

IRISH PHILATELY

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Edited by

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"Irish Philately"

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EDITORIAL

The quarters come around very quickly and it seems a very short time since the last issue.

As promised, this issue is full of good things which I am sure the members will enjoy reading.

The article on the Centenary of the Land Law (Ireland) by Tony Cassidy is a very welcome change from postal history.

Otto Jung's article on the Registered Envelopes of the 1960s too is a refreshing change.

Once again I am appealing for contributions. These are urgently needed for the December issue please.

OM Richards

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Letters to the Editor:-

Dear Sir,

In reply to R Henderson's queries (Irish Philately - June 1985), the following may be helpful.

Oifig Sealadach SO XVI = Temporary Office (Dublin) 16, whilst SO = Sorting Office, which I understand from John Lennon is actually located at Ballinteer, near Dundrum in Dublin.

My example is dated 17 MY 84 and is struck on the back of a window envelope from which, unfortunately, the enclosure with address has been removed. It is marked "undelivered - return to sender". The envelope was posted from the headquarters of a business organisation in Sandymount, Dublin, and carries the red meter mark of the firm dated 14.V.84.

It is known that the "Diamond Cancellations" survived at some offices well into the early years of this century and were sometimes used, for instance, where the stamp has otherwise escaped cancellation. Use on the "se" definitive though seems exceptionally late but I am sure one of our postal history experts, such as Fred Dixon, will be able to throw light on this.

Finally, although it is hard to tell from the illustration, I would guess that the last cancellation shown may simply be an incomplete circular cancellation of a city or town dated 26 Nov 1984. The cancellation may be incomplete perhaps due to under-inking, uneven pressure on the handstamp, or even the format of the envelope/package/card in question.

Yours faithfully,

A.F. Finn

Note from the Editor:- Letters on Mr Henderson's queries have also been received from Edwin Davey and Fred Dixon, both confirm the above. Fred Dixon states that the 67 in diamond was in use at Carlow up to 1960, its main use being to cancel newspaper wrappers.

Dear Sir,

A number of times I have heard some of the cognoscenti of the Postal History world say that if they do attempt to write about some unexplored field in this wonderful hobby of ours they are sure to be "shot down" by someone who knows more than they do (but who has not put pen to paper). Let them take heart, sharpen their pencils, fill their pens with ink, ensure that they have a spare biro refill at hand and get to work! No less a personage than John Henry, Cardinal, Newman is on their side for this is what he wrote, as I found in the course of my reading:- "Nothing would be done at all if a man waited till he could do it so well no-one could find fault with it".

Yours faithfully,

W.E. Davey

P.S. I think Cardinal Newman must have had me in mind when he wrote it!

THE IRISH REGISTERED ENVELOPES DURING THE SIXTIES

by O. Jung

The registered envelopes to which this article refers are as follows:-
1/1d blue, 1/5d green and 1/9d brown - Nos PSRE 9 to 11 and FAI 7 to 9.

Surprisingly, the interest of collectors is focused on the earliest issues, as can be seen in the recent book reviews or in the new ones. The first is astonishing because the early printings are particularly well explored and nearly all details can be found - and copied! - from other catalogues. On the other hand, very understandably, is the tingling expectation of variations which are regularly found on the new issues, especially on the registered envelopes.

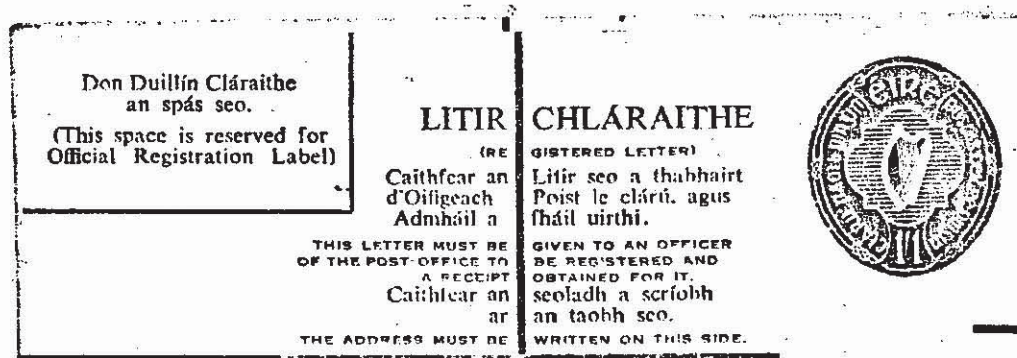


Figure 1 - Front and back of the 1/1d first print (No 7a)



Between the first and the most recent issues there seems to be a barren age that arouses little interest but this is a prejudice which is the intention of my article to eliminate. As an appropriate example I have picked out the registered envelopes which appeared within the sixties. At first glance you find a straightforward description in the major catalogues but much is

missing. Apart from the lack of listing sizes, many variations either seem to be unknown or not exactly described. So let us start with the 1/1d blue (PSRE 9, FAI 7). In "Stamps of Ireland" you find PSRE 9, 1/1d blue - £25 -. The FAI catalogue lists the four sizes at different prices. Examine your examples. You can find the transition print which is nearly identical with the last 1/-d red (PSRE 8c, FAI 6d), on the front you find "Registered Letter" and "This space is reserved" in brackets, on the back the last lines of the Irish and English text are underlined (Figure 1). This is met with only on the F and G format. These items are scarce. The next FAI catalogue will number them 7a. This is met with only on the F and G format.

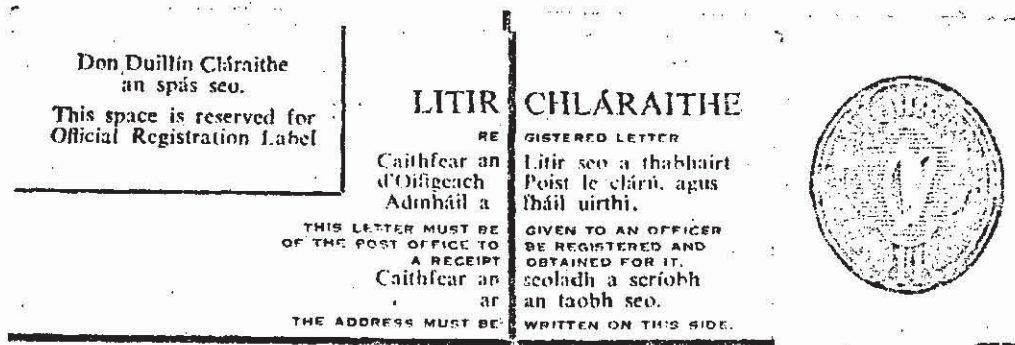
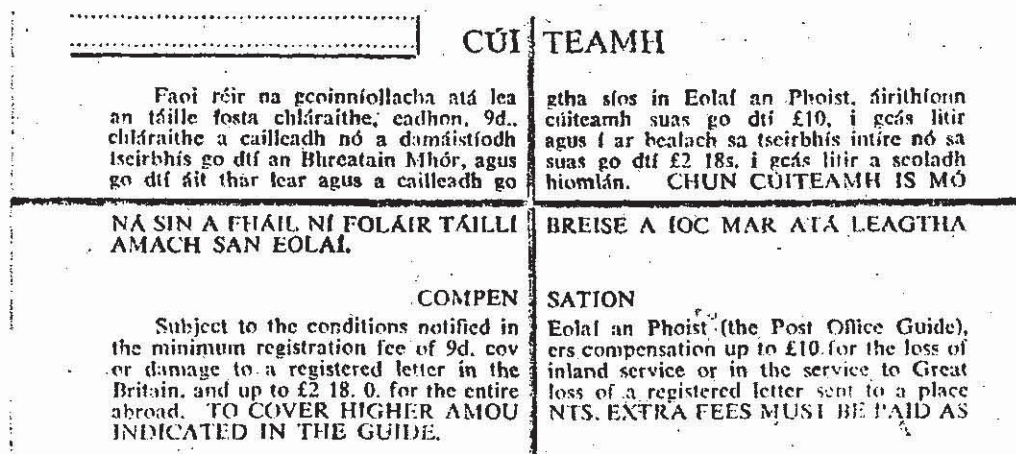


Figure 2 - Front and back of the 1/1d second print (No 7b)



After resetting there are no brackets and no underlining. This type exists on all four sizes. It is the most common one of the 1/1d. The FAI number will be 7b. (See Figure 2).

There exists a very rare third type of which I have only seen the H format. It bears the violet rubber handstamp boxed "The Minimum Registration Fee Is Now 1/-s" on the back which is known from the 1/5d. It is to be found in in two types, the major difference being with or without a full stop behind 1/-s. (See Figure 3).

This third type will receive the numbers 7c1 and 11. I am very curious to hear from collector friends as to whether or not other formats were recorded.



Figure 3 - Rubber handstamp with and without full stop (No 7c)

Let us now have a close look at the 1/5d (PSRE 10, FAI 8). The first type, all formats F to K, bear the correction handstamp that is illustrated in Figure 3. Its colour is also violet and the two types mentioned before are found on this issue also. This handstamp was also reported in red but I have not yet seen a copy and I do not know of anyone who has seen it. The number of this type will be 8a1 and 8a11.

The next step on the 1/5d was to print the same text in red on the back. (PSRE 10a, FAI 8b). (See Figure 4).

COMPEN SATION

Subject to the conditions notified in Eolaí an registration fee of 9d. covers compensation up letter in the inland service or in the service to loss of a registered letter sent to a place ab EXTRA FEES MUST BE PAID AS INDIC

Phoist (the Post Office Guide), the minimum to £10 for the loss of or damage to a registered Great Britain, and up to £2-18-0 for the entire road. TO COVER HIGHER AMOUNTS, ATED IN THE GUIDE.

NOTE: The minimum
is now 1s.

registration fee

Figure 4 - Fee corrected in red print (PSRE 10a, FAI 8b)

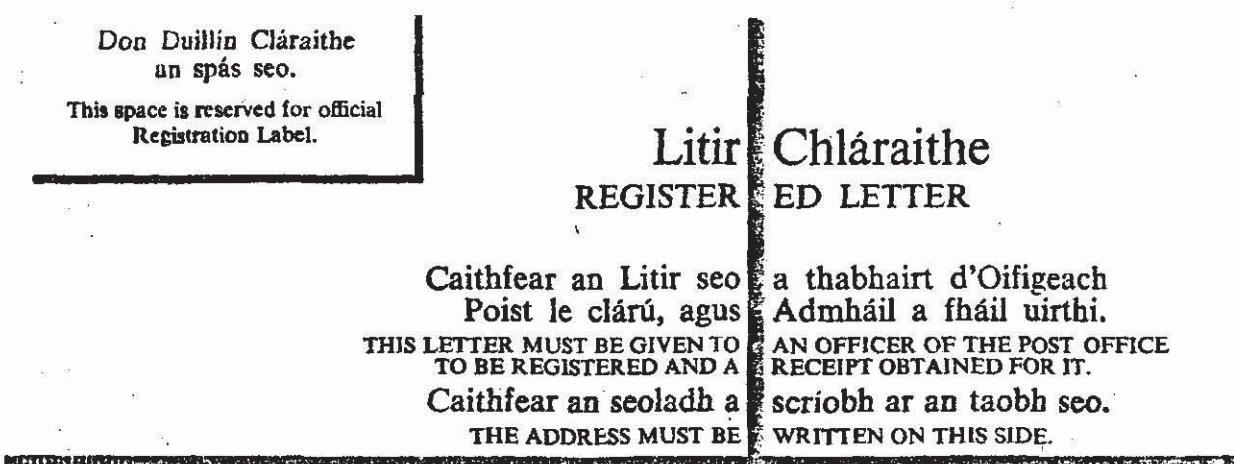


Figure 5 - FAI 8c H 1

Finally the new fees were integrated in the text on the back. This is a very common type but it is also a tough one! Unlike other issues, the variations are here found on the large formats. The H format is always, as on the 1/9d and the 2/9d, about 1 cm more in height. There are two forms of the H format, the first one (H I) has the toned paper and script types as previous issues, the upper line of the English text on the front "This letter must be etc" is 106 mm long. (See Figure 5).

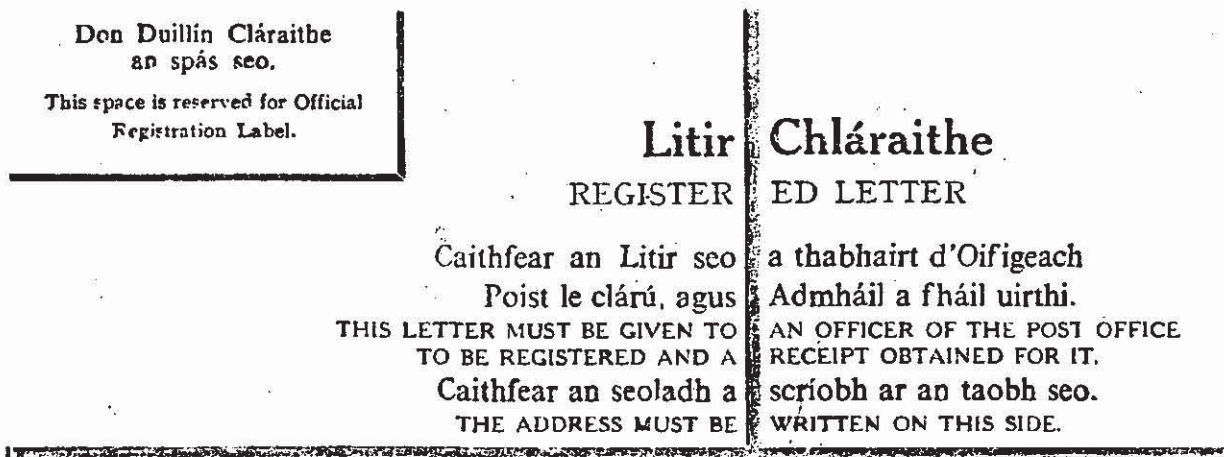


Figure 6 - FAI 8c H II

The second type has whitish paper, the print is smaller and the line which reads "This letter must be" is 112 mm long. (See Figure 6). The first print seems to be more common.

Highly intricate is the K format. The most evident difference is to be seen at the flaps which are rounded (K I). (See Figure 7).



Figure 7 - The rounded flap of FAI 8c K I

The other format has a flap with three sharp tips (K II). (See Figure 8).

The same difference in paper which is found on the H format is seen in the large K. K I has toned paper, K II the whitish paper as has H II.

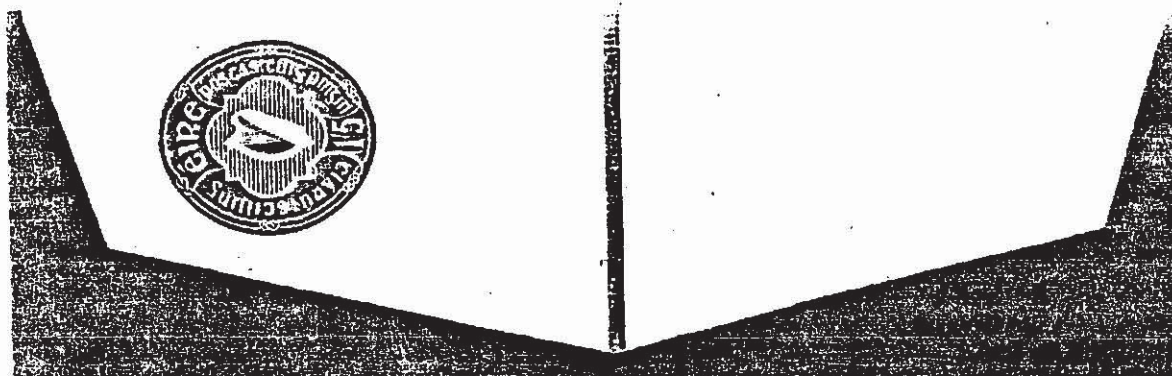


Figure 8 - FAI 8cK II with the sharp edged flap

There are three subtypes of K II with regard to the Irish text. K II 1 has "lochta" at bottom left on the front and "Leagtha" in the last line of the text on the back. (See Figure 9).

K II 2 has "lochta" on the front and "Leachta" on the back. (See Figure 10).

Cúiteamh

Faoi réir na gcoinníollacha atá leagtha síos
chláraithe, eadhon, 1/-, cúiteamh suas go dtí
damáistíodh agus í ar bealach sa tseirbhís in
agus suas go dtí £2 18s. i gcás litir a seoladh
CHUN CÚITEAMH IS MÓ NÁ SIN A
ÍOC MAR ATÁ LEAGTHA AMACH SAN

in Eolaí an Phoist, áirithíonn an táille fosta
£10, i gcás litir chláraithe a cailleadh nó a
tíre nó sa tseirbhís go dtí an Bhreatain Mhór,
go dtí áit thar lear agus a cailleadh go hiomlán.
FHÁIL NÍ FOLÁIR TÁILLÍ BREISE A
EOLAÍ.

Táille lochta
FEE PAID

Figure 9 - K II 1 showing "lochta" and "Leagtha"

Cúiteamh

Faoi réir na gcoinníollacha atá leagtha síos
chláraithe, eadhon 1s., cúiteamh suas go dtí
damáistíodh agus í ar bealach sa tseirbhís in
agus suas go dtí £2 18s. i gcás litir a seoladh
CHUN CÚITEAMH IS MÓ NÁ SIN A
ÍOC MAR ATÁ LEACHTA AMACH SAN

in Eolaí an Phoist, áirithíonn an táille fosta
£10, i gcás litir chláraithe a cailleadh nó a
tíre nó sa tseirbhís go dtí an Bhreatain Mhór,
go dtí áit thar lear agus a cailleadh go hiomlán.
FHÁIL NÍ FOLÁIR TÁILLÍ BREISE A
EOLAÍ.

Táille lochta
FEE PAID

Figure 10 - K II 2 showing "lochta" and "Leachta"

K 11 3 has "Ioctha" on the front and "Leagtha" on the back. (See Figure 11).
In my opinion K 11 2 is a very scarce type.

Cúiteamh

Faoi réir na gcoinníollacha atá leagtha síos in Eolaí an Phoist, áirithíonn an táille fosta chláráithe, eadhon 1s., cúiteamh suas go dtí £10, i gcás litir chláráithe a cailleadh nó a damáistíodh agus í ar bealach sa tseirbhís in tíre nó sa tseirbhís go dtí an Bhreatain Mhór, agus suas go dtí £2 18s. i gcás litir a seoladh go dtí áit thar lear agus a cailleadh go hiomlán.
CHUN CÚITEAMH IS MÓ NÁ SIN A FHÁIL NI FOLÁIR TÁILLI BREISE A IOC MAR ATÁ LEAGTHA AMACH SAN EOLAÍ.

Táille Ioctha
FEE PAID

Figure 11 - K 11 3 showing "Ioctha" and "Leagtha"

The last envelope to be described in this investigation is the 1/9d (PSRE 11, FAI 9). The first print showing 1 S. in the text as fee is very common. As a variation there is a heavy print on the F format, mainly to be seen at the headline on the front. This type is rarely found. (See Figures 12a and 12b).

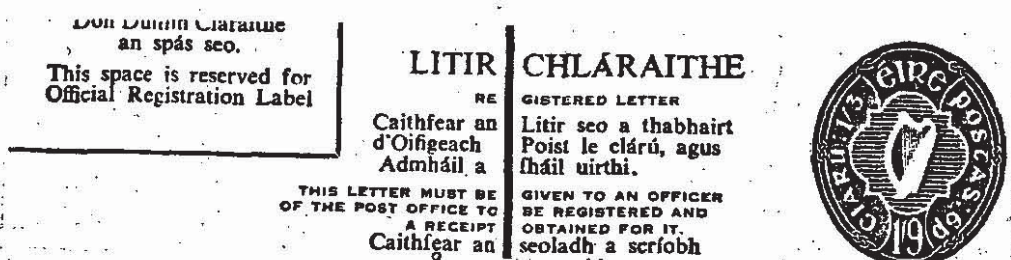


Figure 12a - FAI 9a F II with normal lettering

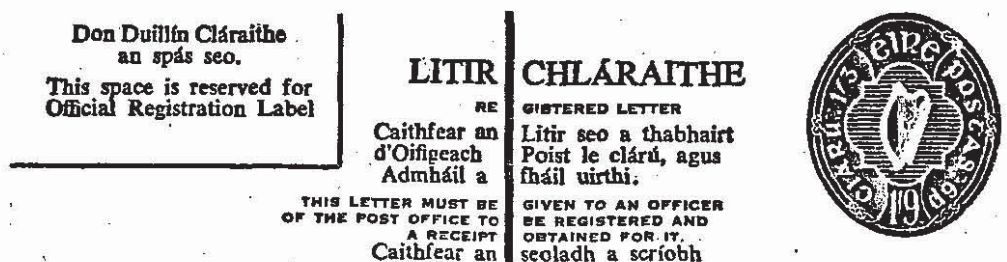


Figure 12b - FAI 9a F I with thick lettering of the headline

The same two H format types as on the 1/5d are found on the 1/9d also: H 1, which seems scarcer, on toned paper, H 11 on whitish paper. (See Figures 5 and 6).

I do not know of any subtypes of the K format.

When fees were raised this was indicated by a red handstamp, 1/3d can be seen on the 1/5d green (FAI 8b). I have seen this only on the G format but other sizes may exist. To keep in line with the time of appearance PSRE and FAI numbers should be altered. The FAI number of this type will be 9b.

Finally, the new fee of 1/3d was incorporated in the text as was done in the case of FAI 8c. I have not yet seen a copy of this corrected type; they are obviously rare. Information on both corrected types would be welcome.

To conclude, a summary listing of 1/1d, 1/5d and 1/9d registered envelopes.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1962 | 1/1d blue (brackets on the front, underlining on the back). |
| FAI 7a | (PSRE 9) F format Rare
G format Rare |
| 1967 | 1/1d blue (no brackets on the front, no underlining). |
| FAI 7b | (PSRE 9) F format
G format
H format
K format |
| 1967 | 1/1d blue (violet correction rubber handstamp in two types). |
| FAI 7c | (PSRE 9) H format I (with full stop) Very rare
H format II (Without full stop) Very rare |
| 1964 | 1/5d green (with violet correction rubber handstamp in two types as on FAI 7c). |
| FAI 8aI | (PSRE 10) F format I (with full stop)
G format I (with full stop)
H format I (with full stop)
K format I (with full stop) |
| FAI 8aII | (PSRE 10) F format II (without full stop)
G format II (without full stop)
H format II (without full stop)
K format II (without full stop) |
| 1967 | 1/5d green (the same correction handstamp as on FAI 8a in red, existence not yet proved!). |
| 1965 | 1/5d green (new fee printed in red on the back). |
| FAI 8b | (PSRE 10a) F format
G format
H format
K format |
| 1966 | 1/5d green (the new fee incorporated in the text on reverse). |
| FAI 8c | (PSRE 10b) F format
G format
H format I (toned paper, see Figure 5)
H format II (whitish paper, see Figure 6)
K format I (rounded flap)
K format II 1 (sharp flap, whitish paper, see Figure 9)
K format II 2 (sharp flap, whitish paper, see Figure 10)
K format II 3 (sharp flap, whitish paper, see Figure 11) |

- 1969 1/9d brown (fee 1 S.).
 FAI 9a (PSRE 11) F format (thick lettering of the headline, see Figure 12b)
 F format (normal lettering, see Figure 12a)
 G format
 H format I (toned paper, see Figure 5)
 H format II (whitish paper, see Figure 6)
 K format
- 19?? 1/9d brown (new fee printed in red on the back, see Figure 4).
 FAI 9b (PSRE 11b) G format scarce
 Other formats may exist.
- 19?? 1/9d brown (new fee 1/3d incorporated in the text on back).
 FAI 9c (PSRE 11a) This is scarce
 Which formats do exist???

* * * * *

RANDOM NOTES

by F.E. Dixon

£1 FORGERY An anonymous informer enables me to give details of the dangerous forgery which caused the withdrawal of the £1 stamp depicting Cahir Castle. The details are perfect, even to the weak bottom line at left, but the colours are not quite right, especially the sky blue which is too pale. However, the forgery is readily detectable by the perforations which gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 15 and the perforation holes are of irregular size. However, another example, illustrated in IRISH STAMP NEWS has perforations of almost the right gauge, but line perforated, identifiable by the irregular corners.

ST PATRICK'S DAY POSTCARDS The repetition of the 1984 bargain offer is very popular and the cards sold well, especially Jim Fitzpatrick's Eriu and the crozier. At the other extreme few wanted the overfed white pigeon or the young St Patrick clutching his sandwich box.

ANNIVERSARIES STAMPS The varied designs of the stamps issued on 14 March are of uneven merit. The Dunsink one is good, with the buildings and a night sky. So is the Ranelagh balloon ascent, colourful and easily understood. The Academy building facade is too stiff and gives no indication of what goes on inside: I would have preferred the original premises in Grafton Street. And the Cork picture is a mess. What was not publicised was a special envelope for the Cork stamp featuring a colour photograph of Modern Cork.

MISSING YEARS This year the only case I have seen of a cancellation without its 1985 is that of the Fermoy machine, its replacement not having arrived up to the end of February.

REGISTRATION LABELS ETC I notice a new style of registration label, the printed area being only 31 x 15 mm and the overall size $37\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. My example is of Baile Atha Cliath (DN63) which is Marino. Incidentally, the cancellation reads MUIRINE although the Irish name was amended to Marino in the sweeping changes of 1977. The same batch of material provided the numbers of two sub-offices: Limerick No 3 is Clontarf Place and Waterford No 6 is Ballytruckle.

SLOGANS The slogan cancellation advertising 17 - 24 March as National Tree Week was still in use in Dublin on 25 March!

£1 FORGERY Unused examples are reported on sale in Germany at about £20 each.

ENGLISH "IRISH BULL" An envelope posted to Dublin with an Irish stamp arrived in September 1984 with an English cancellation and a handwritten endorsement FOUND IN EMPTY BAG ST HELENS MERSEYSIDE ENGLAND. If the envelope was in the bag the bag was not empty! The proper wording, which I have seen on an American cover, is "Found in supposedly empty equipment".

BUTTERFLY STAMPS Although nicely depicted the butterfly designs have the same defect as others in the Fauna and Flora series: the backgrounds should have more colour, probably green grass. The recent British insects set was much more satisfying to the eye. I am an old-fashioned philatelist and have never liked the gimmick of maximum cards. To publish four at a time costing a total of £1.80 is extreme exploitation.

HORSE POST The Bulletin of the Postal History Society No 233 reproduces an Irish handbill of 1840 inviting tenders for conveying the mails by Saddle Horse between Kells and Athboy, to proceed at five Irish miles per hour including stops. (The distance is only about $6\frac{1}{2}$ Irish miles). An interesting point is that it shows that Alex. Thom was already established as printer to M.M.S.O.

POSTAL CHARGES In 1970 I attempted to extrapolate the increases in postal charges and my formula predicted that they would be infinite by 1976. Happily that forecast proved wrong. I have now tried a different formula.

$\text{Loglog}(100 P) = A + BY$, where P is a postal rate and Y the date: A and B are coefficients and differ for the different rates. The factor of 100 is necessary to avoid the confusion of logarithms of negative quantities. Quite a good fit is found to the data of the last 25 years. If the trend continues unchanged the predicted future values are:-

Postcard	(1990)	95p	(2000)	£13
50g Letter		£1.54		£23
100g Printed Papers		£1.60		£32
Parcel (minimum)		£3.30		£29
Registration Fee		£2.90		£34

NEW BOOK The fifth booklet published by the German students of Irish Philately and Postal History is an updated listing of the mileage marks by Hans G Moxter, with the explanatory text in German and English. There is a good map and excellently drawn illustrations. Strongly recommended.



I recently reported a cover proving the normal use of the Belfast hexagon on late fee items. (IP March 1985). I now have a postcard which demonstrates its use as 'mis-sorted'. The card is from Canada, Addressed to Dublin, where it was datestamped on 18 January 1906. However, it must have been sorted into the wrong bag and has this Belfast marking for the following day.

CANCELLED

This large marking was used in Dublin in May 1983 on some large blocks of postage due labels. The most likely explanation is that the addressee refused to pay and the items were returned to the sender with fresh postage due labels

**"SLOGAN
CANCELLATION"**

The wording on the new machine cancellers is more what one might expect to find on a metering machine:-

COUNCIL FOR STATUS OF WOMEN

End of UN Women's Decade

FORUM-NAIROBI-JULY

Enquiries 01-607731

Another unscheduled slogan was in use at Dun Laoghaire in June :- Visit MARITIME MUSEUM Dun Laoghaire Open May - Sept. And yet another:- SAVE MONEY - BE WISE USE THE P.O.P. SIZE.

OFFICIAL METERS

I have seen two more incorporating the name and address of the departments - PB T 2168M Health, and PB T 2186M Agriculture.

MUSICIANS STAMPS

Five more stamps, face value £1.33, is too much and the designs are weak. Bach, Handel and Scarlatti all have the same face but different wigs!

DISTRICT NUMBERS

In the 1960s handstamps were in use reminding us of our postal district numbers. I had not seen any for a long time until I recently met a new design, unframed, applied in District 16 in December 1983. The peculiar feature is that the envelope to which it was added already had the full address!

**FIRST DAY
CANCELLATIONS**

There were separate special cancellers for the two sets of musicians but an envelope bearing both sets received neither of them, only a normal datestamp.

**SAVING
POSTAGE**

It is still illegal to smuggle items into the UK for posting to avoid the excessive An Post charges and I was surprised to see a wrapper for sending European Parliament News posted in Slough with the return address 43 Molesworth Street, Dublin!

**MISUSED
DATESTAMPS**

In May Loughrea was using its Telegraph Office single-circle datestamp to cancel registered mail.

UNDATED NAMESTAMPS OF IRELAND

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS

by W. Kane

GROUP 1A - STRAIGHT LINE, SERIFED LETTERS, UNFRAMED 1823 - 59

Ballinderry	Bb	1839-44	Gilford	b	1839-40
Ballina	B	1836-39	Glandore	Bb	1847-51
Ballyholly	B	1849	Gurteen	B	1851
Bennetts Bridge	B	1848-49	Glen	B	1836-45
Blackwaterstown	Bb	1838-44	Horans Cross	B	1844
Blue Ball	Bbg	1849-54	Killala	B	1834-39
Bunratty	B	1835-59	Killashee	Bb	1845-46
Carndonagh	B	1840	Killeagh	Bbg	1841-49
Castlecomer	r	1823	Loughbrickland	Bb	1834-35
Castletown	B	1836	Milltown (Dublin)	B	1844-57
Clara	B	1831-39	Milltown (Galway)	B	1854
Cloghran	B	1842-47	Milltown (Kerry)	b	1858
Clonbur	Bb	1853	Mohill	r	1839
Colerain	b	1828	Murrintown	B	1849
Collon	Bb	1834-39	Portarlington	B	1840
Fintona	B	1833-42	Quinn	r	1837
Frenchpark	Br	1833-48	Thomastown	B	1835

GROUP 1B - STRAIGHT LINE, SERIFED LETTERS, FRAMED 1846 - 52

Dugort	Bb	1846-52	Kilcock	Bg	1849-50
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GROUP 1C - TWO LINES, SERIFED LETTERS 1836 - 52

Feakle/Scariff	Br	1845-46	Dungarvan/Thos Town	B	1836
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GROUP 1G - TWO LINES, SERIFED LETTERS, SECOND LINE "RH" 1842 - 57

Blue Ball/RH	B	1852	Killurin/RH	b	1849
Ederny/RH	B	1855	Moyallon/RH	b	1851
Keatsbridge/RH	B	1844	Newtown Breda/RH	b	1854-57
Knockacarry/RH	b	1851-55	Woodlawn/RH	b	1855

GROUP 2A - SINGLE LINE SANS SERIF 1845 - 59

Ballykelly	g	1849	Dunsany	g	1857
Ballinacurra	B	1855-56	Foxhall	bg	1851-53
Ballisodare	Bb	1854-58	Glanworth	g	1854
Ballyfarnon	B	1851	Glengariff	B	1850
Broadford	B	1856	Gurteen	B	1851
Bunratty	r	1859	Kilcreest	b	1853-58
Clonroche	g	1856	Kilfinane	B	1857
Coleen	Bb	1856-57	Kilrush	B	1855
Donadea	bg	1856-57	Kinvara	Bg	1854-55
Dromshambo	Bbg	1852-53	Knocklong	b	1857
Dromiskin	b	1854-55	Lahinch	B	1847
Dundrum, Tipy	B	1856	Longwood	Bbg	1850-57

Milltown (Galway)	B	1854	Sharavogue	bg	1857-58
Patrickswell	B	1851	Quinn	r	1857
Raharney	Bg	1852-56	Woodford	b	1850-57
Rathmolyon	B	1857			

GROUP 2B - SINGLE LINE, SANS SERIF, INCLUDES NAME OF HEAD OFFICE 1849 -58

Coolatin Gorey	B	1857	Douglas Cork	bg	1855-56
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GROUP 2C - TWO LINES, SANS SERIF 1849 - 59

Agadowey/ Ballymoney	g	1856	Ballinderry/ Borrisokane	B	1854
Ballymore Eustace/ Naas	B	1854	Castlecaulfield/ Dungannon	g	1849
Upper Ballinderry/ Lurgan	B	1859	Dromore/ Omagh	g	1851-54
Barringtons Bridge/ Limerick	B	1853	Enniskeen/ Dundalk	B	1854
Borris/ Kilkenny	g	1856	Portrush/ Coleraine	B	1855
Ballyboyne/ Dungannon	Bg	1849-53	Portstewart/ Coleraine	g	1853

GROUP 3A - SINGLE LINE, ITALIC 1842 - 55

Ballinan	g	1853	Ballyclare	B	1842
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GROUP 3B - TWO LINES, ITALICS WITH "RH" TOP-LINE 1844 - 58

Annalong RH/ Kilkeel	B	1845	Naul RH/ Ballbriggan	Bbg	1847-50
Ardlogher RH/ Ballyconnell	B	1847	Shantonagh RH/ Castleblaney	b	1847
Ardstraw RH/ Newtownstewart	B	1849	Stackallan RH/ Navan	B	1847
Ballydugan RH/ Clough	Bgr	1845-55			
Donabate RH/ Malahide	Bgr	1846-56			

GROUP 3C - TWO LINES, ITALIC, NO "RH" 1843 - 58

Annalong/ Kilkeel	b	1846-55	Cappawhite/ Tipperary	B	1856
Aughrim Rathdrum	B	1849	Cahirconlish/ Pallasgreen	r	1850
Ballinamallard/ Enniskillen	b	1842-53	Carrowdore/ Donaghadee	Bb	1848-50
Ballinacally/ Ennis	B	1850	Castlebridge/ Gorey	B	1849
Ballinanagh/ Cavan	B	1849	Castletown/ Mountrath	B	1849
Ballyboyne/ Dungannon	B	1847	Claneely/ Ashford	B	1847
Ballyronan/ Maherfelt	B	1849	Collany/ Collooney	B	1848

Derrylin/ Ballyconnell	Bb	1849-50	Priesthaggard/ Ross	B	1850
Doagh/ Belfast	bg	1848-49	Rathmullen/ Ramelton	b	1846-50
Enniskeen/ Dundalk	B	1850	Rathcabbin/ Parsonstown	B	1857
Inch/ Gorey	Bb	1844-57	Rathfarnham/ Dublin	g	1855
Kilkishen/ Limerick	B	1856	Rockbrook/ Rathfarnham	B	1852
Louth/ Dundalk	Bb	1847-49	Skerries/ Balbriggan	Bg	1847-52
Malin/ Carn	b	1847-54	Stratford/ Ballitore	B	1847
Mountcharles/ Donegal	Bb	1846-50	Tarbert/ Limerick	B	1850
Newtownbutler/ Clones	Bg	1847-50	Upr Ballinderry/ Lurgan	B	1859

GROUP 4A - CIRCULAR, TWO ARCS, SERIFED LETTERS 1833 - 59

Beleek	g	1848	Killough	bg	1847-57
Bailyborough	Bb	1836-40	Milltown (Kerry)	B	1859
Ballinahinch	B	1837	Moone	B	1858
Ballinderry	B	1857	Moneymore	b	1835
Ballinderry Lower	B	1857	Nobber	Bb	1836-49
Ballyhooly	B	1836	Portlaw	Bb	1844-51
Broadway	g	1859	Richill	Bbr	1841-55
Carrickfergus	B	1833-36	Saintfield	Bb	1836-42
Cootehill	B	1850	Tanderagee	Bb	1831-36
Dromaragh	B	1841	Warrenpoint	B	1837-39
Dungloe	B	1840-51			

GROUP 4B - CIRCULAR, TWO ARCS, SANS SERIF LETTERS 1834 - 60

Balleydehob	yr	1860	Kilfinane	B	1858
Ballinagh	Bg	1858-59	Killinchy	B	1857
Bawnboy	Br	1858-59	Kilmacrennan	b	1859
Ballynascannon	g	1857-58	Kilmanach	B	1859
Blackfriars Rd	B	1857-58	Mountshannon	g	1857-58
Bicknoller	g	1857-58	Newtownbreda	bg	1858-60
Buree	Bb	1858-59	O'Briens Bridge	B	1851
Castleblaney	B	1853	Oylgate	b	1852
Chapelizod	g	1857	Portlaw	b	1851
Crossakeale	B	1844-59	Portarlinton	B	1840
Derrinsal	B	1850	Raharney	Bbg	1857-59
Dunmore East	Bg	1858-59	Sandymount	g	1857
Daunts Square	B	1850	Swanlinbar	B	1858
Ferbane	g	1857-58	Sydenham	B	1857
Florence Court	B	1839	Valencia	b	1855
Kildemo	B	1857			

GROUP 4D - STRAIGHT LINE IN CIRCULAR FRAME 1859 - 60

Grange	g	1859
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GROUP 4E - CIRCULAR UNFRAMED WITH NAME OF HEAD OFFICE BELOW 1856 - 59

Littleton/ Thurles	Bg	1857-58	Doonbeg/ Ennis	B	1857
Nobber/ Kells	B	1857-58	Felthard/ Tipp	B	1857
Blackhill/ Maghera	g	1858	Aughnaputten/ Ballymena	B	1858
Donacloney/ Banbridge	B	1857			

In 1981/82 I wrote a series of articles on the Undated Namestamps of Ireland in Irish Philately, issues Number 3 - September 1981, 4 - December 1981 and 1 - March 1982. Since that time I have collected many new items and amendments to the data published.

This new information I now submit in the hope that some readers may be able to provide new data. It seems that there is no hope of finality in this study. I suppose that is one of the elements that is the fascination for students.

At the moment I am working on the final chapter to this study ie the "RH Numbers".

We know that Cork used boxed letters A to F but, to date, no one has been able to publish the PPSOs that used those letters. Cork also used numbers 1 to 7 but I have not been able to find an entire with an address that would give a clue as to the location of the "RH" that applied the number.

I do hope that some readers will look through their collections and give me some information relative the above. I would be most grateful and will answer all letters received. My address is available from the list of members. Thank you.

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BACKGROUND TO A STAMP

by A.V. Cassidy

CENTENARY OF THE LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACT 1881 COMMEMORATIVE STAMP
ISSUED 10 DECEMBER 1981

The release publicity for this stamp stated that the design by Ron Mercer was based on a photograph in the Lawrence Collection. The full background to this is very interesting.

The Dutch family of Vandeleur originally settled at Sixmilebridge in Co Clare when James Vandeleur established an estate in the late 1630s. This estate was disturbed by the 1641 rebellion but the fortunes of the family were restored during the Cromwellian plantation, confirmed by the Act of Settlement under Charles II in 1661, with James Vandeleur's son Giles rising to be High Sheriff of the County of Clare in 1664

Their descendant the Rev John Vandeleur arrived at Kilrush, Co Clare in 1688 renting land from the Earl of Thomond. By 1797 the Right Honourable John Ormsby Vandeleur was head of the family household and estates and it was he who commenced the commercial development of the town of Kilrush at the beginning of the 19th Century. This development included the building of port facilities, these followed a little later. John Ormsby Vandeleur was succeeded by Colonel Crofton Moore Vandeleur who died in 1881, the year of the LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACT designed to reduce the number of evictions of tenant farmers. His successor Captain Hector Vandeleur was, however, an absentee landlord residing outside of the country, leaving the running of his estate to agents and paying only one visit to the family house at Kilrush in 1882.

At first things ran fairly smoothly but the agricultural crisis of the mid 1880s brought the National League into action on behalf of the tenant farmers. Michael Davitt (commemorated on the 1946 stamps DF 29/30 SG 138/139) addressed a meeting of the National League at Kilrush in October 1885, creating a mood of militancy amongst the tenants of the area. The following year the Plan of Campaign was introduced by the National League whereby tenant farmers combined together to ask their landlord to reduce their rents. If all requests failed the rent money was held back and kept in a pool to help evicted tenants.

In December 1886, 200 Vandeleur tenants held a meeting at Kilrush demanding a rent reduction, 25% on judicial and 40% on non-judicial rents from Mr Studdart, Captain Vandeleur's agent. As reductions of 10% to 20% had already been given, this was considered unreasonable and refused. After protracted negotiations evictions commenced in Vandeleur Street, Kilrush in October 1887 followed by a lull. However, in 1888, ejectment orders having been obtained, large scale evictions commenced on 18 July.

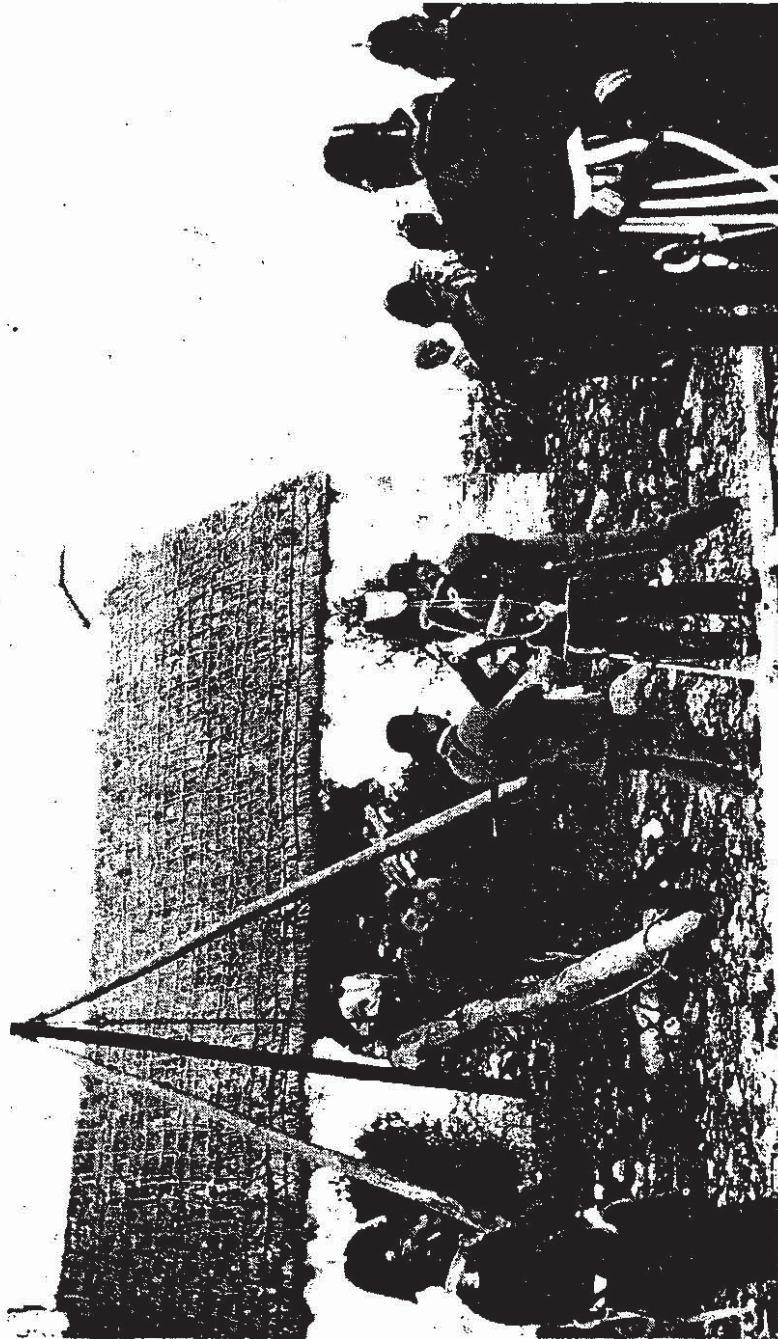
By 26 July the eviction party comprising a force of RIC together with detachments of Sherwood Foresters, Royal Berkshires and Hussars, with a Colonel Turner in command of operations assisted by various magistrates and the sub-sheriff had arrived at the house of Matthias McGrath of Moyasta, 4 miles north west of Kilrush, complete with battering ram. The McGraths put up an extraordinarily ferocious resistance, with the tenant's son Patrick becoming a local folkhero for his battle with fists against overwhelming opposition.

The resistance of Patrick McGrath and his mother's death some weeks later which, according to the inquest jury verdict was "accelerated by the eviction of her husband and the imprisonment of her son", attracted a great deal of attention in the press and built up public opinion against Vandeleur. This unfavourable publicity, and the fact that the question of the Kilrush area evictions were raised in the House of Commons, forced Captain Vandeleur to call a halt and after some negotiation all 22 evicted tenants were allowed back to their holdings.

The July 1888 evictions occurred at a time when the photographer Robert French, employed by the Dublin firm of William Lawrence to photograph scenic views etc., chanced to be in the locality. The McGrath eviction was thus captured on camera by French and it is his photograph of the battering ram outside the breached wall of the cottage which formed the basis for Ron Mercer's design for the December 1981 stamp. The design and the position of the building and the battering ram follow the photograph very closely as does the general position of the eviction party. However, the RIC constable and

the 'magistrate' have been altered, presumably to improve the design of the vertical format stamp based on a horizontal photograph.

More detailed information on this incident and the events leading up to it may be found in the excellent book "Kilrush from Olden Times" by James T McGuane, published 1984 by Clóidóirí Lurgan TE0.



The McGrath Eviction, 1888 (Photo: William Lawrence Collection).

One last thought, wouldn't a copy of the original photograph have made an excellent maxi-card?

Thanks to Dr Brian de Burca I am able to show photographs of two County Kerry post offices, namely KILGOBNET, CIL CHOBNATAN Co Kerry and BEAUFORT, LIOS AN PHUCA Co Kerry. I am sure that these will be of interest to the Co Kerry collectors in the Circle.

