

IRISH PHILATELY

JOURNAL OF THE IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE

Edited by

O.M. RICHARDS

'Cartrefle', 4 St Simon's Drive, Cherry Willingham, Lincoln

Volume 1979

December 1979

No 4

CONTENTS

Editorial	61
Presidents Letter	62
Letters to the Editor	62 - 64
Registered Mail in Ireland	65 - 69
More on the Post Office Dispute 1978	70 - 71
Random Notes	71 - 72
Handstamps in the New Irish Language Form	73 - 74
The Cancelling Machines of Ireland	74 - 75
Is This a Discovery ?	76
Its an Irish World	77 - 80

"Irish Philately"

Published by the Editor
for the Irish Philatelic
Circle. Articles are the
copyright of the authors
and cannot be reproduced
without permission.

EDITORIAL

This concludes Volume 1979 of Irish Philately. I am most grateful to those members who have put pen to paper and sent in articles for publication this year. Due to their support I have been able to produce a twenty page Journal each quarter.

We have articles from two new contributors this quarter, the Rev WE Davey and AJ Reynolds. Also, a welcome contribution from our old friend Bill Kane. Once again, thank you one and all and I look forward to your continued support in 1980.

Finally, Dorothy and me would like to take this opportunity of wishing you all the compliments of the season.

OM Richards

Letter from the President:-

Dear Members,

The IPC display in London on 24 May 1979 was, without a doubt, the highlight of our season. On behalf of all members, may I say thank you to those collectors who gave the excellent variety of displays, also to those who attended and worked so hard transporting, receiving and mounting the large exhibition at the Headquarters of the Royal Philatelic Society. A special word of thanks is extended to Dr B de Burca for making the undertaking possible.

A couple of days later, at our AGM in Liverpool, members enjoyed a pleasant two days. My only regret was that we did not have the pleasure of the company of more of our members.

I am sure that we can look forward to a record gathering at the next AGM to be held in London during the period of the 1980 International Exhibition. Meantime, may I take this opportunity of extending to all IPC members the compliments of the season and wish each one 'All the best for 1980'.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Leonard

Letters to the Editor:-

Dear Sir,

Re Para 7, Page 9, AGM Minutes. The revelation that 'Dealer Members' had been buying successfully in our recent auctions shocked me but the AGMs conclusions and reactions reduced me to a 'Candidate for intensive care'.

Dealers buying prices and selling prices for scarcer material are separated by a whopping great 'mark up' of 3% to 100%. For commoner material they wont buy at all or at a price so derisory as to be inconsequential.

Does any bidder, conversant with the market prices hope to be successful at a price below current dealers buying price? I only hope to have a chance with a bid that I estimate is midway between dealers buying and selling price which would still be at a worthwhile discount compared with buying direct from a dealer. When I sell I certainly expect to get more than dealers buying prices. If I didn't I would sell direct to a dealer and so, I surmise, would most of your vendors of scarce material.

If 'Dealer Members' bids are predominantly successful 'Collector Members' are either bidding with wild optimism or they are out of touch with the rapidly escalating stamp market. Perhaps they are bidding hopefully for investment or resale. Not that it is easy to keep in touch with such rapidly spiralling markets and perhaps that is where the professional does have the advantage, but most dealers do publish buying lists from time to time. As I see it, 'Dealer Members' bids provide a safety net which safeguards the vendor not 'au fait' with market movements and whose reserve may be unrealistically low - but there is still scope for the buyer to be successful well below the normal market (dealers) prices.

If the Society needs its commission and wishes the auctions to stay alive and healthy, then all Irish Stamp Dealers should be courted and wooed to join our Society and then encouraged to buy and sell without subterfuge, let or hindrance. We need their expertise and their money.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Wilkinson.

Dear Sir,

As one member who was present at the AGM but who did not participate in the discussion about the Auction, may I take up Mr Staal's friendly challenge in the September 1979 Journal at Page 42?

The Circle rightly welcomes dealers as members; it is a pity that so few contribute to the activities of the Circle. Equally, it is a pity that so few of our members consider their subscription has any value except as a means of hopefully acquiring items at a modest outlay through the Auctions.

As I recall, the nub of the argument at the AGM was that certain dealer-members were clearly using their membership primarily, if not exclusively, as a means of acquiring items for stock-in-trade. It would be invidious to name names but it must occur to Mr Straal that his lack of success in bidding may be because fellow dealers are 'using their weight'.

Quite simply, the consensus at the AGM was that we did not want dealers to use the auction by way of trade; bidding in a personal capacity is quite another matter; we want all our members to have a fair chance of buying from time to time; vendors may not 'make a killing' but our hard working and skillful Auctioneer will see that only a fair price secures an item. We belong to a Circle of fellow enthusiasts sharing mutual interests; if you want the rough and tumble and dubious ethics of the market place the IPC is not the place for you.

The question we should be asking is not what did we get out of the Auction but what material have we contributed to it?

Yours sincerely,

Patrick H Williams

Dear Sir,

Re Mr Staal's letter and the apparent anti dealer attitude which has recently raised its head, it is ridiculous to try to ban any member from bidding at auctions. The member can easily evade any ban through a friendly non-dealer member. The auctioneer's concern should be to sell at the highest price, thereby keeping the goodwill of the vendor and obtaining the maximum commission for IPC. If any material is bought at the auction for resale elsewhere the auction price is obviously not the full market value. It would appear that it would pay the auctioneer to purchase such lots for his own profit, after he has checked that there is no higher bid.

Regarding Mr O'Brien's query on first day postmarks, his dates are right, Feldman's are wrong.

The query in Postmark Miscellany on the first day postmarks for the Birds, Rowland Hill and the World Cross Country Championship I would also mention. In answer I would say that it is doubtful if any examples exist on covers.

Yours sincerely,

F.E. Dixon

Dear Sir,

Another snippet of news for possible use in the Journal.

AUCTION REALISATIONS Some scarce items of Irish overprints were auctioned in Derby on 15 September 1979 by Cavendish Philatelic Auctions. Published estimates were about half realisations. The source of the material is not known to me, nor the identity of any of the purchasers. Included in the lots were:-

$\frac{1}{2}$ d Dollard mint pair inverted overprint.	£400
1d Dollard mint pair inverted overprint.	£165
$\frac{1}{2}$ d Thom PENCf error mint marginal block of 9.	£270
2d Thom Die I mint with inverted overprint.	£105
Dollard High values mint.	£190
Thom High values mint.	£700
Thom Saorstat 2/6 mint vertical pair one missing accent.	£250
2/6 Narrow Date complete mint sheet (all except about 10 stamps lightly foxed on the reverse).	£750
Composite setting pairs mint (5/- and 10/- marginal).	£1050
Waterlow re-engraved set mint.	£525

No VAT or buyers premium was charged on these lots.

Yours sincerely,

Patrick H Williams

Dear Sir,

Two auctions were held in Dublin recently and I have extracted some of the prices realised which members might find interesting. Prices shown are those bid - no account has been taken of mark-ups. In the overprints the high value sets (all mounted mint) realised - SG 17/21, £185; 44/46, £1400; 64/66, £190; 99/101, £450. £200 against a cat. value of £125 was paid for the circumflex accent on 5/-, SG 87a. A strip of 3 of $\frac{1}{2}$ d on postcard cancelled FD 17.2.22 sold for £68 while the 1d value FD on cover realised £60. FDCs of the 'SE' definitives realised - 2d, £26; 3d, £10 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5d, £50; 10d, £84 at the other auction the 2d value plus 1d O/P cancelled 6.12.22 (FD of 2d) and stamped on arrival in Zurich realised £62 !!

The 1968 1d PVA gummed in Cyl. block of 6 sold for £55 and the retouch variety on 50p wmkd (D69a) in pos. block of 8 sold for £40. Blocks of 4 of '41 overprints in unmounted mint condition realised £90. Commemorative varieties did well. The 2d O'Connell 'Pen behind ear' in block of 8 made £52 and the T-line variety on 1/3 Emmet (UM) sold for £36. The 'Hair' variety on 1/3 Clarke (UM) sold for £100 and of more recent vintage, the re-entry on 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p Rugby in block of 4 sold for £52.

The re-entry on 3d Airmail in block of 6 sold for £66 and the 1954 P0 Folder sold for £50. The 1/- Postage Due used on cover made £26 and a complete collection (7) of basic value newswrappers in unused condition sold for £48. The 1972 10p coil on FDC although rising in cat. value (now £35) was sold for only £12. This is probably due to the number of suspect covers floating around.

Yours sincerely,

P.J. Smithers

REGISTERED MAIL IN IRELAND 1824 - 1831

by W. Kane

Sometime ago I received a letter from Dr Brian de Burca, relative the registered mail in Ireland during the period 1824 to 1831. I quote from his letter wherein he referred to the Feldman Handbook of Irish Postal History.

"In your book on page 65, under Registration, you state that there was a system of Free Registration from 1824 to 1831. You are not alone in stating this. However, when examining registration letters of this period it was difficult to substantiate this. Take a typical letter for 1829 with your No 228 from Fermoy to Bannockburn. The charge was 2s 10d prepaid. Broken down:-

Fermoy to Dublin by Midday Mail, 112 miles	10d
Dublin to Liverpool	8d
Liverpool to Stirling, 257 miles	1s 0d
Stirling Penny Post	1d
	2s 7d

This leaves 3d to be accounted for. Alternate routes come even cheaper. Have you any others to compare?"

I could not resist this challenge and set to work to find material to study. The difficulty was that such material was not available in quantity and was also costly. Hence my research was restricted. I am writing this short article in the hope that some readers will look at their collections and possibly be in a position to add something to my humble effort.

Most Postal Historians agree that in Ireland from 1824 there was a system of free registration for inland letters, until the Irish Post Office came under the control of the British Post Office in 1831, when the 'Money Letter' system was again adopted.

Perhaps at this point I should explain that by an Act of 1784 it was established that the Irish Post Office came under the control of the Irish Parliament. Irish Postmasters General were appointed and the whole postal system was separated from the Central Control of London. In 1831 the Irish Post Office ceased to be an entity and was again taken under the control of London. While Ireland enjoyed free registration during the years 1824 until 1831, London was charging five shillings from London to destination on registered letters.

I cannot establish the rate charged on registered mail from Ireland to Britain with any certainty. I quote some examples of 1828 and 1829 which illustrate this point.

I show some inland money letters which had the same care as if they had been registered. It was the Postmaster who wrote 'MONEY LETTER' in red ink on the front of the letter. The packet was then entered on the waybill as a money letter and, upon dispatch, was wrapped in that bill. On delivery the Postmaster received a receipt though it was not returned to the sender. No charge was made for this service save that of double postage, as required for any letter with an enclosure.

The care such letters received led to the practice of people enclosing a farthing

in order that their letters would be treated as money letters. Thus guaranteeing safe delivery of an important letter.

First let us consider the inland letters, all marked 'MONEY LETTERS'.

Money Letter
 1822
 Parsonstown
 6d
 Hughson Esq.
 Bagnalstown
 Bagnalstown

1822 Parsonstown to Bagnalstown 2s 6p raised in manuscript.

Broken down. Parsonstown to Dublin - 68 miles 8d

Dublin to Bagnalstown - 47 miles 7d

1s 3d doubled 2s 6d

Money
 1829
 Clane
 8d
 Thomas Parker & Co.
 38 Bank Lane
 Dublin

1829 Clane to Dublin 8d in manuscript.

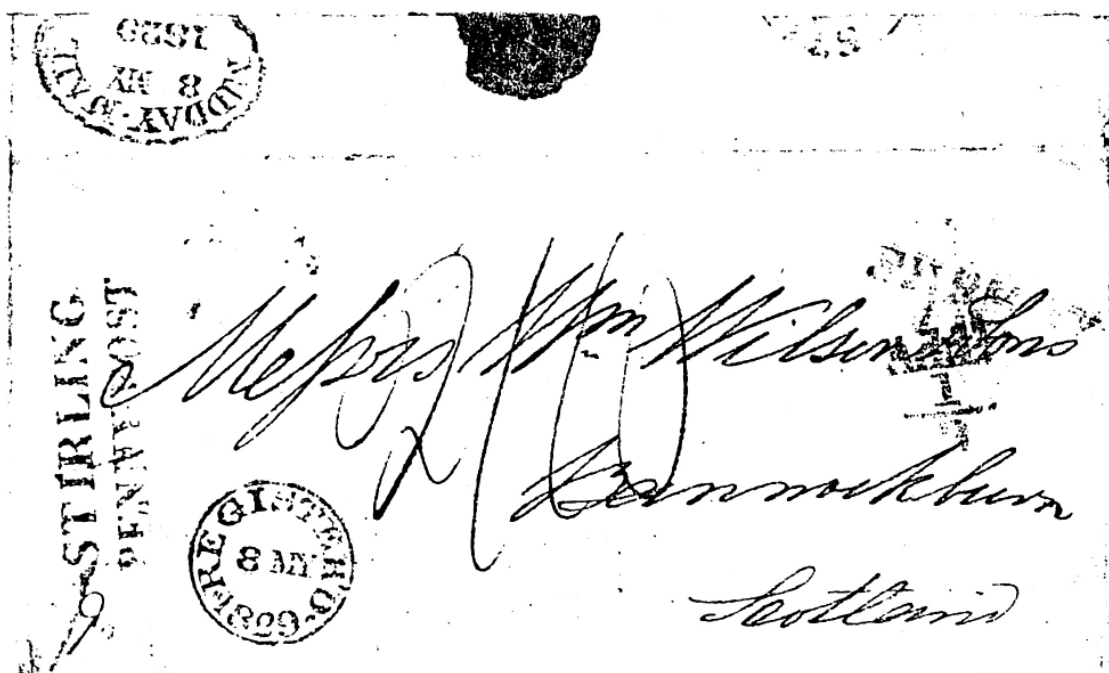
Rate 4d Mileage being 19 miles.

Money letter at double rate 8d.

There was an alternative route, breakdown as follows:-

Cork to Dublin	10d
Dublin to Donaghadee	9d
Donaghadee to Portpatrick	4d
Portpatrick to Edinburgh	10d
	2s 9d

Plus the additional $\frac{1}{2}$ d (not shown on the letter). Still leaving $2\frac{1}{2}$ d not accounted for.



1829 Fermoy to Bannockburn, Scotland, 2s 10d in manuscript. Similar to the letter mentioned by Dr de Burca. No need to repeat other than the alternative route the letter could have travelled.

Fermoy to Dublin	10d
Dublin to Stirling	1s 4d
Donaghadee to Portpatrick	4d
Stirling Penny Post	1d
	2s 7d

Again 3d to be accounted for.

Ms. Mr. L. P. ...
 KILKENNY
 5th Dec 1829
 GIST
 7 JY
James ...
London

1829 Kilkenny to Bannockburn, Scotland, 2s 10d in manuscript. In the case of Kilkenny the postage to Dublin should have been cheaper as the mileage was only 57 to 58 miles. However, the charge was the same as that for the Fermoy letter.

James ...
 DUNMORE
 10th
 1831
 Ashford

Here we have an internal letter of 1831 Dunmore (Galway) to Ashford (Wicklow). Broken down as follows:-

Dunmore to Dublin	104 Miles	10d
Dunmore to Ashford	21 miles	4d
		1s 2d double rate registered
		2s 4d

This leaves 5d to be accounted for. Could it be possible that there was a Glanmore Castle in Ashford, Kent? There was such a castle in Ashford, Wicklow. These are the sort of problems that require all the assistance one can possibly get.

Can you help? PLEASE.

MORE ON THE POST OFFICE DISPUTE 1978

by J.G. Lennon

While studying the Dublin machine cancellations I noticed that there was something different about the 'D' die. It never appeared at weekends or at 12.30am, 4.45pm or 5.45pm on weekdays. One machine was used at 8.30pm on weekdays until November 1976 and it always had the 'D' die. Multiple cancellations having 'D' with other dies are very rare and it was a long time before I was sure that this machine was in Sheriff Street. Pat Dunne, of the GPO, informs me that it is in a separate room from the other machines and that it is used for cancelling local mail, i.e. mail from Dublin addresses posted in the special boxes located in Districts 1 and 2. It is a slow machine whereas the other five used for ordinary mail are fast. When a special slogan appears Dublin is usually provided with five for use on these five fast machines.

This means that my allocation of machines for weekends is incorrect. At lunchtimes on Saturdays the time and date dies are made up to cover all the duties up to Monday morning which is why the dies used on Saturday evenings are not seen on Sundays. It is impossible to say, therefore, whether the same machines are used on Saturday and Sunday or not.

This 'Dublin' machine was the first to cease functioning after the technicians were withdrawn on 27 February 1978. However, both the 'D' die and its slogan (No 2) were used again before the dispute ended.

	APRIL														MAY																	
	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S							
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
E																			X	X	X	X	X									
F																			X	X	X	X	X									
H						X	X	X				X	X	X	X								X	X		X	X	X	X			
I					X																	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		
J																			X	X	X	X	X									
K																			X	X	X	X	X									
L																			X	X	X	X	X									
O																			X	X	X	X	X									

The above chart shows all the known dates for the use of the skeleton handstamps. Michael McNamara has turned up 'F' used on 1 May and there are most likely dates missing for 'H' and 'I'.

As mentioned in the original article (IP December 1978) two dies were signed for on 5 May - 'C' and 'D'. One example of the 'D' die, used in black on an official cover, has been found by Tony Finn.

The machines brought into Sheriff Street from other locations were not replaced for the Christmas period 1978 and none of the rarer dies such as 'M', 'N', 'T' or 'W' which usually appear at that time did so.

Outside Dublin only a few machines were noticeably affected. Naas was the worst hit office. Their sole machine broke down on 1 March 1978. It was a serious fault and could not be repaired when the dispute ended. A reconditioned machine was sent down from Dublin and brought into use on 6 September. The broken machine was removed, repaired and returned to Naas where it went back into service on 3 October, the other machine was returned to Dublin. I have six different handstamps used while the machine was out of order, with three versions of the town name. The old name Nas na Riogh is on the handstamp normally used in the sorting office and this was most frequently used. On 1 December 1977 the official name in Irish was changed to An Nas and this is on one handstamp. A series of four stamps with the name NAS have been in use at the counters for some time and the Postmaster says they were all used to cancel mail but I have not seen Number 4, the 'Philatelic' handstamp. Nas na Riogh Claraithe, the registration handstamp, was used a few times.

I thought that the Galway machine had broken down over the weekend of 8/9 April but the Postmaster claims that it lasted until 12 April and that the slogan - 'Down with High Blood Pressure' was used on a small amount of mail just before the machine came to a halt. Four handstamps were used while the machine was out of action:- GAILLIMH 1, 2, and 3, single circle, which are counter stamps and GAILLIMH 3, double circle, the normal sorting office handstamp.

Most of the mail seen from Tralee for April to July was handstamped with the machine making short sporadic appearances.

The Cavan machine seems to have been out of action for May. There was a noticeable increase in the amount of handstamps from towns that had machines which would indicate that trouble was being experienced with the machines. However, I did not see enough mail from each town to ascertain if there was any pattern.

Cork which has two machines, the only place outside Dublin using more than one, does not seem to have had any trouble with them at all.

A ballot in March which turned down settlement proposals showed that the country locations were in favour of returning to work and that it was the Dublin vote which kept the dispute going.

* * * * *

RANDOM NOTES

by F.E. Dixon

BIRD STAMPS It is quite unforgivable to omit the EIRE accent yet again after having it for previous issues. There is doubt about the accuracy of the Irish names: dreoilin is correct for the wren but, according to the bird expert Humphreys, the peregrine falcon is seabhac without the seilge. He has no Irish names for the Great Crested Grebe or the White-fronted Goose. 'ge fhionn' looks wrong, the words meaning only 'white goose'.

DATE ERROR Another case has come to light of wrongly dated First Day Covers.
On 19 November 1948 a lady posted a few envelopes at Clara, Co Offaly with the new issue commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the 1798 Insurrection. It seems likely that the Postmaster took special trouble, disassembled his handstamp for cleaning and then put it together again. In doing so the month indicator was inadvertently set wrong way up, reading IX instead of XI.

HOLYHEAD A recent attempt to obtain a paquebot cancellation failed and a
PAQUEBOT Welsh correspondent informs me that the paquebot service is closed, due to the risk of letter bombs. I do not understand this - but it is the official excuse.

AIRPORTS A nice example of Irish Post Office vagueness is the use of AERPHORT for Dublin but AERFORT for Shannon in the special postmarks for the Papal visit. The difference is not between Leinster and Munster Irish but between old and new. The PH was officially changed to F on 1 December 1977 but obviously someone failed to get the message.

STAMPA The attendance this year was poor, due partly to lack of publicity
1979 and partly to being earlier in the year than hitherto. The exhibits were up to standard and the judges were too severe in awarding only three silver and four bronze medals.

One of the attractions of such gatherings is that every year something unexpected comes to light. Alice Fogarty, the gifted artist who designed the souvenir covers for STAMPA '79, and now Hon Sec of the IPS, showed us three bound volumes of the United Service Gazette 1876-78. The weekly gazettes had been posted in Dublin with $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps, cancelled with the large style barred diamond with 186 at centre, and with a small number above the 186. We have often speculated as to what was the normal use of this scarce type and now have real proof that it was in the newspaper section. Every number from 1 to 7 appears in the volumes.

FISCAL Another item first seen this STAMPA was a corner block from a sheet
FIND of 50p District Court Fee with the attribution missing from one stamp and incomplete on the others.

NEW At STAMPA Hibernian Stamp Company had on sale, at £1.35, an over -
PRICE LIST simplified Price List of Irish Stamps, with no mention of varieties, Essays, Forerunners, Postal Stationery or other good features of the firm's first publication. The prices are inevitably up but erratically. Here are comparative figures from the current Feldman, Gibbons and Hibernian listings:-

	<u>Feldman</u>	<u>Gibbons</u>	<u>Hibernian</u>
Thom High Values Mint	£850.00	£1170.00	£1200.00
O'Connell set, used	£ 7.50	£ 3.85	£ 7.00
An Tostal 1/4, used	£ 6.50	£ 6.00	£ 9.90
Brown 13/ mint	£ 19.50	£ 16.00	£ 24.00
Postage Due $\frac{1}{2}$ d se, mint	£ 25.00	£ 6.00	£ 35.00
Postage Due $\frac{1}{2}$ d e, mint	£ 7.50	£ 9.00	£ 9.00
Air Mail set, mint	£ 10.50	£ 11.00	£ 9.00

However, the real test of values is auction realisation. At Ian Whyte's auction on 6 October a hinged set of Thom high values cost the buyer £1400 + £70 commission + £7 VAT: some postage dues with Feldman valuation £350 went to £470 (+ £23.50+£2.35).

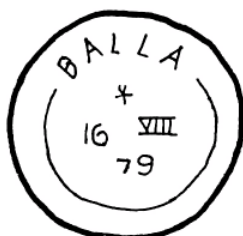
HANDSTAMPS IN THE NEW IRISH LANGUAGE FORM

by A.J. Reynolds

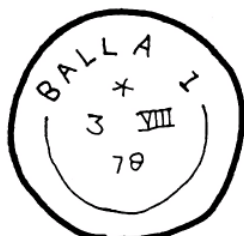
As a new member of the IPC I can only marvel at the displays of postal history etc I have seen at London meetings. I envy people who were able to largely form their collections before the current interest in Irish philately resulted in pre-Gaelic postal history being priced in terms of pounds rather than pence. I am, however, fortunate in having developed a specialised interest in Eire when the postal present is very interesting. With my philatelic future before me I am finding the introduction of the new Gaelic postmarks very interesting. Some information has already been published in the Journal and the background to the change and examples of machine dies were given in Issue No 1 1979.

The reason for the change is that early this century, when Irish or Gaelic forms were required to replace the anglicised forms used administratively, certain scholars undertook to supply the information from their own knowledge. However, they had neither the time or the facilities to undertake the research properly and consequently the forms used were not ideal. The placenames commission was formed to correct faults and the changes recommended, and officially accepted, have resulted from a detailed investigation of the available evidence from manuscript, print and oral sources.

The list published by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in November 1977 listed just under 200 offices where new handstamps would be provided as part of the first phase of the changeover. Illustrated below are examples of the new handstamps and so far I have seen examples from the first phase only.



BALLA CASTLEBAR CO MAYO
(Formerly Ballaluinn)



BANDON CO CORK
(Formerly Droichead
na Banndan)



COOLARTY LONGFORD
(Formerly Cuilairt)



NEWTOWN CASHEL
LONGFORD (Formerly
Corna Dumhcha)



LONGFORD
(Formerly Longphort)



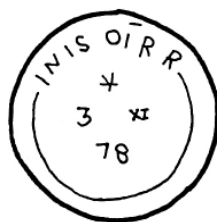
DOOCASTLE
BALLYMOTE CO SLIGO
(Formerly
Dubhchaiseal)



FERMOY CO CORK
(Formerly Mainistir
Fhearrmuighe)



MANULLA CASTLEBAR CO MAYO
(Formerly Magh Fhiondalbha)



INISHERE GALWAY
(Formerly Inis Thiar)



THURLES CO TIPPERARY
(Formerly Durlas Eile)

The 1977 edition of Eolai an Phoist lists all the new Gaelic forms but the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has not published a second phase list, as yet. (There are numerous handstamps to be replaced). The handstamps, so far seen, all incorporate a single thin bar and either a five pointed star or the time in figures and letters. The month appears in Roman figures. The type used is of a slightly smaller height to the previous type face and the actual thickness of the letters has also been reduced, giving an almost spider like impression.

At present I am attempting to establish which offices are using the new handstamps and, if possible, the date they were first used. I would be interested to hear from anyone else who is interested in the handstamp changeover or from any member who could help with information or material.

* * * * *

THE CANCELLING MACHINES OF IRELAND

PROVINCES

by O.M. Richards

ROS COMAIN (Roscommon)

The machine at Roscommon came into use at that office in November 1952. I have no record of the first day of use. It is a Universal Postal Frankers DD (slow) machine, Serial No 2131. Slogans are used in this machine but I have not seen PAID or OFFICIAL PAID mail.



Fig. 82

SCIOBAIRIN (Skibbereen)

The machine issued to the office at Skibbereen was used first in July 1971. I have no record of the first day of use. It is a Pitney Bowes DD (slow) machine, Serial No 4936. Slogans were not at first used, the first one was a local publicity slogan in 1974. This is illustrated at Figure 83. No PAID or OFFICIAL PAID dies have been issued to this office.

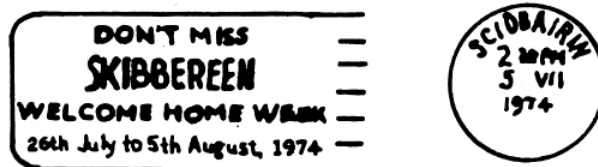


Fig. 83

ROS MHIC TREOIN (New Ross)

A Pitney Bowes DD (slow) machine was issued to the office in New Ross in July 1962 and was first used on the 23rd of that month. I have no record of the serial number. Slogans are used but no PAID or OFFICIAL PAID dies have been issued to this office.



Fig. 84

RATH LUIRC (Charleville)

A Pitney Bowes DD (slow) model, Serial No 3778, was issued to the office in Rath Luirc in September 1964. It was first used on the 25th of that month. Slogans are not used in this machine. Neither have PAID nor OFFICIAL PAID dies been seen.



Fig. 85

* * * * *

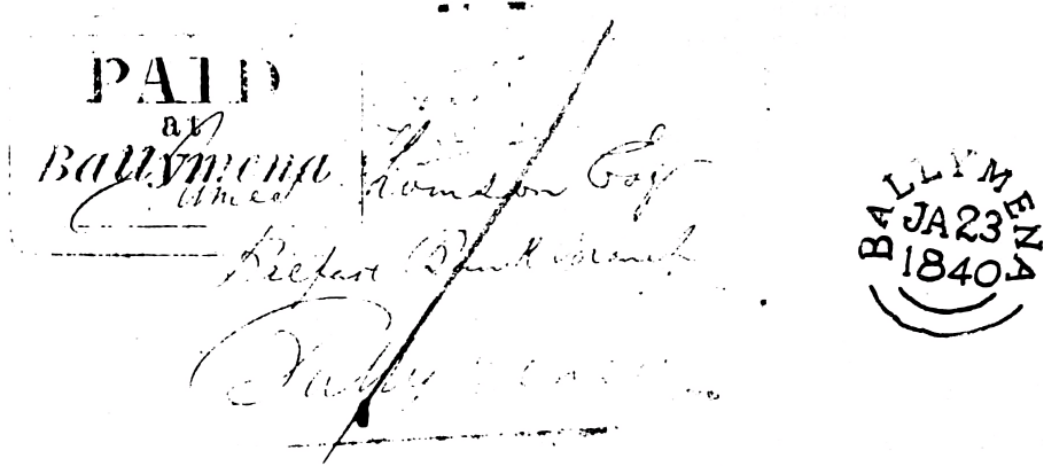
INVERTED
WATERMARKS

Michael Giffney reports yet another inverted watermark variety on the 2d 1957 O'Crohan commemorative.

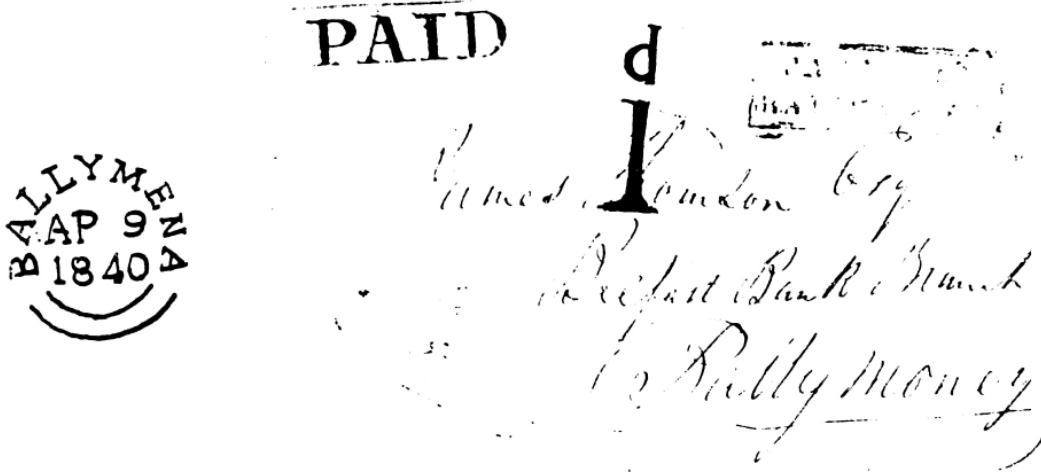
FED.

IS THIS A DISCOVERY ?

by W.E. Davey



A framed three line "Paid / at / Ballymena" (52 x 32.5 mm) with rounded corners struck in black on an entire dated 23 January 1840, addressed to Ballymoney. Is this very large "Paid At" a discovery? It is strange that the normal "Paid / at Ballymena" should be struck on the front as well.



A couple of months later, 9 April 1840, a similar entire with the "Paid" (27.5 x 6.75 mm), and the Uniform Penny Post 1d alongside the normal framed "Paid at / Ballymena". Careful examination leads one to believe that this "Paid" is identical to the "Paid" in the large framed marking on the earlier entire. Now for the crunch. In my opinion (subject to expertisation!) the very large framed handstamp on the first cover (23 January) was 'broken down' and the "PAID" used on its own on the second cover. The measurements, allowing for one having a slightly heavier impress, show that both "PAID" marks are exactly the same.

ITS AN IRISH WORLD

by Norah Wright



Some of our older members will remember an article written by our late President Tom E Field in the early 60s called "Irish Philatelic Links Abroad". This article inspired me to form a thematic collection of stamps from countries which portray Irish men and women, and those of Irish descent or whose design has an association with Ireland.

My collection also contains an interesting postmark section with names of Irish cities, towns, roads and rivers from all over the world. It also includes Irish stamps used outside of Ireland, slogans, precancels, perfins, labels and cinderella material from many lands, all with an Irish slant.

The pleasure to be found in thematic collecting is endless. The viewer is often surprised to see the same theme developed in many different ways. Each collector displays his individual characteristics and viewpoints so that his researches bring different findings which others have missed.



I will list some of the material which I have or hope to include in my collection.

<u>ANGUILLA</u>	1978	18c Alcock & Brown's Vickers Vimy (1st non-stop crossing of the Atlantic 1919). St John's New Foundland to Clifden Ireland.
<u>ARGENTINE</u>	1891	Admiral William Brown one of the most famous Irishmen of his time was born in 1777 in the west of Ireland. He founded the Argentinian navy and became an admiral. Commemorated on 20p of 1891.
	1957	Set of 5 values to mark the Centenary of the death of Admiral William Brown.
	1968	40p The Battle of Maipu. O'Higgins greeting San Martin. Ambrose O'Higgins father of Bernardo was born in Co Meath and became the Viceroy of Peru. Bernardo distinguished the family name performing brilliant deeds for Chile.
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	1949	3½d Mounted postman looking at a signpost on which the name Bourke can be clearly seen.

	1957	7d Flying Doctor Service. This service is associated with an Irish doctor, Dr John Flynn (Flynn of the inland), who started the service.
	1961	Australian Antarctic Territory 5d. Members of the Shackleton Expedition 1909.
	1962	5d Australian Inland Mission. A nursing sister at Flynn's grave at Alice Springs.
<u>BERMUDA</u>	1953	4½d stamp was designed by Mr Druskine Haigh of Bangor, Co Down.
<u>BULGARIA</u>	1921	Set of five values commemorates the 'Times' correspondent JD Bouchier, a native of Cork.
<u>CANADA</u>	1927	5c Thomas D'Arcy McGee born in Louth, became a Canadian MP and President of the Executive Council.
	1969	15c First non-stop transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Ireland. Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Whitten-Brown flew from St Johns Newfoundland and on reaching the Irish coast came down in a bog near Clifden.
	1973	8c 10c 15c The Royal Canadian Mounties. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police was formed in 1873. The first Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police was GA French who was born in 1841 at Frenchpark, Co Roscommon. The 8c stamp features Commissioner French and the route of the march west.
<u>CHILE</u>		This country from 1910 to 1978 has issued numerous stamps to honour Bernardo O'Higgins.
	1929	Pictures of his abdication and an equestrian statue.
	1927	Set of airmail stamps.
	1945	Set issued to commemorate the centenary of the birth of General O'Higgins.
	1978	10p General Bernardo O'Higgins.
<u>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</u>	1956	2c Ron Delaney winning the 1500 metres in Melbourne.
<u>ECUADOR</u>	1978	\$10 General Bernardo O'Higgins and also a miniature sheet.
<u>EUROPA</u>	1970	The Europa 1970 stamps were designed by Louis le Brocquy. His 'flaming sun' design appeared on the postage stamps of about 19 European countries.
<u>FALKLAND ISLANDS</u>	1938	6d Discovery II. From 1948 to 1949 Discovery II was on charter to the Commissioners of Irish Lights and used for relieving lighthouses and lightships around the Irish coast.
<u>FALKLAND ISLANDS</u>	1954	3d Discovery II.
<u>DEPEND:</u>	1956	3d Discovery II.
<u>GIBRALTAR</u>	1970	2/- Royal Irish Rangers. This stamp looks well when mounted on a maximum card.
	1973	5p 10p British Entry into EEC. Irish flag.
	1977	25p Amphilex. Irish flag.
<u>GREECE</u>	1977	13 P P5 Map and Globe showing Ireland.
<u>GUERNSEY</u>	1973	7p 'St Patrick' mail boat.
<u>HUNGARY</u>	1978	One stamp in a long set commemorating the first flight of the east to west crossing of the atlantic by Fitzmaurice, Kohl and Von Huncfeld in the 'Bremen'.

<u>ISLE OF MAN</u>	1974	3d Stanley Woods the famous Dublin motor-cyclist won the senior trophy in the Isle of Man in 1936.
<u>JERSEY</u>	1968	The Inauguration issue was designed by Robert G Sellars of Ballycastle.
<u>KENYA</u>	1978	5/- Bishop Lamont an Irishman who was expelled from Rhodesia 1977.
<u>MONACO</u>		Princess Grace of Monaco has close connections with Ireland.
<u>PARAGUAY</u>	1978	Bernardo O'Higgins.
<u>ROSS DEPENDANCY</u>	1957	4d Sir Ernest Shackleton was born in Kilkee, Co Clare. He joined Scott's National Antarctic Expedition of 1901 and from 1907 to 1909 he commanded the British Antarctic Expedition.
<u>RUSSIA</u>	1956	George Bernard Shaw, Irish Dramatist (1856 - 1950).
<u>SOUTH GEORGIA</u>	1972	1½p 5p 10p 20p 50th Anniversary of the Death of Sir Ernest Shackleton.
<u>ST VINCENT</u>	1979	\$10 St Vincent definitive stamp Kingstown.
<u>URUGUAY</u>	1978	Bernardo O'Higgins.
<u>WEST GERMANY</u>	1978	60pf and 30pf 'The Bremen' in which Fitzmaurice, Kohl and Von Huncfeld completed the first east to west crossing of the Atlantic.
<u>USA</u>	1925	17c Woodrow Wilson was the 28th President of the US. His grandfather came from Co Down.
	1929	2c Major General Sullivan was a prominent figure in the revolutionary war. His parents emigrated from Ireland in 1723.
	1940	3c Augustus Saint-Gauden the sculptor was born in Dublin.
	1940	2c Samuel Finley Breeze Morse inventor of the Morse Code. His grandfather came from Armagh.
	1958	4c Atlantic Cable. Commemorates the laying of the cable between Ireland and the US.
	1959	4c Silver Centennial. Irish miners played an important part in the development of the 'Silver State of Nevada'. The stamp shows Peter O'Reilly and Peter McLaughlin seated and Harry Cornstock standing at the Mount Davidson site.
	1962	5c White House. This world famous Presidential residence was designed in 1792 by John Hoban, an Irish architect from Callan, Co Kilkenny. In 1785, at the age of 23, John Hoban is said to have adapted the plans of Leinster House in Dublin.
	1964	5c President Kennedy. Pages can be made up of the stamps of many countries featuring President Kennedy.
	1976	13c The Maryland Flag. The Maryland Story. The Coat of Arms of the first Lord Baltimore later influenced the state flag of Maryland. Baltimore, a small fishing village in west Cork gave its name to the Calvert family when Sir John Calvert became the first Baron of Baltimore.



In 1628 Lord Baltimore and family left Cork and settled in America. In 1632, some months after the death of Lord Baltimore, a charter for the new colony of Maryland was granted to his son and Baltimore became the name of Maryland's principal city.

I have touched very briefly on the US stamps with Irish connections. You will find many to add to your collection.

VATICAN CITY 1961 A set of four stamps were issued to mark the 1500th Anniversary of the Death of Saint Patrick in 461 AD. The 10 lire and the 40 lire show a statue of the saint and the 15 lire and the 150 lire depict Lough Derg.

SLOGANS 1967 An interesting meter mark with slogan was used in USA on covers from the Consulate General of Ireland Chicago Illinois.

Fenian Rising Centenary

1967

Dean Swift Tercentenary

PRECANCELS Although I have not found any, as yet, I believe one can find a large number of the USA precancels with Irish names.

LABELS



It must be twenty years since I obtained an odd label for Goat Island, a tiny island off the coast of Cork. It originated in the USA.

PERFINS



These perfins are to be found on early UK stamps.

They are identified as being used by William Marples & Sons, Hibernian Works, Sheffield.

This article will be concluded in the next issue of the Journal.

AUCTIONS

Auction Realisations 26 - 27

BOOK REVIEWS

The Gerl Definitives 20

CATALOGUES

The Hibernian Catalogue 2nd Edition 45 - 47

EDITORIALS

1/21/41/61

IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE

News (Pages separately numbered) 1 - 18

Officers and Committee 22

President's Letter 62

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

2/3/23/42/43/44/62/63/64

MACHINE CANCELLATION etc

The Cancelling Machines of Ireland 18/19/59/74/75

New Machine Dies 13 - 14

Mechanised Letter Offices 17 - 18

MARITIME

The H & K Packet 39 - 40

Is This A New Discovery? 76

OVERPRINTS

Accent Varieties On The High Values 15 - 16

The Saorstat Overprint Settings in Relation to Base GB Settings 35 - 39

POST OFFICES etc

Wot No Stamp (Cork) 3 - 4

British Field Post Offices 1916 - 1922 29 - 30

More on the Post Office Dispute 1978 70 - 71

POSTMARKS (HANDSTAMPS)

The Postmark Collectors Dream 23 - 25

Skeleton Datestamps 30 - 35

Postmark Miscellany 57 - 58

Handstamps in the New Irish Language Form 73 - 74

POSTAL STATIONERY

Registered Envelopes Since Decimalisation 49 - 55

POSTAL HISTORY

Receiving House Names In Circles 1859 - 1860 16 - 17

The Uniform Penny Post 44 - 45

Registered Mail In Ireland 65 - 69

PERFINS

55 - 56

RANDOM NOTES

12/13/20/27/28/47/48/49/60/71/72

THAT WAS THE YEAR THAT WAS

5 - 12

MISCELLANEOUS

Extract from a Letter of 1798 60

Its An Irish World 77 - 80