



The Revealer



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EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
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John J. Walsh, Editor



Thom 5 Line Overprints Black Overprints

By the EDITOR.

When the Provisional Government of Ireland contracted for its first provisional issue of postage stamps, the work of overprinting was divided between Messrs Dollard Ltd. and Messrs Alex Thom & Co., both of Dublin. The first issue was released February 17, 1922. Both the Dollard and Thom prints were in black ink. Thom printed four of the values, 1 1/2d, 2d, 6d and 1/- (Scott Nos. 15-18; Gibbons Nos. 10-15).

Sometime in June 1922, Thom was assigned the task of overprinting all of the values, including those formerly done by Messrs. Dollard. The reason for the change is not clear. Dollard's contract was terminated on June 12th, 1922 (1) without explanation. Thom's plant was located some distance from the area of Dublin occupied by the I.R.A. which was engaged in civil strife with the Provisional Government. Dollard was located in the vicinity of the Four Courts building which had been seized by the I.R.A. in April 1922. Dollard's plant was evacuated during the shelling of the Four Courts in late June 1922. (2)

Quite apart from the reason for the change to Thom, the postal authorities had not been satisfied with the black overprint of either Dollard or Thom. They complained that it was not distinguishable enough for the postal officers to detect the use of unoverprinted British stamps on the mail. (3)

When Thom took over the overprinting of all values on or about June 12, 1922 it used its own distinctive type (with full stop) rather than the Dollard type for the values thru 1/-. For the 2/6, 5/- and 10/- values, it used the Dollard type (distinguishable by the measurement between the h and E of Eireann). At the same time (June 1922), Thom was experimenting with various inks. Apparently, a few sheets of the former Dollard values of 1/2d, 1d, 3d, 10d and 5/- were overprinted in the same shade of dull black or what some call dull grey-black (4) used on the original issue of February 17, 1922.

Then trial printings were made on certain values with a blue-black ink to be distinctive from the cancelling black. These experimental inks were not satisfactory and were not distinct enough, so Thom finally developed a "bronze-blue" ink which was both clear and outstanding. This ink was finally chosen and resulted in what we call generally the "blue-black" issue of July-November 1922.

(1) Kohl's Handbuch. Zervas translation. Collector's Club Philatelist April 1941, page 135

(2) William Ward. Mekeel's Magazine. November 23, 1936

(3) Messrs Dollard converted to red ink on its 2 1/2d, 4d and 9d values in April 1922 for the same reason.

(4) Robson Lowe Encyclopedia. Vol. 2 1952

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This comprehensive work deals with all aspects of Irish philately and fills a growing need for a definitive work of this kind. In recent years, interest in Ireland's postage stamps has been increasing not only in Ireland but also in Britain, America and in Europe. This interest has been further stimulated by Ireland's entry into international 'commemorative' issues and the appearance of Mr. Feldman's work is thus timely and welcome.

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MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR 1968-69 NOW DUE
Please Save Postage Expense By
Sending dues to the Secretary.

"I'd like to be among the first to note the contribution which Mr. M. P. Giffney is making to EPS and its members in supplying the postal stationery offered in the April - June issue. This is a very wonderful service, and I hope that the gratitude of our members can be made apparent to Mr. Giffney in some way."
Aug. 13, 1968 James J. Doheny

THOM "BLACK" OVERPRINTS (continued)

The black proofs and the experimental sheets got into circulation in the summer of 1922 and "from this trial, most of the cataloguers have fallen into an error of dubbing all the non-black inks as 'blue-black'." (5)

While the intensity of the ink finally chosen varies in degree during its extended use, it is always shiny, a distinct lustre dark blue, whereas the experimental trial blue blacks are dull and look like what they are - blue-black (5). If these overprints are compared with a true bronze-blue overprint they look black, but when compared with the early blacks which were in a dull grey-black ink - they appear to be bronze-blue, but not to the same strength as the really bronze-blue overprints. (6)

In summary, while the dull experimental blue-blacks should not be confused with the rare black trial proofs (7) they are collectible varieties, distinguishable from the subsequent shiny blue-blacks, or if you prefer accuracy, bronze-blues.

EXPERIMENTAL SHEETS RELEASED

During the time when Thom was experimenting with its inks, a shortage occurred in the post office supplies of certain values of stamps formerly supplied by Dollard. Thom was called upon to supply whatever values it had available and it is logical to assume that the requisitions included the few proof sheets in black as well as the experimental sheets in dull blue-black. They were perfectly usable sheets of stamps.

Any attempt to designate these sheets as a separate issue is virtually impossible because of the intermixing of these sheets with subsequent deliveries of the shiny blue-blacks in the post office stores. When the printers made deliveries to the Comptroller, the sheets were placed on top of the pile in each value and as requisitions were received from the various post offices, they would be filled from the top of the pile. As an example, the shortage of the 1d value in the autumn of 1922 was remedied by sheets of the Dollard overprint which were at the bottom of the pile. This was long after they were current on the post office counters. (8)

Meredith gives the following dates of issue: 1/2d black (end of July, 1922) 1/2d blue-black (August 23, 1922). 1d black and blue-black (July 20, 1922). 3d black and blue-black (July 11, 1922).

It is interesting that while the 1/2d and 3d dull black proof printings are usually priced in the catalogues both mint and used, the 1d, 10d and 5/- values are priced only mint in Gibbons. (9)

(5) William Ward. Mekeels Magazine. March 8, 1937

(6) F.R.A. McCormick. Stamp Collecting. February 3, 1923

(7) "After three years of special dealing, I feel I should offer one warning to our members. 99% of all the supposed dull black overprints I have seen have had obvious traces of blue in them under 40X magnification. I sincerely believe that method of holding the stamp up to bright sunlight to catch the blue reflection or lack of same to be highly subjective. I feel that if a stamp obviously shows blue ink under magnification it should not be called a dull black ink". Letter from John B. Sherman to the Editor May 1968.

(8) William Ward. "The Reissued Irish Dollards" Mekeel's Magazine. December 28th 1936. See also Stamp Collecting September 12, 1931, page 640 wherein the same author reported that he had visited the Controller's stock in Dublin on one occasion and noticed at the bottom of the 2 1/2d Thom value sheets, old Dollard carmine sheets in the same value. "Supplies had come and gone without the bottom sheets being exhausted."

(9) "I have serious doubts about the existence of Scott No. 37a (Gibbons #45a, the 5/- dull black). All the copies I have seen have either been #13 (5/- Dollard) with 21mm overprint (Short 3rd line) or #37 with a dull blue-black overprint whose blue ink fairly hits you in the eye under 40X magnification" J.E. Sherman

New Issue Notes and News.



The Irish Post Office issued a special stamp on 26th August 1968, to commemorate the 800th anniversary of St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick. The design of the stamp depicting the exterior of the Cathedral is based on a photograph by J.J. Bambury.

Donal Mor O'Brien the last King of Munster built St. Mary's Cathedral on the site of his own palace in 1168. The tower of the Cathedral, overlooking the river Shannon is one of Limerick's landmarks.

The stamps were recess printed by Messrs Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., on paper watermarked E in sheets of 120 stamps. Two values: 5d. (20,000,000) in blue and 10d. (1,000,000) in olive green. Perforations 15 x 15.

FORTHCOMING COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

The special stamp commemorating the birth of Countess Markievicz in the 3d and 1s.5d. values and that for James Connolly which will be in the 6d and 1sh denominations will both be issued on Monday 23rd September. Photogravure printed.

International Year for Human Rights will be honoured by a stamp issue in the 5d and 7d values, on Monday 4th November. Photogravure printed.

NEW DEFINITIVE ISSUE DATES ANNOUNCED BY IRELAND

Arrangements are in the final stages for the initial issue of the new Irish definitive postage stamps, designs for which were announced last year. Four denominations of the full series of sixteen values will be issued on Monday, 14th October, 1968. The stamps will be in the 2d, 8d, 2s.6d and 10s. values and will each portray one of the four basic designs to be used throughout the complete series.

The rest of the definitive stamps will be issued on the following dates:-

24th February, 1969	: 3d, 6d, 7d, and 5s. values
31st March, 1969	: 4d, 5d, 10d, and 1s. values
9th June, 1969	: 1/2d, 1d, 9d, and 1s.5d values

Printing is being carried out in photogravure by the Stamping Branch of Revenue Commissioners, Dublin Castle. Consultations were held over the past few months between the Post Office, the Stamp Design Advisory Committee, the Director of Stamping and the artist on the selection of colours for the different denominations. The new designs replace the entire series of definitive stamps at present in use, including the air-mail stamps issued in 1948.

POSTAL STATIONERY

The following new items of postal stationery have been reported in the Irish Philatelic Circle News, May 1968:

(a) 1968: 5d envelope. Bright Violet. Typographed (whiter paper). There are also three shades of ink for the 5d stamp since its first appearance a year ago: (1) blackish violet, (2) violet, and (3) bright violet.

(b) 1968: Registered envelope, large size K (11 1/2" x 6") with Bright Green 1s. 5d. embossed stamp.

The inscription on the back has been corrected to read: "registration fee of 1s.0d." The flap is reshaped and has four straight edges instead of the rounded corners and the paper is almost white.

Current Philatelic Literature

"The Machine Cancellations of Sligo 1951-1967" Michael Leonard. Irish Philately. Journal of the Irish Philatelic Circle. September 1967 pp.59-60

"The Postal Arrangements for the Irish Contingents with U.N.O. in the Congo 1960-1964" A.T. Sedgley. Irish Philately. December 1967 pp. 70-76

PLEASE PLAN TO ATTEND THE E.P.A. MEETING TO BE HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE A.S.D.A. SHOW IN NEW YORK CITY. Contact Ed. Ryan, 27 Beechwood Drive, Glen Head, New York 11545 for complete details.

The Revenue Stamps of Ireland

THE IMPRESSED DUTY STAMPS

By S.B. Frank and J. Schonfeld

Supplement No. 38

Eire Philatelic Association

October, 1968

It will be apparent from the preceding general description of impressed duty stamps, that there is hardly any single aspect pertaining to them, with which the conventional philatelist might be familiar. Indeed, the physical, adhibitional and philatelic differences between impressed stamps and "ordinary" postage or revenue stamps are so great that also a catalogue listing must deviate from the accustomed pattern.

Although it is hardly possible to arrange these stamps by "sets" in a chronological order, the Irish impressed stamps lend themselves to be broadly separated into groups or periods, which depend on administrative, political or other considerations. The stamps within each group can be presented as a "series" because of certain features which are common to them. Each series has its dies arranged by denomination in ascending order, and each denomination by die letters, alphabetically.

It has been mentioned in the introduction, that there are no "dates of issue" as such, but that an official record was made of the date when a new die was taken into use, and when a die was withdrawn from use or defaced. These dates are shown in the listing if known; dates in parenthesis indicate earliest and/or latest usage date seen for a die of which no registration dates are available. It should be noted that all dates are quoted in the British style, namely in the sequence Day-Month-Year.

The various stamp styles for each die are listed in the column headed "Style Code". This record is based on actual examples which are in the possession of, or were verified by the compilers; the absence of a code number in the column does not imply that no impressions exist.

Synopsis of Catalogue Listings

A. General Duty Dies

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. Series: Irish Administration, | 1774-1827 | (1838) |
| 2. Series: British Administration, | "Harp Dies" | 1838-19.. |
| 3. Series: " " | "British Dies" | 1866-19.. |
| 4. Series: " " | "Shamrock Dies" | 1895-19.. |
| 5. Series: Provisional Issues | | 1921-1924 |
| 6. Series: Irish Republic | | 1923- |
| 7. Series: Northern Ireland | | 1921 ? - |

B. Special Duty Dies

Catalogue

A. General Duty Dies

First Series: Irish Administration 1774-1827 (1838)

Official register books of these dies have not survived apparently. Therefore, this listing is based on the die impressions which have been verified by the compilers' a few items which probably exist were omitted because information is too vague. It is most likely that many more dies were in use during this period, and these will have to be discovered yet.

The designs of these dies have as their main feature often a large harp, or a medallion with the King's head in profile. The name IRELAND occurs quite frequently, as do the inscriptions GR III, G III REX, or GR IV. Other features such as arms, monograms etc occur occasionally. Only the main feature is indicated for each die on this list, because no detailed descriptions can be given here

for lack of space. However, most dies can be recognized by their denomination and their die letters alone. In a few instances the same die letter was used more than once for different dies of the same denomination; in such cases the indicated main feature will help to separate the dies in question.

Some die letters occur twice on a die, or in combination with a digit; these are listed accordingly. Small designs such as a star, a rose, a fleur-de-lys etc. can sometimes be found near or contra-lateral to a die letter; these may be ignored and they are not listed therefore.



typical example
from this series



Denomination	Die	Feature	earliest	latest	Style Code
1d	A	Harp			60
1 1/2d	A	Harp			60
	B	Harp			60
2d	A	Harp	(5.4.1796)	(1810)	60
	B	Harp	(1796)	(1807)	60
	CC	Harp	(1804)	(25.4.1813)	60
	DD	Harp	(1813)		60
3d	A	St. Patrick's Order			60
	B	Harp	(10.5.1794)		60
	CC	Three Lions	(13.7.1813)	(1818)	60
	D	Harp	(1810)	(1818)	60
4d	A	Harp	(22.5.1794)		60
	B	Harp	(29.7.1794)	(21.11.1796)	60
	C	Harp	(23.2.1803)	(1810)	60
	D	Harp	(1811)		60
	EE	King's Head	(3.5.1783)	(1803)	60
6d	2A	Harp	(1776)		11,60
	4B	Harp	(1779)		60
	6D	Harp	(1799)		60
	7E	Harp	(22.6.1795)	(1797)	60
	FF	Royal Arms	(1807)		60
1s	A	Eagle			11
	A	Harp	(1774)	(20.5.1780)	11,60
	B	Harp, no GR III	(1774)	(1796)	11,60
	B	Harp, GR III on top	(1810)	(1813)	60
	C	Harp	(1777)	(1800)	60
	DD	Harp	(1792)	(1815)	11,60
	EE	Harp	(29.11.1802)	(1810)	11,60
	FF	King's Head	(1812)	(1820)	11,60
1s6d	A	Monogram	(1812)		60
	A	Harp	(1800)		60
	B	Denomination	(1812)		11,60
	CC	King's Head	(1805)	(1815)	60
2s	A	Harp	(1797)		60
	B	Harp	(22.1.1805)	(1812)	60
	CC	King's Head			60
2s6d	A	Harp	(1783)	(1785)	11,60

Denomination	Die	Feature	earliest	latest	Style Code
2s6d (c0n't)	B	Harp	(19.7.1783)	(1800)	11,60
	BB	Harp			60
	C	Harp	(1810)	(22.5.1822)	11,60
3s	A	Harp & Anchor	(1812)		60
	BB	King's Head	(6.10.1815)	(1820)	60
4s	A	Harp	(1796)	(1800)	11,60
	B	Harp	(1798)		60
	DD	King's Head			11
4s6d	A	Harp			60
5s	A	Harp	(1799)	(1803)	11,60
	CC	Heraldic Flowers	(1801)	(1812)	11,60
	DD	Harp & Lion	(1.5.1802)	(1814)	11,60
	EE	King's Head	(1814)	(5.8.1836)	11,60
7s6d	A	Harp			60
10s	A	Harp	(26.6.1800)		11
	BB	Monogram	(1807)		11,60
	BB	Harp	(1807)	(7.3.1820)	11,60
	C	Harp	(1826)	(25.11.1835)	11,60
11s3d	A	Harp	(1805)		60
15s	A	Harp	(9.11.1808)	(18.2.1831)	11,60
1 £	A	Harp	(1807)	(23.9.1812)	11,60
	BB	Harp	(7.1803)	(20.9.1836)	11,60
1 £ 10s.	A	Harp	(1804)	(24.4.1837)	11,60
2 £	A	Harp	(1802)		11,
	B	Harp	(27.2.1818)		11,60
	CC	Harp	(20.5.1822)	(24.3.1838)	11,60
3 £	B	Harp	(6.10.1815)	(1837)	11,60
4 £	A	Harp	(1811)	(1835)	11,60
5 £	BB	Harp			11
6 £	A	Harp			11
7 £	A	Harp			11
9 £	A	Harp	(1807)		60
10 £	A	Harp	(18.2.1824)		11
20 £	A	Harp			11
50 £	A	Harp	(18.2.1824)	(10.6.1826)	11,60
100 £	A	Harp			11

Second Series: "Harp" dies 1838-19..

The dies for these stamps superseded those of the earlier series, and no overlap in the time of usage of the two series has been observed.

All dies are inscribed IRELAND and there appears always a small harp contra-laterally to the die letter. This small symbol serves not only as an indicant for Irish dies, but it helps also to balance the symmetry of the die design and is therefore called a "balancing device". The die letter is usually on the left and the harp on the right, but sometimes these positions are reversed, as shown in the list. Due to this harp, this series became known as the "Harp Series", and these dies should not be confused with those of the first series where many dies have a large harp as their main feature.

Most dies have as their central design the denomination spelled out in words; some of the higher denominations show also coat-of-arms, etc. All 1d dies and the last three 6d have date plugs.

The registration dates and defacement dates are those which are recorded in the Somerset House Registers in London. Most dies were placed into the "Die Box Dublin" a few days later, but sometimes the elapsed time between these dates amounted to several weeks or even months. No die Box dates are shown in this list. The "withdrawal" dates quoted as footnotes do not always mean the immedi-

ate destruction of the dies, but most likely they mark the end of their usage. If no defacement date is known, the space is kept blank, but dates in parentheses indicate the latest date of the die seen, sofar.

Green impressions exist in isolated cases; these were made for the Irish Provisional Government. They are not listed here, but in the section covering these issues.



typical examples
from this series



Denom.	Die	registered	defaced	Style Code
1d	A Harp	8.9.1853	8.11.1875	60
	B Harp	8.9.1862	(22. 1.1872)	60
	C Harp	8.9.1862	(14.12.1865)	60
	D Harp	12.5.1863	(15. 2.1906)	60,83,A
	E Harp	12.5.1863	(25. 2.1908)	60,83
	F Harp	12.5.1863	(14. 1.1895)	60,83
3d	A Harp	5.6.1844	30.12.1891	11,60,83
6d	Harp A (a)	26.9.1842	(a)	60
	Harp B (a)	5.6.1844	(a)	
	Harp A	8.12.1859	(7.6.1905)	33,83
	Harp B	15.12.1859	(9.7.1890)	11,60,83,A
	Harp C	11.7.1876	(26.5.1910)	11,33,60,83,A
1s	A Harp	22.11.1838	30.12.1891	11,60,83
1s3d	Harp A	26.9.1842	27.1.1886	11,60,83
1s 6d	A Harp	21.7.1838	(b)	11,33,60,83,A
2s	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.11.1901	11,33,60,83,A
2s 6d	A Harp	22.11.1838	27.1.1886	11,60,83
3s	A Harp	21.7.1838	(b)	11,33,60,83,A
3s 9d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(c)	11,60,83,A
4s	A Harp	5.6.1844	(14.7.1875)	11,83,A
5s	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.1.1886 (d)	11,33,60,83
6s	A Harp	22.2.1860	(b)	11,83,A
6s 3d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(c)	21,33,60,A
7s 6d	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.11.1901	11,14,33,60,83,A
7s 9d	Harp A	26.9.1842	(15.7.1887)	83
9s	A Harp	22.2.1860	(c)	11,24
10s	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.1.1886 (d)	11,33,60,83
	B Harp	19.9.1850	27.1.1886 (d)	11,14,60
12s 6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(b)	11,33,60,83,A
15s	A Harp	21.7.1838	30.12.1891	11,14,60,83
17s 6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	27.11.1901	11,33,83,A
1 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	27. 1.1886	11,14,60
1 £ 2s6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(b)	11,60,83,A
1 £ 5s	Harp A	26.9.1842	(c)	11,14,33,60,83,A
1 £ 7s6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(c)	A
1 £ 10s	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.11.1901	11,33,60,83,A
1 £ 12s6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(e)	11,33,60,A
1 £ 15s	Harp A	26.9.1842	(c)	11,60,83,A
1 £ 17s6d	A Harp	19.9.1850	(e)	11,33,83,A
2 £	A Harp	22.11.1838	(e)	11,60,83,A

Denom.	Die	registered	defaced	Style Code
2 £ 2s	A Harp	21.7.1838	(19.10.1885)	11,33
2 £ 5s	A Harp	19.9.1850	27.11.1901	11,33,A
2 £ 10s	A Harp	21.7.1838	27.11.1901	11,14,33,60,83,A
2 £ 15s	A Harp	19.9.1850	(e)	11,83,A
3 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	30.12.1891	11,14,60,83,A
3 £ 3s	A Harp	21.7.1838		
3 £ 10s	A Harp	21.7.1838	(e)	11,A
4 £	A Harp	22.11.1838	(e)	11,33,60,83,A
5 £	A Harp	22.11.1838	(e)	11,33,60,A
6 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(e)	11,14,60,83,A
8 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(30.6.1868)	11,60,A
10 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(e)	11,60,A
15 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	30.12.1891	11,33,83,A
20 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(1877)	11,34,A
30 £	A Harp	19.9.1850	(e)	11,33
35 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(12.7.1889)	11,33,83
45 £	A Harp	19.9.1850	(1.4.1889)	11,83
50 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(e)	11
75 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	(25.5.1865)	11
100 £	A Harp	21.7.1838	30.12.1891	11,34
200 £	Harp A	26.9.1842	(4.5.1875)	11
500 £	Harp A	26.9.1842	(2.5.1867)	11

Notes: (a) these two dies were converted into the two following dies by drilling holes for the date plugs

(b) these dies were withdrawn from use in Ireland on 27.11.1906

(c) these dies were withdrawn from use in Ireland on 11.7.1907

(d) these dies were returned from Dublin to London on 28.1.1884

(e) these dies were withdrawn from use in Ireland on 2.10.1908 (?)

Third Series: "British" Dies, 1866-19..

The name "British" has been given to these dies because their designs are the same as those used for British dies. Certain die letters and/or numerals were assigned to the dies for use in Ireland to signify their usage. However, some of the same die letters occur also on other dies not listed here, and employed only in Britain. This apparent confusion arises from the fact, that the die letters appearing on the following list are not inherently Irish, but only conditionally so, namely if they occur on the particular denominations listed. To confuse matters still further, a number of the listed dies were employed in Britain as well as in Ireland, at different times, as can be gathered from the footnotes.

The dies of this series were used more or less concurrent with those of the second series; some are replacements for worn or obsolete dies, others represent additional denominations, or were used for new purposes, such as the small 1d cheque dies.

Only the 8d die C differs from all other dies in this series, because it has two small harps in its lower corners.

Green impressions of some dies exist; see remark pertaining to this colour on the pages dealing with the preceding series.



typical examples
from this series



Denomin.	Die	Die	Registered	Defaced	Style Code
1d	V		20.9.1866	10.3.1897	60
	W		20.9.1866	10.3.1897	60,83
	X		20.9.1866	10.3.1897	60,83
	Y		20.9.1866	10.3.1897	60
	Z		20.9.1866	10.3.1897	60
	AA		20.9.1866	24.4.1890	60
	RR		3.8.1870	10.3.1897	60
	ZZ		27.7.1874	10.3.1897	60,83
	3A		27.7.1874	10.3.1897	60,83
	4V		14.6.1881	10.3.1897	83
	4X		14.6.1881	10.3.1897	83
	8F	(a)	2.3.1888		83
	90	(b)	17.2.1891	(c)	83
	49		19.5.1892	10.3.1897	83
3d	20		16.6.1891	(25.9.1906)	83,A
6d	P	(d)		(1868)	A
	T	(d)			A
	U	(d)			A
	Z		17.1.1879	(1913)	33,83
8d	C		12.11.1870	(4.12.1901)	83,A.
1s	21		16.6.1891	(14.12.1901)	33,83,A
1s 3d	Z		21.5.1885	(18.8.1898)	83,A
2s 6d	Z		17.1.1879	(1905)	33,83
	Z2		25.6.1885	(8.6.1898)	83,A
5s	Z		21.1.1884	(29.11.1906)	14,33,83,A
10 s	Z	(e)	9.2.1882	27.6.1902 (f)	33,83
	Z	(e)	7.12.1883	(1913)	33,81,83,A
	Z2		7.12.1883	(28.12.1907)	34,A
15 s	22		16.6.1891	(31.8.1911)	81,83,A
1 £	Z		9.2.1882	27.6.1904 (f)	33,83
	Z3		15.4.1877	(g)	-- --
	Z2		21.5.1885	(20.6.1908)	83,91,A
3 £	23		5.5.1891	(3.1.1913)	83,A
9 £	F		7.1.1867	(7.1.1897)	11,33,60,83,A
15 £	24		5.5.1891	(1894)	A
100 £	25		5.5.1891		
1500 £	Z		19.7.1889		

Notes: (a) not specifically registered as an Irish die; impressions have been seen on Irish cheques dated between 1903 and 1916, but the die was apparently also used for English cheques.

(b) this double die letter is 9"0" (letter), not 90 (ninety)

(c) this die was withdrawn from use in Ireland on 7.6.1906

(d) these dies were normally used in England, but in 1858 adhesive embossed stamps were prepared for use in Ireland.

(e) these are two different dies: the first die is circular, and the second die has a shield-like shape.

(f) these dies were withdrawn from use in Ireland on 21.6.1900

(g) this die was originally registered for Ireland, but it was never used there. It was re-registered in 1896 for use in Liverpool, England.

Fourth Series: "Shamrock" Dies, 1895-19..

Shamrock dies represent an entirely new series, gradually replacing most of the dies formerly in use. The designs of these dies consist of the denomination expressed in words, a crown, and date plugs. The values of $\frac{1}{2}$ and higher show the head of Minerva in profile.

As was mentioned in the Introduction (see Supplement No. 38, July, 1968), the Irish dies of this series have their die letters accompanied contralaterally by a small shamrock leaf. The first die in each denomination has no letter, but two shamrocks instead.

Defacement dates are known only for a very few dies, and these are shown in footnotes. It is probable that most other dies were still in use until their destruction in the burning Stamp Offices in Dublin, during 1921 and 1922; for this reason no "latest usage" dates are shown in this listing.

Green impressions from these dies are listed in the section dealing with the issues of the Provisional Government.



typical examples

from this series



Den.	Die	registered	Style	Den.	Die	Registered	Style
1d	Two sh.	18.7.1895(a)	83	1d	sh.AE	24.3.1922	
	sh. A	18.7.1895(b)	83		sh.AF	24.3.1922	
	sh. B	18.7.1895(b)	83		sh.AG	24.3.1922	
	sh. C	18.7.1895(b)	83		sh.AH	24.3.1922	
	sh. D	18.7.1895(c)	83		sh.AI	10.2.1922	
	sh. E	18.7.1895(d)	83	2d	Two sh.	22.1.1909	A
	sh. F	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. A	29.2.1912	83,A
	sh. G	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. B	29.4.1918	81
	sh. H	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. C	29.4.1918	81
	sh. I	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. D	29.4.1918	81
	sh. J	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. E	29.4.1918	81
	sh. K	30.9.1904(e)	83		sh. F	29.4.1918	81
	sh. L	14.4.1908(e)	83		sh. G	29.4.1918	81
	sh. M	14.4.1908	83		sh. H	29.4.1918	81
	sh. N	14.4.1908	83		sh. I	17.6.1918	81
	sh. O	14.4.1908	83		sh. J	18.6.1918	
	sh. P	14.4.1908	83		sh. K	2.9.1920	81
	sh. Q	14.4.1908	83		sh. L	17.2.1920	81
	sh. R	29.2.1912	83		sh. M	23.6.1920	
	sh. S	4.11.1913	83		sh. N	17.2.1920	81
	sh. T	4.11.1913	83		sh. O	17.2.1920	
	sh. U	30.4.1914	83		sh. P	17.2.1920	81
	sh. V	31.5.1916	83		sh. Q	31.1.1921	
	sh. W	27.9.1916	83		sh. R	31.1.1921	81
	sh. X	27.9.1916			sh. S	31.1.1921	
	sh. Y	6.1.1922	83		sh. T	31.1.1921	
	sh. Z	6.1.1922			sh. U	31.1.1921	
	sh. AA	24.1.1922			sh. V	31.1.1921	
	sh. AB	24/1/1922			sh. W	31.1.1921	
	sh. AC	24.3.1922			sh. X	23.11.1921	
	sh. AD	24.3.1922			sh. Y	23.11.1921	

Denom.	Die	Registered	Style	Denom.	Die	Registered	Style
2d	sh. Z	3.2.1922		10s	sh. A 4/10/1904		83
	sh. AA	3.2.1922			sh. B 27.5.1914		
	sh. AB	3.2.1922			sh. C 29.2.1912		
	sh. AC	3.2.1922			sh. D 1.8.1919		
	sh. AD	3.2.1922		12s6d	Two sh. 21.11.1906		
3d	Two sh.	20.6.1899	83		sh. A 29.7.1913		
	sh. A	4.10.1904	83	15s	Two sh. 23.12.1910		
	sh. B	29.2.1912			sh. A 1.8.1919		
6d	Two sh.	4.10.1904	83	17s6d	Two sh. 18.11.1897	83, A	
	sh. A	27.4.1911		1 £	Two sh. 20.6.1899	83, 93	
	sh. B	27.4.1911	83		sh. A 4.10.1904	83, 93	
	sh. C	6.10.1910	83		sh. B 29.2.1912		
7d	Two sh.	15.3.1918			sh. C 1.8.1919		
8d	Two sh.	20.6.1899		1 £ 2s6d	Two sh. 21.11.1906		
	sh. A	4.10.1904		1 £ 5s	Two sh. 20.6.1899		
	sh. B	29.2.1912			sh. A 9.7.1907		
9d	Two sh.	17.8.1920		1 £ 7s6d	Two sh. 9.7.1907		
	sh. A	17.8.1920		1 £ 10s	Two sh. 6.5.1897	91, A	
1s	Two sh.	6.5.1897	83, A		sh. A 20.6.1899		
	sh. A	20.6.1899	83	1 £ 12s6d	Two sh. 21.10.1908		
	sh. B	4.10.1904	83	1 £ 15s	Two sh. 9.7.1907		
	sh. C	21.11.1910		1 £ 17s6d	Two sh. 21.10.1908		
1s3d	Two sh.	20.6.1899	83	2 £	Two sh. 21.10.1908		
	sh. A	4.10.1904			sh. A 29.2.1912		
1s6d	Two sh.	21.11.1906	A	2 £ 5s	Two sh. 18.11.1897	83, 91, A	
	sh. A	29.2.1912		2 £ 10s	Two sh. 6.5.1897	14, 83, A	
2s	Two sh.	18.11.1897	83, A		sh. A 15.4.1907		
	sh. A	20.6.1899(f)	83, 93		sh. B 29.2.1912		
	sh. B	4.10.1904		2 £ 15s	Two sh. 21.10.1908		
	sh. C	21.11.1910		3 £	Two sh. 15.4.1907		
2s6d	Two sh.	4.10.1904	83		sh. A 27.5.1914		
	sh. A	29.2.1912		3 £ 10s	Two sh. 21.10.1908		
	sh. B	17.7.1919		4 £	Two sh. 21.10.1908		
3s	Two sh.	21.11.1906		5 £	Two sh. 20.6.1899		
3s9d	Two sh.	9.7.1907			sh. A 4.10.1904		
5s	Two sh.	20.6.1899	83		sh. B 21.10.1908		
	sh. A	30.10.1903	93		sh. C 29.2.1912		
	sh. B	29.2.1912		6 £	Two sh. 21.10.1908		
	sh. C	30.7.1919		10 £	Two sh. 15.4.1907		
6s	Two sh.	21.11.1906			sh. A 22.6.1908		
6s3d	Two sh.	9.7.1907			sh. B 29.2.1912		
7s6d	Two sh.	6.5.1897	83, A		sh. C 9.3.1920		
	sh. A	20.6.1899	83	25 £	Two sh. 29.7.1913		
	sh. B	4.10.1904	83		sh. A 3.3.1920		
	sh. C	29.2.1912			sh. B 3.3.1920		
9s	Two sh.	9.7.1907		30 £	Two sh. 22.6.1908		
10s	Two sh.	20.6.1899	83, A	50 £	Two sh. 22.6.1908		

Notes: (a) withdrawn from use in Ireland on 12.5.1902, and defaced on 27.6.1902
(b) withdrawn from use in Ireland on 7.6.1906
(c) withdrawn from use in Ireland on 17.9.1910
(d) withdrawn from use in Ireland on 10.10.1910
(e) defaced on 25.2.1921
(f) this die was used in Liverpool (England) from 5.8.1899 till 15.5.1900