

IRISH PHILATELY

JOURNAL OF THE IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE

Edited by

O.M. RICHARDS

"Llys Awel", 6 Cloverdale Road, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim

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"Irish Philately"

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EDITORIAL

This issue of the Journal completes Volume 1974 and our thanks are due to all those members who have contributed letters and articles during the year. We would ask for continued support in 1975.

Owing to rising costs of paper, printing and postages, it has been decided to print on both sides of the page in future issues of the Journal. This measure will reduce the bulk and thus save on postage costs and printing costs. We trust that this step will meet with the approval of the membership.

Our sincere good wishes to all members at Christmas and in the New Year that is to come. Let us hope it will bring peace and normality back to Ireland.

O.M. Richards

N.J. Langton

IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE

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Letter from the President:-

Dear Member,

In my letter published in the September issue of Irish Philately, I drew attention to the Thomas E Field awards. I now inform you that the Committee are working on the details and I should have a full report for you in the March 1975 edition.

However, now is the time to prepare your exhibit of 9 to 12 pages and have same ready by the time notices appear in the March 1975 issue. Every aspect of Irish Philately is welcome.

Regarding the Literature Section, if you have written an article then drop me a line and a copy of the article or, if you have read an article on Irish Philately that you would like to nominate for the award kindly inform me, giving full details.

The dual members of IPC and EPA will know that the EPA is celebrating its 25th Anniversary in 1975 and will have an Exhibition of Irish Philately in association with the "Westpex 75" to be held at San Francisco, California USA on 18/20 April 1975. The entry forms are available from Preston A Pope, 217 Southcliff Avenue, S.O. San Francisco, Calif 94080 USA. All entries for WESTPEX are in open competition and Irish exhibits are not restricted to EPA members only. EPA extend an invitation to all IPC members who would like to exhibit. At the moment there are approx 200 frames expected before the forms are out. It should be a great advert for Irish Philately.

EPA are producing a special issue of the "Revealer" for this occasion and have kindly offered to make it available to all members of the IPC who are not attached to EPA for the cost of printing and postage. If you are interested please drop a line to Keith Jamieson will be responsible for distribution. Please write now. This will be a very special issue and worthy of a place in every Irish Philatelist's library.

Sedge informs me that the request for duplicate material towards the AGM Fund is not as expected. Time is running out, please do not disappoint this outstanding IPC worker.

Till the March issue,

Yours sincerely,

Bill Kane

Letters to the Editor:-

Dear Editor,

This letter is prompted by the request for information about the abolition of the Irish mile.

During the Reign of George IV the Westminster Parliament passed an Act, "for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures", to avoid the confusion which arose from the many weights and measures of local origin. The Act required, from 1 May 1825, the Measure of length to be the yard; "one mile to be one thousand seven hundred and sixty such yards". Magistrates or JPs were charged with the duty of obtaining a copy of the standard for their own county, city or town. The Act was later modified and its introduction postponed until 1 January 1826.

Despite the introduction of the statute mile "measures established or used by local custom", and presumably this included the Irish mile, were still permissible provided their relation to the standard was given.

This information is gleaned from the Public General Acts (5 Geo IVc 76, 6 Geo IVc 12) which record all Acts of Parliament passed since Magna Carta. These somewhat dusty tomes could make interesting reading, containing, amongst others, reference to the GPO, post roads, packets and the postal rates during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Yours sincerely,

G.W. Bradberry

Reply to D Taylor Smith.

Act 5 Geo IV Cap 74 stated that from 5th January 1826 the IMPERIAL STANDARD Measures and Weights would be the only standard measures and weights in Great Britain and Ireland. The measures specified in the Act included the Mile of 1760 yards.

The date I have not yet ascertained is that for the reversion to Irish Miles in the official calculation of postal rates. I think it was about July 1827.

F.E. Dixon

Dear Sir,

I understand that you are the Secretary of the Irish Philatelic Circle and, therefore, address this letter to you. Some years ago I visited Ireland on a tour and became interested in collecting its stamps. I wonder whether you could put me in touch with a serious collector who might be interested in exchanging stamps with Israel.

If Israel stamps do not interest any member of your society I may be able to supply stamps from Sweden or Holland in exchange.

Awaiting your kind reply, I remain

Yours faithfully,

E. Ahadan

Dear Sir,

There was a very interesting cover in a display given on the Sunday afternoon of our 1974 Annual Meeting in London. I think it was addressed to a member of the Bonaparte Wyse family in the Manor of St John but did not specify Waterford City. It was redirected many times, I did not have time to see all the details so do not know if it even reached the addressee.

The Wysees were an old Waterford family, prominent for many centuries. their connection with the Emperor Napoleon has been published elsewhere. Thom's Directory of Ireland 1872 mentions Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, Roanmore House, Waterford, as a Deputy Lieutenant of the County.

Perhaps the owner of this cover could let us see it at one of our London meetings if he attends these. Alternatively, it may be possible to have a photostat copy made. I would return this to the owner after studying it.

Yours faithfully,

Caitlin Morrissey

Dear Editor,

I recently discovered a variety (?) on a part sheet of the KG V 6d, overprinted by Alex Thom. It is on Row 14, No 1 of Sheet U22 and it consists of a large white bald patch on the King's beard. The variety looks something like this:-



Has anyone else come across this ?

I should also like to refer to the Irish Rugby Union Football stamp, the 3½p value, and in particular to the doubling of the frame lines on the stamp in Row 4, No 1. At Stampa, I heard discussions which seemed to conclude that this variety occurred on every 7th sheet. That may be so but perhaps the following may be relevant. I have examined a number of sheets, all of which carried a number stamped in the margin, and found the variety on the following sheets:-

015207 - Bottom	015221 - Bottom	015253 - Top
015211 - Top	015249 - Bottom	

The sheets between 015207 and 015221, with the exception of sheet 015211, did not have the variety, nor had sheets 015251 and 015255. I noticed that the sheets numbers were all odd numbers, i.e. I suspect that the other halves of the sheets had the even numbers.

The sheets seem to be full of marks like this •, especially at the corner before the "H" of Harrison, e.g. Row 2, Nos 5 and 6; "R" of IRFU in Row 4, No 2 and "9" of 1974 in Row 4, No 3. There is also a constant stroke on the lower arm of the "E" of Eire on Row 5, No 5 of the same sheet.

I hope these snippets of information will be of help to someone in deciding when and why the variety occurred.

Yours sincerely,

M. Noonan

Dear Editor,

Recently I acquired a QV prepaid postcard used at Dublin in 1877; a copy of the front is shown below.



This item is particularly striking since, despite the adequate inking of the cancellation, there is no evidence of an 8 in the office number for Dublin. Is this a lucky fluke or an example of a damaged device? Perhaps members would like to comment or let me know if they have similar cancellations.

Yours sincerely,

G.W. Bradberry

It is regretted that the photo-copy of the postcard was too feint to reproduce.

On examination of the drawing it would appear that the omission of the 8 of 186 has been caused because of damage to the handstamp. Note the gap in the bars above and below where the 8 should be.

Editor

NOTE

I would be grateful if members submitting letters or articles which include illustrations would provide black and white drawings or, in the case of stationery etc., the covers or cards concerned. Every care will be taken for their safety. Difficulties have been experienced in reproducing illustrations from photo-copies, definition is lost when the pages are printed by off-set litho. Readers will have noticed this in previous issues.

NUMBER SIX IN A SERIES FOR BEGINNERS

by Noel J. Langton.

Now a few words about the airmails. For some time I have promising myself an article about them but many other topics intervened. Long threatening comes at last, so here goes.

I divide the subject into four basic chapters as follows:-

- 1). Eighteenth/Nineteenth Century and down to 1918 - The Experimental Period.
- 2). 1919 - 1939/1945 - The Pioneer Period.
- 3). 1946 - 1955 - The Establishment Period.
- 4). 1956 - to Date - The Expansion Period.

Material is available for each of these periods though it is doubtful if anyone of limited means will acquire much of 1). During this time inventors were testing balloons and other devices and from time to time magazine and newspaper articles are published detailing episodes. I have collected any such articles that have been brought to my attention and some useful pages at the beginning of my airmail collection have been compiled from these sources. Several efforts to cross the Irish Sea from Ireland to Wales were made in the 1780's and 1790's, some successful and artists impressions of the adventures can sometimes be picked up.

In the early twentieth century there were aerial displays in Ireland, co-incident with such events as the Daily Mail promotion and the Windsor 1911 flights.

The Pioneer Period includes the Belfast/Liverpool flights and the Galway/Croyden flight. Later there were the 1934 Railway Air Service flights. All these events produced covers and cachets which find a place in my collection. There are covers from the period which I do not collect, or include, and these are what are called "Irish Acceptances" for British flights to foreign and empire destinations. Early on, I had to decide what to include and I made a rule by which to judge the validity of the piece to be mounted. The flight had to start or terminate on Irish soil to qualify. The alternative is to broaden the base of the collection to include practically every flight made anywhere in the world which carried a cover originating in or addressed to Ireland. Regarding the R.A.S., covers of 1934, there is argument as to exactly what happened on the inaugural day in August. Weather was bad and some legs of certain routes were not flown until the following day. Some aero-philatelic dealers who had organised first flight covers, and who apparently held stocks which contradicted each other due to back stamping and non-back stamping of covers, fought verbal battles to prove their wares "authentic". A nice potential study subject and the material is priced reasonably by today's standards. The central and focal point for the collector of Irish airmails is Belfast.

By 1939 the pioneers had come a long way and the Atlantic had been bridged by the flying boats operating from Foynes. The service had only just begun when war curtailed it. When hostilities ended advances in aviation had made flying a non-adventure and it remained only for the airlines to set up the various airmail routes. There are covers galore available to illustrate the establishment period. First flights to most major cities in Europe and elsewhere abound. Personally, I feel that with each succeeding flight the covers become less "significant" to use an "in" word. There is little aviation or, indeed, postal history in them and the trend to manufacture firsts for new types of aircraft on old routes has helped debase the whole subject.

Chronological lists of first flights have been published several times and a very good one is included in the Hibernian Catalogue. A basic collection can be formed without a heavy outlay, providing that only one representative cover is included for such items as 1924 and 1928 Belfast/Liverpool, 1934 Belfast R.A.S., and 1939 Transatlantic flights. Efforts should be made to acquire supplementary material (photos of planes, airports etc) to remove the barren look and to add interest for the non-philatelist. It is, of course, a legitimate sideline to include aerogrammes and airmail etiquettes. In fact, a unique collection can be made for I know of only four or five Irish Airmail collections of note. It is a neglected facet of Irish postal history worthy of much more attention.

THE CANCELLING MACHINES OF IRELAND

PROVINCES

by O.M. Richards

AONACH URMHUMHAN - later AONACH (Nenagh)

DD (slow) Type, Universal Postal Frankers Machine, was issued to this office in early 1953, my own earliest date being 3 June 1953. Late in 1960 the name on the die was changed to AONACH.

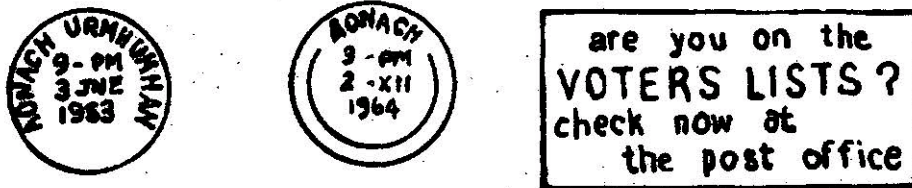


Fig. 32

I have not seen PAID or OFFICIAL PAID mail from either of these two dies.

AN UAIMH (Navan)

DD (slow) Type, Universal Postal Frankers Machine, Serial No. 2124, was issued in January 1953. This machine was used previously in Dublin.



Fig. 33

PAID and OFFICIAL PAID dies not seen.

ATHA LUAIN - later ATH LUAIN (Athlone)

DD (slow) Type, Universal Postal Frankers Machine, was issued early 1951, the spelling of the name being ATHA LUAIN. This was altered some time in 1956 to ATH LUAIN.

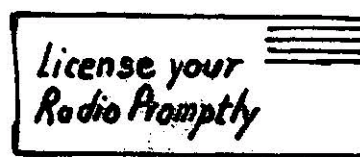


Fig. 34

PAID dies are in use on this machine. I have not seen OFFICIAL PAID.

BEAL ATHA AN FHEADHA (Ballina)

DD (slow) Type, Universal Postal Frankers Machine, issued on 15 December 1951 and still in use. The first slogan seen was the "FLY AER LINGUS", SP 65.



Fig. 35

No PAID or OFFICIAL PAID dies seen from this machine.

BAILE ATHA h - i (Athy)

DD (slow) Type, Universal Postal Frankers Machine, Serial No. 1250, issued on 21 July 1964. Slogans have not been seen from this machine.

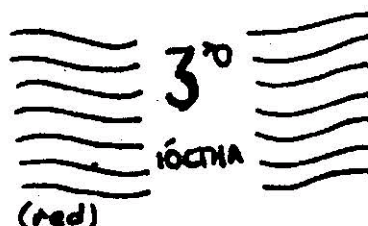


Fig. 36

10CTHA (paid) dies have been used but I have not seen OFFICIAL PAID.

I am once again indebted to Michael Leonard for additions to the list of slogans used in the Krag machines at Waterford and Monaghan. These are as follows:-

WATERFORD - IP PAGE 23 JUNE 1974

SP 24 IRELAND FOR HOLIDAYS
SP 30 USE THE TELEPHONE (framed)
SP 31 USE THE TELEPHONE (wavy lines)

MONAGHAN - IP PAGE 25 JUNE 1974

SP 8 INVEST IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK
SP 16 BUY IRISH GOODS
SP 21 BUY THIRD NATIONAL LOAN
SP 31 USE THE TELEPHONE
SP 34 BUY AT SAORSTAT FAIR
BALLS BRIDGE DUBLIN
MAY 5 - 9
SP 38 NO XMAS DAY DELIVERY
POST EARLY IN THE WEEK
SP 39 2 XII 1937 LA AN BUNREACT
SP 40 VISIT THE SPRING SHOW BALL'S BRIDGE
DUBLIN MAY 3 - 7
SP 42 BUY AGREEMENT LOAN

He also extends the date of use of the Krag machine at Monaghan to May 1938 (IP PAGE 24 JUNE 1974).

His earliest date for the Universal machine is 13.5.53 (IP PAGE 25 JUNE 1974).

RANDOM NOTES

by F.E. Dixon

S.C.J. FRANKS One of the most decorative of the numerous franking stamps of State Departments was the shield-shaped one bearing the initials of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Ireland. By an 1877 Act of Parliament the original Four Courts, together with the later additions, were united and consolidated into the Supreme Court. They continued there separate functions but as divisions of the Supreme Court. The frank was applied to correspondence from any of the divisions and also to that of the Lord Chancellor and his staff. My earliest example is 1896 but it was probably introduced by 1880. An interesting feature is that it was usually applied to the top right corner of the envelope, whereas most offices used the lower left.

As with the Judicature stamps, there was a complication in 1921 when Ireland was divided. I have a solitary example (20 Feb 1922) of a frank with the usual shield and crown but the letters S.C.J. are bold sans-serif and below them is "SOUTHERN IRELAND". The head man was still Lord Chancellor of Ireland and his correspondence continued to bear the all-Ireland type until his position ceased to exist on 6 December 1922.

IRISH WHITE CROSS The organisation which sold two designs of labels was initiated in 1920 to relieve distress occasioned by the "Black-and-Tan" war. In 1922 the Irish White Cross was able to allocate £150,000 as a special fund for orphaned children. In 1924 the original body was dissolved but the orphans committee continued. The next year it was registered as the "Irish White Cross, Childrens Relief Association (Incorporated)". A 1936 report shows that, although most of the orphans had become self-supporting, relief was still being provided to the extent of £10,000 a year and that there were still assets totalling £45,000.

LUCAN PENNY POST A recent purchase enables me to add to the list of Irish Penny Posts' markings the two-line italic type for Lucan, a small post town near Dublin. However, it is one of the misleading stamps in that there was no Lucan local post: Lucan was one of the "Country Receiving Houses" of the Dublin system.

IRISH POSTAL MUSEUM I am happy to report a fresh, and influential, recruit for the campaign to persuade Posts and Telegraphs to spend some of its revenue from philatelists in establishing the long promised Postal Museum. He is "Carbery" who contributes a very readable column (actually half-a-page) to the Cork Weekly Examiner. His article (July 18) discloses the fact that the famous pillar-box, dating from before 1860, has been moved from where it had stood for so long near North Gate Bridge in Cork.

OFFICE CODES A Parcel Post label used 1914 supplies another of what I believe to have been primarily telegraph code groups.
GVN = Glenville, then under Fermoy, now directly under Cork.

PAQUEBOT A popular postmark is the PAQUEBOT Cancellation used on the Travelling Post Office, Dublin to Cork, 1894 - 96, or Dublin to Queenstown, 1897 - 1906. Robertson describes and illustrates four types. I think there were more. Can anyone supply clear photos of sharp impressions to help in revising the classification?

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS A certain organisation recently moved its headquarters and asked the Post Office to forward mail sent to the old address. After several days they realised that nothing had been forwarded and that they had not received any letters addressed to them, even those with the new address. After protracted enquiries it was discovered that the regulations prohibited delivery to the organisation until its nameplate was on the door. The officials insisted that they had written explaining this regulation but, of course, their letter of explanation was in the growing pile at the delivery office!

LABELS I have been given two labels, printed in sepia on cream, from a series of politicians. The two I have are Sir Edward Carson and Mr Bonar Law. Fortunately I can date them as the Bonar Law photograph also occurs in postcard form with the explanation that it was taken at Mountstewart, 9 April 1912.

1974 CONTEMPORARY ART STAMP ISSUE The Irish Times had an excellent leading article on 19 August, its main point being that it is a mistake to try to adapt an existing picture. Miss Norah MacGuinness should have been asked to design a stamp. The stamp is colourful but, as is so often the case, the vast majority of its users will wonder what is depicted and why? One of the first rules of the many not yet realised by the Stamp Design Committee is that the event, or subject, commemorated must be specified. In this case Contemporary Irish Art.

IRFU The next day details were released of the next issue for the centenary of the Irish Rugby Football Union. This time the stamp carries the message but in abbreviated form, without stops. Foreigners recognising the game will assume that IRFU is the name for it in the Irish language!

BETHLEHEM POSTMARK "Gabriel" members will be interested to know that for Christmas 1973 the Irish Leprosy Mission arranged for its Greetings to be sent by ordinary postcards posted at Bethlehem on Christmas Eve.

OFFICIAL PAID I have received an official communication with its red datestamp the Dublin handstamp No 19 intended for items prepaid in cash. It had not been used for several years and still had the "2D" in place!

PAUL SINGER According to Dublin newspapers, the engineer of the ill-fated Shanahans' Stamp Auctions is now active in Canada, offering a book to business men - "Exporting Overseas, a Blueprint for Canadian Manufacturers". Price 45 dollars. The blurb refers to his having had occasion for travel and experience in most parts of the world - it does not mention his failures in Great Britain or Ireland.

POSTMARK MISCELLANY

by O.M. Richards

My thanks to member Kenneth Roberts of Carrigaline, Co Cork, who has kept me posted with regard to the skeleton handstamp which has been in use in Kinsale since early June 1974. As will be seen from the first example, the 'C' of 'CHORCAIGHE' has been misplaced so that it reads 'COC HORCAIGHE'.



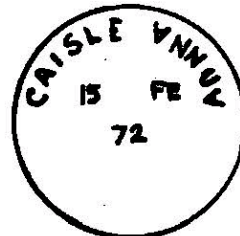
On 29 July 1974 the handstamp read 'EHCEANN SAILE COC HAICAIGHE'.



Finally, in early September 1974 all was well and the spelling correct. The use of this skeleton was discontinued on 11 October 1974; it has been replaced with a new steel handstamp which I hope to illustrate in the next journal.



Paddy Smithers of Tallaght has submitted this example of a mis-spelling and inverting of letters in this skeleton handstamp from Newcastle, Caisleann Nua. I am not sure which of the two Newcastles it is, the one in Co Galway or the one in Co Limerick.

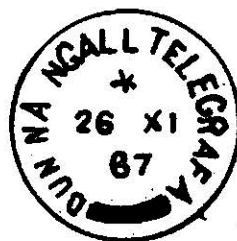


A mystery from Noels Langton who passed this example of a skeleton handstamp to me some years ago - I came across it quite recently. On the piece he has written - 'IDEAL HOMES'. Can anyone help to decipher this?

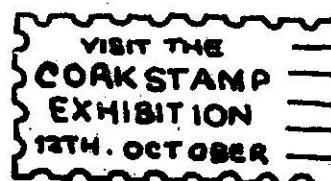


At busy time in post offices it is very easy to pick up the wrong handstamp and use it to cancel mail. Two of these from my own collection are illustrated.

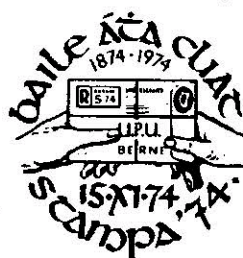
The one from Dun Na nGall, Donegal, is the handstamp normally used for telegrams. That from Castlebar should be used correctly on registered mail.



The Cork Stamp Exhibition was held in the Victoria Hotel on Saturday 12 October 1974. To publicise the event a machine slogan was authorised and used from early September (6th ?). It was in use for only a fortnight when some technical difficulty arose and it was withdrawn.



The special handstamp is also illustrated. I have it in the normal purple/violet and also in black. It is understood that the black cancellation was used on very few covers.



These are the special handstamps used during 'Stampa' 1974. Designed by Robert S. Sellar of Coleraine, who also designed those used during 'Stampa' 1973.

RARE POSTAL STATIONERY

The following has been received from Mr Alex Droar regarding the "ONE PENNY stamped to order Postal Stationery Envelope of KGV".

Further to the facts so far ascertained relating to the printing of the embossed "1d" stamp of KGV as published in "Irish Philately" Volume 1974, June 1974, No 2 and September 1974, No 3, "The Widows and Orphans Fund (Church of Ireland)" being desirous of sending out an appeal for charitable purposes submitted a quantity of specially prepared printed envelopes (as above) and requested the Stamp Printing House in St Stephen's Green, East Dublin, to print the normal "1d" embossed stamp prior to circulation.

After printing, on examination it was discovered that the "1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d" incorrect die had been used although the correct red ink, as required, had been properly used. As the envelopes in question were not the property of the Post Office it was decided to obliterate the error with an oval of diamond dots in red and to replace the correct impression below. On completion the consignment was returned to the Church of Ireland. The hitherto held belief that a change in postal rates was involved is now established to be erroneous with the coming to light of further copies.

How many copies of the error were printed is not recorded as no records were kept of these privately printed ventures. Maybe a few or possibly the whole consignment.

To date the following examples are recorded:-

Copy illustrated in Dr AK Huggin's catalogue of Postal Stationery being that in the possession of Mr A Droar.

Illustration to be found in the "Internaba 74" International Handbook, Basle, on page 71 in an article entitled "Some Rarities of British Postal Stationery".

Cover or piece "Internaba 74" as above dated 2 November 1917
Code 26 - Single strike.

On Piece - 5 December 1917 - Code 7 - Two Strikes - W Kane

On Piece - 28 December 1917 - Code ? - ? - FE Dixon

On cover - 26 June 1918 - Code 8 - Two Strikes - A Droar

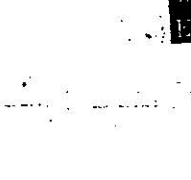
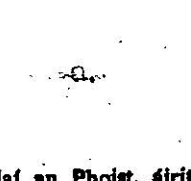
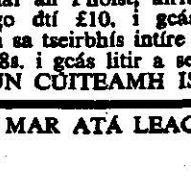
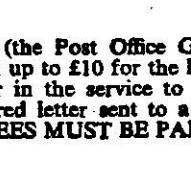
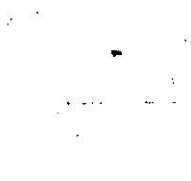
There is, I believe, one mint copy in the Royal Collection but have not been able to confirm this.

In all, a total of four items (confirmed) of which at least two are on piece only. The earliest recorded date being 2 November 1917 and the latest 26 June 1918. Others should exist but, as was usual with low denomination stamps, most of these were thrown away and few have survived. It is thought that many of the above were sent to America, where it is possible by chance some may yet be discovered.

This I think about puts the record straight.

REGISTERED ENVELOPES

The Registered Envelope illustrated below was recently found by member Paddy Smithers of Tallaght. The significance of this envelope lies in the legend at the bottom of the reverse side - NOTE: The minimum registration fee is now 1s - and is in red. It appears that a stock of unstamped printed envelopes from the 1965 issue, 1/5d green on which the red printing appeared, was used either in error or to use up the old stock in order to save paper. Has anyone else come across this interesting variety?

R DUBLIN (DN) 6 No. 127	LITIR CHLÁRAITHE REGISTERED LETTER Caithfear an d'Oifigeach Admháil a THIS LETTER OF THE POST A RECEIPT Caithfear an ar THE ADDRESS Litr seo a thabhairt Poist le clárú, agus fháil uirthi. MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED AND OBTAINED FOR IT. seoladh a scríobh an taobh seo. MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE REVERSE.         
Táille Iochta FEE PAID	DUBLIN 2
Mura seachadtar cuir ar ais go dtí If undelivered return to: TEACH 40 RUA RD TLO BRAY COWICKLOW	CUI TEAMH Faoi réir na gcoinníollacha atá lea an táille fosta chláráithe, eadhon, 9d., chláráithe a cailleadh nó a damáistíodh tseirbhís go dtí an Bhreatain Mhór, agus go dtí áit thar lear agus a cailleadh go gtha síos in Eolaí an Phoist, áiríthíonn cúiteamh suas go dtí £10, i gcás litir agus i ar bealach sa tseirbhís intíre nó sa suas go dtí £2 18s. i gcás litir a seoladh hiomlán. CHUN CÚITEAMH IS MÓ
NÁ SIN A FHÁIL NÍ FOLAIR TÁILLI AMACH SAN EOLAÍ. COMPEN Subject to the conditions notified in the minimum registration fee of 9d. cov or damage to a registered letter in the Britain, and up to £2 18. 0. for the entire abroad. TO COVER HIGHER AMOU INDICATED IN THE GUIDE. NOTE: The minimum is now 1s.	BREISE A IOC MAR ATÁ LEAGHTA SATION Eolaí an Phoist (the Post Office Guide), ers compensation up to £10 for the loss of inland service or in the service to Great loss of a registered letter sent to a place ENTS, EXTRA FEES MUST BE PAID AS registration fee