

D.F. Newsletter

Vol. 2 No. 38 Spring 1980
HOUSE JOURNAL OF
DAVID FELDMAN LTD. DUBLIN



When the Provisional Government of Ireland proclaimed the Irish Free State in 1922, the firm of Alex Thom & Co. was employed to overprint current British stamps with the legend "Saorstát Eireann 1922". On the first overprinting, however, the accent was omitted on the twelfth stamp of the fifteenth row in the sheet. Most of the sheets were recalled and either destroyed or the error corrected by hand.

These errors have always been of particular interest to the Irish collector, and the 1d value with the missing accent is of considerable rarity, only a few examples have been discovered.

BY SUBSCRIPTION

D.F. Newsletter

EDITORIAL

The forthcoming London 1980 exhibition reminds us of Irish collections at exhibitions recently. The US seems to have a great lead over Europe in this respect. We receive regular reports of American owned Irish exhibits garnering substantial awards when shown in that continent. Europeans appear to be a little more shy, and indeed, representation of this country at European exhibitions has been sparse, to say the least.

Many people perhaps feel that entry regulations, communications with commissioners, forwarding to and from the exhibition, etc. create too much bother to make the effort worthwhile. However, if one takes the trouble to try an exhibition for the first time it can be seen that the benefits are manifold, apart from the obvious chance of winning a substantial award for the exercise. Firstly there must be the joy of finally completing a well balanced exhibit, having probably spent considerable time and effort in envisaging the whole from the outset; laying out and presenting in a pleasing and interesting manner; the knowledge that has been transferred from mind to paper; and the feeling that one's prized possessions are at last on show to anyone who may care to appreciate them. Creativity is an aspiration close to the hearts of most philatelists, and exhibitions provide the ideal springboard to exercise this trait.

Irish philately is a very wide and interesting subject providing a useful range to pick a particular subject for special study, alternatively to show representations from all periods of postal and stamp history. There will be many important stamp exhibitions next year and two notably spring to mind, WIPA in Vienna, and Stampa in Dublin. We hope to see a good showing of Irish at both.

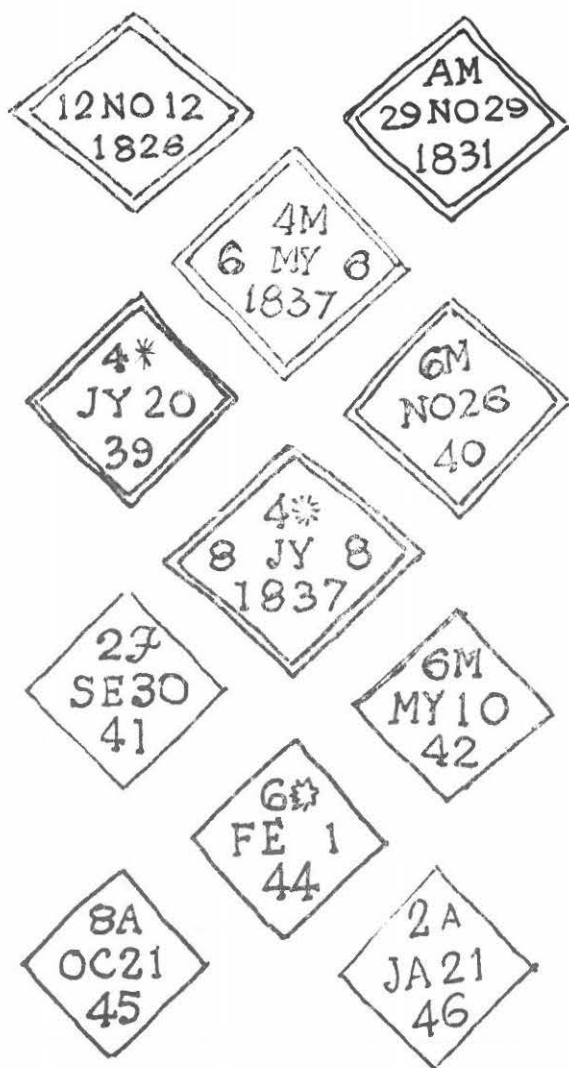
The Department of Posts and Telegraphs here has finally woken up to the fact that it is in a bit of a shambles. The Post Office has had shovelled on it, over the years, all the peripheral duties which no other Department will make itself accountable for. These include broadcasting and receiving licensing, animal licensing, old age pension payments, social insurance contribution collecting, and other completely non-postal business. The net result is that the image that the P + T give is that of a supermarket chain. In an effort to stop the rot, the Department has appointed a planning board, with the brains drawn from the business world. Their job will be to advise the Post Office on a restructuring of its business (and it is a business as much as a national service) with the main objective apparently to separate telecommunications from postal services. One is always hopeful when plans are announced thus; maybe we may eventually get our long awaited Postal Museum, to say nothing of a reliable service at a reasonable cost.

WIPA 1981

We have been appointed Irish Commissioners for this important International Exhibition. If any residents of the Republic of Ireland would be interested to exhibit, please contact us for provisional entry forms without delay. The exhibition will be held in the Wiener Messepalast, Vienna, May 22-32, 1981.



No, not the precious stones, so beloved by most women, but Irish postmarks commonly known as 'Diamonds' by reason of their shape.



Following the withdrawal of the 'Mermaids' in 1814, the Dublin Diamond type handstamp was introduced the following year, and used as a backstamp. It was in use concurrently with the Octagonal type datestamp, which was withdrawn sometime around 1831. The Diamond type continued in use until approximately 1846.

The Diamond type can be found in many sizes, with both single and double framelines. The double outline type appeared in 1815, and persisted until 1841. Up to 1828 the space above the date was blank, then AM or PM appeared there. From 1832 there was instead a number (1 to 8) and the letter M for Morning, F for Forenoon, A for Afternoon, or E for Evening. During the period when the single and double frameline stamps were concurrently in use, it is generally believed that the single frame type was used for morning duty, and the double frame for evening duty. Various codes were used in addition to the date, generally to indicate the time of the day, or the different offices using the marks.

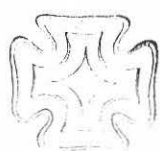
Office codes can be found in various combinations with numerals 1 to 8, and letters A, C, E, H, K, (in roman capitals) or F (in script type). The script type F was probably used in order to distinguish it more readily from the roman E. An asterisk (or star) was sometimes used, probably to indicate twelve o'clock noon.

The single line framed Diamond was used occasionally from 1828, and was normal from 1841. In 1832, there was a modification in the type, the year being given in two figures only, and the day after the month.

As already stated the Diamonds varied in size and shape. I have found the following variations:- 23m.m. High to 37 m.m. High, and Width from 23m.m. to 37m.m. There was a change to the smaller sizes in 1832, and the larger types had disappeared by 1838. While red was the common colour of ink used, specimens can be found in black, and blue-black, probably due to oxidation, or use of a wrong pad.

With the introduction of the adhesive postage stamp in 1840, it became essential for the Post Office to produce some form of obliterator to cancel the new stamps, to prevent reuse of the adhesives.

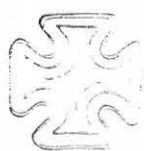
Hence the birth of the so called 'Maltese Cross' handstamps, which were made up featuring three elements. The central diamond, the inner cross, and the outer cross.



DUBLIN



CORK

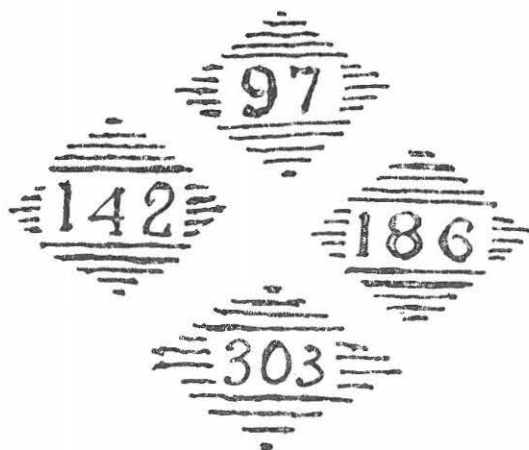


BELFAST

Perhaps not intentional, but we still find the diamond as the central feature, and since Ireland enjoyed the distinctive Diamond datestamp for nearly 25 years prior to the introduction of the 'Maltese Cross' we would like to think the Diamond was representing Ireland in this new handstamp.

While there was a uniform type in general use, most large towns had a distinctive type of Maltese Cross handstamp. This applied to Ireland as well, black ink was used at first, but was soon changed to red. There are a few isolated instances where blue, or green ink was used.

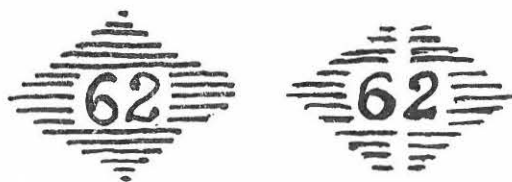
In 1844 a new type of obliterator was introduced in Ireland, not surprising it still retained the Diamond shape.



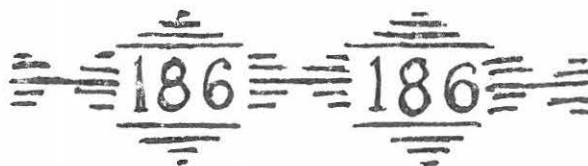
The first type had five bars above and below the office number, and five short bars on each side of the numeral. At that time there was approximately 450 offices in Ireland. Starting with Abbeyleix, which was number 1, and ranging alphabetically to Youghal, number 450.



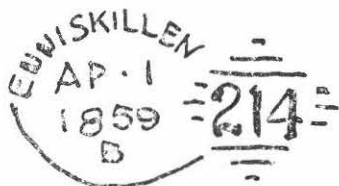
The Diamonds varied in size, even though they are of the same type. As the years progressed the Diamonds changed, in that there were four or six bars at the sides, and the number of bars above and below the numeral also changed in number. The mid 1860s produced a Diamond with thick bars, and later still the Diamond became taller.



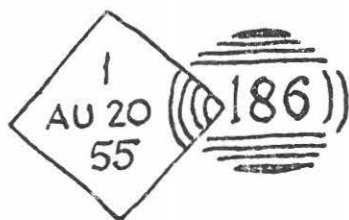
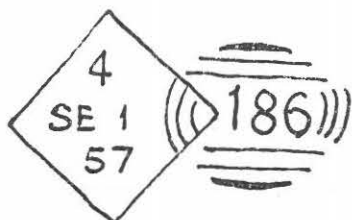
An interesting variety to look for is the Diamond called the 'Belfast Split'. The bars above and below the numeral are divided. Usually found in black, but varying shades of blue and green inks were also used.



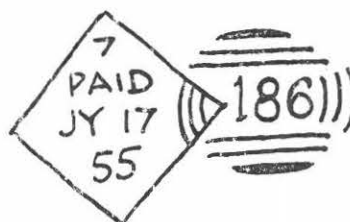
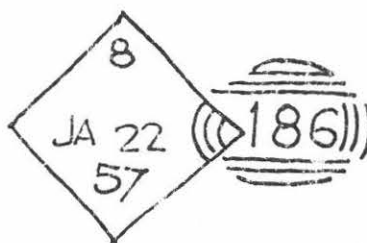
A roller cancellation was used at Dublin only during the late 1850's. It had a short life, and accordingly items with this marking are scarce. It is really distinctive in that the two diamonds are joined together by the central line at the centre of the side lines of the numeral.



Now we come to the obliterators commonly called the Duplex type. This is the generally accepted terminology of a combined two part cancellation, and datestamp. The numeral portion should cancel the adhesive stamp, at least that is what was intended. The reason for such a handstamp is easily understood, when we consider that when the numeral diamond was used to cancel the adhesive, the postal clerk had to apply the office handstamp to show the date and place of posting. This meant that two hand stamps were applied to each item. With the Duplex, one application was only required. The Duplex was introduced in 1855.

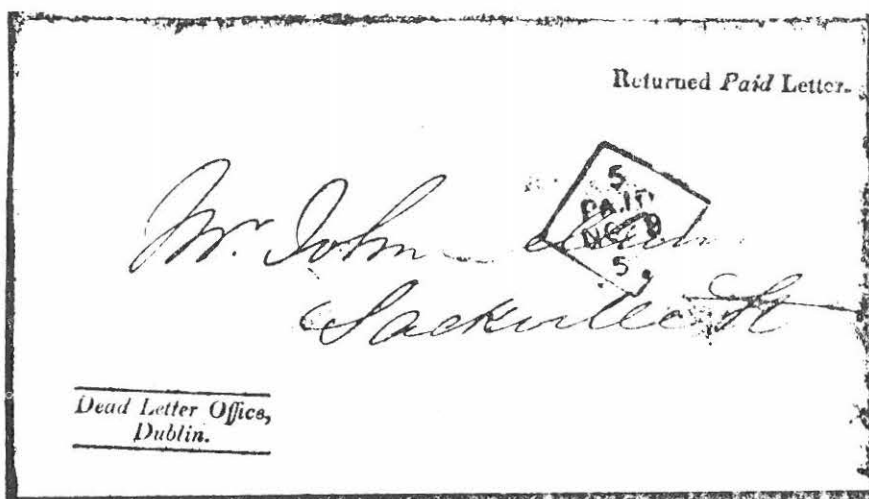


Dublin had a distinctive duplex, it is known as the 'Dublin Spoon' because it was used at the time that the other offices were using the 'Spoon' type duplex handstamps. It is of interest that the Dublin Spoon had in all instances a numeral of the same type as was in use in England, i.e. the oval bars, which is called the English type. Another feature to look for is the number of arcs in the Diamond, some have three, while others have four.



There is a mystery surrounding the introduction of the word 'PAID' into the Diamond sometime in 1855. There is a theory that this handstamp was intended for use on Official correspondence, which of course did not carry an adhesive postage stamp. As there were eight code numbers known on the 'PAID', the question arises, was it necessary to have so many 'PAID' handstamps in the Official Section. However it was not long before the word 'PAID' was removed. So look out for the two types.

While on the subject of mystery markings, in 1976 a hitherto unrecorded marking came to light, this mark must have some bearing on the Dublin Spoon. What a pity the final digit of the year is not legible. If we knew the year of use, it would have established one or other of the following; was the mark a forerunner to the Dublin Spoon, or was it a survivor?



Now arises the question, was there any reason for the application of the 'PAID' handstamp, since printed in the top righthand corner are the words "Returned Paid Letter". The reason no Post Town appears in the address on the envelope, it was a local letter. The General Post Office was situated in Sackville Street, Dublin, at that time. Hence the addressee must have been well known to the Postal Officials.

While the Diamond on this cover resembles its counterpart of the Dublin Spoon, it lacks one aspect, the arcs in the Diamond. Also worthy of note is the Code number 5. So far, this number has not been recorded as used in the Dublin Spoon with the word 'PAID', the same applies to Codes 4 and 6. This raises the question, could the Code numbers 4, 5 and 6 have been allotted to the "PAID" Diamond handstamps for official use in the Post Office Departments similar to the Dead Letter Office. If so, this could account for these missing numbers from the 'PAID' Dublin Spoons. The fact that the 'PAID' Diamonds were used on Official envelopes, which usually carried the name of the section or department of the sender, and in most cases the word DUBLIN appeared, hence there was no need for the numeral '186'. Here is a conjecture worthy of some consideration.

To return to the Duplex (Type 1) used in Ireland 1855 – 1857. Approximately thirty two offices throughout the country used this type of cancellor. The English type numeral (oval bars) was used during that period. In 1857, the numeral was changed to the Diamond shape, which continued in use until 1866. In a few instances later, such as Newry which is recorded as still in use up to 1870. The question relative to the various codes used, may puzzle some people. Some offices used the codes as in England at that time. A being the first post, B the second, and so on. While other offices used M or Mg for Morning, and E or Eg for Evening, some even used A for Afternoon.

Ballina had an interesting variety, its number was 29, but it had one handstamp which was numbered 291. Well worth looking for.



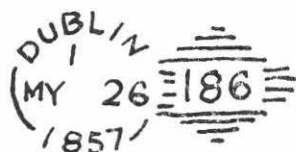
6 bars at left



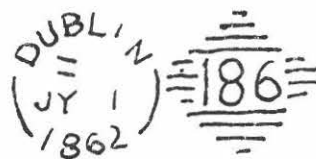
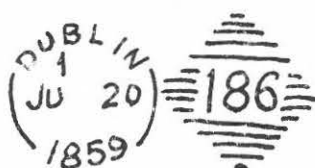
5 bars at left

Once again Belfast provides us with another variety. The bars on the left hand side of the numeral 62, has six bars, while there are but five bars on the right hand side. Another feature of the Belfast Spoons, is that many of them do not have a code letter. The above are but a few of the interesting side lines to the first of the Irish Duplex type handstamps.

While the majority of these markings are in black, some are in green, particularly the Dublin type mark.

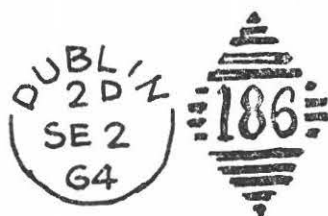


Here is an extremely rare cancellation, the Dublin Duplex type II in use from 15th April to 7th August 1857. So far I have seen code I. The distinguishing features to watch for are the four lines which form the left hand side of the numeral diamond which take the shape of the circle, in other words they line up with the arc on the right hand side of the date stamp. While there is an arc on the left hand side of the date, there is only a tiny one to the right below the above mentioned four lines of the diamond. Only seen struck in black.



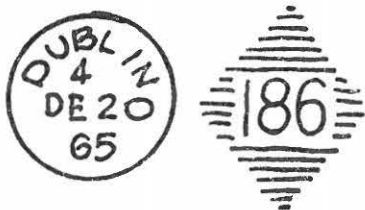
1858 onwards we find the diamond has resumed its normal shape, i.e. the left hand side is pointed, and the arcs of the datestamp are equal on each side of the date. The number of bars above and below, and at the sides of the numeral are on the four by four basis, but 5 x 5 bars can be found.

A wide variety in the size of the diamonds exist, and from around 1862 an important change was the thickening of the bars of the diamond. I like to consider this cancellation with the two arcs at the side of the date stamp as type III.

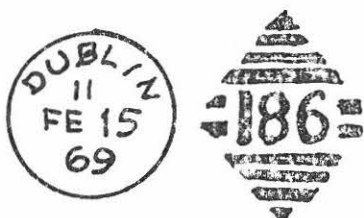


1864. The handstamp was again altered, the most noticeable feature was the continuous arc, broken only by a space at the top, where the word 'DUBLIN' was inserted. I call this type IV. The date now appears with the last two digits of the year. The diamond has considerably increased in size, and the bars are also much thicker. The formation of the bars have also changed, to five bars above and below the numeral, and four bars at each side.

The codes have a number followed by a letter.



Another new type made its appearance in 1865, and continued in use until 1871. This is generally known as type V. The datestamp is enclosed in a complete circle. The bars of the Diamond are thin, and number seven bars above and below the numeral, and six bars on each side. The codes are from 1 to 15, and the letters range from A to E. It also has the abbreviated year date.



In 1869 there was the introduction of a Duplex, which I like to consider as type VI, as it was in use concurrently with type V. The Diamond had thick bars, but of a new formation, four bars above and below the numeral, and two bars on each side. This duplex had a short life, and to my knowledge was never repeated. I have only seen it as used at Dublin.



What appears to be now a standard type was introduced in 1872, and continued in use for many years. A vast number of varieties exist in this handstamp. The Diamond consists of four bars above and below the numeral, and three bars on each side. The bars are thick. Of interest to note the measurements of the numeral '186' in the Dublin handstamps. The codes at Dublin range from 1 to 40, and the letters A to E also a variety where the E is reversed. There is also an S (could this stand for Sunday?) I like to consider this to be type VII.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS. (Or cancellations)

In use at Dublin only for the period 1873 to 1901. It seems that this series was used in the newspaper section of the G.P.O., Dublin. It is only found cancelling Q.V. ½d. stamps, which was the newspaper rate, at that time. Recorded codes are, N1, N2, N3, N4, N6, NA4, NA6,. I cannot explain the 'NA'.



Type I		Type II
Diameter of Circle	22m.m.	20m.m.
Height of Diamond	30m.m.	27m.m.
Width of Diamond	22m.m.	18m.m.
Height of figures '186'	7m.m.	6 m.m.



This illustration is enlarged, to show the small number above the numeral '186'

Another very interesting cancellation used at the Newspaper Section of the G.P.O. is the '186' Killer. The feature of this handstamp is that there is a break in the centre of the bar directly above the numeral '186'.

There was always an air of mystery relative to the date of usage of these handstamps, until positive proof came to light in 1979. When a lady in Dublin produced three volumes of the United Service Gazette for the years 1876 to 1878. The weekly gazettes were all posted at Dublin with Q.V. ½d. adhesive stamps and all cancelled with this Diamond. All the code numbers 1 to 7 appear in the volumes.

LATE FEE. (FROM – TO)

An interesting series of Dublin Diamond late fee markings are recorded as used in Dublin during the years 1841 – 1852. All with the word "FROM" and the different posting times underneath. This mark was struck on the reverse of the cover, the following types are known.



- 3.30 to 4.30 P.M. in Black – 1843.
- 5.00 to 5.30 P.M. in Red – 1844 – 48.
- 5.00 to 5.45 P.M. in Red – Black – 1846 – 47.
- 5.30 to 5.45 P.M. in Red – 1844 – 48.
- 6.00 to 6.15 P.M. in Red – 1852.
- 6.00 to 7.00 P.M. in Black – Red – 1845 – 48.
- 7.00 to 8.00 P.M. in Black 1842.
- 7.30 to 7.45 P.M. in Black – 1847.
- 8.00 to 8.30 P.M. in Black – 1841 – 43.



LATE FEE DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS.

I know of four types of Duplex with the Diamond numeral.

- A. Datestamp diameter 24 m.m. Numeral, 23 m.m. high x 20 m.m. wide. '186' 8 m.m. high. Five bars above and below numeral, four bars at the sides.
- B. Datestamp diameter 24 m.m. Numeral 30 m.m. High x 20 m.m. wide. '186' 8 m.m. high. Four Bars above numeral, three bars at the sides. This type had a code number, and the word DUBLIN was curved at the top.
- C. Dublin in straight line. No code. Diameter 21 m.m. Numeral 30 x 20 m.m. '186' 8 m.m. high. Four bars above and below numeral, three at the sides.
- D. Datestamp diameter 21 m.m. Numeral 24 m.m. high x 18mm wide. '186' 6mm high.

DUBLIN
MY 12
166
TOO LATE



DUBLIN
JUL 3
169
TOO LATE



DUBLIN
JY 21
169
TOO LATE



DUBLIN
SE 26
177
TOO LATE



DUBLIN
X 1
AU 3
193
TOO LATE



TOO LATE DUPLEX (With arcs at the side of the datestamp.)

I illustrate five types, there may be more. All differ in some way, attention to the size and style of the lettering and numbers, also the measurements of the Diamonds.

DUBLIN PILLARS
NO 14
83
TOO LATE



DUBLIN PILLARS
MR 23
71
TOO LATE



DUBLIN PILLARS – TOO LATE.

Two different types are illustrated, one with code and the other without. The Diamonds differ in size, the 1871 diamond is 30 m. high x 23 m.m. wide. The 1883 diamond is 30 m.m. high and 20 m.m. wide.

TO BE CONTINUED

IRISH R.S.O.'s

We wish to apologise to Mr. Fred Dixon for failing to acknowledge his help in providing the illustration of the STRAFFAN STATION/ R.S.O. cancellation in the Autumn 1979 DFNL (36). At the same time, we extend our thanks to the same multi expert for the report of two new R.S.O. cancels.

Herbertstown/Knocklong R.S.O./Co. Limerick
24 1914

Newmarket-on-Fergus R.S.O./Co. Clare
28 1906

—LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TREBLE POSTAGE

A correction is necessary to Bill Kane's account of the TREBLE POSTAGE regulations. The 1786 Act extended the range of cases which were to be so charged; it seems to have been the 1784 Act which introduced the penalty. The printed instructions to deputy post-masters, published in that year:

"When Letters shall come to your Office through the Bye and Cross-Roads, directed to Peers or Members of the House of Commons, at places not their usual Residence, and where you know such Peer or Member is not then resident, and that the Letters are so directed, *evidently to evade the Duty of Postage*; you are to Tax all such Letters with *Treble* Postage, and to account for the same by entering the amount on your Voucher as an *Under-charge* . . ."

The instructions are verbose, but cautious, warning the officers to be circumspect in exercising their powers. And if treble postage had been charged but the M.P. concerned appealed with justification, he was to be refunded the money. One interesting regulation concerned counterfeit franks detected in a country office but marked with a cross (+) on one of the top corners to attract the attention of the inspector of franks in Dublin.

DUBLIN HANDSTAMPS

The oval OVER OZ 1d TO PAY was in use at Dublin by 1883. There are many different explanatory markings, notably

CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION
CONTAINS WRITING IN THE
NATURE OF A LETTER
CONTRARY TO REGULATIONS
IMITATION TYPEWRITING
POSTED OUT OF COURSE
INADMISSIBLE AT PRINTED
PAPER RATE
LIABLE TO LETTER RATE
POSTED OUT OF COURSE
POSTED WITHOUT LATE FEE

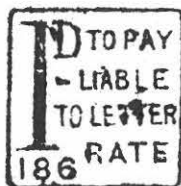


Illustration a

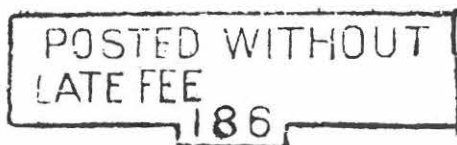


Illustration b

Illustrated are (a) an unusual framed 1d TO PAY LIABLE TO LETTER RATE 186, used 1908 and (b) POSTED WITHOUT LATE FEE, with other wording cut out, possibly "ON T.P.O." My example was used on the Dublin-Cork T.P.O. 1958.

The most verbose Dublin handstamp, in use in the 1920s, stated "This letter was posted insufficiently prepaid. Please advise your correspondent the postage rate on letters to country of address is . . . d for first ounce. C.P.O. DUBLIN."

PROVINCIAL HANDSTAMPS

Rather elusive are examples of ½d handstamp, used to charge the forwarding postage on readdressed printed papers. I have not seen one for Dublin and illustrate one from Dunmanway in 1887. Provincial chargemarks show a wide range of size and I show a very large 4, used at Carrick-on-Shannon in 1870.



MISCELLANEOUS

The SURCHARGE NOT COLLECTED . . . canceller is used on forwarded as well as returned letters. One variant, seen on a letter of 1928 is more explicit than most. It is 73x52 mm and reads "SURCHARGE NOT COLLECTED/FRESH POSTAGE DUE LABELS REQUIRED/186".

In this section mention could be made of post office label M.P.504 which sets out the regulations for compulsory registration, of which there have been several printings.

F. E. Dixon, Dublin.

Dear Sir,

Re: THE JUMELLE PRINTINGS — 3½p
RUGBY RE-ENTRY

In reply to E. Murphy's letter in the Autumn '79 issue of the Newsletter in which he noted a re-entry on sheet number 029063 (remainder 6), readers should note that since publishing the article I have seen a number of re-entry blocks which do not conform to the previous pattern. There are two probable explanations. There is a serial numbering device within the printing unit and the sequence as described would continue provided there was continuity in the printing operation. This is doubtful and a stop/start-up situation would usually result in a break in sequence when the printing operation was resumed. Alternatively the serial numbers were applied in a separate printing operation also resulting in a similar loss of sequence as sheets would not necessarily be numbered in the same order as they left the printing unit.

The important fact to note is that the variety can only occur twice in every seven sheets (1 top pane, 1 bottom pane). This is an average throughout the printing. Readers might also be interested to note that a technical explanation as to the necessity of gutters on the Jumelle press is set out in the April '78 and July '78 editions of the Philatelic Bulletin of the British Post Office.

Brian Warren — Co. Dublin.

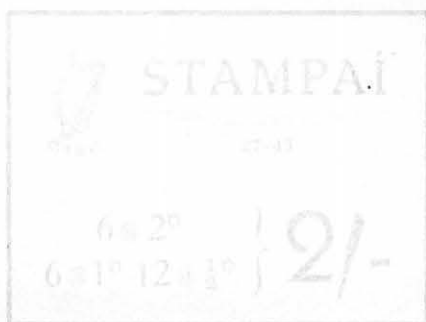
STAMPA 1980

Will be held at R.D.S. exhibition centre
October 24 — 27.

BOOKLET PANE VARIATIONS 1941 – 66.

Hopefully with the listing I give here, will aid other collectors and hopefully other collectors will be able to give details of other variations they have.

U. Upright Wmk. I. Inverted Wmk.



4B	24/41	UUUU
	25/42	UUUU
	26/44	UUUU
	27/45	UUUU
	28/46	UUUU, IIII

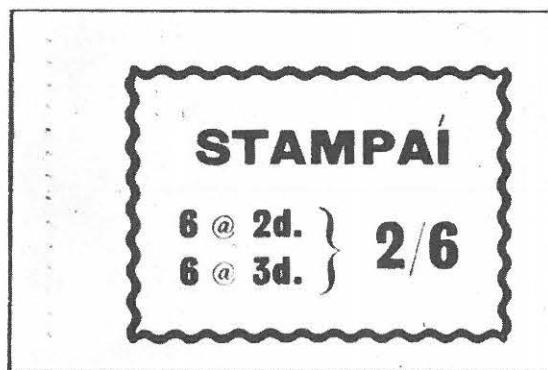


6B	31/48	UUUU, IIII
	32/49	UUUU, IIII
	33/50	UUUU, IIII
	34/51	UUUU, IIII
	35/52	UUUU, IIII
	36/53	UUUU, IIII, UUUU



7B	37/54	UUUU, IIII
		UIII, IIUU
8B	38/56	UUUI, IIUU, IUUU
		IIII, UIUU, UIII
	39/58	UUUU, IIII
		UUUI
	40/59	UUUU, IIII
		UUUI, IIUU
	41/60	UUUU, IIII
	42/61	UUUU, UUUI, IIUU
9B	43/62	UIII, IIII
		IU
	44/63	IU

10B UUU, IUU, UII



11B UU, UI, UI, IU
also exists with panes in reverse order, i.e. 2d pane first.

D. Joseph.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

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CORRIGENDA TO STAMPS OF IRELAND 1980 EDITION.

- P. 9 Note after set 4L. Add "on front of envelopes".
- P. 10. Note after set 5L. These are of private origin.
- P. 21. Dates of issue: 5d, 23.12.1922; 6d, 23.12.1922; 9d, 21.12.1922.
- P. 91 Note after set I12C. "Litho. Irish Security Printing Ltd."
- P. 99 Set I32C. Correct spelling "Sir Rowland Hill".
- P. 100 onwards. Renumber 8p of I34C to C273, 10p to C274 and thereafter, etc.

STAMPEX '80

Our congratulations go to the following on their awards

Silver

Dr. B. De Burca G. B. used in Ireland 1840 - 50.

Bronze-Silver (with Felicitations)

W. Kane, The Pen and the Sword.

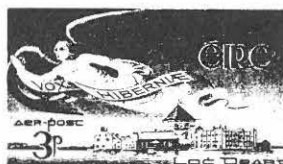
Literature.

Bronze: B. Warren and E. Fitzgerald, "The Gerl definitives".



COLLECTOREX 1979

Strike Post Sheet on cover.
£3.50 each.



Airmail 3d Dull Blue and Ultramarine shades. We can offer a pair of each U/M for £12.

C. Calmonson of Dublin has recently shown us an interesting variety on the Christmas 1978 8p, a 2mm shift of colour, a white bar above gold frame.

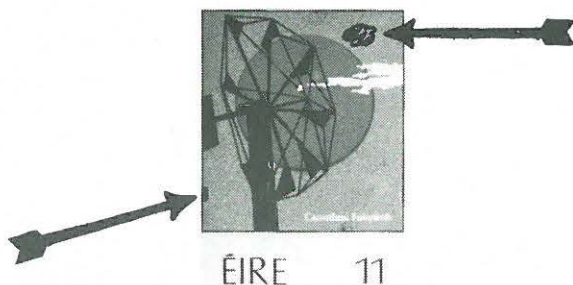
VARIETIES

Details herewith of the varieties located in the issues of 1979.

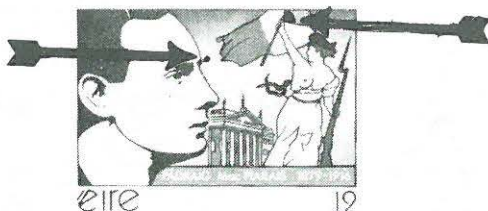


Rowland Hill 17p — Black Dot on Sleeve R9/9.

Direct European Elections 10p — Retouch above ha of Eorpacha R10/1.
11p — White Dot near right frame R1/9.



Energy Conservation 11p — Frame break left hand frame R9/7.
Retouch above Sun R4/1.



Pearse 12p — Break in Flag R4/8.
Screen Dots missing left of forehead R5/9.
Hairline from forehead to top frame R6/10.
Hairline from G.P.O. upwards R7/3.
Black spot to left of eye R7/4.

Christmas 9½p — Yellow line below frame at right R1/10.



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