IRISH POST OFFICES

and Their Postmarks since 1600

FAI Publication Series No. 35

First Authors

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2. EDITION

Digitized, revised and extended

by Hans-Jürgen Goebelbecker

Mail Coaches leaving the General Post Office, Dublin, 1820.

FAI - German Research and Study Group

on Irish Philately

FAI

**Forschungs- und
Arbeitsgemeinschaft Irland e.V.**
im Bund Deutscher Philatelisten e.V.

The German Research and Study Group on Irish Philately (FAI) was founded in Munich in 1982 and currently has around 150 members in 12 countries.

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Cover picture: ex postcard „Keep in touch" of *An Post*, 1986

Presentation of the 1st Edition

Dear Reader,

it is a great pleasure for me to present to you this standard work of Irish philatelic literature. Both FAI members, Harald Frank and Klaus Stange have prepared their 'Opus' in very great detail over a period of years. This could not have been realised without the assistance of electronic data processing by means of personal computer. This is proof that the progressive philatelist can successfully use modern working instruments for the fulfilment of complex and work intensive tasks for his research. Therefore, my thanks to both authors who have created an authoritative working document which is not only indispensable for the philatelist but will also be a big help in the study of Irish postal history.

Heinz-Jürgen Kumpf   Munich, 29.09.1990
(FAI President)

Presentation of the 2nd Edition

Dear Reader,

<still to be inserted>

Oveview of Contents

Module I   Title, Credits and Introduction   17 pages

Contents

Module II   Postmark Illustrations   41 pages

Module III   County Listings A   164 pages

Module IV   County Listings B   164 pages

Module V   Index of Names in Irish   39 pages

Module VI   Index of Names in English   35 pages

The modules II to IV are located in other files.

Preface to the 1st Edition

Down the years, the spellings used for the place names in Irish adopted by local post offices have been in a state of flux. Post offices have even been known to assume a completely different name. This of course complicates matters for philatelists interested in Irish postal history (especially if they collect Irish postmarks) when it comes to identifying and classifying the various markings. The difficulties are compounded by the existence of towns and villages of the same name in different counties. The English spellings too have evolved over the centuries throughout the island, north and south.

Although lists of post offices have appeared from time to time in official publications of the Irish and British postal administrations these only give the names of contemporary post offices as spelt on the publication date. Examples of such publications are the *Almanacs* (from about the second half of the 18th century), *Postal Directories* (from about 1825), *Post Office Guides* (from about 1856) and the *Eolaí an Phoist* (from about 1925).

With the passage of the years (and indeed centuries) many new post offices have been opened whilst others have closed. Collectors are often unable to identify the latters' postmarks or those whose spelling subsequently changed, or to identify them correctly. This is particularly annoying for anyone classifying his or her material by county. Many post offices were only in business for a relatively short time and so, naturally, their postmarks are of special philatelic interest. This catalogue gives all the different spellings and names which it has been possible to identify from the literature, including those of post offices open for only a short time.

Very few philatelists have anything like a complete collection of old almanacs and directories in which to carry out research, and the Irish and English museums and libraries themselves have gaps in their collections. But even if the material is to hand, identifying a marking as the old spelling of a modern post office name or tracing it to a particular county still involves laborious research and comparison.

This catalogue should make for swifter and more reliable identification. The considerable volume of information it contains is the fruit of 15 years' study. As well as the various literature sources mentioned, the catalogue contains information gleaned from correspondence with postal historians and official bodies in Ireland and Great Britain over the years.

Clearly with such a broad theme the authors cannot vouch for the completeness and accuracy of all the data set out in these pages. Nobody's perfect! Readers should consider that, whilst every care has been taken in establishing dates and spellings, and in classifying items correctly etc., the volume of material was such as to make minor inaccuracies inevitable.

This applies particularly to the opening and closing dates of - still alas all too many - Northern Irish post offices, of which only approximate details can be given in the absence of official NIPO records on the subject. Repeated attempts to obtain information in writing from the Post Office Archives in London have proved vain.

The different organisational structures north and south of the border were a further source of difficulties. These went their separate ways after 1922, so that even defining terms such as "Head Office", for example, can cause confusion. We have tried to bring all the material under a single common denominator, and so opted for the term "post office" throughout regardless of whether the establishment is officially dubbed a head office, main office, district office, branch office, sub-office

or what have you. It makes life simpler. The term "Post Town" is used to denote establishments which are or were local centres for other smaller post offices.

Many Irish postal history enthusiasts and postmark collectors reside in Ireland or other English-speaking countries. That the catalogue has to be bilingual is therefore self-evident. The English version of the introductory text is the work of FAI member Brian McGinley who is a professional translator. Many thanks to him.

The authors would be grateful to hear from anyone able to provide new information, for example about post office names omitted, or to supply more exact dates for the opening or closing of a particular office. Also, if you notice any inconsistencies or even downright errors, especially where the postmark listings, which are still only fragmentary, on part B of the county listings are concerned, please tell us. All the data is computer-stored, which makes amendments or additions a simple matter should we decide to produce a subsequent edition.

Before using the listings and indexes in the main body of the catalogue readers are recommended to study the introduction, which explains the overall structure and how the various columns relate to one another. A list of abbreviations is also given.

The absence of a bibliography is deliberate. The catalogue has drawn on a very large number of books, periodicals, Post Office Guides, *Eolaí an Phoist*, official publications, non-philatelic essays, encyclopaedias and other works. The reader can rest assured that, as well as the official publications, almost everything written on the subject over the past 30 years has been consulted. A bibliography would have resulted in a much bulkier catalogue and was therefore ruled out for cost reasons.

It goes without saying that a work of this magnitude could never have been undertaken without the help of official bodies and many friends and experts in the Irish philatelic world, so many that the authors have decided not to mention any names; the list would have been endless. We would like on our own and the reader's behalf to express our heartfelt thanks to all who so selflessly assisted in gathering the information.

October 1990

Harald Frank, Donauwörth   Klaus Stange, Belm-Vehrte

Preface to the 2nd Edition

In the preface to the first edition in 1990, the authors expressed the hope that their publication would provide an incentive for further publication. In fact, since then it has encouraged many philatelists to take a closer look at Irish postmarks and the corresponding post offices. I, too, only became interested in this topic after studying the first edition. The acquisition of a box containing several thousand letter cuttings eventually led me to start updating this publication with information that had emerged from various sources in the almost 35 years since the first edition.

During this time, publication possibilities also developed rapidly with the Internet. So I quickly asked myself to what extent digital technology could make a revised new edition more effective. This ultimately led to the second, heavily revised edition now consisting of several modules, which are primarily available to the user as PDF files.

Digitizing the printed work from 1990 was an extensive undertaking. Part of the publication was available in the form of editable files - albeit in old file formats - which first had to be converted into modern formats, and a certain amount of data loss was unavoidable. However, other parts that were not available as files had to be completely re-digitized. It turned out that automated reading of the tables from the scans of the paper originals using OCR (Online Character Reading) was not practicable. The error rate and the need for corrections were so high that a purely manual transcription of the tables proved to be a more effective option. However, this work alone took several months - one to two hours every free evening.

The PDF files now available have the great advantage that they can be read and, above all, systematically searched using free software, e.g. Adobe Acrobat Reader. For example, place names or even just fragments of place names and further details can be found spontaneously. Alphabetical indexes of place names are therefore no longer necessary. Nevertheless, they are again included in this edition as modules V and VI.

Another great advantage of the digital version is the low cost of updates. Every change notification can be implemented very quickly. An update of the corresponding module is then immediately made available for download on the Internet. The invitation to participate, which the first authors have already extended, will thus receive immediate feedback, which will benefit the entire interested philatelic community. I therefore cordially invite all users of this publication to participate.

Another major innovation is the fact that the digital publication with its six modules is offered free of charge on the Internet. It thus joins the great movement of our time for free access to information media such as Wikipedia and many public media (German public media institutions, BBC etc.). In order to give the generally open content of the publication a copyright framework, a corresponding Creative Commons license was issued: "CC BY-NC-SA" means that the author (in our case the FAI) must always be named when the work is shared. In addition, the work or only parts of it - even after modifications - may only be shared under the same license conditions; in our case, this means in a non-commercial context with the "CC BY-NC-SA" license. Further information on Creative Commons licenses can be found at [Creative Commons DE](#) and at Wikipedia under "[Creative Commons](#)".

What does the future hold for the content of this publication? Some readers will wonder why the content has not been transferred to a database to which interested parties would also have access to directly upload their own information. The reason lies in the development and maintenance costs of such a database on the Internet. There are currently no resources available for this, but there may be in the future. The primary data is therefore already available and maintained in appropriate machine-readable formats.

Finally, I would like to thank all philatelists who have provided me with information in recent years and opened up sources of information that have led to the numerous additions and updates. This applies above all to members of the FAI, the ÉPA (Éire Philatelic Association) and the IPC (Irish Philatelic Circle). My special thanks go to the participants of the weekly online meetings since 2021.

April 2024

Hans-Jürgen Goebelbecker

Introduction

The catalog has the character of a handbook which should enable the user to locate all Irish and English names ever used by a PO, as well as their various spellings appearing on a postmark or in the literature, and to match them to their equivalent in other languages and the corresponding county.

In order to understand the structure of the illustrations and tables in the individual modules and to be able to use the content as effectively as possible, it is advisable to read the introduction carefully before using Modules II to VI, so that you can familiarize yourself with the structure of the tables and the columns structured there.

1. Notes on the County Listings - General

As well as the 32 county listings, the Dublin (BAC), Belfast (BEL) and Cork (COC) town sub-offices (TSOs) are also classified separately because they are of particular interest to collectors. The same applies to the travelling post offices (TPOs), including the packet services. Finally, a "memory listing" in the last column gives names encountered in the course of research which could not be traced to a particular county owing to the lack of precise information in the literature or for other reasons; any literature references are given. It is quite possible that the places in question never had a PO. Their names have nonetheless been included for the sake of completeness. Further information about them would be welcome.

Each county listing is set out on two parts: Part A gives the PO names in Irish and English, the dates they opened and – for defunct POs – the dates they closed together with any special features. The POs are arranged in the alphabetical order of their English names. Data about the main postmarks used by the particular PO is set out on part B. Please note that the postmark information is not intended to be exhaustive. It is beyond the scope of this catalogue to describe every variety of postmark ever used. Its goal is to provide as complete as possible a listing, with dates, of all POs which ever transacted business in Ireland.

The field post offices of the British Forces in Ireland have been deliberately excluded because, although their cancellations are to be found on the post-1922 overprints, they were not specifically Irish POs. There is specialist literature on these, to which interested readers are referred. Military camp POs have been included, however, because they also forwarded civilian mail. They are listed under the counties to which they belong(ed).

All changes and additions to the 2nd edition are marked in red in the county listings. In addition, stamp types are marked in green on part B if corresponding postmarks can be found in the postmark database of stampsX.com. If these markings are **bold and underlined**, they are also new entries.

1.1 Part A of the County Listings

Column 1: The first column gives the serial number of the relevant PO. These numbers are important because they form part of the code for tracing a PO. They also indicate the total number of POs that ever operated in a particular county up to 1990.

Column 2: The PO name in English is given here, followed by one and sometimes even two other English names. Together they form the postal address of the PO. The second name is that of the PO we have termed the Post Town for the purposes of this catalogue and from which services not provided by the first-named PO, such as telegrams and money orders, are provided. The second name is usually that of the relevant HO, but not always: it may, in the case of an older, defunct PO be that of the next largest PO in the area. Not every PT is an HO.

With the passage of time, ordinary POs have developed into HOs and vice versa. Also, over such a long period, organisational changes – the result of rationalisation and improvements in transport infrastructure – have meant that more and more of the smaller POs are now serviced, not by the next largest PO, but direct from the HO responsible.

In the case of TSOs not coming under one of the special listings, i.e. those outside BAC, BEL and COC, the name of the town rather than that of the PT is given in parentheses ( ), enabling them to be identified as such. The style " - " in this column indicates that the PO itself is an HO or a relatively big PO providing telegram services and the like. The style is also used for some POs in County Dublin (DUB) because, although small offices and providing less than a full service, they are served direct from Dublin City. In any case, the demarcation between Dublin City TSOs and County POs must be treated with caution, for many POs passed from County to City as the capital grew. For example, some postmarks incorporate the suffix "Co. Dublin" or "Co. (Baile) Atha Cliath", even though the PO was at some point transferred to the City. The early postmarks of Raheny, now inside the City boundaries, are suffixed "Co. Dublin". There are similar cases in Belfast, and no doubt the trend will continue. So, in such cases if the reader cannot find the name he is looking for he should check under BAC (City of Dublin), or in the cases of Antrim (ANT) and Down (DOW) listings, under BEL. Another possibility is to check the two name indexes; the code indicates where a PO currently (1990) belongs.

Another feature peculiar to the BAC listing is that, after number 501, the catalogue goes on to list "penny post" offices (PPOs) that never evolved beyond PPO status. Here no distinction is made between "PPO" and "2PPO". All "PPOs" and "2PPOs" which later became TSOs or survived the PP system in any other form (i.e. after 1840) will be found in the main body of the BAC listing, from No. 001. For that reason, the entries in the listing after No. 501 cannot be used as a complete catalogue of the PPOs.

Columns 3 + 4: The Irish names of the POs are set out in these two columns. The name in column 3 is the one given in the 1982 Post Office Guide, assuming the PO was still open then. Column 4 lists earlier forms or spellings of the name. The work of the Place Names Commission led to the publication in 1969 of *Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist* giving new names or spellings of place-, and hence PO names, for official use in the Republic of Ireland. New postmarks using these place names have gradually been introduced since 1969, although a small number of – mostly smaller – POs are still using the old postmarks more than 50 years on. Of course, POs which closed before 1969 could only use the old place name in their postmark, and it then appears first (or alone) in column 3. The same applies to POs whose name or spelling remained unchanged after 1969. The street names of head offices (HOs) do not appear in their postmarks, and so have not been catalogued.

At least one Irish name is also given, wherever available, for most Northern Irish POs, even though these are encountered seldom and never on postmarks. The names are those given in the POGs or

Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist. They have been included in order to maintain a consistent presentation and structure throughout the catalogue.

Column 5: The dates given are those on which the PO opened or when it was first mentioned in the relevant literature. In relatively few cases has it been possible to ascertain the exact date (day, month, year). In a good number of cases we have been able to establish the year at least, in others only a period, arrived at by comparing various sources. "1870 - 1871", for example, means that the PO opened between January 1870 and December 1871.

Unfortunately, it has so far been possible to a limited extent to carry out additional research (in the Post Office Archives in London or elsewhere) with a view to establishing the exact dates, owing to the time and expense involved. We would therefore be particularly grateful if readers could supply more exact information, especially concerning the Northern Irish POs.

Column 6: An " X " in this column means that the PO in question has closed. If the name has changed - which may mean that the PO has moved elsewhere - the entry will read " - " and the column 8 will contain a brief note concerning the new name.

Column 7: Here the readers will find the date on which the PO closed (X), or on which the name was changed or the PO transferred (-), in many cases with the exact day, month and year, in others with only an approximate date; our remarks about opening dates under column 5 above are equally valid here.

Column 8: The information in this column includes – preceded by "also:" - other names and spellings that could not be accommodated in columns 2 to 4 for reasons of space.

Column 8 also indicates cases where the PT responsible is in a different county. Please note that we have classified POs by county on a strictly geographical basis, in contrast to the official POGs and *Eolaí an Phoist* which always list them under the county of the PT. Searcóg = Shercock, for example, appears under Co. Louth in the 1982 POG because its PT is in Louth. Geographically, however, Shercock clearly belongs to Co. Cavan, under which it is listed in this catalogue.

Temporary closures or reopenings of POs are also mentioned here using the abbreviations "tc" and "ptc". For example, "ptc 1864/65-1877/79" means that the PO was probably closed in 1864 or 1865 and reopened between 1877 and 1879.

This column also refers to other POs which replaced or were themselves replaced by the PO in question, together with other information and comments about the PO which the authors thought worthy of mention. All the data is in English and has been kept relatively concise out of consideration for German readers.

1.2 Part B of the County Listings

As mentioned earlier the representation of postmarks has necessarily had to be kept very general. In columns 13, 14 and 15 especially, many different types and forms would have to be distinguished. Undoubtedly there are more kinds of markings than those set out in the 26 columns of this part. From column 12, markings not used for cancellation purposes, i.e. those predating the advent of the postage stamp or intended to be used on their own, such as the early date stamps and PAID frankings, are sometimes included too. Ancillary markings (To Pay, Return, official and other explanatory and instructional markings) have not been included for reasons of space.

The authors have really only touched on this aspect in the hope that it might encourage others to do further work in this area with a view, say, to producing a complete illustrated county-by-county record of all markings used by the various POs, an undertaking for which the present catalogue ought to provide a good basis. This is a gargantuan task and can be approached gradually one county after another, but the result would be an extremely useful supplement to James A. Mackay's "Irish Postmarks since 1840".

Postmarks known to the authors from the literature and their own collections are identified by numbers (column 13), letters (column 22) or simply by an " X " (all other columns). Additional material would be welcome. Any further information available concerning the postmarks is given in the final - wider - column 30.

Module II contains some typical – reduced – specimens of the part-B-catalogued postmarks in the county listings. These images are often not true to scale. Some are scans of original cancellations, others - where the originals did not lend themselves to photocopying - are drawings.

As there was not enough space for the postmarks to be adequately depicted we decided to dispense with prices. Thus for example in columns 14 and 15 it was not possible to distinguish between the wide range of types and forms occurring. In any case, the value of a postmark greatly depends on condition and on the purpose for which it was used. Let us cite just one example: in the mid-19th century, single-ring date stamps were apposed – mainly in smaller sub-offices (SOs) – as ancillary postmarks next to the MCs or numerals (and even spoons). Markings used in this way are by no means scarce. When used at this time to cancel postage stamps, however, they can be little rarities, especially on letters. For reliable pricing it would be necessary to go into far more detail, the kind of detail that could be given in the county-by-county record of the markings used by all POs suggested above.3.

2. Notes on the Index of Names in Irish

All PO names and spellings in Irish are listed in alphabetical order in this part of the catalogue. It thus also includes any names given in column 8 of the county listings and, of course, the names of all POs now closed.

The names are followed by the codes consisting of the county abbreviation and the serial number from the county listings, e.g. Aasleagh MAY 001. This PO can accordingly be located in the Mayo listings under the serial number 001, where more information on the relevant dates etc. can be found.

As with the county listings, new entries and changes are marked in red.

3. Notes on the Index of Names in English

This index is arranged in the same way as the Irish index. Where two or more POs have the same name, the PT is also given for ease of distinction.

Here, too, new entries and changes are marked in red.

4. Other Points

In the Irish language all vowels have a short sound value. A long accent over a vowel indicates a long sound. Addition or omission of the accent can change the meaning of a word.

In addition, certain consonants may be aspirated for grammatical reasons. This was indicated in the old Irish script by a dot (the "séimhiú") over the letter concerned. This is seen in the postmarks of the nineteen-thirties such as ACAD LIR, Co. AN CABAIN.

In the changeover to Roman script the convention of using the letter "H" after the letter aspirated - instead of the dot over it - was introduced, as in the German use of "E" to indicate an "Umlaut" (ä, ö, ü) over the previous letter. Thus the new Roman-letter spelling of the above PO became "ACHADH LIR, Co. AN CHABHAIN".

For simplicity sake we have decided to use the Roman spelling of all PO names. Typesetting errors, especially in skeleton postmarks, are not infrequent.

Earlier editions of *Eolaí an Phoist* listed a number of railway "POs", catalogued in our Irish index under "Stáisiún---". Although strictly speaking most of these were not POs at all but telegraph offices, and most did not have a postmark, they have nevertheless been included as they appear in *Eolaí an Phoist*. Some actually did have postmarks: Stáisiún Dún Dealgan, Stáisiún Gabhal Luimnigh, more recently written Gabhal Luimnigh or Gabhal tSulchóide / Co. Thiobraid Árann, Straffan Station known in Irish alternatively as Cluainíní and Cill Cluainíní / Co. Chill Dara.

We have tried to put the proper accents on small letters, but even official Irish documents are not always terribly reliable in this respect.

We have used landscape format so that all the information concerning a PO that has so far come to light can be accommodated as often as possible on one line. When using the county listings, the reader will notice that pages of part B are vertically aligned with pages of part A. This means that both pages - on the screen or in print - can be placed exactly next to each other for comparison, thus enabling more effective work.

The information given covers the period up to 2024. As the postal system is constantly evolving, there are bound also to be changes affecting this catalogue. This is particularly true as regards impending closures and the occasional opening of a new PO. Many of the smaller POs across the Irish countryside will likely be closed in coming years because they are no longer viable. This applies equally to the Republic and to Northern Ireland, and developments in this respect will have to be monitored so as to keep the catalogue up to date. We would be most grateful for information about such changes, for inclusion in our data files.

Part A and B of the county listings are originally available as spreadsheet files in .ods or .xlsx format. In principble, they can be made available to users upon individual request and where there is a legitimate interest. Please send enquiries to the author of the 2nd edition, Hans-Jürgen Goebelbecker. Current contact details can be found on the FAI website (fai-germany.de).

5. Abbreviations

5.1 General Abbreviations

In order to save space, abbreviations are used for certain recurring names and terms. The same applies to the counties, town sub-offices in Dublin, Belfast and Cork, the travelling post offices and the memory file as described in section 1. It seemed sensible to abbreviate on the basis of the English names, with one exception: "BAC" (Baile Átha Cliath) is used for the listing of town sub-offices in Dublin. The Irish names of the counties given below are spelt in accordance with *Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist*, a list of post offices in Irish published in 1969 by the *Ordnance Survey Dublin*, and *Eolaí an Phoist* 1982. Earlier editions of the *Eolaí* sometimes give slightly different spellings. Derry has been given preference over Londonderry, as is customary in the Republic of Ireland, because it is shorter. Two counties have changed their names since 1922. "King's County" is now Offaly and "Queen's County" Laois. They have thus reverted to the ancient Irish names. Both English names can still be found in some 1922 overprint cancellations.

Abbreviation	Item
ass	assumed
app	appearance
BO	Branch Office
cl	closed
Co	County
cont	continuously
DelO	Delivery Office
DO	District Office
DS	Datestamp
form	formerly
FPO	Field Post Office
fPT	former Post Town
FrPO*	Franchise Post Office
GPO	General Post Office
HO	Head Office
ISO	Island Sub Office
MC	Maltese Cross Postmark
MEM	Memory listings
Mileage PM	Mileage Postmark
MO&SB	Money Order and Savings Bank (PO)
MSPO	Modified Scale Payment Office (= as SPSO for bigger POs in NI)
NI	Northern Ireland
NS	Namestamp
OA&BT	Irish equivalent of MO & SB (= Ordú Airgid & Banc Taisce)
OC	Irish equivalent of DO (= Oifig Ceantrach)
op	opened or open
OS	Irish equivalent of SO (= Oifig Sortála)

Abbreviation	Item
p	page
PDO	Postal Delivery Office (NI)
perh	perhaps
perm	permanently
PM	Postmaster, Postmistress
pm	postmark
PO(s)	Post Office(s)
POG	Post Office Guide / Eolaí an Phoist
POT	Irish equivalent of TPO (Post Oifig Taisteal)
PP	Penny Post
PPO	Penny Post Office
2PPO	Two Penny Post Office
prob	probably
PS	Post Sheanchas (PO lists 1905/1922)
PT	Post Town
ptc	probably temporarily closed
RAFPO	Royal Air Force Post Office (NI)
reop	reopened
repl	replaced
ren	renamed
RH	Receiving House
RSO	Railway Sub Office
SID	Self-inking date stamp
SO	Sub Office
SPSO	Scale Payment Sub Office (= payment related to volume of business, (NI)
tc	temporarily closed
TelO	Telegraph Office
temp	temporarily
TPO	Travelling Post Office
TSO	Town Sub Office

* Used here as difference to "FPO" = Field Post Office. In postmarks the abbreviation is "FPO".

5.2 Abbreviations for Counties and Cities

Abbreviation	County / City in English	County / City in Irish
ANT	Antrim	Co. Aontroma
ARM	Armagh	Co. Ard Mhacha
BAC	City of Dublin	Baile Átha Cliath (for TSOs)
BEL	City of Belfast	Béal Feirste (for TSOs)
CAR	Carlow	Co. Cheatharlach
CAV	Cavan	Co. an Chabháin
CLA	Clare	Co. an Chláir
COC	City of Cork	Corcaigh (for TSOs)
COR	Cork (County)	Co. Chorcaí
DER	Derry	Co. Dhoire
DON	Donegal	Co. Dhún na nGall
DOW	Down	Co. An Dhúin
DUB	Dublin (County)	Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath
FER	Fermanagh	Co. Fhear Manach
GAL	Galway	Co. na Gaillimhe
KER	Kerry	Co. Chiarraí
KID	Kildare	Co. Chill Dara
KIK	Kilkenny	Co. Chill Chainnigh
LAO	Laois, Leix (Queen's County)	Co. Laoise
LEI	Leitrim	Co. Liatroma
LIM	Limerick	Co. Luimnigh
LON	Longford	Co. an Longfoirt
LOU	Louth	Co. Lú
MAY	Mayo	Co. Maigh Eo
MEA	Meath	Co. na Mí
MON	Monaghan	Co. Mhuineacháin
OFF	Offaly (King's County)	Co. Uíbh Fhailí
ROS	Roscommon	Co. Ros Comáin
SLI	Sligo	Co. Shligigh
TIP	Tipperary	Co. Tiobraid Árann
TYR	Tyrone	Co. Thír Eoghain
WAT	Waterford	Co. Port Láirge
WEM	Westmeath	Co. na hIarmí
WEX	Wexford	Co. Loch Garman
WIC	Wicklow	Co. Chill Mhantáin

5.3 Abbreviations in Part B of the County Listings

Column	Abbreviation	Item
1		Serial number (from Part A)
2	English Name, Posttown	English Name, Post Town (from Part A)
9	Undated NS (UN)	Undated Name Stamps
10	Mileage PM (MI)	Mileage Postmarks
11	Penny Post (PP)	Penny Post Marks
12	Maltese Cross (MC)	Maltese Cross Postmarks
13	1844 - 1892	1st year of numerals with date from Brumell
	Spoon (SP)	Spoon Postmarks
13-29	E I	Postmark with English/Irish inscription
14	Single Ring (SR-DS)	Single Ring Date Stamps
15	Double Ring (DR-DS)	Double Ring Date Stamps
16	Rubber	Rubber Postmarks
17	Skeleton	Skeleton Postmarks
18	Machine	Machine Postmarks
19	Slogan	Slogan Postmarks
20	Parcel	Parcel Postmarks
21	Registered	Registered Postmarks (Irish: Cláraithe, Deimhnithe)
22	Print / Paper	Triangular Postmarks for Printed Matter with Telegraphic Codes
23	Telegraph	Telegraphic Postmarks
24	Paid / Íoctha	Paid Postmarks
25	Paquebot	Paquebot Postmarks, Maritime Postmarks
26	Self-inking DS	Self-inking Date Stamps
27	Roller	Roller Postmarks
28	Railway SO	Railway Sub Office Postmarks
29	Other	Other Postmark Types
30		Remarks on Postmarks