

IRISH PHILATELY

The Journal of the

IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE

IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE

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Editorial

This issue deals mainly with the overprinted issues, and we are able to publish some valuable research work undertaken by Major Priestley and Mr. Munro. We are greatly indebted to both these gentlemen. By way of contrast, the next issue will include notes on the varieties to be found on the Easter Rising commemorative, the Gandhi issue, the Roger Casement issue and the 1/- Evie Hone.

There is to be a display of Ireland, for members of the National Philatelic Society, on March 7th 1970, at the Meston Room, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.1. at 3.p.m. This will be given by our President, Mr. H.G.L. Fletcher and presumably we shall be able to feast our eyes again on some of the items he showed at the Royal Philatelic Society on November 6th.

Meetings of the I.P.C. are held on the last Saturday of alternate months, until May, at the Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1. The next meeting will be at 2.p.m. on January 31st 1970.

W.G. MEREDITH
ABINGDON,
16, GALLWEY AVENUE,
BIRCHINGTON,
KENT.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Rate to members of I.P.C. - 6d. per line of approximately 10 words.

REGULAR EXCHANGE of West German stamps for Irish and British per facial value respective catalogue. Need also France, Switzerland postal stationery. Write to Peter Dohmen, 54, Koblenz, Postfach 472, Germany.

CONTROL BLOCKS of six, also the scarcer errors, required by W.G. Meredith, 16, Gallwey Avenue, Birchington, Kent.

LITERATURE Can any members offer me books, special numbers of magazines, articles and further literature on any subject of Irish philately? Letters indicating titles and prices required to:- Mr.F.A.M.Pietersen, Rooseveltlaan 739, Utrecht, Holland.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A.15. Mr. F.E.Dixon answers as follows:-

Thirkell position F. 3	Not on any of the three sheets in my possession.
Thirkell position B.11	Row X No.4 of what I treat as Plate 2.
Thirkell position B.10	Row XX No.2 of what I treat as Plate 1.

The enquirer is referred to an article by Mr.Dixon which will be published in the next issue of this Journal, listing further varieties on this stamp.

With regard to the Barry 3d. horizontal guide lines are most prominent along the bottom row of pane 2B, the extensions into the margins being best seen on No.3 (i.e. next to the stamp above the pane number).

"IRISH POSTAL HISTORY", A review

A booklet, with the above title, has just been published by Mr. J.E.Foley, of Livingston, New Jersey. It is based on Robson Lowe's "Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps" Vol.1, 2nd edition and has been carefully revised by Mr.F.E. Dixon. It has 16 pages, which are profusely illustrated, and deals with Irish postal markings from 1500 to 1863. Most items are priced.

All the better known text books on Irish postal history have been out of print for some time, and the publication of this booklet is very timely. Copies are obtainable from Mr.M.P. Giffney, 22, East Road, Dublin 3, Ireland, Price 8/4 post free.

IDENTIFICATION OF LOW VALUE DOLLARD OVERPRINTS

by

M.H. Priestley.

INTRODUCTION

The Dollard low value overprints were printed from a plate made up of sixteen 3 x 5 stereos as described by H.B. Leslie Fletcher in EPA Supplement No.12 in July - August 1963. There were three settings which can be distinguished in blocks by the relative position of the five lines of overprinting. (Fig.1) The first setting was accurately set up in type, so that there is no detectable difference between the fifteen stamps in that stereo. The relative positions of the lines within the second and third stereos differed considerably. There are therefore 31 possible varieties of these Dollard overprints which were printed in all three settings, one from setting one and fifteen each from settings two and three.

RELATIVE POSITION OF THE OVERPRINT LINES

To make an accurate comparison of the relative position of the overprint lines, the position of the second, third, fourth and fifth lines is compared with the first line. The first line is, in effect, "fixed" and the other lines are "movable". This has been done by drawing a line through the middle of the first a in Rialtas and noting the position of letters of the other lines relative to the line. The results are shown in Figs 2 - 4 for the three stereos.

These results have been compared in Fig.5 by taking six typical positions for each line.

CONCLUSIONS

There are no sets of figures in Fig 5 which are precisely the same (setting 2 3/5 and Setting 3 3/5 can be differentiated by examination of the stereo drawings) and it is therefore possible to separate all 31 possible varieties.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

Accurate alignment of the vertical line in the drawings is essential to make worthwhile comparisons. I find the most satisfactory method is to place the edge of a Hawid strip through the centre of the first a in Rialtas. Then under a stand magnifying glass (x 10 magnification) to align it vertically by making sure the Hawid edge cuts the same part of the same perforation at the top and bottom of the stamp.

DOLLARD SETTINGS

Setting 1

$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$
$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$
$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$
$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$
$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{l}{n}$ $\frac{i}{l}$

Setting 1



Fig. 2

Setting 2

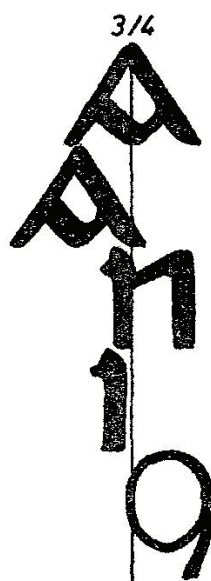
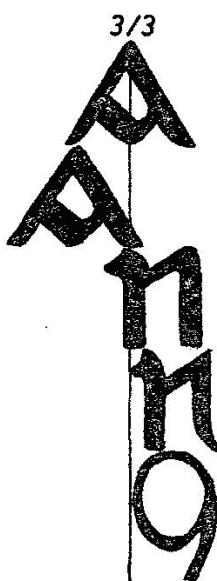
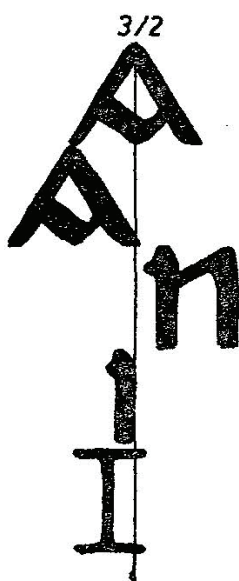
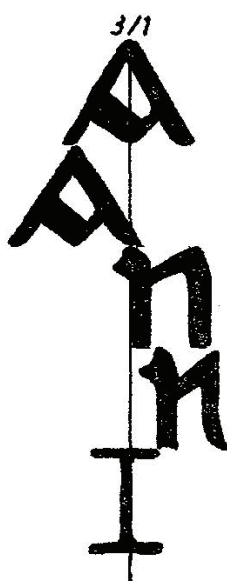
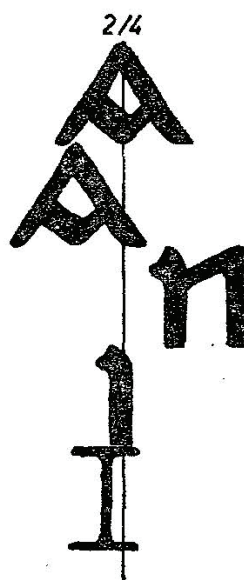
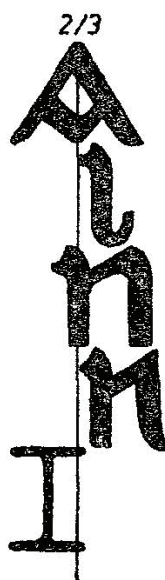
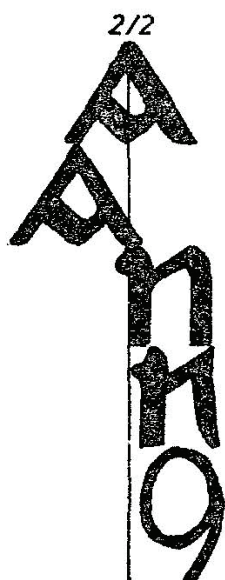
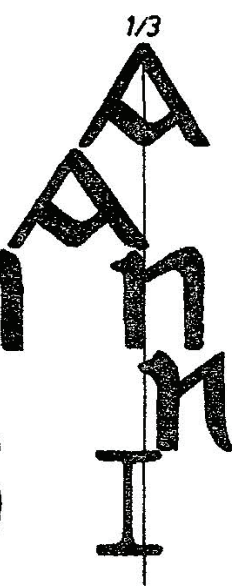
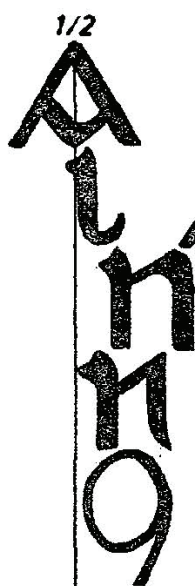
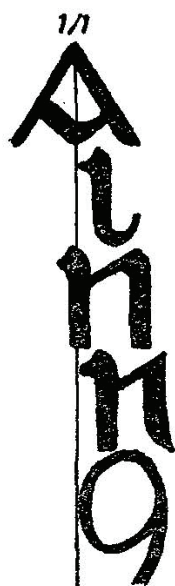
	$\frac{l}{na}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$ $\frac{i}{l}$ Raised c
	$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$	$\frac{i}{l}$
$\frac{l}{na}$ $\frac{i}{r/l}$	$\frac{l}{na}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$
$\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$
		$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$ $\frac{i}{l}$

Setting 3

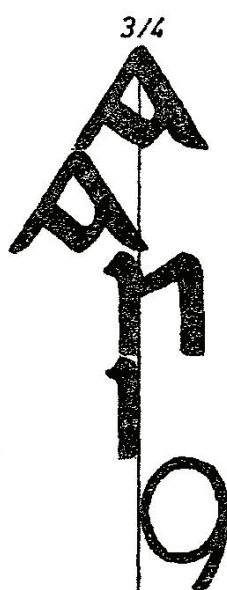
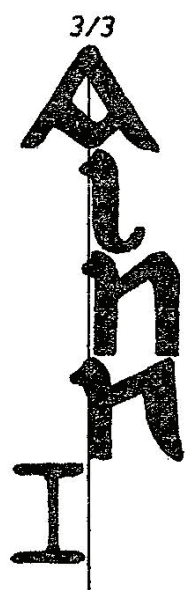
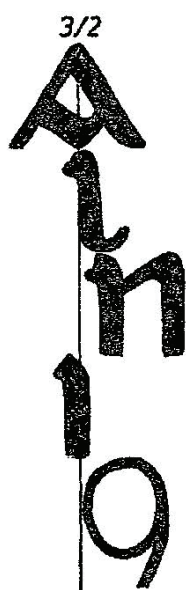
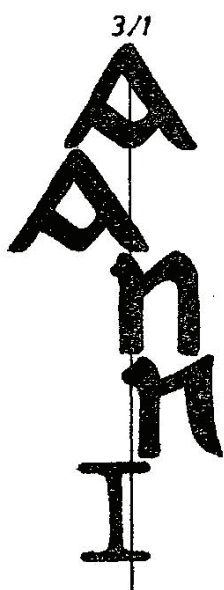
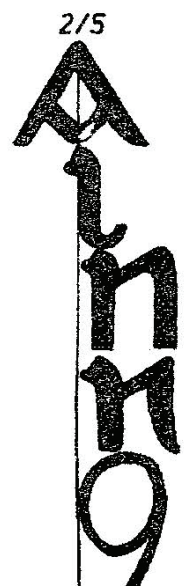
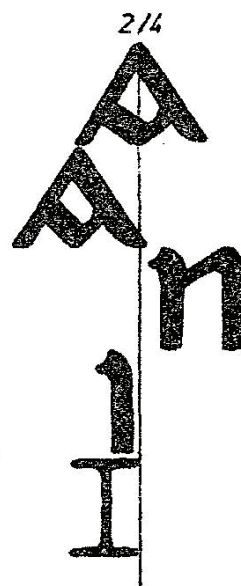
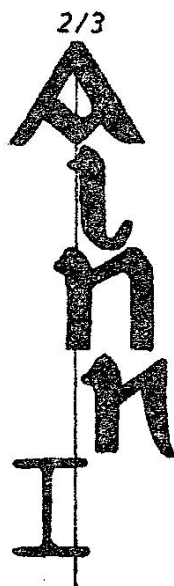
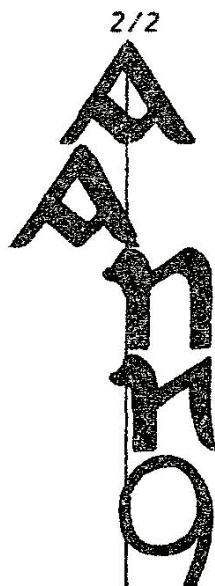
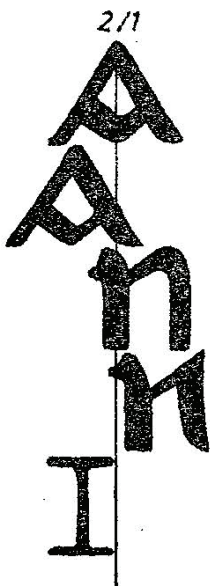
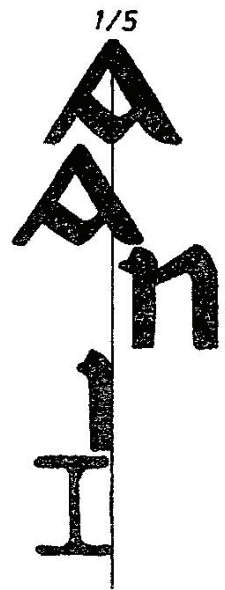
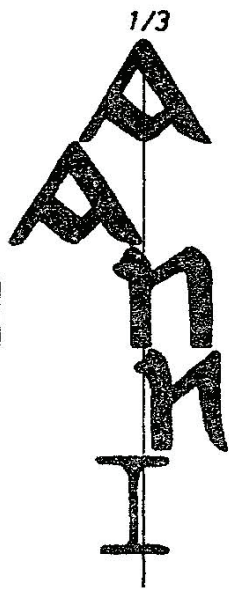
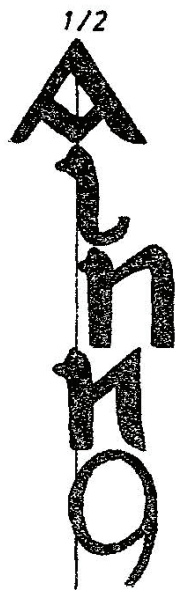
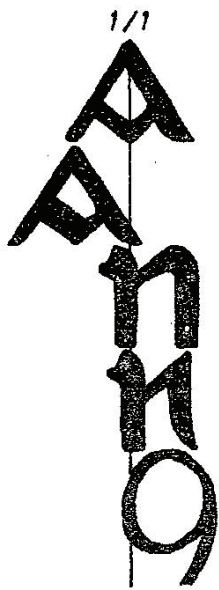
$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$	$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$ $\frac{i}{l}$ Raised c
	$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$	
$\frac{l}{na}$	$\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{i}{l}$
$\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{i}{l}$	$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$
$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$		$\frac{r}{a}$ $\frac{l}{na}$ $\frac{i}{l}$

Fig. 1

Setting 2



Setting 3



Setting	Stamp	Line 2	Line 3	Line 4	Line 5
1	All	4	4+	3	3
2	1/1	4	5	3	5
	1/2	6	2	3	4
	1/3	3	6	4	2
	1/4	5	3	6	6
	1/5	4	3	2	3+
	2/1	4	4	4	3
	2/2	2	4	3	4
	2/3	4	5	3	2
	2/4	1	1	1	2
	2/5	6	2	2+	5
	3/1	2	4	3+	1
	3/2	3	2+	2	2
	3/3	2	5	3	5
	3/4	2	6	2+	6
	3/5	2	5	1	1
3	1/1	2	5	6	6
	1/2	6	3	6	6
	1/3	4	5	4	1+
	1/4	6	5	6	6+
	1/5	1	2+	2	3
	2/1	1	5	4	3
	2/2	2	4	4	6
	2/3	5	5	3	2
	2/4	3	2+	2+	3
	2/5	6	3	3	5
	3/1	2	5	4	2
	3/2	6	3	1	5
	3/3	5	4+	5	4+
	3/4	3	6	2	5
	3/5	2	5	1+	1

+Not precise, see setting diagram.

RECURRENT OVERPRINT FLAWS

DOLLARD SETTING 3

by

M.H. Priestley

Examination of Dollard and Thom low value overprints show that a large number have overprint flaws. Unless one can compare a number of similar sheets it is not possible to say whether these flaws are consistent throughout a particular setting and, since the overprints were issued nearly fifty years ago, it is very unlikely that such an opportunity will arise.

Some time ago I obtained a complete sheet of Dollard Setting 3 and made a record of all the flaws. Recently I saw another sheet advertised by the same dealer and was allowed to examine it. I found that it was also Dollard Setting 3 with the same control number as my own sheet. The dealer told me that he had had a third sheet which had been sold in America (perhaps to a member of the I.P.C.?) By comparing the second sheet with my records I was quickly able to establish which flaws were recurrent and which were not. It was exciting to see flaw after flaw coming up on the second sheet exactly as anticipated. I feel sure the three sheets had been purchased at the same time in 1922 and felt lucky that the opportunity to compare them had come my way.

Of the 347 flaws I had noted on my original sheet, 259 were recurrent on the second sheet. The recurrent flaws are illustrated in Figures 1 - 4, each figure representing one quarter of the complete sheet. Where a letter or figure in the overprint occurs more than once. I have put a number beside the drawing to show which one it is - for example, n3 is the last n of Eireann. In one or two cases the letter is so deformed that I have also indicated what letter it is.

In my article in the Revealer, January - March 1969, I described a method of determining the position of a single low value Dollard stamp within its 3 x 5 stereo. As many of the flaws are similar, it would be very useful first to check that a stamp is Setting 3 and what its position is in the stereo before trying to compare its overprint flaws with those in Figures 1 - 4. It should also be noted that these flaws are recurrent on two sheets and are not necessarily consistent throughout Setting 3.

I have examined these recurrent flaws to see whether there is any recurrent pattern. The R and the first n show the same flaw in the first stamp of the first row of the stereo in five of the sixteen stereos and the flawed n on its own appears in a further four cases. This may be a flaw occurring on the matrix from which the stereos were made. The other flaws occurred after the stereos had been put together into a complete plate. The non-recurring flaws not shown on the diagrams are more difficult to understand. There is no obvious difference in appearance from the recurrent flaws; they do not, for instance, appear to be due to dirt on the plate. Since it is unlikely that the plate had about a quarter of its flaws repaired between the two sheets clearly printed very close together, the non-recurrent flaws are likely to be due to faulty inking and the recurrent flaws to damaged type.

Dollard Setting 3. Recurrent flows.

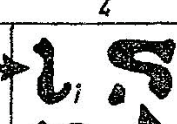
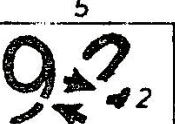
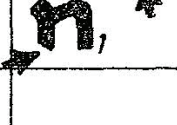
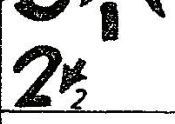
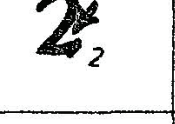
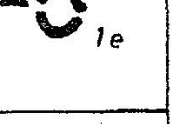
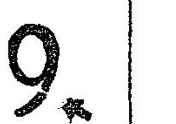
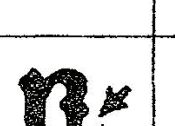
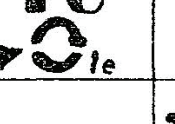
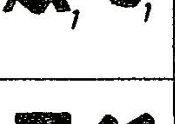
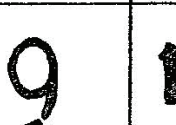
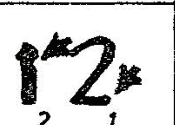
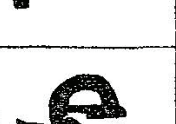
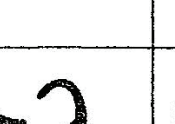
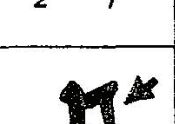
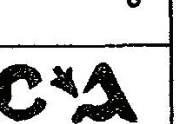
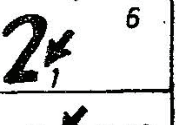
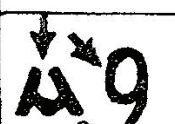
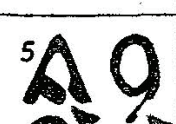
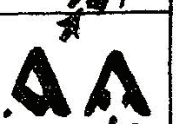
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						

Fig 1

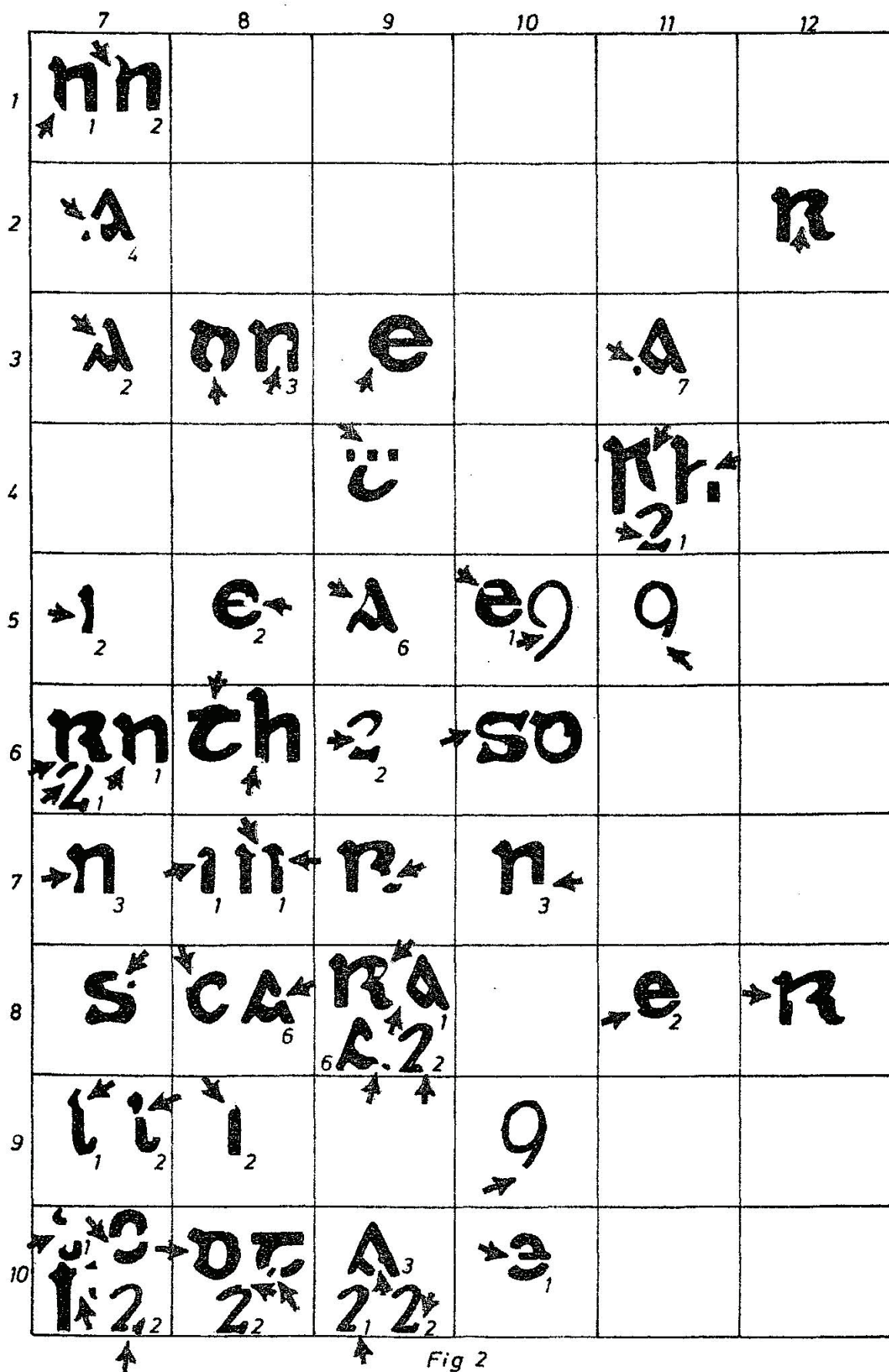


Fig 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6
11	n 1		n 2	o 2	rn 1	AA ² c
12	c 1	i 1	st e 1		1A 4	i 1
13	on 3		e 1		A 1	
14	s 1	y 1	e 1	A 4	z 1	rt 1
15	enn 1 2 3		A 7	n 2	ke 2	A 1
16	re n 1	s 1	so e 1	RA n 1		A 2
17				A 1	A 4	A 1
18	i 1	ts 1	i 1	n 1	s 1	
19	t 1					
20		A 2		o 1	rc 1	o 1

Fig 3

	7	8	9	10	11	12
11		RS A ₂	29 1	RA n2 ₁	2 ₁	R
12	h c	g l ₁ r		A ₆	h	
13	RI		RC 1 ₂		RS	2 ₁
14	on 2 ₂	en 1 ₂	ln 1 ₂	ic 2 ₁	n ₂	S
15			tz 2 ₂	2 ₂	9	
16	R	S A ₃	c	re n ₁		
17	c	A ₅	r	S		
18		RS	h	r	o	
19		S				
20	C					2 ₂

Fig 4

DOLLARD OVERPRINT CONTROLS AND PLATE COMBINATIONS.

by J. A. C. Munro

The first postage stamps of the Irish Free State in 1922 was a provisional issue of the then current King George V typographed series ($\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1/-) and the engraved high values (2/6 - 10/-), all of which were overprinted. This overprinting was carried out under contract by three firms, namely Messrs. Dollard, Printing House, Dublin, Ltd., Messrs. Alex. Thom and Co. Ltd. and Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd. This article is only concerned with the low values up to 1/-, and attempts to relate the plating of the British stamps to the plating of the overprint.

During the period concerned, 1922 - 1923, these low values had a Control letter and number printed in the margin of each sheet. This Control was placed under the second stamp in line 20 (20 x 2) for all values except 1d. This had its control printed below the eleventh stamp of line 20 (20 x 11). The numerals represent the year and the letters the period of the year in which the sheet was printed.

This system of Controls had started in the latter part of the 19th Century for $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d values. At first just a letter was used, but in 1904 the number was added and by the beginning of the reign of George V, the system was extended to all values up to 1/-. The system which originally was for security reasons continued in various forms until 1947. During the period under consideration the Control itself was not part of the basic stamp plate, and both letter and number were screwed into the margin before the sheet was printed, subsequently being removed when the printing ~~run~~ was finished.

The Controls during this period can be divided into two basic types. Perforate - that is when the vertical stamp perforation continues right across the lower margin of the sheet; and Imperforate - when the vertical perforation stops at the basis of the bottom stamp, leaving the lower margin imperforated. Controls are generally found in both types but a particular Control may be rarer as one type. As far as the low values are concerned, although the overprint period was only 1922 - 1923, the Controls range from Q20 to W23.

Except for the 6d which was printed by Somerset House, all British low values at this time were typographed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd. To distinguish between each plate, these printers made certain markings in the marginal rule i.e. the jubilee line. These markings are usually variations on cuts, dots, scoops or nicks and are almost always quite evident. As might be expected, such values as $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d were printed from many more plates than the higher low values. The numbering used here is that given by Major Beaumont and C. G. Shaw, Esq. much of whose findings are published by the Royal Philatelic Society in 'The Stamps of Great Britain, Part III'.

An interesting study can be made of those British plates which were overprinted in Ireland in relation to those Irish printing plates used to overprint them. Surprisingly a large

number of different British plates were overprinted and it is just possible that in a particular Control some G.B. plates exist only overprinted. In the checklists which form part of this article, a number of combinations of Irish and G.B. plates are given. There must be other combinations so far unrecorded and this article may stimulate further discoveries.

As regards the overprints themselves, the work of each of the three companies, Dollard, Thom and Harrison can be taken in turn and an analysis made of the various printings they made.

Messrs. Dollard, Printing House, Dublin, Ltd. were situated nearly opposite the Four Courts on Wellington Quay and in Essex Street. They were responsible for overprinting in black the following values:- $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 9d, and 10d, all of which were put on sale first on 17th February 1922. The contract had been finally placed at the beginning of February and the printing run actually put in hand about 14th February so the company had little time for such a large task. The overprint was in Irish in five lines, reading

RIALTAS
SEALADAC
NA
HEIREANN
1922

which means Provisional Government of Ireland 1922. The distinction between this and the overprints made by the other two printing companies is that the date is in cursive figures and is without a fullstop. Although these first overprints were in black, Mr. W.G. Meredith in his book 'The Postage Stamps of Ireland, 1922 - 1925' records that $\frac{1}{2}$ d appeared in vermilion overprint with Control S 22 Imp. On one sheet of the same value Control R 21, the bottom row is found without an overprint at all. From 1st April 1922 Messrs. Dollard overprinted the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4d, and 9d in red, because the original black overprint hardly showed on the dark background of these stamps. Some later printings of the 4d and more rarely of the 9d were put through the press two or three times to increase the density of the red overprint. The result was a carmine coloured overprint.

Messrs. Dollard composed the basic plates by making up cliches in four rows of four. Each cliche consisted of five rows of three overprints. During the period in which they overprinted stamps, Messrs. Dollard made up three different basic plates. Each plate can be identified by the different positions a row of type is in relation to another row on the same stamp. Controls should be collected at least in strips of three or better in blocks of six (3 x 2) and in these forms Irish plate identification is easy.

The quickest method of plating the Dollard overprint from a control block of 6 is as follows:

Plate 1 In the 1st and 2nd lines of the overprint the type is regular. The S of RIALTAS always appears slightly to the right of the 2nd A of SEALADAC in the next line.

Plate 2 In the 1st and 2nd lines of the overprint on the 3rd stamp the S of REALTAS appears vertically above the 2nd A of SEALADAC, resulting in the R of RIALTAS being over the SE below.

Plate 3 This is similar to plate 2, but in addition to the 3rd stamp, the 1st stamp also has the variety R over SE.

Using this method it is possible to plate all Dollard Control blocks without difficulty. There are other ways of plating especially for larger blocks, but to discuss them here could be confusing.

As already mentioned, when Messrs. Harrisons printed the British stamps they made various markings in the marginal rule to distinguish between the G.B. plates. Fortunately these marks were usually placed in the bottom left corner, which enables the Control to be plated from just a block of 6. But this is not always so, for not only were the markings sometimes elsewhere on the sheet but the Control on the 1d is placed under 20 x 11. In the following table of values, under each Control there is either an illustration or a description of the G.B. plate. The Irish plate numbers which have been seen or recorded as overprinting that particular G.B. plate are also shown.

Mr. R. H. Sampson, to whom reference is made, wrote some articles 'Some Notes on the Overprinted Stamps of Ireland' which were published by the Royal Philatelic Society at the end of 1960. In addition to Ireland he was also concerned with those countries which used overprinted British stamps, that is Bechuanaland, Nauru, The British Post Offices in Morocco and those in the Turkish Empire.

As previously mentioned the descriptive terminology is that used by Beaumont and Shaw and also by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. in their Specialised Catalogue Volume II. Generally it is self-evident, especially when the actual Control block can be compared with the illustration. The measurements given for vertical cuts, dots etc. are taken from the base of the rule, whilst the horizontal markings are described in comparison with the letters in the value tablet. It must be emphasised that the order of numbering of the GB plates is not necessarily the chronological order in which the plates were made. New plates are always being discovered and so the numbers are not always consecutive. After this treatment of the Dollard/GB plate combinations, it is hoped similarly to describe the Thom 5 Line narrow, the Thom 5 Line wide and the Thom 3 Line.

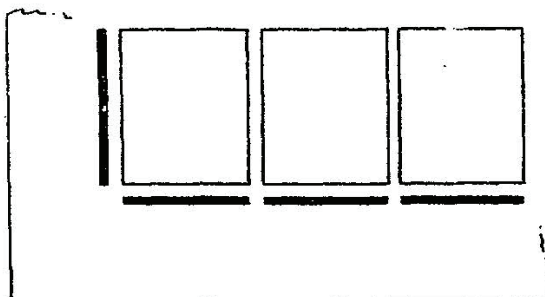
At this point grateful thanks should be made to the many I.P.C. members who were brave enough to entrust their Control collections to the writer for his perusal. Messrs. Robson Lowe Ltd, Messrs. P.A. Wilde and Messrs. H.R. Harmer Ltd. should be remembered for their kind although perhaps unwitting cooperation. Finally the illustrations were done so well by Mr. Keith Jamieson without whose encouragement this study would not have got off the ground.

HALF-PENNY

R 21 - Imperforate

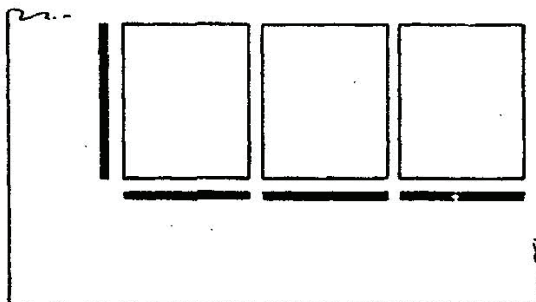
GB 68 - Dot inner 20th left, $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
(Recorded by R. H. Sampson)

Irish 1



GB 72 - Oval dot under FP of 3rd.

Irish 1



The sheet with the overprint missing from the bottom row, referred to in the text, is said to come from GB 72, Irish 1.

GB Unknown plate

Irish 1

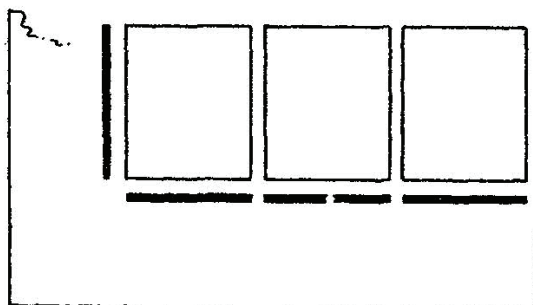
R 21 - Perforate

GB 70 - $\frac{1}{2}$ dot (base) under P and nick under NY,
both of 4th.

Irish 1

GB 71 - Large oval dot breaking top and bottom
under PE of 2nd, 20th left thins
towards base.

Irish 1



Control R 21 also appears on the following GB plates, but there is as yet no record of their having been overprinted.

GB 48 - Oval dot under PE off 1st, 2 dots under LF & NN off 2nd, Base 20th left damaged.

GB 74 - Oval dot widely breaking top to right of P off 2nd.

GB 75 - Large oval dot bulging or just breaking top under PE off 2nd.

S 21 - Imperforate

GB 68 - Dot inner 20th left, $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Irish 1, 2 & 3.
(illustrated R 21 I)

GB 72 - Oval dot under FP off 3rd. Irish 1
(illustrated R 21 I)

S 21 - Perforate

GB 70 - $\frac{1}{2}$ dot (base) under P and nick under NY, Irish 2
both off 4th.

GB 71 - Large oval dot breaking top and bottom Irish 2
under PE off 2nd; 20th left thins
towards base.
(illustrated R 21 P)

GB Unknown plate Irish 2

Control S 21 also appears on the following GB plates, but there is as yet no record of their having been overprinted.

GB 76 - Small dot (outer) 18th left, 11 mm.

The control, both Imperforate and Perforate, also exists overprinted with Irish 3, but so far the GB plates used are unrecorded.

S 22 - Imperforate

Red Overprint

GB 68 - Dot inner 20th left, $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Irish 1
(illustrated R 21 I)

GB 80 - Large dot (central) 19th left, $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Irish 1
(Recorded by R. H. Sampson. Control
S 22 I printed from this plate seems to
exist only with an overprint)

Black Overprint

GB 68 - Dot inner 20th left, $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Irish 1, 2 & 3.
(illustrated R 21 I)

GB 70 - $\frac{1}{2}$ dot (base) under P and nick under NY, Irish 1
both off 4th.

GB 71 - Large oval dot breaking top and bottom Irish 2
under PE off 2nd. 20th left thins
towards base.
(illustrated R 21 P)

GB 72 - Oval dot under FP of 3rd. Irish 1
(illustrated R 21 I)

GB Unknown plate (possibly GB 70 q.v.) Irish 3

S 22 - Perforate

Red Overprint

This control is not recorded as having been overprinted with this ink.

Black Overprint

GB 70 - $\frac{1}{2}$ dot (base) under P and nick under NY, Irish 1, 2 & 3.
both of 4th.

GB 71 - Large oval dot breaking top and bottom Irish 1 & 3
under PE of 2nd. 20th left thins
towards base.
(illustrated R 21 P)

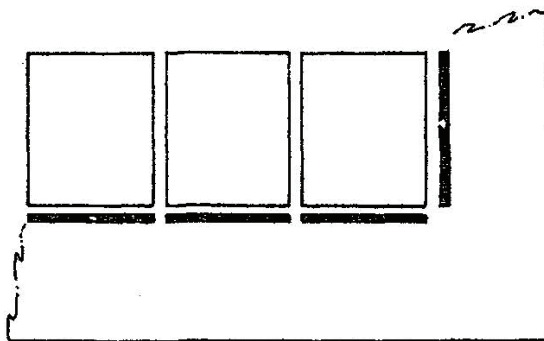
GB Unknown plate (possibly GB 70 q.v.) Irish 1, 2 & 3.

Generally Control S 22 is only recorded as having been printed from GB plates 68, 70, 71, and 72. But as mentioned above, R. H. Sampson records that one sheet of GB 80 has been found overprinted in Red from Irish 1.

ONE PENNY

S 21 - Imperforate

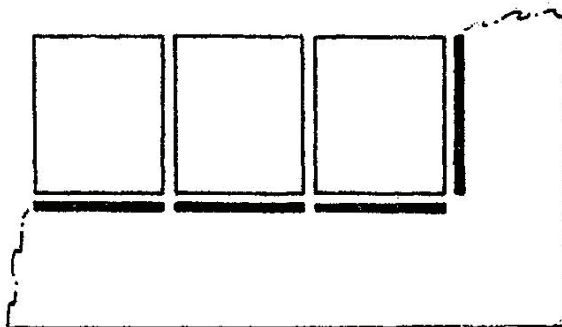
GB 87b - Dot (breaking inner) 20th right, 20mm; Irish 1
dot under PE of 10th.



GB 95 - Large dot (breaking left) 18th right, Irish 1
 $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
(Recorded by R. H. Sampson - see note below)

GB 96 - Left of 12th thinner.

Irish 1



GB Unknown plate.

Irish 1

S 21 - Perforate

GB 90 - Tall dot 17th right, $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
(Recorded by R. H. Sampson - see note below)

Irish 1

GB 96 - Left of 12th thinner.
(illustrated S 21 I)

Irish 1

Control S 21 also appears on the following GB plate, but there is as yet no record of its having been overprinted.

GB 75b - Dot (sometimes breaking base) to left of P of 10th;
2 dots left of O and under (N)E of 2nd; slanting
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cut 18th right inner.

Note - As mentioned above, R. H. Sampson records GB 90 and GB 95 as being overprinted. These plates are not generally known as having been used to print this control, and this may be another case of a GB plate/control combination only existing with an overprint.

S 22 - Imperforate

GB 83 - Dot 20th left breaking outer, $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm;
rule 20th left bevelled at base; tiny
nick (base) under EP of 4th.
(Recorded by R. H. Sampson)

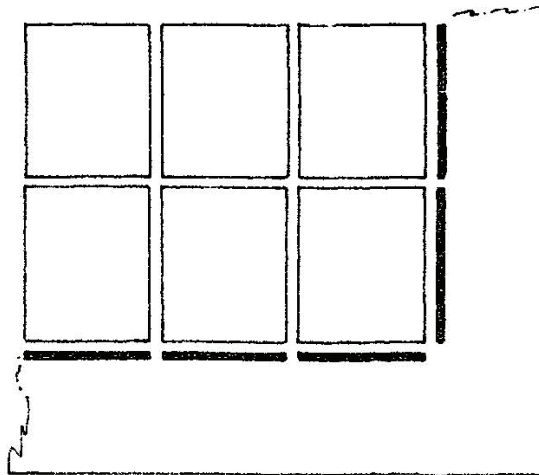
Irish 1

GB 97b - $\frac{1}{2}$ dot (base) under (P)E of 1st; dot
joined to tiny dot 20th left, $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
(Recorded by R. H. Sampson)

Irish Unknown
Plate - Inverted
overprint

GB 91 - Minute nick 19th right, $12\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Irish 1



GB Unknown plate

Irish 1, 2 & 3 and
Unknown plate -
Inverted over-
print.

S 22 - Perforate

GB Unknown plate

Irish 1, 2 & 3.

Control S 22 also appears on the following GB plates, but there is as yet no record of their having been overprinted.

GB 87b - Dot (breaking inner) 20th right, 12 mm; added dot under PE of 10th.
(illustrated S 21 I)

GB 94 - Tiny dot (inner) 20th left, 12mm

GB 114a- Cut with central dot under O of 3rd; tiny dot above 5th top row.

T 22 - Imperforate

GB Unknown plate

Irish 2. R. H. Sampson records
Irish 1 but this is not shown
by W. H. Meredith.

T 22 - Perforate

GB Unknown plate

Irish 2

Control T 22 also appears on the following GB plates, but there is as yet no record of their having been overprinted.

GB 86 - Cut under (P)E of 2nd; 2 tall dots 2nd left, 10 and $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

GB 87b- Dot (breaking inner) 20th right, 12 mm; added dot under PE of 10th.
(illustrated S 21 I)

GB 91 - Minute nick 19th right, $12\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
(illustrated S 22 I)

GB 92 - 3 cuts 20th right, 8 $12\frac{1}{2}$ & 17 mm; small dot 17th right, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm; minute dot 20th left, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- GB 93 - 4 half cuts (outer) 20th right, 5 $8\frac{3}{4}$ 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ & 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
 GB 94 - Tiny dot (inner) 20th left, 12 mm.
 GB 96 - Left of 12th thinner.
 (illustrated S 21 I)
 GB 106- Large oval $\frac{1}{2}$ dot (top) under PE of 9th.

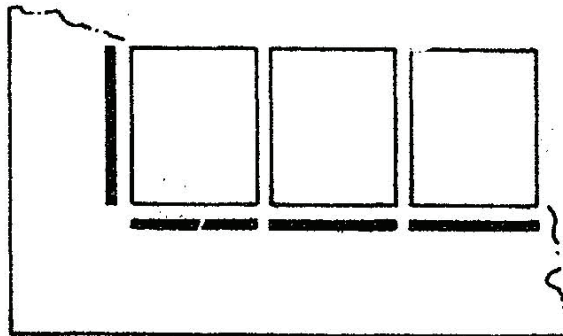
TWO PENCE HALF-PENNY

S 21 - Imperforate

Black Overprint

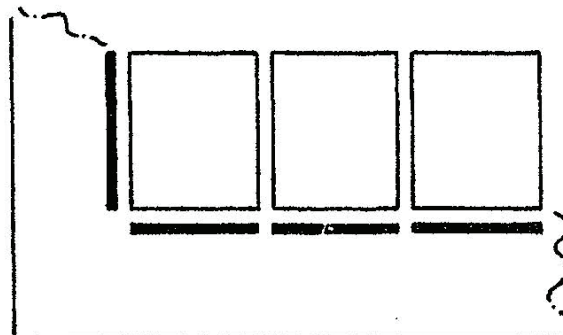
GB 10 - Cut under (P)E of 1st.

Irish 1



GB 11b - Cut and small dot under F of 2nd

Irish 1



Red Overprint

GB 11b - Cut and small dot under F of 2nd
 (illustrated S 21 I, black overprint)

Irish 1

S 21 - Perforate

Black Overprint

GB 10 - Cut under (P)E of 1st
 (illustrated S 21 I, black overprint)

Irish 1

Red Overprint

This control exists overprinted with Irish 1, but the GB plates used are as yet unrecorded.

Generally Control S 21 is only recorded as having been overprinted with GB 10 and 11b, but R. H. Sampson, although adding that he personally has not seen it, records a Red Overprint on GB 9b - $\frac{1}{2}$ dot (base) under FP of 2nd.

If this report is correct, this is one of the examples of a particular Control/GB plate combination being found only with an Irish overprint.

S 22 - Imperforate

Red Overprint

GB 11b - Cut and small dot under F of 2nd. Irish 1
Irish 2 was also used to overprint this control, but so far the GB plates used are unrecorded.

S 22 - Perforate

Red Overprint

GB 10 - Cut under (P)E of 1st. Irish 2
(illustrated S 21 I, black overprint)

Irish 1 was also used to overprint S 22 P, but so far the GB plates used are unrecorded.

It is possible that S 22 P from GB 10 may only exist overprinted as it is not generally recorded as being otherwise extant.

Control S 22 was only overprinted in Red, and in addition to GB 10 and GB 11b, it is also found printed from

GB 8b - Circular dot under P, and left side bevelled at top, both off 1st.

However this GB plate has not yet been seen with an overprint. R. H. Sampson again records the use of

GB 9b - $\frac{1}{2}$ dot (base) under FP of 2nd.

but as he personally has not seen it, the Irish plate used is unrecorded.

THREE PENCE

S 21 - Imperforate

GB Unknown plate Irish 1

S 21 - Perforate

GB Unknown plate Irish 1

Control S 21 is said only to appear in the following GB plates

GB 8a - Base off 20th right bevelled.

GB 11 - Base 17th right bevelled. Damage (base) under REEP off 8th.

S 22 - Imperforate

GB Unknown plate

Irish 2 and 3

S 22 - Perforate

GB Unknown plate

Irish 1

Irish 2 was also used to overprint S 22 P, but so far the GB plates used are unrecorded.

Control S 22 is said only to appear in the following GB plates
GB 8a - Base of 20th right bevelled.

GB 11 - Base 17th right bevelled. Damage (base) under REEP of 8th.

FOUR PENCE

R 21 - Imperforate

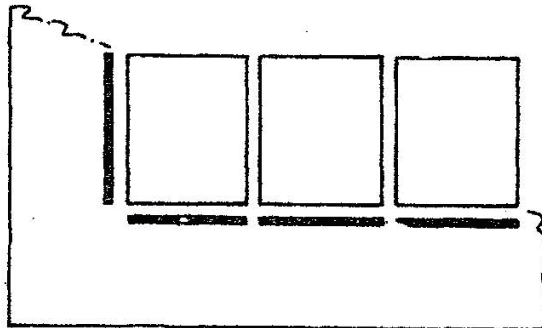
Black Overprint

Although R 21 I is known to exist overprinted with Irish 1, the GB plates used to overprint it are as yet unrecorded.

Red Overprint

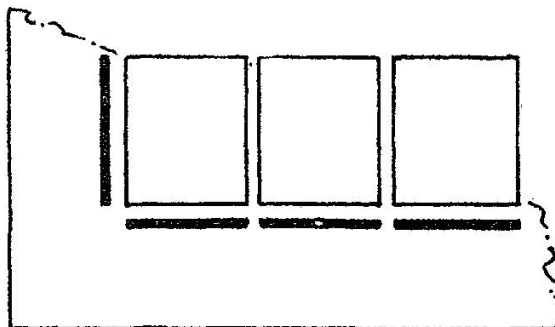
GB 1e - Dot under RP of 1st, rule under 3rd
bevelled off at left.

Irish 1. R.H.
Sampson records
Irish 2



GB 2d - Dot under RP of 2nd.

Irish 1



R 21 - Perforate

This control only exists overprinted in Red with Irish 1, but as yet the GB plates used are unrecorded.

S 21 - Imperforate

Black Overprint

- GB 1a - Dot under RP off 1st, rule under 3rd
bevelled off at left.
(illustrated R 21 I, red overprint) Irish 1
- GB 2d - Dot under RP off 2nd.
(illustrated R 21 I, red overprint) Irish 1

Red Overprint

- GB 1a - Dot under RP off 1st, rule under 3rd
bevelled off at left.
(illustrated R 21 I, red overprint) Irish 2
R.H.Sampson
also records Irish 1

S 21 - Perforate

This control is said only to exist overprinted in Black with Irish 1, but as yet the GB plates used are unrecorded.

Control S 21 also appears on the following GB plate, but there is as yet no record of its having been overprinted

GB 4 - Dot under RP off 1st, but rule under 3rd not bevelled.

S 22 - Imperforate

This control is not known with a black overprint.

Red Overprint

- GB 1a - Dot under RP off 1st, rule under 3rd
bevelled off at left.
(illustrated R 21 I, red overprint) Irish 1

Carmine Overprint

- GB 1a - Dot under RP off 1st, rule under 3rd
bevelled off at left.
(illustrated R 21 I, red overprint) Irish 2 and 3

S 22 - Perforate

Black Overprint

- GB 2d - Dot under RP off 2nd.
(illustrated R 21 I, red overprint) Irish 1

R. H. Sampson also records the use of

GB 3 - No marking overprinted with Irish 1.

This is not recorded as yet elsewhere and appears to be a GB plate/
Control combination which only exists overprinted.

S 22 P is not known overprinted in red

Carmine Overprint

- GB 1a - Dot under RP off 1st, rule under 3rd
bevelled off at left.
(illustrated R 21 I, red overprint) Irish 2

GB 2d - Dot under RP of 2nd.
(illustrated R 21 I, red overprint)
Recorded by R. H. Sampson.

Irish 2

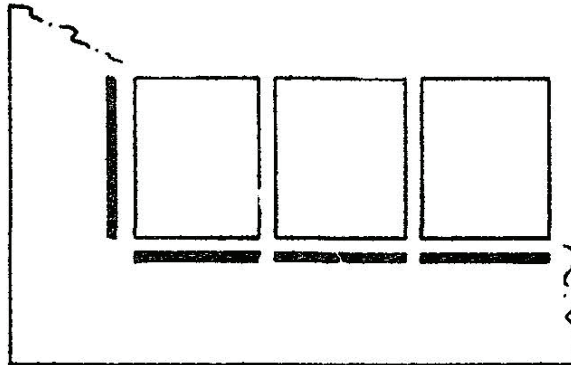
Generally Control S 22 is only known printed from GB plates 1e and 2d, but as already noted R. H. Sampson records the use of GB 3.

FIVE PENCE

S 21 - Imperforate

GB 2c - Sloping cut under P of 2nd.

Irish 1



S 21 - Perforate

GB 2c - Sloping cut under P of 2nd.
(illustrated S 21 I)

Irish 1

Control S 21 is only known printed from GB 2c.

S 22 - Imperforate

GB 2c - Sloping cut under P of 2nd.
(illustrated S 21 I)

Irish 2

GB 3 - Tiny diagonal internal cut, 14mm, 19th right.

Irish 1 and 2

S 22 - Perforate

This control is not known to exist overprinted.

Control S 22 is said only to have been printed from GB plates 2c and 3.

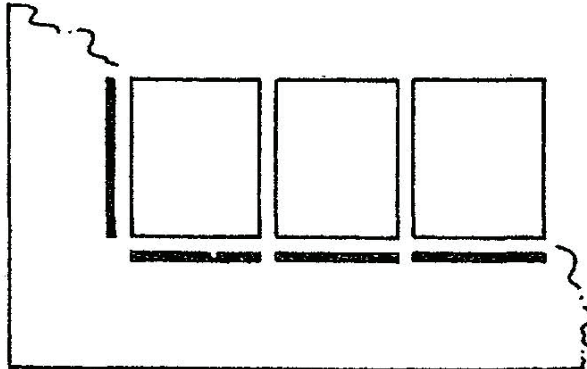
NINE PENCE

S 21 - Imperforate

Black Overprint

GB 1f - Nick top (outer) 20th left; dot (top)
under EN of 1st.

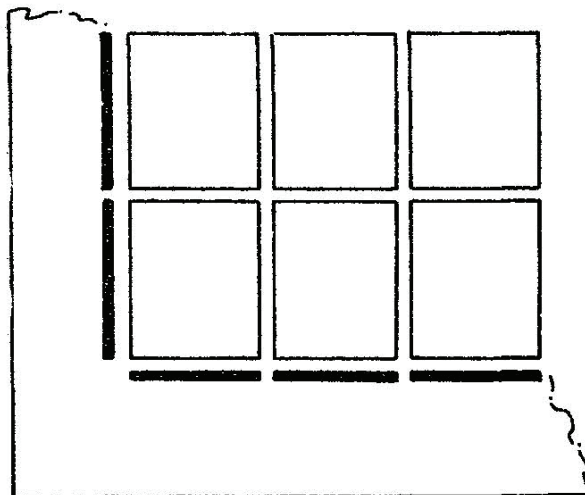
Irish 1



A second state of this GB plate probably exists without the nick top (outer) 20th left. An illustration of this will be found in a later article and the plate referred to as GB 1fa.

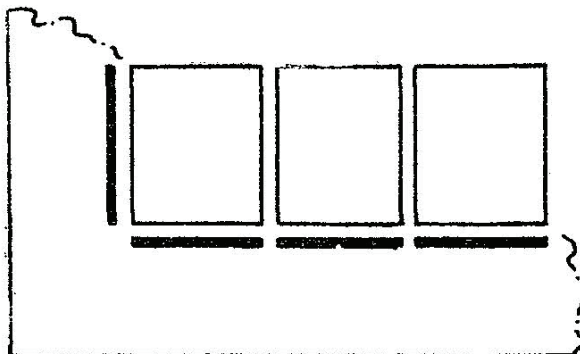
GB 2b - Tiny nick (outer) 19th left, 13 mm.

Irish 1



GB 3h - Dot (base) under P of 2nd; small
internal nick 19th left, 11-12 mm;
small cut under first N of 4th.

Irish 1



Red Overprint

GB 3b - Dot (Base) under P of 2nd; small Irish 1.
internal nick 19th left, 11-12 mm;
small cut under first N of 4th.
(illustrated S 21 I, black overprint)

S 21 - Perforate

Black Overprint

GB 3b - Dot (base) under P of 2nd; small Irish 1.
internal nick 19th left, 11-12 mm;
small cut under first N of 4th.
(illustrated S 21 I, black overprint)

Red Overprint

GB 3b - Dot (base) under P of 2nd; small Irish 1.
internal nick 19th left, 11-12 mm;
small cut under first N of 4th.
(illustrated S 21 I, black overprint)

Control S 21 is only known printed from GB 1f, 2b and 3b, and only Irish 1 is recorded as having been used to overprint it.

S 22 - Imperforate

Black Overprint

This control is not known overprinted with this ink.

Red Overprint

This control exists overprinted with Irish 2, but so far the GB plates used are unrecorded.

Carmine Overprint

This control is not known overprinted with this ink.

S 22 - Perforate

Black Overprint

GB 2b - Tiny nick (outer) 19th left, 13 mm. Irish 1.
(illustrated S 21 I, black overprint)

Irish 2 was also used to overprint this control in black ink, but so far the GB plates used are unrecorded.

R. H. Sampson records GB 1f (illustrated S 21 I, black overprint) as having been seen overprinted. However as he personally did not see it, the Irish plate used is unknown.

Red Overprint

GB 2b - Tiny nick (outer) 19th left, 13 mm. Irish 1 and 2
(illustrated S 21 I, black overprint)

Carmine Overprint

This control exists overprinted with Irish 2, but as yet the GB plates used are unrecorded.

Control S 22 was also printed from GB 3b (illustrated S 21 I, black overprint) but as yet there is no record of its being overprinted.

TEN PENCE

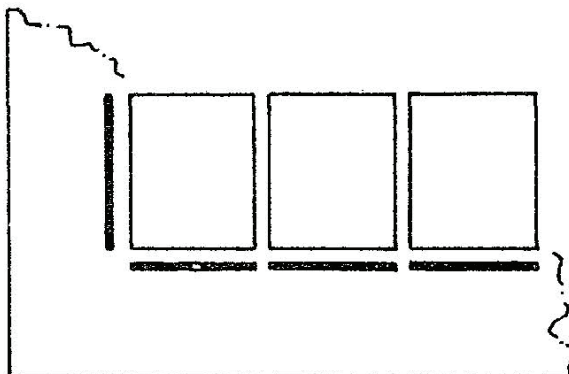
Q 21 - Imperforate

This control is not known overprinted.

Q 21 - Perforate

GB 2b - Large dot under PE of 1st.

Irish 1



Control Q 21 was also printed from GB 1c - Large dot under P of 2nd, but as yet there is no record of its having been overprinted.

S 21 - Imperforate

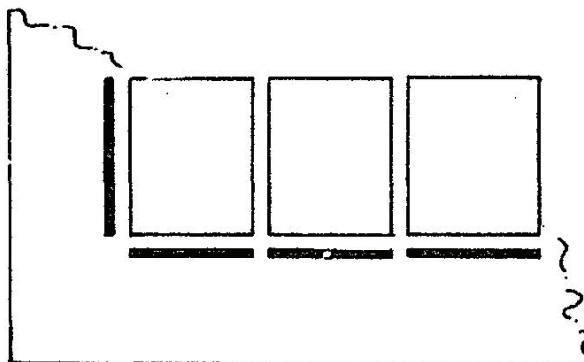
GB 2b - Large dot under PE of 1st.
(illustrated Q 21 P)

Irish 1

S 21 - Perforate

GB 1c - Large dot under P of 2nd. Base of 20th
left bends inwards; 2 minute dots under
PE of 1st.

Irish 1



Control S 21 is only recorded as having been printed from GB 1c & 2b.

S 22 - Imperforate

This control is not known overprinted.

S 22 - Perforate

GB 1c - Large dot under P of 2nd.
(illustrated S 21 P)

Irish 2

Control S 22 was also printed from GB 2b (illustrated Q 21 P) but as yet it is unrecorded as having been overprinted.

(To be continued)

I.P.C. NEWS

NEW MEMBERS

We extend a welcome to those who have joined us recently:

D.Godin, 139 Church Road, Bexleyheath, Kent.

K.Davis, 51 Vicarage Road, Grenoside Sheffield S30 3RF

Comdr. L.Graham, Aghern, Conna, Co.Cork, Eire.

D.Taylor Smith, 25 Bellevue Road, London S.W.17.

R.G.Peyton, 131 Gillhurst Road, Harborne, Birmingham 17.

H. Milner, Trewithian Cove House, Portscatho, Cornwall.

SUBS 1970

We thank those who have already paid their I.P.C. subscription in advance but there is a reminder to others that the 1970 annual subscription of £1. is due to be paid on January 1st, to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W.J.Wilks, 12 Barnes Court, Clarence Road, London N.22. We are particularly anxious that everyone should make an early return to the Treasurer with a note of their up-to-date address to enable us to prepare and publish another Members' List. Many addresses seem to have the additional Postal Codes and these have not all been recorded.

CHANGES OF ADDRESSES

Miss N.Wright has now removed to a new address:-
15 Ard Mhuire Park, Dalkey Ave., Dalkey, Co.Dublin.

Mr.Henry P.H.Orr has a change in address to:-
Suite 501, 903 - 19th Avenue S.W., Calgary 3 Alberta, Canada.

Dr. W.Louis Cresswell advises that for the next 4 - 5 months, I.P.C. matters should be addressed to:-
A.C.Nielsen Management Services SA, Postfach 516 CH-6002
Luzern, Switzerland.

Sgt. D O'Doherty reports a change to:-
Medical Stores, R.A.F. Hospital, Nocton Hall, near Lincoln.

Major M.H.Priestley has now removed to:-
6, Lynch Road, Farnham, Surrey.

COMMEMORATIVES for 1970

The Irish P.O. announce that the following subjects have been chosen for special postage stamps to be issued in 1970:

- (a) Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (EUROPA)
- (b) European Conservation Year 1970
- (c) 250th Anniversary of Yachting in Ireland and of the Founding of the Royal Cork Yacht Club.

NIGHT SCHOOL
for
PHILATELISTS

A course of ten weekly meetings, sponsored by the University of Birmingham and the W.E.A., will be held at Old Street Hall, Wolverhampton commencing on Friday, January 16, 1970 at 7.30.p.m. Intended as an introduction to the subject of philately, we feel sure those who can manage to attend will find much to interest them and to learn from the Course Tutor, our I.P.C. Member, Dr.E.R.Clark.

CHRISTMAS
and
NEW YEAR

With the conclusion of this Volume of "Irish Philately" the President and the Officers of the I.P.C. extend to all Members wherever they may be Greetings and Best Wishes for Christmas and the coming New Year

As we go to press we welcome another new member, Mr. J. Harvey, "Rowallan", 25, Parkway, Wilmslow, Cheshire. SK9 1LS.

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