

D.F. Newsletter

Vol. 2 No. 11 Summer 1973

House Journal of

DAVID FELDMAN LTD. DUBLIN.



1865-67 Fenian Issue



Many countries had introduced postage stamps as a means of postage rating by the mid-1860's, and such stamps were, by their very nature and design, also widely regarded as a symbol of nationhood. Thus it is not surprising that the Society of Fenians, a body whose aims were the setting up of an independent Irish nation, utilised the postage stamp as a form of national identity.

In New York City, 1865, Irish veterans of the U.S. Civil War prepared essays of the postage stamps they visualised for use in the independent Republic of Ireland they hoped for. Three designs with respective values were produced the third design being prepared in two separate colours.

(see Editorial inside)

BY SUBSCRIPTION

D.F. Newsletter

EDITORIAL



NEW YORK EXHIBITIONS

Interpex, now taken over by the ASDA, flourished as much as ever. Richard and I were pleased to encounter much fresh and new interest in Irish philately besides the great local interest by so many loyal to "The Green" in New York. After reviewing the excellent results of our special Ireland Exhibition following for three days at IRELAND HOUSE, 5th Avenue, we anticipate staging a similar show at the same time (i.e. after Interpex) next year.

TWO HISTORIC COLLECTIONS PURCHASED

We completed this Spring trip to the USA by the purchase of two very extensive and historic collections of Ireland, one being the famous collection of Mr. James Hamill of Coatesville, Pennsylvania. Among the rarities of this collection were such items as the Accent Missing error on the 1d. overprint of 1922, one of the two known in used condition; the 'accent and t missing' error on the same stamp in a fine used block of six; the very rare 1935 2d. coil stamp unused, and two of the original Fenian issues of 1865 (see front cover). The collection also included a fine range of 1840 1d Blacks all used in Ireland.



IRISH POSTAL HISTORY

The second purchase is a magnificent collection of early Irish Postal History formed by one of the founder members of the Eire Philatelic Association, which has now over 500 members in the U.S.A. Amongst the items is a rare Dublin "Dockwra" Penny

Postmark of 1752 on a complete entire with date. A similar "Dockwra" without date sold at auction in England several years ago at £500. Also included are magnificent ranges of very early Bishop Marks and letters of the 17th Century, many rare Shipletters, rare Instructional Marks etc. This forty volume plus collection concluded with four volumes of Irish Railway Stamps and covers and six volumes of the Revenue Stamps of Ireland including Artists Designs, Die Proofs, Trials, Colour Essays etc.

WANTS LISTS INVITED NOW

Though all the material was bought quite dearly, we are very pleased to add this material to stock. So many of you have been asking us for such rare items these past years and now at last we can supply. I would advise however that if you are interested in obtaining any of these or other 'pedigree' pieces from these collections that you let us know as soon as possible to avoid disappointment.

FUTURE PUBLICATIONS

Ending on a newsy note for the future I am pleased to report we have finalised SUPPLEMENT 2 - OVERPRINTS SPECIALISED which is due for publication in May. This includes all the ERRORS/PROOFS/CONTROLS/SHADES and other specialised sections of the overprint studies with up-to-date alterations, additions and prices.

HANDBOOK OF IRISH POSTAL HISTORY

The second is a more ambitious venture - a Handbook of Irish Postal History. Work on this is already under way and I hope to report good progress in the next Newsletter. It is a much needed study

BOOKS

*HIBERNIAN Specialised Catalogue of the postage stamps of Ireland
1922 - 1972*

HARDBOUND. - 160 pages.

Available from David Feldman Ltd., at £2.50 (p&p 25p extra)

To a growing market, information is vital and the Irish expert must welcome the Hibernian specialised catalogue as a fine addition to Irish literature currently available.

This book represents many years of hard work, both in the preparation and in the final production by its author Mr. M. D. Buchalter. The contents are wide and the notes at the beginning provide a valuable introduction and simplification to so many of the detailed sections that follow. No expense seems to have been spared in illustrating important varieties and errors.

The overprint error listings are broad though prices seem rather low in quite a few cases taking account of current auction realisations. The sections on definitives, commemoratives, postage dues and airmails are very extensive and at the end of the sections are pages of full illustrations of almost all the recorded varieties. Continuing the airmail section is a very detailed and most useful listing of special Airmail and First Flight Covers with many excellent photographs of actual covers. The following chapters on booklets and postal stationery are similarly detailed and descriptive.

Mr. Buchalter deserves great praise for his detailed and definitive work on the Slogan postmarks - he lists 166 of them and each one is illustrated ! Irish forerunners are covered through a seven-page section which also incorporates revolutionary and propaganda issues including the latest Sinn Fein overprints on G.B. stamps used in Northern Ireland. The volume concludes with a listing of the G.B. stamps issued specially for use in Northern Ireland.

Congratulations to Mr. Buchalter and Hibernian on this fine publication. The author says "no expense has been spared in the preparation on this Catalogue" and so it seems.

and will no doubt take much time to finalise. I would be most grateful to hear from any of our readers who have made studies on any special aspects of Irish Postal History with a view to making an acknowledged contribution to this work.

In this final line may I thank all of you who have given us support and encouragement at our exhibitions, with our publications and with your general custom. Without your help we could not maintain our growth at this rapid pace. We hope we can continue to count on you for the future. Thank you sincerely.

D.F.



NEW GUM REPORTED ON LATEST DEFINITIVES

Reports have recently come in regarding a new type of gum noticed on the 4p and 6p values of the latest Decimal Definitive Set. It seems to be much shinier, thicker and yellower than the original gum. All the copies we have examined seem to be a shiny variation of PVA, although some have reported finding these two values with Gum Arabic. Any further information would be appreciated.

IRELAND

LOW VALUE IRISH OVERPRINT PLATES AND VARIETIES

(Major M. H. Priestley)

Part Two

THOM 5 LINE NARROW SETTING

The Thom narrow setting issue is complicated by the use of two types of ink, one catalogued as black and the other as shiny blue black. Normally it is fairly easy to distinguish between the matt black appearance of the former and the brighter shiny appearance of the latter, but in very good copies the black ink can be mistaken for shiny ink. Under magnification (x 10) and a good light, the rougher appearance of the shiny ink is clear and as a final test under high magnification (x 50) the blue granules in the shiny ink can be seen. Many values were only issued in shiny blue black ink so it is worth using these as a reference.

Thom Narrow Setting Plates and Controls

Value	Opt Color	Control Numbers												
		Q20 I	Q20 P	Q21 I	Q21 P	R21 I	R21 P	S21 I	S21 P	S22 I	S22 P	T22 I	T22 P	U22 I
1/2d	B											57	5	
	B B											567 8910	567 89	
1d	B											4		
	B B								456 710	456 79	456 7910	456 7910		
1 1/2d	B	23	12	12	12							9	9	
	B B											2345 689	2345 69	
2d Die 1	B						12	2	123	123	2	2		
	B B								2345	2345	2345 7	2345		
2d Die 2	B								123	123	2			
	B B								234	24	234 567 8910	234 567 8910		
2 1/2d	R											8	9	
3d	B											24	3	
	B B											2345 69	356 8910	
4d	R									9	9	8		
5d	B B											567 810		
6d	B						12					23		
	B B											234		568 910
9d A3ale	R								48	4				
9d Green	R											9	9	
10d	B									7	7			
	B B									9	5			
11=	B					12	12	2	2	123	23			
	B B									2	2	56 89	56 89	

Fig 6

PLATES

Early writers listed 10 narrow setting plates differentiated by the distance between the overprints in the Control block. I tried to check the control blocks in my collection with the measurements given and found they were not sufficiently accurate for positive identification. There are fortunately two other methods of narrowing the plate possibilities of a control block. One is the fact that each value was only issued in certain plates; Fig. 6 gives the details. The other is the position of the Ei/1 variety, where the 1 of 1922 is under E, instead of the normal position. The location of this variety has been listed for all the ten plates and is shown in Fig. 7. A control block of 6 which had Ei/1 in 19 x 1 and 19 x 2 for example, could only be Plate 4.

Plate distribution of Thom Ei/1 and Ei/19 varieties.

Row	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2	9		4 6 10	4 6 9 10	10		4	4 10		6	6	
3		7 8	7 8	7 8						4	4	4
4												
5								6 9		4	4	
6		4 10	4 10	4 9 5			5	5 10		5	5 10	5 9 10
7										7 8	7 8	7 8
8		4	4	4				10		9	6 9 10	
9		9	6 9 10	6 9 10	4 5 5	4 5 5	5 6	6		4	4	4
10												
11												
12			9	2 9 3	2 9 3	2 3 4 6 10	4 6 10	9	2 3	2 3 6	2 3 6 9	
13		4	4 7 8	4 7 8						4 7 8	4 7 8	4 7 8
14												
15				6			10	10		3	2 3	2 3
16	7 8	5 7 8	5 10	5 9 10	5	5 7 8	7 8	6 7 8	4	4 7 8 10	7 8 10	5 7 8 9
17												
18								9 10				
19	4	4 5	5 10	5 10	2 3	2 3 5 6	5 6	5	4	2 3 4 7 8 10	2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10	2 3 5 6 7 8 9
20												

Figures show plate number. Uncircled figures Ei/1, circled Ei/19.

Fig 7

Thom Narrow Setting Plates

Plate	Row	Measurements Stamps 1 2 3	Recurrent Flaws
1	19 20	20 20 50.8 20 198 50.6	
2A	19 20	20.1 20.2 51.3 20.1 20.2 51.3	20x2 ^a 20x3 Opt heavy
2B	19 20	20.1 20.2 51.3 20.1 20.2 51.3	20 Stop 2 Undamaged
3	19 20	19.9 20 50.5 20 20 50.7	20x1
4	19 20	19.7 19.8 50.5 19.9 19.9 50.5	
5	19 20	20.5 19.9 51.3 20.5 19.8 51.3	
6	19 20	20.5 20 51.4 20.5 20 51.4	
7	19 20	19.8 19.8 50.5 20 19.8 50.7	20x1
8	19 20	19.8 19.8 50.5 19.8 19.8 50.5	20x1
9	19 20	20.5 19.7 51 20.5 19.8 50.9	20 20 A ₂
10	19 20	19.8 20.4 50.8 19.8 20.4 50.8	20x2

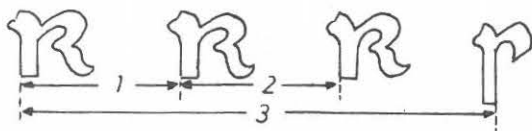


Fig 8

Thom R/Se and Ei/1 Varieties

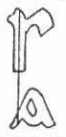
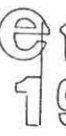
R/S	R/Se(3)	R/Se(2)	R/Se(1)	Normal	R/e
					
Ei/19(3)	Ei/19(2)	Ei/19(1)	Ei/1	Normal	i/1
					

Fig 9

Thom R/S R/Se and Ei/13 Positions

P l a t e	R o w	Stamp Number											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	12	R/Se(2) R/Se(2) R/Se(2) R/Se(3) R/Se(3) R/Se(3) Ei/19(1) Ei/19(2) Ei/19(2)											
	17	R/Se(1) R/Se(2) R/Se(3) R/S R/S											
3	12	R/Se(3) R/Se(3) R/Se(3) Ei/19(3) Ei/19(2)											
	17	R/Se(1) R/Se(2) R/Se(2) R/S R/S Wide ac											
5	6	R/Se(2) R/Se(2) R/Se(2) R/Se(2) Ei/19(1)											
	9	R/Se(3) R/Se(3) R/Se(3) Ei/19(3) Ei/19(2)											
7/8	1	R/Se(2) R/Se(2) R/Se(2) R/Se(1) R/Se(2) R/Se(2) Wide ac Wide ac											
Setting 2	12	R/Se(2) R/Se(2) R/Se(2) R/Se(3) R/Se(3) R/Se(3) Ei/19(1) Ei/19(2) Ei/19(2)											
	17	R/Se(1) R/Se(2) R/Se(3) R/S R/S											

Fig 10

Using this information I was able to check the measurements of Control blocks which were definitely particular plates and the figures given in Fig. 8 are accurate, except possibly Plate 4 which I could not check. Several plates have characteristic flaws as illustrated and are therefore very simple to plate. During my investigations I found two types of Plate 2, each with the correct Plate 2 measurements but quite different type flaws, and I have called these Plates 2A and 2B. If the block is sufficiently large it can be plated from the Ei/l chart even if it does not include the control corner.

SETTING VARIETIES

In several of the plates the position of the overprint lines was moved giving rise to the Ei/l varieties already mentioned, and the better known R/Se variety. In these varieties it appears that the top and bottom lines of the overprint have moved but in fact it is the second and fourth lines. They appear in several states, and I have shown these in Fig. 9 varying either side of the normal position. An interesting collection can be made of these stamps, either showing the different states or even all the different positions in which they occur. Fig. 10 gives details of the latter and includes characteristic type flaws associated with certain variety positions. (The suffix beside a letter in this diagram and in several of the other diagrams indicates the letter is the 1st, 2nd etc. similar letter in the overprint).

Another interesting uncatalogued variety is the "wide AC" in which the distance between the "a" and the "c" of Sealadac is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm more than normal. This is also shown in Fig 10; note that the variety only occurs in conjunction with R/Se (2).

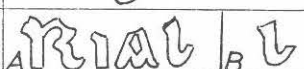
Possible Thom narrow setting stereo layout

Row	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2	2 R/Se	2 R/Se	2 R/Se	2 R/Se Ei/l	3 R/Se Ei/l	3 R/Se Ei/l						
3												
4				7 8								
5												
6	5 R/Se	5 R/Se	5 R/Se	5 R/Se Ei/l								
7								7 8				
8												7 8
9					2 R/Se Ei/l	3 R/Se Ei/l						
10				5 9								

Fig 11

STEREO LAYOUT

Unlike the Dollard plates no information was available on the stereo layout of the Thom narrow setting. I had to look for clues from the stamps themselves and first noticed that the space between horizontal rows 4 and 5, and between rows 7 and 8 of each pane was greater than normal. I was also interested that no Ei/l varieties occurred in rows 1, 4, 10, 11, 14, 17 and 20 (see Fig. 7). After charting the positions of the R/Se varieties and a particular Meredith variety which occurred in several positions on a number of plates I concluded that the stereo layout was likely to be as shown in Fig. 11. The basic stereo block was probably 4 x 4 of a number of different types; to fit them into a 12 x 10 pane one row had to be removed from the lower stereos.

Meredith Number	Feldman Number	Row	Stamp	Plate or Control	Description	Detail			
V253-264		11	9	9	i of Rialtar broken				
V265-276		8	4	2	Short i in Rialtar				
V277-290		15	6	5	Broken l in Rialtar	Type A		Type B	
		11	10	9					
			17	9	7 8	Broken l in Rialtar			
V291-298		15	7	6	Short l in Rialtar				
V299-314	V25 T25-35	20	4	5	Split r in Rialtar				
		4	4	7 8					
		17	8 12	7 8					
		10	4	9					
V315-325		6	2	3	Serif at foot of r				
V326-336		8	1	3	First a in Sealadac damaged and full of ink.	Type A			
	18	1	1	Type B					
	12	4	3						
V337-347		12	8	8	c of Sealadac damaged				
V348-349	V14 T15 T29				No dot over c of Sealadac	1 1/2d and 2d Die 2			
V350-352					Circumflex accent over c of Sealadac	1 1/2d and 2d values			
V353-354					Acute accent over c of Sealadac	2d Die 2			
V355					hEireann nearly missing				
V356-366	V15 T25-38	9	9	5	h of hEireann damaged				
V367-374		19	6	10	Dot instead of accent in hEireann				
V375-376		4	9	2	r of hEireann damaged				
V377-387		1	5	5	Split r in hEireann				
		9	6	5					
		12	6	3					
V388-391					First n of hEireann damaged				
V 392	V11 T27				Dot for i of 1922	1 1/2d value			
V393-403	V16 T25-38	20	5	9	Short i in 1922				
V404-408		20	2	3	Dot after 9 of 1922				
V409-414		10	12	3	Dot after first 2 of 1922				

The exception was Plate 1, of which I was lucky enough to obtain a complete sheet. In this sheet the same varieties were found in the same position on both upper and lower panes, so that the stereo size must have been that of the full pane.

COLLECTABLE VARIETIES

As in the Dollard issue the major varieties of the Thom narrow setting are listed in current specialist catalogues except for the wide "ac" variety. Of these major varieties the PENCf corrected is the most difficult to spot. Both the PENCf and the PENCf corrected occur in Stamp 12 Row 15, the former with Control Q21P and the latter with T22P. In the PENCf corrected the lower bar is 1/8 mm longer than normal and has a characteristic shape shown in Fig. 12. Having seen a complete pane with the variety included and several other examples, I have also shown in Fig. 12 the type flaws associated with this variety both in the Thom 5 line narrow setting (blue-black) and the Thom 3 line issue. The difference in the length of the lower bar is so small, that it is easy to be mistaken over the genuine variety without this additional information.

There are a large number of type flaws in the Thom narrow setting and in Fig. 13 I have listed those in Meredith's book.

Variety PENCf Corrected

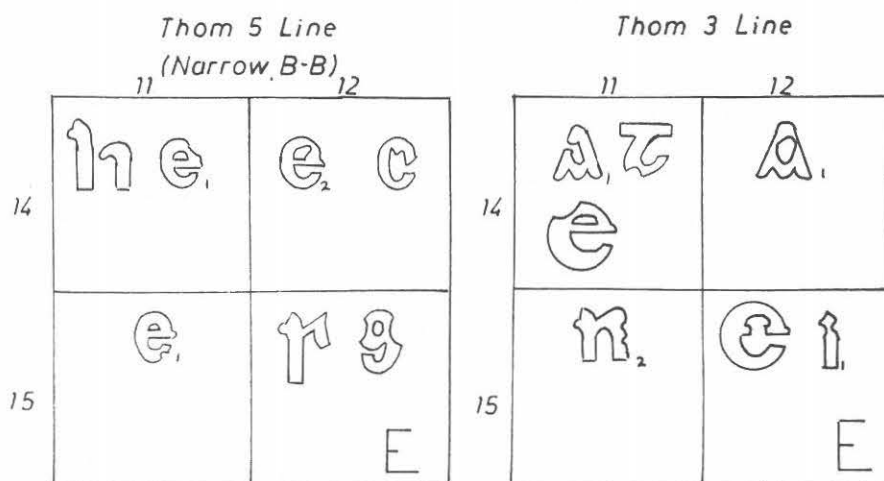


Fig 12

THOM 5 LINE WIDE SETTING.

Two plates have been noted for the wide setting, the details of which are in Fig. 14. I have examined a complete sheet and several large blocks of this issue and can find no evidence that it was produced from smaller stereos. There are a large number of recurrent flaws especially in the figure 2's of the date, but they follow no pattern that I can see.

Meredith notes only the ONF Shilling and the PENCf corrected varieties.

Thom Wide Setting Plates

Plate	Row	Measurements Stamps 1 2 3	Recurrent Flaws
1	19	202 205 529	20 C-
	20	201 205 529	
2	19	207 202 529	
	20	207 202 529	

Fig 14

HARRISON 5 LINE COILS

The Harrison 5 line issue can be easily distinguished from the Thom by the rather larger lettering and by a distinctive long "i" in the Rialtas. The stamps were only used in stamp machines, the coils being prepared from complete sheets of overprints. Strips of stamps were joined by hand using the selvedge and because the sheets consisted of 12 x 10 panes the horizontal coils have a join every twelve stamps and the vertical coils every ten stamps.

Recurrent Harrison 5 Line Flaws

	1	2	3
1			2. '
2			n,
3	2	! n,	
4	1 e 9		
5	1 n 9		
6			
7	2 2		2. e,
8			e
9	e,	2,	R
10		A, A,	22. '

Fig 15

STEREO LAYOUT

Harrison coils are particularly interesting to the investigator because no blocks or sheets of stamps are available for study and the task of reconstructing the original sheet stereos is therefore much harder. I noticed, however, that recurrent flaws occurred on every third stamp in horizontal coils. Although there was no recurrence between coil joins on vertical strips, the fact that some of the horizontal flaws could be seen on the vertical strips made me think that with sufficient strips to examine a complete stereo might be reconstructed. By cross referencing a large number of both types of strip I was able to do this and show that the stereo was three stamps wide by ten stamps deep. The constant flaws are shown in Fig. 15.

An unusual feature is the fact that the large majority of strips are joined to similar strips whereas one would expect that if the sheet had been divided by hand one strip would have been joined to a strip of the next vertical or horizontal line. The explanation must be that the sheets were divided by machine so that a number of similar strips were guillotined from a pile of sheets. Evidence of this can be seen in the clipping of the perforations.

The third and final part of this series will appear in the next Newsletter

IRISH STAMPS AT NEW YORK



Pictured above are Richard Stein and David Feldman, our Directors, outside the window of Ireland House, Fifth Avenue New York, where the special Irish Stamp Exhibition was staged after Interpex. The Irish Tourist Board (Bord Failte) kindly gave us the window for a stamp display for the duration of the exhibition. We have been kindly granted the opportunity for the same facilities next year.



THOUGHTS ON FUMIGATED MAIL AND REFERENGES TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN EARLY

19TH CENTURY LETTERS

by G. A. Coates

This will not attempt to describe in detail the methods used by the disinfection stations for fumigation - the patterns of piercing letters or the wax seals used to reseal after opening or again the cachets applied to mail by the health authorities. For these subjects have been covered in great detail by such scholars as Dr. Karl Meyer in his splendid and authoritative work.

DISINFECTED MAIL

My involvement was indirect for I collect Postal History items of Malta. This Mediterranean Island had a most important Lazaretto consisting of an isolation hospital, quarantine section and disinfection station, all situated on Manoel Island, near the capital city of Valletta. As early as 1643 the Knights of St. John erected a series of quarantine buildings which were later enlarged in 1726.

Until the end of the nineteenth century health authorities believed that diseases could be transmitted by paper and that if this was quarantined and fumigated the danger would be eliminated.

I have three items in my collection of Maltese fumigated mail which are rather unusual.

The first is an entire from Alexandria to Edinburgh bearing a wax seal with the Royal Cypher and the inscription "OPENED AND RESEALED LAZARETTO OF MALTA". This cover has been known for years, it is illustrated in the Maritime Postal History of the British Isles. However only recently has it been realised that the wax seal differs from the more usual type, in that the oval border has one line whereas the "common" type has two. Only one other of this type has so far been noted from a rarity point of view.

The second is an entire letter dated December 18th 1843 from a Scotsman in Greece addressed to Edinburgh. This was disinfected in the Maltese Lazaretto and carries the more usual type of oval wax seal with the wording as above. The cover has been endorsed in manuscript "*The Pattern has been kept in the Lazaretto and it will be forwarded after pratique*". As far as I know, no similar wording has been noted before on a cover disinfected in Malta. The article removed was in fact a small sample of cloth. *Pratique* is a licence granted to ships after quarantine or showing a clean bill of health. In this case synonymous with quarantine.

The last item from Malta is a tatty sailors letter from Seaman Walker of H.M.S. Russell dated July 18th 1837 with the 1d concession rate noted thereon and endorsed by the Commanding Officer as was requested. It reads: -

"Dear Father, I am sorry to inform you that Malta is very much infested with the Cholera Morbus. There is upward of two thousand died in less than a month and they will not allow you in the Harbour. But thank God it is not so bad on board the ships but it carried a good many off in some of them but we are midlen healthy"

Closer inspection shows a circular pattern (35 mm across) of holes pierced through the paper and one wonders where these holes were made - on board ship, in the Lazaretto, or on arrival in England? As yet no one knows, for this type of piercing has not been seen before on letters from Malta.

As collectors of Postal History items already know, the contents of letters which have been acquired for the various marks are often of great appeal to me - any reference to infectious diseases is of interest. I have three examples which though not disinfected, have a direct reference to the subject. An entire from Augusta, Georgia to Grennock, Scotland bearing a boxed SHIP LETTER LIVERPOOL handstamp (Robertson type S11) and dated 20 July 1833 refers to an appalling outbreak of cholera in New Orleans from which the writer says hundreds died (Meyer in fact quotes 1000 deaths in three weeks of June 1833). The writer thinks that the disease was carried up the rivers, and that time the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana had been affected, but so far his own state of Georgia had escaped. A recent visit to some of the Plantation houses in what was colonial America emphasised that most travel was by river - the roads being often rough and impassable - in this way disease could easily be carried by the crews and passengers of river vessels.

Campaign letters may refer to infectious diseases among troops and inhabitants of occupied towns, I have a report in French addressed to "Son Excellence le Ministre de la Guerre, Paris" with a fine strike in red on the cover of the round 32 mm BRIGADE FRANCAISE A. ANCONE / 3 OCT 1838 handstamp. This despatch refers to 1539 cases of cholera and 708 deaths since 1st October that is in two or three days and in a civilian population of 19,000. With figures such as these one appreciates that every effort to control disease however futile in the light of modern knowledge, was considered of vital importance.

To end on a lighter note, I have an entire letter dated 29th August 1832 from London to Corfu which quotes a remedy for cholera, which however ineffective in controlling the disease might well leave the patient in a better frame of mind. The advice reads: -

"The cholera is still very bad in England, if you are ever attacked, take a large dose of castor oil in a small wine glass of brandy and some hours after, twenty drops of laudanum in brandy and water. When this disorder is taken at the commencement, this treatment has rarely failed of success"!!

The collector of disinfected mail may restrict the items in his collection to the seals and cachets applied at quarantine stations which were to be found in many countries. He may however choose, as I have done also to collect those letters which refer to killer diseases responsible for thousands of deaths in many countries through the ages.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOE FOLEY

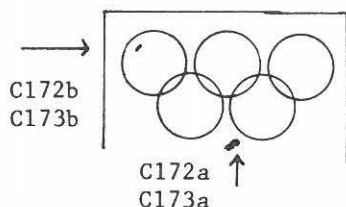
Joe Foley's recent work on the Fenian Essays of 1865 - 1867 has won great praise from the major literature Associations in America. His extensive research on this subject has gained him major awards at exhibitions, and he received a special citation for his efforts in this field when he received the T. E. Field special award for Irish Philately.

Copies of his booklet are available from W. McCaw,
368 Grand St., Newburgh, NY 12550 at US \$ 1.00

VARIETIES

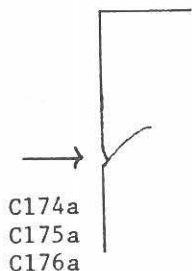
SET 5D DECIMAL DEFINITIVE SERIES

D59 5p. a. Flaw below stag
(R1/10) 75p



SET 86C OLYMPIC COUNCIL

C172 3p. a. Spot flaw (R3/8) 60p
b. Dash in ring (R9/3) 50p
C173 6p. a. Spot flaw (R3/8) £1
b. Dash in ring (R9/3) £1.25



SET 87C CHRISTMAS 1972

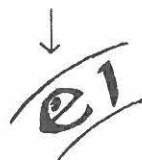
C174 2½p. a. Broken frameline (R3/10) 50p
b. Line across palm (R9/10) 50p
C175 4p. a. Broken frameline (R3/10) 50p
b. Line across palm (R9/10) 50p
C176 12p. a. Broken Frameline (R3/10) £1.50
b. Line across palm (R9/10) £1.25



1922-1972

EIRE 6

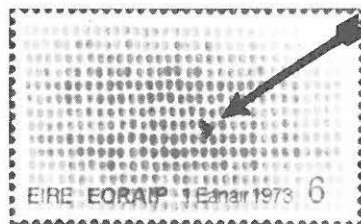
C177a



MS1a

SET 88C 50th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

C177 6p. a. Missing "island" (R6/9) £1.25
MS1 24p a. Petouched "E" (R6/9) £1.50



SET 89C E.E.C.

C178 6p. a. Circular flaw (R9/1) 75p

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