



NEWSLETTER

NO. 12: AUTUMN 1992

"THE NEWSLETTER" is the journal of the Mid-Western Philatelic Society, and while it is the intention of the society to publish "The Newsletter" quarterly, in September, December, March and June, in will, in practice be published when sufficient publishable material is to hand.

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Mini-Mart: 1st. Saturday of each month (including Summer months).
Exhibition: Annually, in March (1993 - 13th. March).
Juniors: "The Limerick Stamp Club" (Chairman: Henry Morris; Committee: Paul Kearney & Derek Russel) caters for collectors in the age groups 9 - 16 (roughly), and meets on the 1st. Saturday of each month, from 12.00 to 1.00 p.m.

Venue: The Venue for all club activities is:
Halla Ide,
18, Thomas Street,
Limerick.

Annual Sub: £4.00 (payable in September).
£1.00 (under 18's; waived on request).

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Acknowledgement: The MWPS acknowledges with gratitude the kind permission of MacDonnell Whyte, to quote from their publications, and of Mr. James Mackay to quote from and reproduce parts of his various publications.

Contents:

Editorial.....	3
News, Views & Comment.....	4 - 6
Varieties (John Mitchell).....	7
Window on the Past (Roger O'Donoghue).....	8
Philatelic Quiz - 1925 (Michael Freyer).....	9
The Postmarks of County Galway - Part 1 (Stan Challis).....	10 - 40

Editorial:

Regretably, it has not been possible to produce this issue of our NL by its due date. As mentioned in the last issue, the editorial 'team' has changed policy on issue dates - henceforth we will publish the NL when enough material is to hand to make up an issue. It is anticipated that this policy change will result in a greatly reduced number of ulcers amongst editorial staff. I do feel that the NL has been a very worthwhile endeavour, and I would again appeal for articles/items for publication, and for volunteers to do the other little jobs which are necessary if we are to keep it going.

A gentle reminder to those who have not as yet paid their subs - these were due last September, and many have not as yet paid. Please submit without delay (and please ignore the reminder if you have already paid).

I am very pleased indeed that the MWPS is associated with the publication of a 'landmark' series by Stan Challis on the classification of postmarks, which begins in this issue. This is a series which will without doubt be of much value to students of postal history, and for that reason it is gratifying to be able to say that it first appeared in the MWPSNL.

Michael Hartnett.
December 1992.

NVC (Continued):

Over the years a number of items have been purchased by the MWPS for the use of members. By and large these items tend to be wasted, as very few of our members make use of them. One such item is the SG catalogue (simplified & complete) for 1983. This is available to be consulted or borrowed by any MWPS member at M-Sign Products in Mallow Street. A number of other items are also available for members use, including a full size 'Signoscope' watermark detector. If you have any requests for items which might help you enjoy our hobby more, put the request to John Mitchell at M-Sign Products or to any committee member - there is a good chance that either the club will own the item you are looking for, or one of the members will be willing to lend it. Don't go short of an accessory through fear of a 'snub'; the MWPS exists for the benefit of it's members, and not the other way around.

Our new 1992/93 season got off to an excellent start on 18th. September last, with our first meeting. The meeting was entertained by Tim O'Connor who gave a display of Australia stamps. Tim's collection is large and varied, and contains not only many of the whole range of issued Australian stamps, but also some very interesting Australian postmarks. The display concluded with an additional showing of FDC's, postcards and coins from Tim's collection of these items. Our thanks to Tim for making our first meeting of the season so enjoyable. We are particularly indebted to him, in that he 'stepped into the breach' at short notice; Joe McCarthy was unavoidably delayed, and so was unable to conduct the planned 'Quiz Night', which has been deferred to a later date.

Royal Mail (as the English Post Office is now called), not only achieved a record profit for last year of £247m. but also claims to have the highest rate of 'next day' delivery in Europe, with 90% of all first class mail reaching it's destination within 24 hours of posting. They claim that Holland, with 81% of mail being delivered on the following day is it's nearest rival. My understanding was that An Post had achieved a next day delivery rate of 94%; if this is the case, one hopes that An Post will contest Royal Mail's claim.

The excellent 'Check list of Scout, Guide and Brigade Stamps' was reissued in August last. As before it lists stamps relating to the stated theme (or themes, depending on how you look at it) by country. It gives year of issue and SG numbers. Available for £5.50 including postage from: David McKee, 3, South Park Drive, Foxrock, Dublin, 18.

Looking through the 1992 stamp issues, I am again struck by the excellence of design and production of our stamps, which vary from very good to superb in appearance. An Post is certainly to be congratulated on the manner in which it presents Irish culture, history, traditions and way of life to the world at large.

There is a rumour that at least twenty Limerick Post Offices are to close over the next year or so. This rumour is unconfirmed, so we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information, but offices mentioned for closure include Lough Hill, Ardagh, Athlacca, Ballingrane, Ballycahill, Drumkeen and Lisnagry.

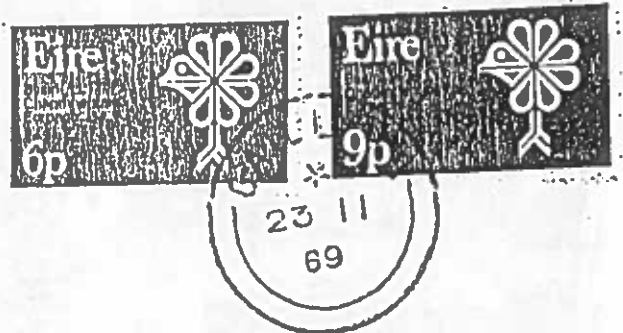
By the time this issue of the NL is published our PRO, Tim O'Connor, will have left Ireland for a stint of hard work in the Netherlands. We wish him every success in his endeavours, and look forward to welcoming him back in January next. Maybe Tim will have some interesting Philatelic stories from Holland to entertain us with on his return. We are also hopeful that a certain treasurer (hon.), will have some good tales from Iceland and Canada - "What the philatelist saw in Reykjavik" sound like a good title.

Varieties.

John Mitchell.

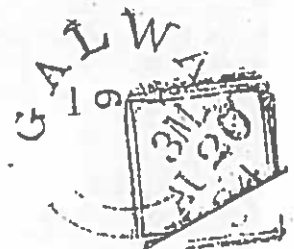
I have recently come across three varieties which may be of some interest to your readers:

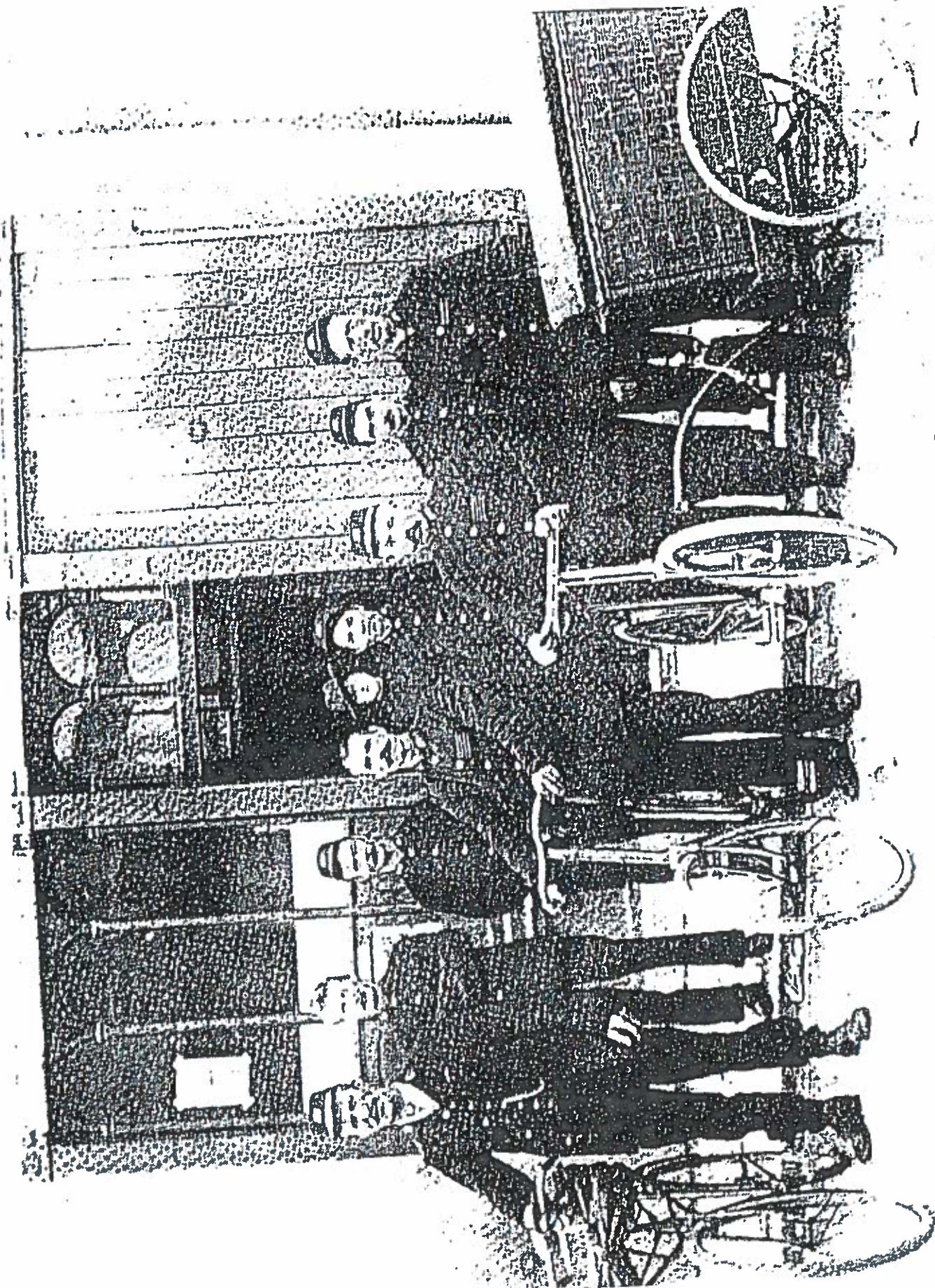
1. The 'Irish Heritage & Treasure' definitive series - 41p. I have a copy of this stamp in yellow, instead of the issued red colour. It was mentioned in NL no. 11, that An Post has advised that the red colour of the 2p. and 28p. stamps in this series changes to yellow on exposure to light. A number of collectors have conducted experiments with these stamps - exposing them to strong light, immersing them in water etc., and have failed to change the colour. I wonder if the explanation given by An Post is accurate, and if perhaps the appearance of yellow definitives may be due to some other cause?
2. The 1952 Thomas Moore issue - 2½d. I have seen a copy with a relatively large 'smudge' in white above Moore's head. This is obviously a non-constant variety, caused by dirt on the plate, but is nonetheless, a striking variety.
3. We hear very little about postmark varieties, but I have seen a rather nice one on a FDC of the 1970 European Conservation Year issue. The date stamp clearly give the date of issue as 23.2.69, instead of 23.2.70.



Editor's Note: By way of addendum to John's article above, I give hereunder details of two postmark errors from my own collection:

1. Galway CDS - 19th. April 1934: '9' inserted sideways; '1834' omitted; Crossed by Dublin Diamond as receiver.
2. Portunna CDS - 28th. July 1922: The County name is spelt 'Gaillinne' instead of 'Gaillimhe'. This is a well documented error, and was in use for at least eight months





Post Office Workers, Miltown Malbay: 1910.

The above photograph was spotted at a labour exhibition in Ennis last June by Roger O'Donoghue. Roger was unable to obtain details of photographer or owner, so suitable acknowledgement is not possible. Perhaps one of our readers can give some more information?

Cambridge Philatelic Society - Quiz (1925).

The following "quiz" appeared in an old auction catalogue, and may intrigue some of our members. Bear in mind that it appeared in 1925, and was published by a U.K. club:

1). On the stamps of which country is depicted:

1. Soldiers in trenches;
2. Chrysanthemum;
3. Viking Ship;
4. Columbus looking through a telescope;
5. Chariot and four horses;
6. Monument to Nelson;
7. Royal Crown and heraldic flowers of the U.K.;
8. Flagship of Columbus (Colony);
9. Duke of Connaught;
10. Goldwasher;
11. Carthaginian galley;
12. Kiwi;
13. Llama;
14. Pocahontas;
15. Gnu;
16. King George V with crown on head.

2). On the stamps of which country do the following inscriptions appear:

1. Coomunicaciones;
2. drzava;
3. Avis porto;
4. Tebetalen;
5. L. Mc. L.

(Ed. Note: Our thanks go to Michael Freyer for submitting the above. It certainly is an intriguing quiz which got me rooting through old albums and catalogues, without getting the answers to more than three of the questions. The usual magnificent prize is offered to anyone who can provide answers. I answered three, so if you get four or more you would be in line for the prize).

Stan Challis.

For what we believe to be the first time for any county in Ireland we are in this issue commencing a listing of all recorded postmarks for County Galway commencing with the earliest known and bringing that list right up to the end of 1991.

We accept that this is an ambitious project and it is inevitable that the listing is by no means complete and will contain both errors and omissions. Please check your own collection and let us know what we have got wrong. Before we start a few comments are needed by way of introduction.

We have decided to omit all explanatory and charge marks. In most cases the marks are hard to come by and we know of no collection that is sufficiently large to enable anything but a superficial list to be created. Indeed that leaves a challenge for the future!

Next a few words about the basic listings. Data for each office commences with a one line entry showing the English and Irish names (plus the old version if it has been changed) followed by the date of opening as near as we can get it, then the date of closure if the office is no longer open.

C in the features column (Fea) means that the office is still currently open. (More detail for entries in this column is given below).

Finally, the location is given in the Notes column.

We now turn to the actual entries for each known postmark, one line being used for each. The order of individual entries has not been without problem. Generally offices fall into two categories; those that have so far as we can tell never employed more than two or three marks simultaneously have their postmarks listed in order of first use. In fact many of the smaller offices have never had more than one postmark at any one time.

The larger offices are ordered thus:-

Pre-stamp markings, undated etc.

Numerical cancellations, killers and duplexes.

English language dated handstamps, first single ring datestamps, followed by double ring, then skeletons ending with miscellaneous markings (parcel etc. - these not necessarily dated).

Irish language dated handstamps in the same order.

We hope you will find this sequence logical and easy to follow.

Our biggest problem was to establish a system of type numbers that would, with a little effort, be capable of being remembered easily, at least in part, without having constantly to refer to charts. Two of the obvious starting points for any postmark collector/postal historian are Feldman and Kane's "Irish Postal Handbook" which basically covers to 1840, and secondly Mackay's "Irish Postmarks from 1840" the title of which speaks for itself.

Addenda/Errata: The Postmarks of County Galway:

As the process of identifying and classifying the postmarks of Irish counties continues, changes in methodology become inevitable as, with practice, systems which have been used in the early stages of the project are seen to be less reliable than was initially expected. As the project in regard to Galway Postmarks has continued, certain changes became necessary for the sake of clarity and accuracy.

Accordingly, it is desirable to make the following changes, the need for which (unfortunately) became apparent after we had printed the NL:

1. Pages 17 & 18 have been removed;
2. The basic types, designated as 'INS' & 'INSN' on p. 19 have been removed;
3. The undated name stamps on pps. 33, 34 & 35 were initially described by the designator 'UD-'. This has now been changed, and the numbering system evolved by Feldman & Kane* is used instead.

The mutilation of your copy of the NL which results from these alterations is regretted, but in the longer term, the benefits outweigh the disadvantages.

It should be mentioned that further changes to basic type numbers could well become necessary as the project continues - in fact this is probably inevitable given the complexity of the subject, and bearing in mind that this type of in-depth study has never been undertaken before.

I would also take this opportunity to emphasise that, with regard to the numeral marks in particular, measurements are imprecise, as one seldom gets a perfect impression, and with the passage of time, many physically changed shape, with the small bars showing a tendency to fade away.

The author advises me that he will be very happy to provide clarification of any point on request, so if any reader has any difficulty with any aspect of Mr. Challis' article, or indeed wishes to make any comment of the contents of same they are most welcome to write either direct to the author or through the editor.

* "Handbook of Irish Postal History to 1840" by David Feldman & William Kane, 1975.

Errata: Rather than change the numbers individually by hand, we are asking the reader to change the numbers in his/her own copy as follows:

P.33: For UD1A alter to FK 339,

" UD1B " " FK 340

" UD1D " " FK 342

" UD1E " " FK 344

" UD1E " " FK 346

P.34: " UD1G " " FK 343

" UD1H " " FK 345

" UD2A " " FK 350

" UD2C " " FK 349

" UD3A " " FK 347

" UD3C " " FK 348

" UD3B " " FK 341

" UD4A " " FK 351

P.35: " UD4B " " FK 352

" UD 4C " " FK 355

" UD 4D " " FK 354

" UD4E " " FK 353.

Whilst we consider both of these books essential reading for any serious student, we started by rejecting Mackay's numbering system as it partially overlaps the earlier work and we felt it to be rather overcomplicated in certain areas. That left us free to use the Feldman and Kane numbering system, which, with the author's permission, we have used for most pre 1840 (and all the undated) markings. All other markings have required classification.

A simple initial key is used:-

1. Most pre (and some post) 1840 marks are referred to by their Feldman and Kane (FK) number.
2. D and K are used for Duplex and Killer numeral marks respectively - these going out of general use in the 1890's. The bar arrangement, in clockwise order, is shown for each numeral mark. The sub type refers to the overall shape/outline of the diamond postmark.
3. SP with a suffix is used for the short lived spoon cancellations of the 1850's.
4. R is for rubber postmarks, generally used at the smaller offices until as late as 1950 in some cases. There are many sub types.
5. SS and SD refer Steel Single ring and Double ring marks. The sub type numbers follow in broad chronological order of first use.
6. SK (with suffix) covers skeleton postmarks - see the illustrations.
7. Various suffix codes are used. A ? speaks for itself - 'we are not sure and need more information'. A * means 'not exactly the standard type but close/very close to it'. The letters C and H as suffixes are both used in connection with Victorian postmarks, meaning Closed town die in a duplex mark, and Horizontal inscription either as a single datestamp, or as a town die in a duplex mark.
8. Parcel and packet marks are not without difficulty because of their generally short lives and the problem of obtaining complete copies. Code PARS is used for the standard rectangular parcel obliterator which has been standard in larger offices for many years. Many sub types exist, but it would take too much space to list them all (see Mackay). Earlier, parcels (and packets) were cancelled with a multiplicity of types of cancellation; all these are prefixed with a P.

There are other groupings which will be illustrated as we come to them, but these groups above will cover some 99% of what any collector is likely to find.

The measurements in the size column have given us many headaches. In theory what is easier than to measure a postmark (outer rim to outer rim)? In practice marks change shape with wear over a number of years. The rubber marks are the best examples of this, with what started in life as a circular mark not infrequently ending its days almost oval in shape. Many of the early marks wore badly; some of the numeral cancellations lost one or more bars with use, etc; frequently postmarks are badly struck and are either under or over inked. Therefore you may well find our measurements are up to as much as 2mm out in some cases. Use your judgement and please tell us if you find any significant errors. A single figure (eg: 30) indicates the diameter in mm. A double figure (eg: 30/17) indicates a double ring postmark - in this case the outer diameter being 30mm and the inner 17mm. Rectangular postmarks (eg: 50x8) are shown horizontal measurement first, followed by vertical overall. Diamond postmarks are shown overall height followed by overall width.

Next follows the inscription exactly as it appears in the postmark, small letters being used where applicable. A slash (/) separates the upper and lower lettering, a dash (-) is used for a bar and an equals sign (=) for a pair of bars one over the other. Brackets () are put at each end of any horizontal lettering in the postmark, otherwise assume all lettering is at the rim. We hope that with a little practice you will find the system quite easy to understand, particularly if you have a number of different marks from the same office.

The letters (A B F etc) shown against certain early postmarks indicate the duty letters found above the date and are included in this initial listing as we may wish to spend a little more time researching this subject at a later date.

The inscription column is also used to show the number of bars in Killer and Duplex postmarks.

Dates pose problems where they cannot be read in full or the only information we have is of the year, not the exact date. In consequence we use an opening date of 31 December to imply 'by 31 December of that year', 30th June to imply 'during that year' and 1 January to imply 'use ceased sometime after 1 January of that year'. Any further information on exact dates in these cases will be appreciated.

The colours known column (Cols) should speak for itself, viz: B - Blue; G - Green; R - Red etc. An asterisk(*) indicates only known in these colours, otherwise assume all marks are also (or generally) only known in black. The study of colours used for striking early postmarks is complicated and far beyond the scope of this article. One major problem with early postmarks is what appears to be brown ink. Some offices may have indeed used Brown ink, but more likely what now appears as brown was originally red and has oxidised with age, or was possibly reddish black and has faded. However lacking better information we have BR in some cases to denote Brown postmarks, and BG to indicate various shades of blue-green when to have called the mark either blue or green could be misleading. As regards present practice red is used at major offices on prepaid mail; just occasionally small office datestamps are seen in violet

(contrary to regulations), but otherwise black ink is the order of the day.

We use the Features column (Fea for short) for a number of purposes. The commonest entries are:-

C = Current, still open in the case of an office, or believed still in use on 31 December 1991.

P = Proof book entry (usually extracted from data in Mackay's books on the Rubber postmarks of Ireland, which we recommend to enthusiasts of these relatively elusive marks). The proof book date will not be date of first use which was generally about 2 to 4 weeks later. Some proof dates are not clear or clearly erroneous - eg 33 April etc. By no means have all proof book entries been seen in actual use.

MO = Money Order Office mark; generally rare.

RSO = Railway Sub Office (RSO) mark; generally commoner, but some are very scarce.

* = A feature of interest/unusual marking such as unusual format, mis-spelling etc. There are quite a few of these, some quite common, whilst of others we have seen but a single example.

We hope the notes will speak for themselves and your further comments are welcomed.

(Ed. Note: As the author mentions in his introduction, to evolve a system which enables the listing of all known postmark types used in an Irish county is most certainly an ambitious project, but one which has been handled with great skill and competence. The resulting system is one which will be of considerable benefit to students of Irish Postal History.

On the principle that a single picture is worth a thousand words, we have included as detailed a 'Key' as possible; unfortunately, this is quite long - running to over twenty pages - but for the purpose of making the system as understandable as possible, we felt it better to err on the long side. The 'key' contains references to types which were not in fact, used in County Galway; the reason for this is, obviously, to enable the system to be applied to any county in the country

COL Columbia Machine

DUBLIN
JUN20'06 No.1.
630-PM

DUBLIN
530 AM No.1.
JAN1108A

D Basic Duplex

NOTE: All the 'numeral postmarks' - Duplex, Killer & Spoon - are treated similarly;
The full type number will comprise four parts, viz:-

Part A

This describes the basic layout of the postmark

D Duplex (or double) cancellation, with town name and date

K Killer (or single) cancellation - number only

SP Spoon - these are all well recorded and break down into

SP-E - the original English type spoons, with near vertical bars at the sides

SP-X - the intermediate style of oval bars, but all bars are horizontal

SP-I - the Irish or diamond style (forerunner of the duplexes)

No further description of the spoons is necessary for any office except Belfast

Part B

This describes the overall shape of the bars and their relative thickness

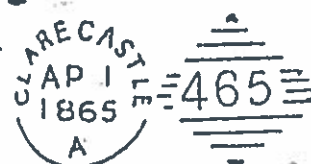
- 1 Bars - thin
Shape - flat
The basic 1844 layout



- 2 Bars - thin to medium
Shape - elongated and larger than 1.
Replacements for the 1844 originals



- 3 Bars - thin and frequently very close together
Shape - broadly square
The earliest duplexes fall into this category



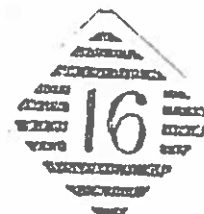
- 4 Bars - thin to medium
 Shape - larger than 3 and generally more upright
 Replacement killers of the 1860's and a few duplexes



- 5 Bars - medium
 Shape - small and square
 Some duplexes after type 3 were of this pattern



- 6 Bars - medium to medium thick
 Shape - similar to 4, but relatively wide
 Standard for the 1870's



- 7 Bars - thick
 Shape - square to slightly upright
 Killers from late 1870's generally to this pattern



- 8 Bars - medium to thick
 Shape - upright, more so than type 6, but fairly wide
 Many sub types, issued through the 1870's and early 80's



- 9 Bars - thick, but very short at sides
 Shape - upright and narrow
 Standard issue after about 1884



Part C

This covers individual features, and generally applies only to the duplex cancellations

- C Refers to the town die. C is for closed, otherwise all town dies are assumed open. The handful with no bar at base can be noted separately
- H Horizontal town name in datestamp. The substantial majority were curved; can only occur in 'closed' town dies.
- M Figures mixed with and without serifs; I believe a handful of these exist.
- P Refers to figures with serifs; most have serifs, therefore only note those without - P for plain figures.
- R The middle box is rounded at the sides
- S Straight head to '3'.
- * Abnormal - notes required

Part D

This covers the number of bars and provided the postmark is complete the easiest part to define

- 4343 (for example) Refers to the number of bars, always starting at North etc and working clockwise; thus this example indicates 4 bars at top, 3 at the 'east side', 4 at the bottom, and 3 at the 'west' adjoining the town die.

DUH (Due, handstruck - don't use - use HS)

^D TO PAY

DUU6 Due, ...d to pay. and space for initials below.

EX Express, various

EXPRESS



HOO Hooded (cowall)



HS Handstruck
HS2 Handstruck 2, etc (also 1,4,8 etc)

1^D 2



K Basic Killer. See note under 'Duplex' above.

KR Krag Machine

CORK
45 PM
7 JUN 12

CORK
4 45 PM
27 JUN 12

KR3S = three line, with straight lines.

GAILLIMH
3 — PM
19 JUL 30

GAILL
3 —
29 JU

KR4W + four line, with wavy lines.

MX Maltese Cross (1840 type)



MXI Maltese Cross (Irish type)



M Mileage mark (straight line)

ATHY
32

MC Mileage mark (circular)



MB Mileage mark (boxed)



MCT Mileage mark with contracted name

C BELLINGHAM
34

PA

Paid generally, many fit into another sub type; therefore use other type number and identify elsewhere; the same applies to paid machines; exceptions are shown below -

PAB Paid steel, date at base (a distinct type)



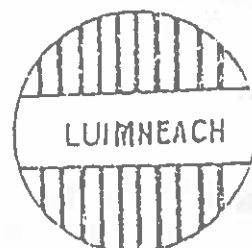
PCH Packet (rubber) with horizontal bars



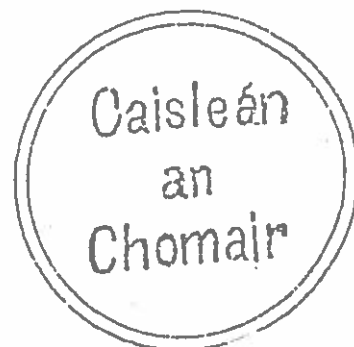
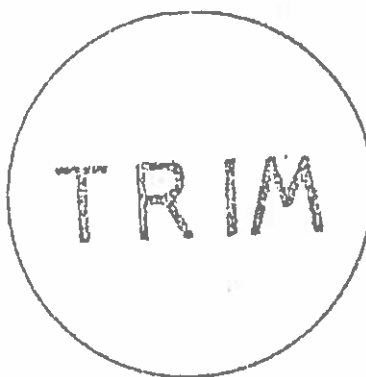
PCS Packet (rubber) with arcs



PCV Packet (rubber) with vertical bars



PCZ Packet (dumb) various



PD Post paid (various types)

POST-PAID



PDA Post paid 'at'

PAID AT
ARMAGH

POSTPAID
AT CARLOW

PP

Penny Post marking (other than PPC or PPI)

*Enniskillen
Penny Post*

PPC

Penny Post capital letters

RANELAGH
PENNY POST

PPI

Penny Post Italic

*Kilbeggan
Penny Post*

PR

Packet roller, 1960's onwards



PROH

Packet/parcel roller, horizontal



PROV

- do, but vertical
Note re parcel marks generally; the circular types fall into other sub types and should be shown as such, identified elsewhere as necessary



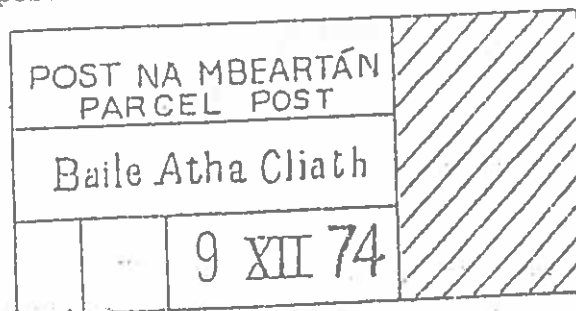
PARC

Parcel Post rectangular, early with C

PARCEL  POST		S	D
CORK (CK)			
Date		1 RECORD LIST NUMBER	
19 APR 1895 12.15 PM			

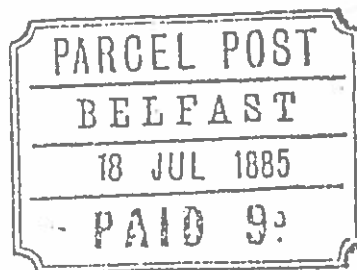
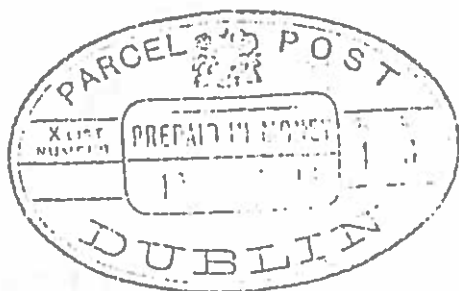
PARS

Parcel, rubber horizontal, many sub types.



PARM

Parcel, miscellaneous



R

Rubber (generally climax) basic symbol

R71

- Standard English pre 1921 wide lettering



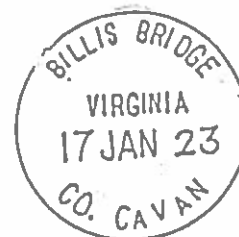
R71A

- do, but wide at top and narrow at base



R71B

- do, but narrow at top and wide at base



R71C

- do, but all narrow letters



R72 - do. but with seriffs top & bottom



R72X - do, seriffed top, plain bottom



R72Y - do, plain top, seriffed bottom



R73 - do, but half height or unusual lettering



R75 - smaller with clock time



R81 - Lower case lettering - small letters



R82 - do, but big letters



R84 - Irish type v. similar to R71 but rounder lettering



R86 - thin narrow lettering, but quite tall



R88 - squat letters, rather rounded and spaced



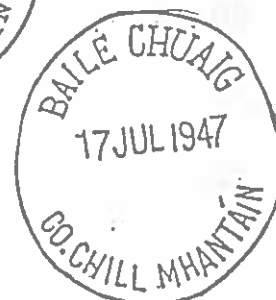
R90 - close thin seriffed letters



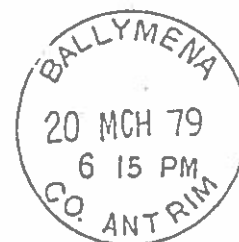
R92 - bolder wider seriffed letters



R93 - larger lettered version of R92



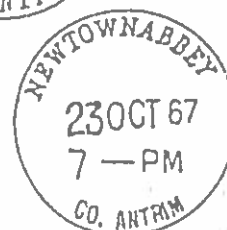
R96 - Northern Ireland, packet stamp 1960's etc



R97 - do with seriffed lettering



R97X - do seriffs at top, not bottom



R97Y - do. seriffs at bottom, not top. Not shown, but probably exist.

R99 - mixed upper/lower case, unusual etc.



REG Registered various: the circular types fall into other sub types and should be shown as such, identified elsewhere as necessary

RO Registered oval (inc deimnithe etc)



ROCT Registered, octagonal



SD Steel double ring (circle)

SD35 Steel double ring, 2 pairs of bars - many with number (usually 1) at base, and some with name of HO



SD36 - do, but thinner bars, poss recut



SD38 - smaller version of SD35



SD40 - two thick bars with Maltese cross at base



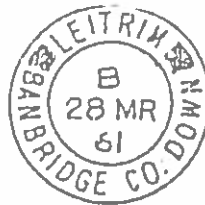
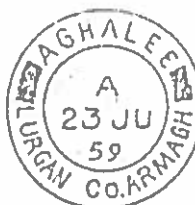
SD41 Smaller - solid bars at sides



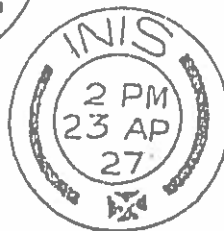
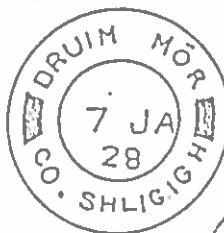
SD42 - two thick bars



SD43 - do, but smaller (used in NI).

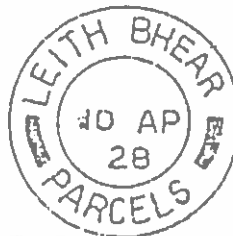


SD44 - do, but squat lettering



SD46 - two thin bars with Maltese Cross

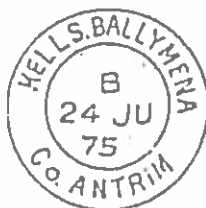
SD47 - do, but no MX



SD48 - no bars, bold lettering



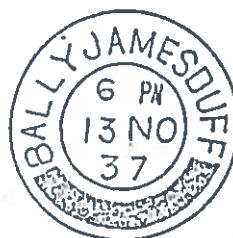
SD49 - smaller, used in NI



SD49A - d0, but small lettering, intro about 1975 429



SD50 - one thick bar, as long as poss,
- thickness varies



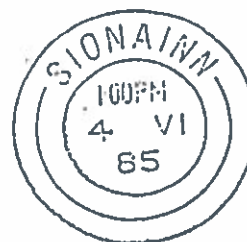
SD51 - one bar, not quite full length,
- medium thickness



SD52 - do, but much shorter



SD53 - single very thin bar, can be long



SD55 - similar NI type (standard UK)



55A Ditto, but thin



SD56 - do, but with dots at side



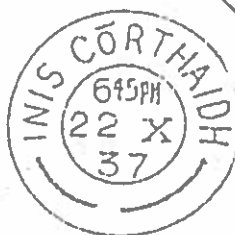
SD57 - pair of long medium to thick bars



SD59 - two short medium thick bars



SD60 - two thin bars



SD63 - three medium thick bars, many varieties



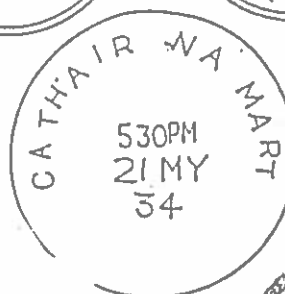
SIG Signet ring



SKD Skeleton double rim



SKL Skeleton single rim



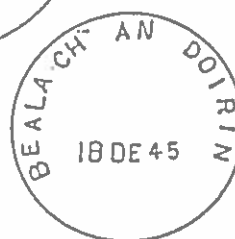
SKLT Skeleton single very thick rim



SKR Skeleton, rubber



SKS Skeleton, smaller



SL Ship letter, various types

QUEENSTOWN
SHIP LETTER



SP - Spoon: See note under 'Double'.

SS1 Steel single initial dated type of 1830's, used at Limerick, Cork, Youghal etc.



SS2 - seriffed letters no rim



SS4 - unseriffed large letters



SS5 - do, but smaller lettering



SS6 - 'thimble'



SS6H - do, but name horizontal



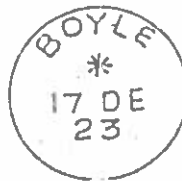
SS7 - no rim and date at base



SS8 - do, but larger, some with year at base



SS9 - bolder lettering



SS11 - bolder still, intro c 1894



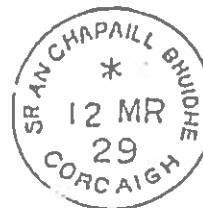
SS13 - smaller lettering, akin to UK counter HS



SS14 ditto, but thin lettering



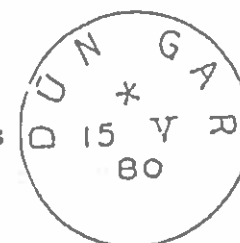
SS15 - short lettering, intro after 1922



SS17 - bold lettering in small datestamp



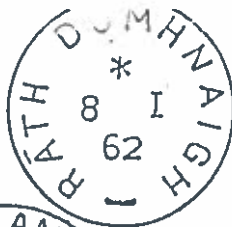
SS18 - larger datestamp, but same sized letters



SS19 - do, but very bold letters up to 3.5mm+



SS20 - short stubby bar, with gaps to lettering



SS21 - thinnish, long, single bar at base



SS22 - single thick (often v short) bar



SS24 - single thin (often quite long) bar



SS25 - do, but narrow lettering



SS26 - do, medium height lettering (1980's)



SS27 - two medium bars at base



SS28 - do, but two thins bars at side
- this is type SS24, but with name of
HO etc at base, shown separate because
intro much earlier than SS24

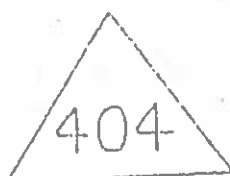


SS29 - three thick bars at base



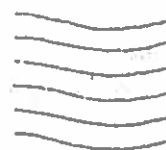
TNG

Triangle



TNGM

Triangle, used in machine



TNGX

Triangle, non standard type



UD1A

Undated, single line large

GEASHELL

UD1B

- do, but boxed

DUGORT

UD1C

- do, but two lines

LAURENCE TOWN
BANBRIDGE

UD1D

- Two lines 'Rec.g House'

CONVOY
REC^d HOUSE

UD1E

- do, 'Receiving.House'

BALLYHAISE
RECEIVING-HOUSE

UD1F

- do, but framed

DRAPERSTOWN
RECEIVING HOUSE

UD1G - do, 'R.H'

HEATS BRIDGE
R.H

UD1H - do, but boxed

DONAGHMORE
R.H

UD2A Single line but smaller

NEWTOWNHAMILTON

BRUREE

UD2B - do, but with name of head office

FEENY DERRY

UD2C Two lines, smaller

CLANEEL
ASHFORD

KILSHEELAN
CLONMEL

UD3A Single line, italic

Crawfordsburn

UD3C double line, italic

*Swanlinbar
Ballyconnell*

UD3B Double line with R.H, italic

*Armoy R.H
Ballymoney*

UD4A Circular, double arc at base, seriffed



UD4B - do, but unseriffed



UD4C Circular, framed, name curved



UD4D - do, but name horizontal



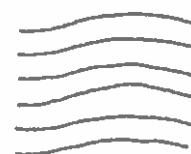
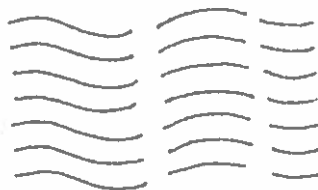
UD4E Unframed with name at base



UD4F Dots, in circular frame



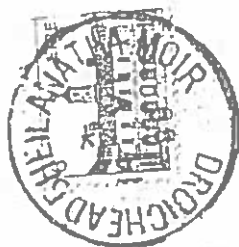
UV Universal machine





Office	Type	Size	Inscription	Earliest	Latest	Cols	Fea Notes
ATHENRY	UV	22	BAILE ATHA AN RI	05Aug1986	25Sep1991	C	Start Date conf by Pmr. id lilac
ATHENRY	PCS	27	ATHENRY	01Jan1900			Single Stamp 6d SE
ATHENRY	PCV	25	BAILE ATHA AN RIOGH/CO NA GAILLINHE	01Jan1930			1983 Violet; 1985 Black
ATHENRY	PARS	78X39	Baile Atha an Ríogh	30Mar1983	29Nov1985	V	
ATHENRY	PARS	78X33	BAILE ATHA AN RI	12May1988		C	
ATHENRY STATION	****		STAIISIUN BAILE ATHA AN RIOGH	01Jan1856	01Jan1959		AT NORTH OF TOWN
ATHENRY STATION	FK350	40	RAILWAY STATION	03Jun1856	01Jan1858		
ATTYMON	****		ATH TICMAIN (ATH DIOMAIN)	31Dec1891		C	B M E ATHEURY
ATTYMON	R71	29	ATTYMON/ATHENRY	24Dec1903		P	dated 2.11.03
ATTYMON	R86*	29	ATH DICMAIN/BAILE ATHA AN RIOGH	08Aug1928	30Jul1951		Base R86: top rndd with ser large block lettering
ATTYMON	?R84		ATH DICMAIN/.....	30Dec1958			
ATTYMON	R92	34	ATH DICMAIN/CO.NA GAILLINHE	25Nov1944	02Feb1949		
ATTYMON	SS22	31-	ATH DICMAIN Co.NA GAILLINHE/-	09Oct1950	12May1988	C	
ATTYMON STATION	****		STAIISIUN ATH DIOMAIN	01Jan1914	01Jan1955		IN HAMLET
AUGHRIM	****		EACHROIM (EACHDHRIUM)	31Dec1813		C	4 M SW BALLINASLOE POP 644
AUGHRIM	M		AUGHRIM/76	31Dec1818	01Jan1832	R	
AUGHRIM	FK350		AUGHRIM	31Dec1835	01Jan1845	B	also black
AUGHRIM	MX		MX	31Oct1843	01Feb1844		w'drawn by 1862
AUGHRIM	K1	30X23	22	BARS 5555	14Dec1847		
AUGHRIM	SS2	28	AUGHRIM/=	04Apr1848			
AUGHRIM	SS4	28	AUGHRIM= A	22Jul1849	08Jul1850		
AUGHRIM	SS6	19	AUGHRIM	08Jun1858	27Jul1862	B	1858 Blue-1862 Black
AUGHRIM	SS9	22	AUGHRIM	07Apr1876			Could be 1890
AUGHRIM	SS9	22	AUGHRIM/- BALLINASLOE.	30Apr1888			
AUGHRIM	SS11	24	AUGHRIM BALLINASLOE	22Mar1906	01May1931		
AUGHRIM	SD48	30/17	EACHDHRIUM Co.NA GAILLINHE	18Oct1935	06Aug1991	C	Cent ring 'lost' after '77
BALLINABOY	****		BEAL AN ATHA BUIDHE	16Dec1898	04Aug1955		2 M S CLIFDEN
BALLINABOY	R71A	28	BALLINABOY/CLIFDEN, Co.GALWAY	16Oct1901		P	dated 22.10.01
BALLINABOY	SKR	34	/(BEAL AN/ATHA BUIDHE)	03Nov1927			
BALLINABOY	?R93	37	BEAL AN ATA BUIDE/(CLOCHAN) CO NA GAILLINHE	20Jun1928	28Aug1928		

Office	Type	Size	Inscription	Earliest	Latest	Cols	Fea	Notes
BALLINABOY	R86	30	BEAL AN ATA BUIDE/(CLOCAN)CO. NA GAILLIME	22Jan1929	27Jul1931			
BALLINABOY	R93	38	BEAL AN ATHA BUIDHE/CO. NA GAILLIMHE	03Dec1932	21Jul1933		*	unusual for period 35mm by 1936; large accent
BALLINABOY	R92	32	BEAL AN ATHA BUIDHE/CO. NA GAILLIMHE	08Jul1935	13May1936			Date most unclear
BALLINABOY	R92	33+	BEAL AN ATHA BUIDHE/CO. NA GAILLIMHE	20Dec1940				
BALLINAFAD	****		BEAL AN ATHA FADA	01Feb1933	30Apr1988			7 M NE ROUNDSTONE
BALLINAFAD	SD48	30/16	BEAL AN A'FADA/C.NA GAILLIMHE	11Oct1944	30Apr1988			
BALLINAMORE BRDG	****		DROICHEAD BHEAL (BHEIL) AN ATHA M(H)OIR	15Aug1832			C	7 M E MOUNT BELLEW
BALLINAMORE BRDG	R718	28	BALLINAMORE BRIDGE/BALLINASLOE	30May1904			P	dated 22.5.04
BALLINAMORE BRDG	R99	32	Droichead Bheal/AN ATHA MOR	06Jul1929	25Oct1944		*	
BALLINAMORE BRDG	SKR	738	/ (DR D/BHEAL AN/ATHA MOR)	27May1946				
BALLINAMORE BRDG	SS18	30	DROICHEAD BHEIL AN ATHA MOR	17Dec1973	22Nov1991		C	
BALLINASLOE	****		BEAL ATHA NA SLUAIGHE (B.A.NA SLUAIGH)	01Jan1659			C	16 M SW ATHLONE POP 5711
BALLINASLOE	FK339	48X6	BALLINASLOE	07Nov1806				stop under N
BALLINASLOE	MCT		BN .ASLOE/72	31Dec1808	01Jan1813			line under N
BALLINASLOE	M		BAL INASLOE/71	31Dec1817	01Jan1819			
BALLINASLOE	MCT		BN .ASLOE/71	31Dec1826	01Jan1831			
BALLINASLOE	M	33X5	BYASLOE/71	27Jun1831				
BALLINASLOE	MX			31Jul1840	16Jul1844			
BALLINASLOE	K1	30X23	32	BARS 5555	26Aug1845	21Jan1852		
BALLINASLOE	SPE	?	32 BALLINASLOE/- B M -	28Aug1855	12Jan1857			3 BARS AT LEFT, 4 AT RIGHT
BALLINASLOE	SP1	22X22	32 BALLINASLOE/- ABCG-	24Apr1857	29May1866			centre bar opposite 'O'
BALLINASLOE	D3	21X22	32 BALLINASLOE/- B	BARS 7565	17Nov1861	06Feb1870		centre bar opposite 'E'
BALLINASLOE	D8	24X30	32 BALLINASLOE/- C	BARS 4343	15Nov1870	28Jan1871		centre bar below 'O'
BALLINASLOE	D8	21x26	32 BALLINASLOE/- C	BARS 4343	28Jan1872	10Jul1872		cntr bar above 'E'; 2+ diff
BALLINASLOE	D8	21X30	32 BALLINASLOE/- DO	BARS 4343	07Oct1874	05Nov1879		1d red pl 78
BALLINASLOE	D8	23X29	32 BALLINASLOE/- D	BARS 4343	10Jul1878	02Mar1886		1d lilac; at least 2 diff
BALLINASLOE	K4	22X29	32	BARS 7555				? Duplex w/drawn by 2.92
BALLINASLOE	D9C	19X28	32 BALLINASLOE	BARS 4343			*	Late use on 1d Map c1930
BALLINASLOE	K7	28X28	32	BARS 3333				
BALLINASLOE	SS2	26	BALLINASLOE/=	04Apr1838	16Jul1844			BG in 1846
BALLINASLOE	SS2	28	BALLINASLOE/=	25Feb1845	01Jun1848	B BG		



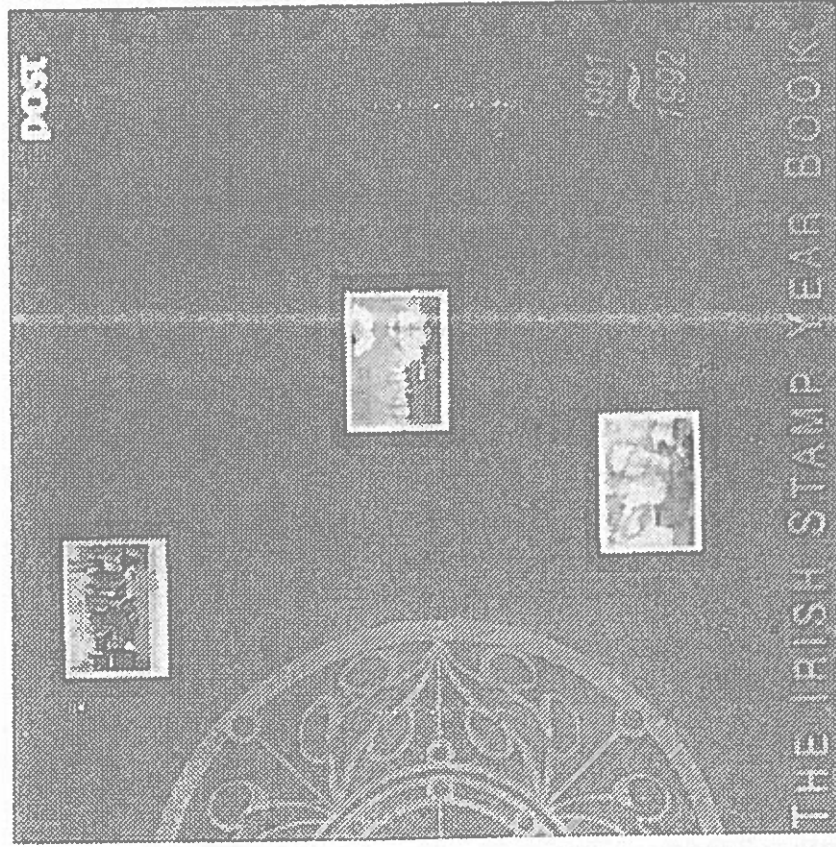


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