 90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 5955**

"OPENED BY" AND
"EXAMINER" DIFFERENT
TYPEFACE

TYPE IIJ
P.C.90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER**

18 13

Round "O"
Thinner Letters

"OPENED BY" 76 X 9 MM

"EXAMINER" 64 X 9 MM
"M" VERTICAL LEGS

CENSOR'S # HANDWRITTEN

TYPE IIIA P.C.90

SAME AS TYPE IIA BUT HAS IN
ADDITION: CODE PLUS PRINTERS
INITIALS

TYPE IIIA.1.1
P.C.90

51-2102. O. & F. Ltd.

51-2102. O. & F. Ltd.

P.C. 90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 2622**

TYPE IIIA.1.2
P.C.90

51-2117. G. & F. Ltd.

51-2117. G. & F. Ltd.

P.C. 90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 4846**

TYPE IIIA.2.1
P.C.90

51-1473—G.W.D.

51-1473—G.W.D.

P.C. 90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 1035**

BRITISH CENSOR LABELS
ON IRISH MAIL IN WWII

LABELS SHOWN 3/4 SIZE

CODE & INITIALS 1.5 X

TYPE IIIA.2.2

51-2103 --G.W.D.

P.C.90

51-2103--G.W.D.

P.C. 90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 7389**

TYPE IIIA.2.3

51-2116--G.W.D.

P.C.90

51-2116--G.W.D.

P.C. 90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 9025**

(TYPE IIIA.2.4 51-1071 --G.W.D. NOT RECORDED IRISH MAIL)

TYPE IIIA.3.1

51-1166 H & S

P.C.90

51-1166 H & S

P.C. 90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 6411**

TYPE IIIA.3.2

51-1436 H & S

P.C.90

51-1436 H & S

P.C. 90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 7323**

TYPE IIIA.4.1

P.C. 90

P.C.90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 7097**

51/2191. D.P.



51/2191. D.P.

TYPE IIIA.5.1

P.C. 90

P.C.90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 4420**

S. & Co. 51-1524



S. & Co. 51-1524

TYPE IIIA.6.1

P.C. 90

P.C.90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 4346**

57887 W.P. Ltd.



57887 W.P. Ltd.

TYPE IIIA.6.2

P.C. 90

P.C.90

**OPENED BY
EXAMINER 6798**

41462 W.P. Ltd.



41462 W.P. Ltd.

NOT RECORDED IRISH MAIL

CODE & INITIALS 1.5 X

LABEL IS A CONTINUOUS TAPE
CHARACTERIZED BY THE
CROWN OVER "OPENED BY
EXAMINER" AND CODE 51-1564

BRITISH CENSOR LABELS ON IRISH MAIL IN WWII				LABELS SHOWN 3/4 SIZE
TYPE IVB P.C.90 OPENED BY EXAMINER 9369 P.C.90	TYPE V P.C.90 OPENED BY EXAMINER 9369 P.C.90	TYPE V P.C.90 BRITISH COMMONWEALTH P.C.90's PRINTED AND APPLIED OUTSIDE THE U.K. P.C.90 OPENED BY EXAMINER BERMUDA C/8105	P.C.90 OPENED BY EXAMINER D.D.A. / 119 NEW ZEALAND	

TABLE III
BRITISH CENSOR LABELS
ON IRISH MAIL IN WWII

RAPITY BASED ON FREQUENCY OF
APPEARANCE IN THIS COLLECTION

TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENT	TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENT
IIA	95	28.6%	IIIB.1	2	0.6%
IVB	56	17.0	IIIF	2	0.6
IIG	33	10.0	V N.Z.	2	0.6
IIID	29	8.7	IB	1	0.3
IID	18	5.4	IIF	1	0.3
IIC	13	3.9	II 1	1	0.3
IIIA.2.3	10	3.0	IIJ	1	0.3
IIIC.1	10	3.0	IIIA.1.2	1	0.3
IE	7	2.1	IIIA.2.1	1	0.3
IIIA.3.1	6	1.8	IIIA.6.1	1	0.3
IIIA.4.1	6	1.8	IIIE	1	0.3
IIIB.2	6	1.8	IVA	1	0.3
IIIA.5.1	5	1.8	V BERMUDA	1	0.3
IA	4	1.2	IIIA.6.2	0 (1)	0
IIB	4	1.2	IIIA.7.1	0	0
IIN	2	0.6	IIIC.2	0	0
IIIA.1.1	2	0.6	IIIG	0	0
IIIA.3.2	2	0.6	NON-CLASSIFIABLE	2	0.6

TABLE I
BRITISH CENSOR LABELS
ON IRISH MAIL IN WWII

TYPE	SUBTYPE	PC	Label size mm	OPENED BY size mm	OPENED BY EXAMINER Thick or Thinner Lettering Tk or Tn	or CENSOR size mm	Space between lines mm	EXAMINER or CENSOR TK or TN	Typefont Gothic-G Roman-R Modern-M Top line/ bott.line	"Q" OPENED Round-R or Oval	"N" OPENED Joints Normal-N Pointed-I	"M" EXAMINER Vertical-V Mid.Ext.-P Sloping-S
I	IA	66	88 X 54	73 X 8.5	Tk	50 X 8.5	6.5	Tk	G/G	R	N	----
	IB	none	90 X 54	75.5 X 8.5	Tk	53 X 8.5	11	Tk	G/G	R	N	----
II	IIA	90	87 X 51	73.5 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIB	90	88 X 52	76 X 9	Tk	42 X 7	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIC	90	90 X 52	76 X 8.5	Tn	42 X 8	9	Tn	G/G*	R	P	V-ME
	ID	90	88 X 50	75 X 9	Tk	37 X 7	6.5	Tn	G/G	R	N	S
	IIE	90	88 X 44	75 X 9	Tn	46 X 8.5	8	Tn	G/G	R	N	
	IIF	90	88 X 51	78 X 9	Tk	48 X 9	7	Tk	G/G*	Oval	N	
	IIG	90	87 X 50	70.5 X 11	Tn	47 X 9	8	Tk	G/G*	Oval	N	
	IIN	90	88 X 44	75 X 9	TK	44 X 8	9	Tn	G/R	R	N	
	III	90	87 X 44	76 X 7	Tn	51 X 9	8	Tn	MOD/R	R	MOD N	V-ME
	IIJ	none	88 X 51	75 X 9	Tn	64 X 9	9.5	Tn	G?G	R	N	V
III	IIIA.1.1	90	88 X 47	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.1.2	90	88 X 47	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.2.1	90	88 X 52	79 X 8.5	Tk	52 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.2.2	90	84 X 52	79 X 8.5	Tk	52 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.2.3	90	88 X 52	79 X 8.5	Tk	52 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.3.1	90	86 X 49	76 X 8.5	Tk	51 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.3.2	90	87 X 47	77.5 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.4.1	90	90 X 44	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.5.1	90	89 X 47	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.6.1	90	88 X 50	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.6.2	90	88 X 50	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	
	IIIA.7.1	90	88 X 50	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	
	IIIA.8.1	90	88 X 50	78 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	
	IIIB.1	90	89 X 46	77.5 X 8.5	Tk	49.5 X 8.5	8	Tn	G/G	R	N	
	IIIB.2	90	87 X 50	77.5 X 8.5	Tk	49.5 X 8.5	8	Tn	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIC.1	90	88 X 45	75 X 8.5	Tn	46 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V-ME
	IIIC.2	90	88 X 45	75 X 8.5	Tn	46 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G*	R	N	V-ME
	IIID	90	89 X 48	77 X 8.5	Tk	45.5 X 8.5	7.5	Tn	G/G	R	N	S
	IIIE	90	86 X 52	74 X 9	Tk	44 X 8	8	Tn	G/R	R	N	V-ME
	IIIF	90	89 X 50	76 X 7	Tn	51 X 9	7	Tn	MOD/R	R	MOD N	V-ME
	IIG	90	88 X 51	78 X 9	Tk	48 X 9	7	Tn	G/G*	Oval	N	V-ME
IV	IVA	90	Cont. X 37	29 X 2.5	Tn	26 X 2.5	1	Tn	G/G	Oval	N	V-ME
	IVB	90	Cont. X 37	26 X 2.5	Tn	24 X 2.5	2	Tn	G/G	R	N	V
V	Bermuda	"90"	85 X 45	32 X 6	Tn	25 X 6	----	Tn	G/G	Oval	N	V-ME
	New Zealand	"90"	77 X 45	35 X 8.5	Tn	29 X 8.5	----	Tn	G/G	Oval	N	V-ME

* "R" in EXAMINER has a serif on the terminal curve.

TABLE II

BRITISH CENSOR LABELS
ON IRISH MAIL IN WWII

TYPE	SUBTYPE	Position: Code Printers Initials- TL TR BL BR	Code	Printers Initials	Cross Reference Type	Earliest Date of Use	Latest Date of Use	Censor Number Range	Comments
I	IA	----	----	----	IIC O.B.	2. 1.40	12. 1.40	884-5213	
	IB	----	----	----	----	12. 3.39	----	3704	
II	IIA	----	----	----	IIIA	4.21.40	11. 2.44	4-9000	
	IIB	----	----	----	----	6.21.40	12. 9.42	5092-5569	
	IIC	----	----	----	IIIC	6.27.40	8.21.43	737-5495	
	IID	----	----	----	----	4.10.40	6.13.43	1330-5520	
	IIE	----	----	----	----	7. 1.40	2.15.43	684-5543	
	IIF	----	----	----	----	8.19.43	----	956	
	IIG	----	----	----	----	5.16.40	8.18.44	3829-6032	
	IIH	----	----	----	IIIE	3. 7.42	7. 6.43	4003-4649	
	IIJ	----	----	----	----	10.25.41	----	5955	
	IIJ	----	----	----	----	4. 3.40	----	1893:	Handwritten
III	IIIA.1.1	TL	51-2103	G. & F. Ltd.	IIA	7. 9.42	12.15.43	2237-2622	
	IIIA.1.2	TL	51-2117	G. & F. Ltd.	IIA	10.17.42	----	4846	
	IIIA.2.1	TL	51-1473	G.W.D.	IIA	12. 3.43	----	1035	
	IIIA.2.2	TL	51-2103	G.W.D.	IIA	11. 2.42	10.13.44	4216-7389	
	IIIA.2.3	TL	51-2116	G.W.D.	IIA	2.10.42	11.23.43	9014-9121	
	IIIA.3.1	TL	51-1166	H & S	IIA	4.14.43	5. 7.44	3845-5299	
	IIIA.3.2	TL	51-1436	H & S	IIA	5.10.43	----	7014-7323	
	IIIA.4.1	BR	51/2191	D.P.	IIA	9.21.42	12.29.43	5019-7097	
	IIIA.5.1	BR	51-1524	S & Co.	IIA	2.12.42	8.28.44	4296-5495	
	IIIA.6.1	BR	37887	W.P.Ltd.	IIA	10.23.42	----	4346	
	IIIA.6.2	BR	41462	W.P.Ltd.	IIA	----	----	6793	NotRecordedIrishMail
	IIIA.7.1	BL	51-1545	GP&Co.Ltd	IIA	----	----	----	NotRecordedIrishMail
	IIIA.8.1	BR	51/9911.	H.B.	IIA	----	----	2105	NotRecordedIrishMail
	IIIB.1	BL	51-316	W.H.H.,Ltd.	----	4.18.42	6.29.42	5445-5631	
	IIIB.2	BL	51-8959	W.H.H.Ltd.	----	2.21.42	6.19.45	4135-5432	
	IIIC.1	BL	51-8589	----	IIC	7.29.41	5.15.45	3693-6032	
	IIIC.2	BL	51-8710	D.P.Ltd.	IIC	----	----	----	NotRecordedIrishMail
	IIID	BL	51-851	W.H.H.Ltd.	IIIE	1.20.42	5. 5.45	3498-7410	
	IIIE	TL	51-400	LB(A-U-L)Ltd	IIH	12. 2.41	----	2622	
	IIIF	BL	51-9912	G.W.D.	II I	3.11.41	6. 2.42	5943-5948	
	IIIG	TL	51-929	W. & S.	IIF	----	----	----	NotRecordedIrishMail
IV	IVA	TL	51-1564	----	----	10. 4.41	----	3778	PC90 Top
	IVB	----	----	----	----	1. 8.43	7.11.45	169-9675	PC90 Bottom
V	Bermuda	B	C/	----	----	6. 8.44	----	8105	
	New Zealand	B	D.D.A.	----	----	10. 2.43	10.21.43	119	

TYPE	SUBTYPE	PC	Label size mm	OPENED BY size mm	OPENED BY Thick or Thinner Lettering Tk or Tn	EXAMINER or CENSOR size mm	Space between lines mm	EXAMINER or CENSOR TK or TN	Typefont Gothic-G Roman-R Modern-M Top line/ bott.line	"O" OPENED Round-R or Oval	"N" OPENED Joints Normal-N Pointed-P	"N" EXAMINER Vertical-V Mid.Ext.-ME Sloping-S
I	IA	66	88 X 54	73 X 8.5	Tk	50 X 8.5	6.5	Tk	G/G	R	N	----
	IB	none	90 X 54	75.5 X 8.5	Tk	53 X 8.5	11	Tk	G/G	R	N	----
II	IIA.1	90	87 X 51	78.5 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIA.2*	90	87 X 51	78.5 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIB	90	88 X 52	76 X 9	Tk	42 X 7	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIC	90	90 X 52	76 X 8.5	Tn	42 X 8	9	Tn	G/G**	R	P	
	IID	90	88 X 50	75 X 9	Tk	37 X 7	6.5	Tn	G/G	R	N	
	IIE	90	88 X 44	75 X 9	Tn	46 X 8.5	8	Tn	G/G	R	N	
	IIF	90	88 X 51	78 X 9	Tk	48 X 9	7	Tk	G/G**	Oval	N	
	IIG	90	87 X 50	70.5 X 11	Tn	47 X 9	8	Tk	G/G**	Oval	N	V-ME
	IIH	90	88 X 44	75 X 9	Tk	44 X 8	9	Tn	G/R	R	N	V-ME
	III	90	87 X 44	76 X 7	Tn	51 X 9	8	Tn	M/R	R	MOD N	V-ME
	IIJ	none	88 X 51	75 X 9	Tn	64 X 9	9.5	Tn	G/G	R	N	V
	IIK	90	90 X 52	75 X 9.5	Tn	42 X 8.5	6.5	Tk	G/G	R	N	V-ME
	II L	none	78 X 52	68 X 7.5	Tn	57 X 7	8.5	Tn	G/G	R	N	V-ME

* Type IIA.2 cyphers are different from IIA.1

** "R" in "EXAMINER" has a serif on the terminal curve

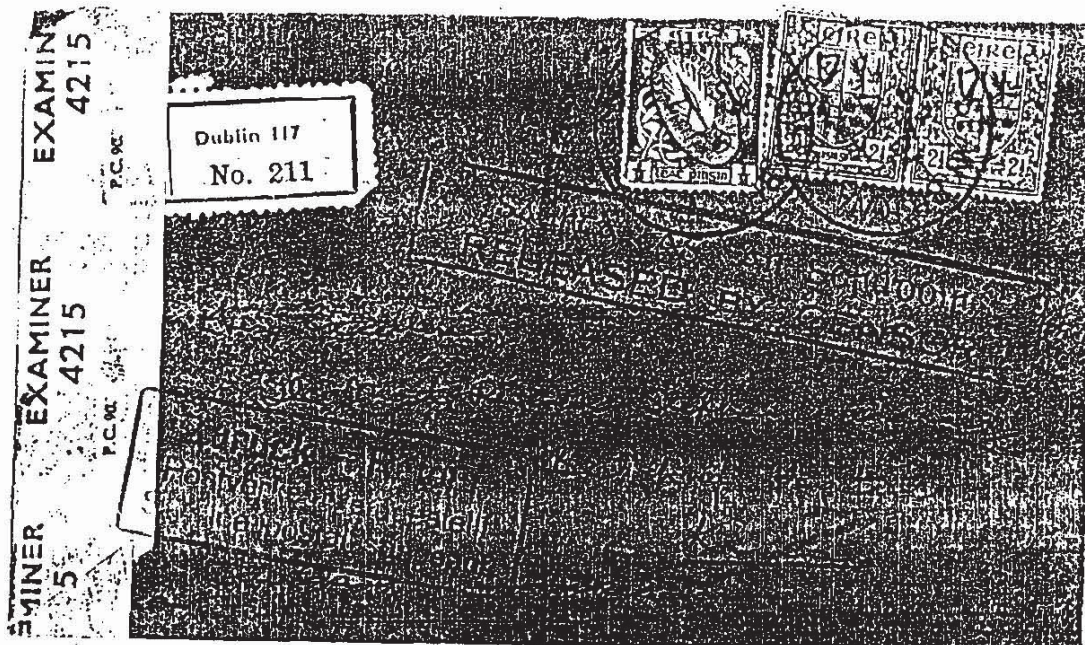


Table IV British Censor Labels on Irish Mail in WWII

TYPE	SUBTYPE	PC	Label size mm	OPENED BY size mm	OPENED BY Thick or Thinner Lettering Tk or Tn	EXAMINER or CENSOR size mm	Space between lines mm	EXAMINER or CENSOR TK or TN	Typefont Gothic-G Roman-R Modern-M Too line/ bott.line	"O" OPENED Round-R or Oval	"N" OPENED Joints Normal-N Pointed-P	"M" EXAMINER Vertical-V Mid.Ext.-ME Sliding-S
III	IIIA.1.1	90	88 X 47	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.2.1	90	88 X 52	79 X 8.5	Tk	52 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.2.2	90	84 X 52	79 X 8.5	Tk	52 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.2.3	90	82 X 52	79 X 8.5	Tk	52 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.2.4	90	88 X 52	79 X 8.5	Tk	52 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.2.5	90	88 X 52	79 X 8.5	Tk	52 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.2.6	90	88 X 52	79 X 8.5	Tk	52 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.3.1	90	86 X 49	76 X 8.5	Tk	51 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.3.2	90	87 X 47	77.5 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.3.3	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	IIIA.4.1	90	90 X 44	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.5.1	90	89 X 47	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.6.1	90	88 X 50	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.6.2	90	88 X 50	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.6.3	90	88 X 50	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.7.1	90	88 X 50	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.8.1	90	88 X 50	78 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIA.9.1	90	88 X 50	79 X 8.5	Tk	51.5 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIB.1	90	89 X 46	77.5 X 8.5	Tk	49.5 X 8.5	8	Tn	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIB.2	90	87 X 50	77.5 X 8.5	Tk	49.5 X 8.5	8	Tn	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIB.3	90	87 X 50	77.5 X 8.5	Tk	49.5 X 8.5	8	Tn	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIB.4	90	87 X 50	77.5 X 8.5	Tk	49.5 X 8.5	8	Tn	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIC.1	90	88 X 45	75 X 8.5	Tn	46 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	IIIC.2	90	88 X 45	75 X 8.5	Tn	46 X 8.5	8	Tk	G/G ^{2a}	R	N	V
	IIID	90	89 X 48	77 X 8.5	Tk	45.5 X 8.5	7.5	Tn	G/G	R	N	S
	IIIE	90	86 X 52	74 X 9	Tk	44 X 8	8	Tn	G/R	R	N	V-ME
	IIIF	90	89 X 50	76 X 7	Tn	51 X 9	7	Tn	M/R	R	Mod N	V-ME
	IIIG	90	88 X 51	78 X 9	Tk	48 X 9	7	Tn	G/G ^{2a}	Oval	N	V-ME
	IIIH	90	90 X 51	73.5 X 8.5	Tk	44 X 7	8	Tk	G/G	R	N	V
	III.I	90	90 X 50	76 X 9	Tn	43 X 7	8.5	Tn	R/G	Oval	N	S
	IIIJ	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	IIIK	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IV	IYA	90	Cont. X 37	29 X 2.5	Tn	26 X 2.5	1	Tn	G/G	Oval	N	V-ME
	IYB	90	Cont. X 37	26 X 2.5	Tn	26 X 2.5	2	Tn	G/G	R	N	V

IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE -

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1988

	1988 Stg	1987 Stg
INCOME		
Subscriptions	1,286	996
Auction Proceeds (net of expenses)	323	271
AGM Auction Commission	93	43
Donations	22	262
Bank Interest (net of UK Tax at source)	14	37
Sale of Booklets etc	36	-
	<u>1,774</u>	<u>1,609</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Printing of Journal	520	516
Postage of Journal	334	297
Envelopes	100	107
Total Journal Cost	<u>954</u>	<u>920</u>
Officers' Miscellaneous Expenses	55	33
Officers' Attendance Expenses	50	15
AGM Expenses	112	107
Room Hire for London Meetings	75	68
Exhibition Stand (Stampa)	-	120
FPSI Levy	30	15
BPF Affiliation Fee	20	15
Miscellaneous	13	-
Donation	50	-
	<u>1,359</u>	<u>1,293</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	<u>415</u>	<u>316</u>
Balance brought forward from previous year	1,351	1,035
TRANSFER TO SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND	(1,000)	-
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD TO 1989	<u>766</u>	<u>1,351</u>

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1988

	1988 Stg	1987 Stg
ASSETS		
Bank Balances	1,929	1,601
Auction Proceeds not yet banked	80	217
Envelope Stock	-	100
Payment in Advance (1989 AGM Deposit)	25	-
	<u>2,034</u>	<u>1,918</u>
LIABILITIES		
1988 Subscriptions in advance	52	105
December 1988 Journal costs	216	207
Other Creditors	-	255
	<u>268</u>	<u>567</u>
	<u>1,766</u>	<u>1,351</u>
REPRESENTED BY:-		
Accumulated Fund at 31 December 1988	766	1,351
Special Projects Fund	1,000	-
	<u>1,766</u>	<u>1,351</u>

BILL STEVENS - HON TREASURER

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

I have compared the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account of the Irish Philatelic Circle for the year ended 31 December 1988 and the Balance Sheet at the said date with the books and records maintained by the Hon. Treasurer and find them to be in accordance therewith.