



Irish National Stamp Exhibition

50th Anniversary
of Irish Stamps
December 6-9, 1972



Taispeántas Náisiúnta Stampaí na h-Éireann

Caogú Cuimhneachán
Stampaí
na h-Éireann

Official Catalogue

Eolaí
Oifigiúil



25p



Europa



Science and Industry



International Goodwill

FRONT —
International
Commemoratives
(Top)

Ireland in the World
(Middle)

The Gaelic Revival
(Bottom)

STAMPA '72

Irish

National Stamp

Exhibition

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

Published by Stampa '72 Committee

© Ian W. Whyte, Editor,

c/o 11 Harrington Street, Dublin 8.

**Printed by Irish Printers Ltd.,
Donore Avenue, Dublin 8.**

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY MESSAGE	
<i>from the Hon. Patron</i>	1
FOREWORD	
<i>from the Hon. Chairman</i>	2
LIST OF ORGANISERS	3
EDITORIAL & LIST OF ADVERTISERS	4
GUIDE TO EXHIBITS & STANDS	5
THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE IRISH POST OFFICE	
—by F. E. Dixon	11
IRELAND - 1922	
—by Robson Lowe	23
THE DEFINITIVE STAMPS	
—by Ian W. Whyte	31
THE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES	
—by David Feldman & Liam Miller	39
REVENUES & FISCALS	
—by F. E. Dixon	45
POSTAGE DUE LABELS	
—by Ian W. Whyte	47
BIBLIOGRAPHY	49
AIRMAILS	51
IRISH PHILATELIC SOCIETIES—A GUIDE ...	53

INTRODUCTORY MESSAGE



**Mr. Gerard Collins, T.D., Minister for Posts and Telegraphs,
Patron of "Stampa '72".**

I am very pleased to accept the kind invitation of the Organising Committee to act as Patron of "Stampa '72", the first major stamp exhibition to be held in Ireland for many years.

I am sure that there will be much of interest in the exhibition for the philatelist, the aspiring philatelist and, indeed, for the ordinary member of the public. The Department's own display, for example, features the proofs and essays of the first Irish Postage Stamp.

I take this opportunity of wishing "Stampa '72" every good fortune and I feel sure that it will mark the beginning of a new era of growing success for Irish philately.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Gerard Collins". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

FOREWORD

It is with great pride and honour that the Sponsors, Organisers and Executive Committee welcome you to Stampa 72—the Irish National Stamp Exhibition.

Not wishing to let the 50th Anniversary year of Irish Stamps go by without some kind of commemoration, a small band of persons got together almost a year ago. The resources and efforts of these people sparked off a movement which has culminated in Stampa 72—the first National Stamp Exhibition in this country for over 25 years.

The exhibition itself reflects a fairly comprehensive view of Irish philately and includes some spectacular and revealing items. In particular may I draw your attention to the special exhibits of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. To the Department and the private exhibitors who generously show sections of their distinguished collections go our sincere thanks.

Special thanks to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs who have co-operated so much in this relatively new field and enterprise. Particularly Stampa 72 is honoured to have the Minister, Mr. G. Collins, as its Patron.

Most significantly, however, I cannot let this opportunity go by without passing my sincere thanks to that magnificent body of people who formed the Organising Committee. Although each one deserves special individual mention and praise, may I extend my gratitude to all of them as a team, as we have worked as such this past year. Each one gave of his own time and resources in honorary capacity for the support of philately in Ireland.

Grateful thanks must go of course to the Societies, Clubs, individuals, Companies and firms, both at home in Ireland and overseas, who have been unstinting in their support. Our gratitude to all those donors and guarantors. The list of all those referred to would be too large to mention here and may it suffice to say that without them this Exhibition would not be possible.

It is hoped that the final financial result when known, considered along with the philatelic and social importance of the exhibition will direct us to propose that this National Stamp Exhibition will become an annual event.

With this in mind, I thank you for supporting and sincerely hope you enjoy Stampa 72.

DAVID FELDMAN,

December 1972.

Chairman, Organising Committee.

ORGANISERS OF STAMPA '72

Patron :

G. Collins, T.D., Minister for Posts & Telegraphs.

Organising Committee :

M. D. Buchalter, F. E. Dixon, D. Feldman (*Chairman*), M. P. Giffney (*Correspondence Secretary*), D. N. Glass (*Committee Secretary*), Dr. J. A. Quigley (*Treasurer*), Dr. R. P. Towers (*Exhibit Secretary*), I. W. Whyte (*Catalogue Editor & Publicity Secretary*).

Post Office Representatives :

M. Enwright, B. Logan, S. Maher.

National Development Association :

J. Corrigan.

Revenue Stamping Branch :

J. Sheehy (Director).

Participating Societies & Representatives :

Irish Philatelic Society — D. N. Glass
Eire Philatelic Association — M. P. Giffney
Irish Philatelic Circle — Dr. J. A. Quigley
Dublin Stamp Society — S. Kearns, A. Byrne
Guild of St. Gabriel — W. Noonan

Donors & Guarantors :

			<i>Donation</i>	<i>Guarantee</i>
Eire Philatelic Association	...		\$100.00	
Mr. David Feldman	...	...	£25.00	£25.00
Mr. David Glass	...	...	£5.00	
Harp Cover Club	...	...	£5.00	
Hibernian Stamp Co. Ltd.	...	...	£50.00	£50.00
Irish Philatelic Circle	...	...	£50.00	£50.00
Irish Philatelic Society	...	...	£50.00	£50.00
Mr. J. D. Houston	...	...	£5.00	£20.00
Mr. W. Meredith	...	...	£5.00	£5.00
Mr. V. O'Brien	...	...	£2.00	
Dr. J. A. Quigley	...	...	£25.00	£25.00
Mr. Ian Whyte	...	...	£5.00	£25.00
Miss N. Wright	...	...	£3.00	

EDITORIAL

This catalogue is intended not only as a guide to this, the first Irish National Stamp Exhibition, but also as a summary of Irish Philately and, we hope, a worthwhile souvenir of this great event. We hope you will enjoy reading this book and we welcome any correspondence in connection with any subject raised in the the articles published.

The Editor is very grateful to both the contributors and the advertisers who helped to make this publication feasible. Special thanks go to Mr. F. E. Dixon, Mr. Robson Lowe, Mr. David Feldman, Mr. M. D. Buchalter, Miss Elizabeth Healy (Editor of "Ireland of the Welcomes") and Mr. Liam Miller (both of whom kindly consented to the use of the colour blocks in this book). We are grateful also to Mr. Michael Enwright and Mr. Brendan Logan of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Paul Kavanagh and the staff of Irish Printers Ltd., Mr. Eric Lawlor of Wilson Hartnell Ltd., and Mr. John Corrigan of the National Development Association.

IAN W. WHYTE,
Editor.

LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Cork Philatelic Service	...	...	...	...	...	36
Department of Posts & Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	22
David Feldman Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	16
A. L. Garfield	...	...	...	...	...	14
M. P. Giffney	...	...	...	...	...	43
Guinness Group Sales	...	...	...	...	...	56
H. R. Harmer Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	59
Harris Publications Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	54
Hawid	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hibernian Stamp Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	8
Irish Printers Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	48
Lighthouse Publications Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	30
Robson Lowe Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12
National Savings Committee	...	...	...	...	...	44
Nummus	...	...	...	...	...	26
Royal Dublin Society	...	...	...	...	...	46
Stagecast Publications	...	...	...	...	...	58
Ulster Bank Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	52

STAMPA '72

6th-9th December 1972. Open: 11a.m.-9p.m. daily

Admission Free

LOCATION

The exhibition is taking place in the National Exhibition Centre, Ireland House, 3 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2, by courtesy of the National Development Association. A guide to the exhibits will be posted near the entrance of the building. A list of the standholders appears on page 6.

POSTAL HISTORY

A selection of letters and illustrations. The earliest item is the 1657 Post Office Act, and the earliest letter is one of 1669. This and many later items show examples of the distinctive Irish postal markings used before the introduction of adhesive labels in 1840.

FISCAL STAMPS

Representative examples of the embossed stamps used from 1774 and adhesives from 1858. They include provisionals overprinted on British stamps and distinctive special designs, notably that for dog licence stamps. The fiscal stamps have much higher face values than those for postage, and those on show range up to £200.

STAMPS OF U.K. USED IN IRELAND

A representative assembly of the earliest pictorial envelopes including the Mulready envelopes, which were invented by an Irishman, William Mulready, and the first stamps, the 1840 penny black and 2d. blue. Later issues of the line-engraved (including many rarities) and the surface printed stamps of the reign of Queen Victoria (including high values) may be seen in this display.

OVERPRINTS, ESSAYS AND DEFINITIVES

An introduction to the overprinted series including proofs, forgeries, errors, and varieties, etc. The essays section shows a fine assembly of all the well-known unadopted designs by various Irish artists and printers for the definitive stamps. This section ends with a display of the First Permanent Series — the Irish-produced definitives of 1922, the 50th Anniversary of which this exhibition commemorates.

COMMEMORATIVES

A complete collection of the commemorative and special stamp issues of Ireland from 1929 to date is shown. In addition, a representative display of the major varieties and errors on these stamps, including many scarce examples, such as the three flaws on the O'Connell stamp, i.e. the "Bullet hole", "the pen behind the ear", "the retouch"; the 'inverted comma' on the Father Mathew, etc.

AIRMAILS

Shown here is a fine selection of first flight covers including many rare items such as the cover carried on the first experimental service between Ireland and England, i.e. between Belfast and Liverpool, autographed by the Pilots, the cover carried from Galway to London in 1929 with the U.S. franking and vignette, the cover carried in 1932 on the Galway-Berlin-Friedrichshafen to Pernambuco flight (only 25 carried), and the Dublin-Douglas (Isle of Man) first flight cover. One of the most interesting items is the official medallion presented by the German Government to Captain H. Koehl, Baron von Huenefeld and Comdt. J. Fitzmaurice who made the first east to west transatlantic flight in 1928; this medal is displayed with the commemorative cover issued in Germany after the event.

EXHIBITORS

The exhibition is formed from the collections of the following : Mr. C. Calmonson (varieties and flaws), Mr. F. E. Dixon (postal history and fiscals), Mr. J. D. Houston (Mulready and Archer), Mr. A. T. Killeen (first flight covers), Dr. J. A. Quigley (overprints and definitives), Mr. Horst Schubert (G.B. used in Ireland), Miss N. Wright, and several other individual philatelists and philatelic societies, including a special exhibit of a "Religion on Irish Postage Stamps" presented by members of the Guild of St. Gabriel. In addition, a special display, showing items relating to the design and production of Irish postage stamps over the past fifty years, is provided by the Revenue Stamping Branch on Stands 12 to 16.

STANDHOLDERS

<i>Stand No.</i>	<i>Standholder</i>
1 & 2	DAVID FELDMAN LTD., 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6.
3	CORK PHILATELIC SERVICE, Mount Carmel, Beaumont Drive, Ballintemple, Cork.
4	LIGHTHOUSE PUBLICATIONS LTD., D2504 Geesthacht, P.O. Box 340, Western Germany.
5 & 6	HIBERNIAN STAMP CO. LTD., 11 Harrington Street, Dublin 8.
7	NUMMUS, 2 Mary Street, Dublin 1.
8	IRISH TIMES FIRST DAY COVER SERVICE, Irish Times Ltd., 31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin 2.
9	PHILATELIC SOCIETIES : Irish Philatelic Society; Eire Philatelic Association; Irish Philatelic Circle; Dublin Stamp Society.
10 & 11	DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS, Philatelic Section, G.P.O., Dublin 1.
12 to 16	REVENUE STAMPING BRANCH, Office of the Revenue Commissioners, Dublin Castle, Dublin 2.

**SPECIAL EXHIBIT IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM,
KILDARE STREET, DUBLIN 2.**

The National Museum are staging a special exhibit, in conjunction with Stampa '72, to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the first Irish postage stamp. The exhibit includes material from the pre-adhesive period, i.e. pre-1840's. It also includes Irish political and propaganda labels, colour proofs of several early issues, and also some rare stamps of the U.S.A. and British Commonwealth. The exhibit is taken from the National Collection, and includes material donated by the sixth Duke of Leinster and Mr. Hubert Lane Joynt, one of the founders of the Irish Philatelic Society in 1901. In addition to the special exhibit the remainder of the National Collection will be available for viewing to visitors during the months of November and December, 1972. The special exhibit and the complete National Collection are housed in the Art and Industrial Section of the Museum, in Kildare Street. The museum is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

**SPECIAL
POSTAGE STAMP**



The 50th Anniversary of the issue of the 2d. 'Map of Ireland' stamp is being commemorated by the issue of a special stamp on December 6th, 1972. The stamp features a facsimile of the original and is designed and printed by the Stamping Branch, Office of the Revenue Commissioners, Dublin Castle. Printing details are as follows: Date of issue — 6th December, 1972; value and quantity — 6p (2 million); Size 24mm. x 40mm.; make up — sheets of 100; printing process — photogravure; perforations — 15. In addition to the sheets of 100, miniature sheets, containing four of these stamps surrounded by a margin on which an inscription reads "Postas 1922-1972" will also be issued on December 6th. A limited number of these miniature sheets have been produced and will be on sale at all head post offices and also at the special philatelic bureau at the exhibition. The miniature sheets are priced at 24p each.

HIBERNIAN STAMP CO. LTD.

The largest firm of stamp dealers in Ireland offer:

- **THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE STOCKS OF IRISH POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE WORLD**
Mint, used, F.D.C., Maximum Cards, Overprints, Definitives, Commemoratives, Airmails, Postage Dues, Errors and Varieties, Cylinder, Control and Plate Blocks, Booklets, Coils, Special Postmarks and Slogans, Postal History, Fiscals and Revenues, Railway Stamps, Political and Propaganda Labels, etc.
- **THE DEFINITIVE PUBLICATIONS ON IRISH PHILATELY**
"Hibernian Specialised Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Ireland 1922-1972" and the "Hibernian Simplified Catalogue of Irish Postage Stamps".
- **THE BIGGEST RANGE OF ALBUMS AND ACCESSORIES AND PHILATELIC LITERATURE IN IRELAND**
including special "Ireland" albums—all makes available : Stanley Gibbons, Rapkins, Prangnell, Lighthouse, Collecta, Hawid, Schaubek, Ace, White Ace, Scott, Davo, etc.

FURTHER DETAILS OF ALL OUR SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM OUR STANDS AT "STAMPA '72"—NOS. 5 & 6—OR CALL, WRITE OR PHONE :

**HIBERNIAN STAMP CO. LTD.
11 Harrington Street, Dublin 8
Ireland**

Telephone: 755086

Cables: "Hibstampco, Dublin 8"

Members: Philatelic Traders Society, London; American Stamp Dealers Association, New York

SPECIAL POSTMARKS



Four special postmarks will be used on mail posted at the exhibition. The designs of the cancellations will change for each of the four days and are as follows :

- December 6th : The motif is the basic design of the 'Map' definitive stamps;
- December 7th : The motif is the basic design of the "Crest" definitives;
- December 8th : The motif is the basic design of the "Sword of Light" definitives;
- December 9th : The motif is the basic design of the "Cross of Cong" definitives.

SPECIAL ENVELOPES

The "Stampa '72" Committee has produced a set of four commemorative envelopes, each one bearing one of the four different designs of Ireland's First Definitive Series. The covers are attractively produced in the original colours of the stamps with the lettering embossed in gold. The covers will be on sale at the exhibition at 30p per set of 4. (Printed stiffeners are supplied with all covers.)

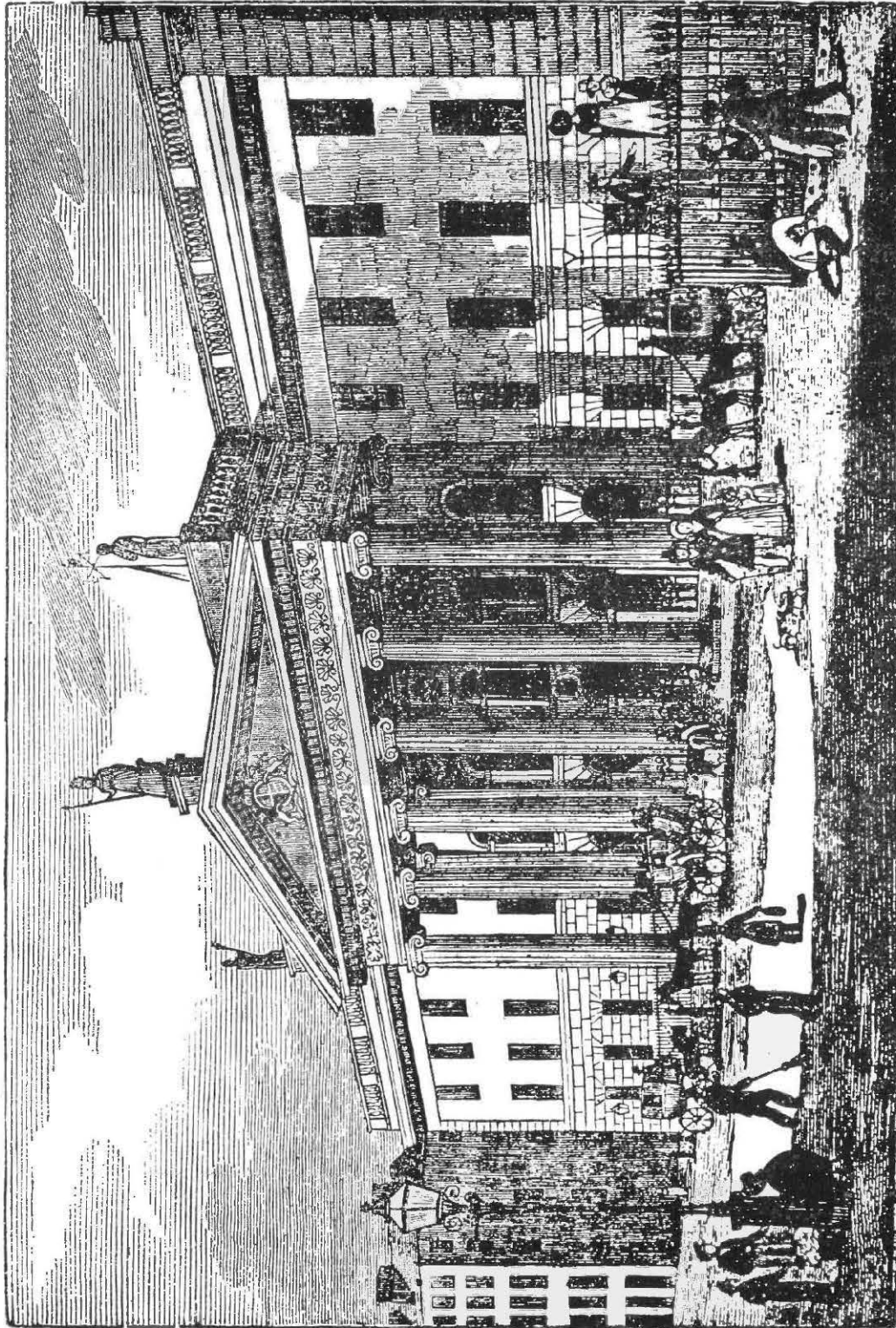
Serviced covers may be ordered by post from the following address :

Stampa '72 Committee, c/o 11 Harrington Street, Dublin 8.

A limited stock will be available after the exhibition and is offered as follows, subject unsold :

1. Set of four commemorative covers, serviced with 6p special stamp and the four special postmarks — *Price* : 70p per set.
2. Set of four commemorative covers serviced with 24p special miniature sheets and the four special postmarks — *Price* : £1.50 per set.

Further copies of this catalogue may also be on sale after the exhibition, subject to stocks. They may be obtained by writing to the above address.



THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN
1837

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE IRISH POST OFFICE

by F. E. Dixon

Anthony Trollope was a good novelist and a sound Post Office official. He was not a good historian and in a *History of the Post Office in Ireland*, appended to his 1856-57 report, he alleged that posts from England to Ireland were first established under Charles I. We now know that there were regular posts from the reign of Elizabeth. He went on to comment that for the next century the annals of the Irish Post Office were very poor. 20th century research has discovered very substantial amounts of information.

Possibly a later generation will denounce me as emphatically as I have criticised Trollope. I am risking that when I say that there is no evidence of any postal service in Ireland before the 17th century. The ruling families retained "intelligencers" to carry their letters, but there seems to have been no system available for ordinary people to exchange messages. The English postal system included a service to Dublin, but nothing to link Dublin with other Irish towns, and in Elizabethan times the Dublin mail was only a weekly service. As late as 1635 Witherings reported that, owing to the slowness of the foot posts, it took up to two months to obtain an answer to a letter between Dublin and London. He improved the services, introducing mounted posts, and fixing a 6d. rate for single-letters to Dublin.

The first Dublin Postmaster was Evan Vaughan, from 1638 to 1646. Little is known of the erratic posts of the next few disturbed years, but in 1649 a packet boat was captured "by the Irish". It was, however, recaptured and the recapturers compensated. In 1655 Vaughan reappeared but as Deputy Postmaster, with a salary of £200 per annum, and in a report by him next year, to John Thurloe (sole "Farmer" of the Post Office) we have the first list of provincial post offices, arranged along the main post roads:

ULSTER—Belturbet, Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Armagh, Londonderry, Antrim, Coleraine, Belfast, Carrickfergus.

CONNAUGHT—Athlone, Castlerea, Loughrea, Galway.

MUNSTER—Kilkenny, Clonmel, Mallow, Youghal, Cork, Cashel, Limerick, Gowran, Wexford, Waterford.

The posts were once weekly, increasing to twice a week by 1663.

The first Post Office in Dublin was in High Street, with a yard through to Back Lane. About 1680 it moved to Fishamble Street, and from 1709 to 1755 it was in Sycamore Alley. The next move was to Fownes Court (where Commercial Buildings were later erected) and in 1783 the new office was in College Green on the site now occupied by the National Bank. The final move to Sackville Street was in 1818. Of course, the present structure has been modified on various occasions. It is not widely known that when it was captured in 1916 it had only just been re-opened to the public after extensive rearrangement and re-decoration.

IRISH RARITIES

are frequently offered for sale in our popular

GREAT BRITAIN AUCTIONS

which are held several times each season.

The items illustrated here were amongst many of the rarities offered in our NOVEMBER 21st and 22nd SALE which included an outstanding collection of IRELAND.



(Below) 1922 1d. scarlet, a fine pair, with the variety overprint "inverted" used on small piece with Dublin circular date stamp.



(Above) 1922 dull grey-blue, a very fine used pair, one stamp, variety no accent.

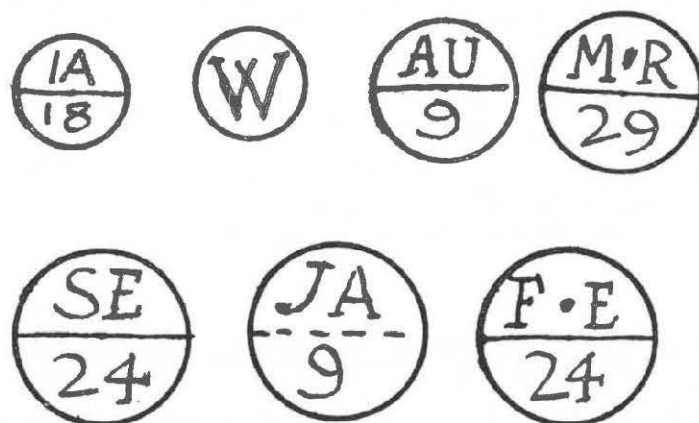
ROBSON LOWE LTD.
50 PALL MALL, LONDON, SW1 Y5JZ

Telephone : 01-839 4034

Telex : 915 410

For details of our Busy Buyers Service for the collector with limited interests please write to : Mrs. Gladys Belton at Granville Chambers, Richmond Hill, Bournemouth BH1 1DQ.

In 1667 George Warburton became Deputy Post Master in Ireland, but not at first for a salary. He paid £2,500 a year for the privilege and the profits. He was dismissed by James II and reinstated by William III, but absconded and became a bankrupt in 1703. It was then found that he had taken at least £6,000 of public monies during his time. There were many complaints of his management, but he can be credited with introducing to Ireland the "stamps" started in England under Bishop in 1661. The earliest postmarks known for Ireland are impressions of the letter W, possibly Warburton's initial, used 1667, and soon afterwards datestamps like the English ones began to be applied in Dublin. The first name stamps used anywhere were at Strabane, Mullingar and Waterford in the closing years of the 17th century.



Some examples of "Bishop marks"

In 1682, Thomas Gardiner made a detailed report on the Irish Post Office, where the Dublin staff then comprised 4 clerks and 5 letter carriers. He decided that the Farmers, who also farmed the Customs, were making too much profit. He described them as the "arrantest jugglers in Christendom", and next year the farming system was stopped and Warburton acted for a salary. In 1703 Isaac Manley was sent to Dublin to try to recover what Warburton owed, and he was appointed to the Deputy Post Mastership.

It was in the year 1706 that the Post Office in Dublin introduced a special handstamp for marking the letters carried free of charge. This system, dating from Tudor times, now survives only for correspondence to or from Government Departments. Initially the privilege was enjoyed by Members of both Houses of Parliament and by Court Officials, which in practice meant people who had friends at Court—or in the Post Office. In spite of various attempts at tightening the regulations and their enforcement, abuses were never stamped out. It was so easy for the M.P.'s and the officials to oblige their friends by forwarding letters for them.

An Act of 1711 reorganised the Post Office, and was designed to increase its contribution to the Exchequer. The English rates of postage were increased, but not those in or to Ireland. The most important effect here was probably that it became possible to establish a local penny post in Dublin. Before that materialised there was one great concession. From 1765 a letter not passing

IRELAND

EXTENSIVE AUTUMN 1972 PRICE LIST AVAILABLE FREE on request from England's leading dealer of **IRISH STAMPS**. Comprehensive listings of **MINT** mounted and unmounted, fine used and good used, **1922 overprints**, definitives, commemoratives, **First Day Covers** and **Controls** at **COMPETITIVE PRICES**.

BUYING IRISH STAMPS — Nearly **EVERYTHING** required: Collections, dealers' stocks, investment holdings — no quantity too large (or too small). Also required are English stamps used in Ireland prior to 1922 and covers used in Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIAL

FOR DEALERS — wholesale price list available free on request. My speciality — modern commercially used high values.

BUYING G.B. and COLONIAL. Urgently required collections, accumulations and dealers' stocks:—

GREAT BRITAIN—Used accumulations of practically everything, but in particular surface printed (Q.Vic. and K.E.), all high values Q.Vict. to Q.E. II. All high value commemoratives used in quantity. Also required P.U.C. £1, all seahorses mint and used.

COLONIAL—Fine used collections of G.VI and Q.E. II reigns. Also mint and used investment holdings. I continually require **bank** and **office** mixture **either on or off paper**.

Please write or telephone in the first instance, giving broad outline of material available.

A. L. GARFIELD

(Member P.T.S. & N.P.S.)

36 THE DRIVE, LONDON E18 2BL. Tel. 01-989-6417

more than one post stage was charged only 1d. Thus, when the Dublin Penny Post was established in 1773 (the first outside London) it was primarily a delivery service and much of the revenue was derived from General Post (including the free franked) letters transferred to the local post for delivery. The Post was little used for local letters, Dublin being so small that most missives could be delivered by the writers or their servants, and 18th century Dublin Penny Post letters are very rare. The initial Penny Post extended about six miles from the city centre, but there was soon an extension within which a further penny was due. (1) The local service was considerably improved in 1810, with the opening of more offices and the increase in collections and deliveries to four each per day, and this was later increased to six, so that it was possible to advertise :

"So expeditious and regular is the dispatch and delivery of letters by this Office that two persons residing in the most distant parts of the City from each other, may write 4 letters and receive three answers in the day for the trifling expense of one penny on each."



Examples of "Free Franks"

This was too good to last, and the changes of 1831 included closing some offices and reducing the collections and deliveries again to four. Reverting to the story of the General Post. In 1784 there was rejoicing in Ireland when an Act (I Stat. 23 & 24 Geo. 3, cap. 17) granted Ireland its own Post Office, with two Postmasters General, and the service was much improved. The 145 post towns of 1782 were nearly doubled by 1800 and the number had risen to 390 by 1816, most of them having six posts a week. Of course, the postage rates had risen, several times, largely to pay for successive wars, mainly the Napoleonic Wars. The peak was reached in 1814, when 2d took a single letter only 7 miles and a letter from Dublin to Skibbereen or Donegal cost 1/-. The story of the Irish Post Office at this period is not of the Postmasters General, but of their Secretaries, the Lees family. John Lees, a Scot, came to Ireland about 1767 in Lord Townshend's entourage. He held various positions before settling in the Post Office—literally settling, in that he had an official house adjoining the new G.P.O. in College Green. His salary never exceeded £432 per annum, but so well did John Lees manage that when he died in 1811 he left £100,000 (one account states £250,000) and had made jobs for several members of his family,

STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

IRELAND

Probably the finest stocks in the world, covering *all* aspects of Irish philately. *Wants lists invited*
New Illustrated Catalogue 1972—25p only (p. & p. 3p)

GREAT BRITAIN

1840 to George V. Excellent range of 1840 1d. Blacks and 2d. Blues (plate numbers/on covers/multiples/etc.). Q. Victoria, Edward VII, George V high values, mint and used, etc. *Wants lists invited*

CYPRUS GIBRALTAR MALTA

Almost complete range from first issues to 1935, especially the higher values (10s., £1's, £5's, etc.) mint and used. Illustrated price list free on request. *Wants lists invited*

POSTAL HISTORY 1750-date

Mostly G.B. and British Europe, including many rare and valuable items. Postmarks, cancels, rates, wartime items, free. fancy cancels. Also RAILWAYS, stationery, private mails, revenues, fiscals and miscellanea.
—may we have your wants list?

Write us today and let us know your requirements. We can offer top quality items at competitive prices, coupled with one of the finest stamp dealing services in the world. Can you ask for more?

DAVID FELDMAN LTD.

IRELAND'S LEADING DEALERS

102 LEINSTER ROAD-DUBLIN 6-IRELAND

TEL. : DUBLIN 977449 CABLES : 'FELDSTAMPS' DUBLIN

Members : B.P.A., P.T.S. (London), A.P.S., A.S.D.A. (New York), A.P.H.V. (Hamburg), etc.

notably his son, Edward Smith Lees. This son, when only 18, was appointed Joint Secretary with his father and was soon in control as the father was ailing. The Act of Union did not at first affect the Irish Post Office, but eventually there were Parliamentary enquiries and various malpractices were exposed. The Irish Post Office accounts had not been audited from 1784 to 1810. One official with salary £100 had received additional payments of £15,337-6s-8d in four years. A few officials were dismissed, but not the Secretary. He continued to flourish, and was knighted during George IV's visit of 1821. Ten years later there was a more thorough investigation and Lees was removed: not sacked, but transferred to Edinburgh. At the same time the Irish Post Office lost its independence and came under the control of London.

Some of the Lees' innovations were major improvements. It was in their time that mail coaches had appeared. They were costly, the running costs being about four times those in England, largely because it was found necessary to have two armed guards on each coach, placed where they could watch the passengers as well as the road.

It was largely the need for more space for the coaches which caused the removal of the Dublin G.P.O. from College Green to Sackville Street, where the magnificent building, designed by Francis Johnston, came into use in 1818. It cost £50,000, and included residential quarters for the Secretary, a Housekeeper and other staff. The facade is still much as it was, but inside little of the original remains. It is a happy link between the present and that earlier period of Irish Post Office independence that portraits of John and Edward Smith Lees now hang in the Secretary's Rooms.

DERRY ENNISCORTHY

112 60

Mileage Marks

One of E. S. Lees's victories over England was in the matter of the mileages. From the start of the postal service in Ireland, the charges had depended on distance and the distances were measured in the long Irish miles. In 1826 the Irish mile was officially abolished, and the statute mile substituted, but there was a reduction in the postage rates to compensate. However, with one exception (Athy) the handstamps indicating the mileages from Dublin were not altered, and the next year the old scales of postage were apparently restored, together with the Irish miles, and these were persisted in until the charging by mileage was ended in 1839.

In the 1830s there was increasing awareness of the unfairness of the distribution of post office charges. The gentry and aristocracy paid nothing. Newspapers were carried free. The cost of transporting all these was met by the exorbitant charges on the few ordinary letters. A letter from Dublin to remote places in

Kerry or Donegal cost 1/-, or double that if there were an enclosure. A letter from say, Rutland to Dingle cost double again, because it was charged Rutland-Dublin plus Dublin-Dingle !

Up to 1837 all that agitation could accomplish was the repeal of 125 Acts relating to the Post Office and the substitution of a simpler series of five Statutes. The words may have been different, but the objectionable high charges and clumsy charging were unaltered. In the same year appeared Rowland Hill's most important pamphlet, "*Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability*". This was the result of prolonged and diligent research and analysis. It proved convincingly that the actual cost of transmitting a letter depended hardly at all on distance, and that the costs would be enormously decreased if letters were all pre-paid, and if there were no need for clerks to scrutinise every letter in search of enclosures. There is little doubt that this pamphlet was the last straw, although it is wrong to think of Rowland Hill as the sole architect. He supplied the fuel to feed flames already burning, lit by such men as Robert Wallace, Charles Knight and Henry Cole.

Irishmen do not seem to have taken any prominent part in the campaign, either inside or outside Parliament. It was, however, an Irishman, Thomas Spring-Rice, who eventually, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the legislation to establish uniform penny postage. The Conservative opposition opposed in the Commons, but without success, and the Duke of Wellington's reluctant support in the Lords ensured that the measure would be accepted there.

As a temporary compromise, on 5th December 1839, the charging by distance was abolished as was the charging for enclosures. Instead the postal fee depended only on weight, but the rate was initially 4d. per half ounce. Letters of this Fourpenny General Post are scarce, especially those with specially cut hand-stamps to impress the four. In Ireland nine towns had these, Dublin, Armagh, Belfast, Derry, Drogheda, Dundalk, Enniskillen, Galway and Newry.

This lasted only five weeks, the Fourpence being reduced to 1d. on 10th January 1840, and at the same time the franking privilege was abolished. A very popular gesture was made by the young Queen Victoria who voluntarily renounced her right to free postage. Prepayment was compulsory if one wanted the penny rate : letters not prepaid were charged double—a practice which persists to this day.

Discussions were still proceeding as to the best way of collecting the 1d. A public competition had been announced, with prizes of £200 and £100 for the best suggestions. There were 2,600 entries to be studied, varying widely in artistic merit and feasibility, with some very complicated suggestions to make it hard for the forger. The prizes were divided between four entries, but none was the basis for what was finally adopted. At least six of the competitors were from Ireland. Thomas Bewley was among the many who suggested gummed labels. Augustus Godby, Secretary of Dublin G.P.O. submitted rough sketches for printed envelopes or wrappers. William Nolan offered designs based on

Forerunners:
Fenians, Sinn Fein, I.R.A.



Provisional Overprints
1922



Essays for
First Definitives



**Definitives
1922 – 1968**



**The New Definitives
1968**



medicine duty labels. William Oldham of Rathgar sent in samples of a five-coloured label and a bi-colour envelope, claiming that the latter could be printed as cheaply as 375 for 1d. James Macdonald of Cork offered a nicely engraved design copied from the Royal Arms as then used on passports. Finally, J. P. Westhead proposed sealing labels and the samples had the design of the cardboard token coins of the Mayfield Factory, Portlaw.

An Irishman did contribute to what was finally decided on. William Mulready, a native of Co. Clare and a distinguished Academician, was commissioned to design an envelope to be sold to the public at a fraction over 1d, suitable for enclosing a letter. The design was not a success, and provoked much ridicule and many caricatures. Fortunately, the Treasury advisers had decided to try also the idea of gummed labels, and their choice of artists was happier. Henry Corbould made a drawing of the Queen's head from a medal by William Wyon. Charles Heath and his son Frederick engraved from this drawing on a machine turned background. The result was the Penny Black, a beautiful but practical design which has been often imitated but never equalled.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 240 and in the margins there was useful advice: "Price 1d. per Label, 1s. per Row of 12, £1 per Sheet. Place the Labels *above* the Address and towards the *Right Hand Side* of the Letter. In wetting the Back be careful not to remove the Cement." It did not include any advice about separating the labels from each other. This was usually done with scissors, and it was over 10 years before the seemingly obvious amenity of perforated divisions was adopted. The delay was partly due to technical difficulties and the man who overcame them was Henry Archer, son of a Lord Mayor of Dublin. He was eventually paid £4,000 for his perforating machine.

SUPPORT STAMPA '72

BUY

***THE OFFICIAL SOUVENIR
COVERS***

NOW ON SALE AT THE EXHIBITION

PRICE 30p per set of 4

"FIRST EVER"

IN IRISH POSTAL HISTORY

At the Post Office Stand (Nos. 10 & 11)

Official First Day Covers — to commemorate the
50th Anniversary of the first Irish Postage Stamp

and

Miniature sheets of 4 stamps — another "special"
for the occasion

and

Current Irish Stamps—Definitive and
Commemorative.

And why not join our mailing list so that you will
receive, free of charge, regular information about
our stamps. Arrange, by availing of our Standing
Order and Deposit Account facilities, to receive
future new issues automatically.

ENQUIRE AT THE POST OFFICE STAND

or to

**THE CONTROLLER,
PHILATELIC SECTION,
GPO,
DUBLIN 1.**

Telephone 48888, Ext. 8267

– An Roinn Poist agus Telegrafa –

IRELAND • 1922

by Robson Lowe ★

Now that the Golden Jubilee of the first definitive postage stamp for Eire is being celebrated, it is appropriate to record what is known about the production of the original designs.

The formation of the Provisional Government of Ireland early in 1922 brought to an end the use of British postage stamps in the four provinces Leinster, Munster, Connaught and part of Ulster.

On 17th February 1922, British stamps were issued overprinted

Rialtas	=	Provisional
Sealadach	=	Government
na	=	of
hEireann	=	Ireland

Two firms were responsible for the first overprinting, the Dollard Printing House, Dublin, Ltd. (who overprinted the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 9d., 10d., 2/6, 5/- and 10/- values) and Alex. Thom & Co. Ltd. (who overprinted the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 6d. and 1/- values). On 12th June the Dollard contract expired and all further overprinting made during this year was done by Thom, with the exception of the stamps produced in coil rolls ($\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d.) which were overprinted by Harrison & Sons of London.

The study of the various types and settings of these and subsequent overprints has been popular with philatelists for many years.

On 11th December 1922, a new overprint on the 2d. made its appearance.

Saorstat	=	Free State
Eireann	=	Ireland

and later in the month, or early in January 1923, all the other values were issued with a similar overprint applied by Thom, which Harrison's copied on the four low values used for the coil rolls in the following March.

However, on 1st February 1922, before the first overprinted stamp was issued, the Postmaster General appointed by the Provisional Government, invited the public to submit designs for a permanent definitive issue.

In consequence, during the following month, 129 designs were submitted and it is about these suggestions that this monograph has been written. The sources of information are four—

1. The issued stamps.
2. The contemporary press.
3. The essays that have been known to collectors for years and a chronicle of which has been published several times, the most recent and complete record appearing on pages 67 to 72 of David Feldman's *"Handbook of Irish Philately"*.

*Extract from the monograph "1922—EIRE—1972" by the same author, published by Robson Lowe Ltd. at 40p.

OVERPRINT TYPES

RIALTAIR
SEALADAIC
na
héireann
1922



Dollard

RIALTAIR
SEALADAIC
na héireann
1922



Dollard

RIALTAIR
SEALADAIC
na
héireann
1922.



Thom

RIALTAIR
SEALADAIC
na
héireann
1922.



Harrison

RIALTAIR
SEALADAIC
na héireann
1922



Thom

RIALTAIR
SEALADAIC
na
héireann
1922.



Thom (wide)

SAORSTÁT
Éireann
1922



Wide

SAORSTÁT
Éireann
1922



Narrow

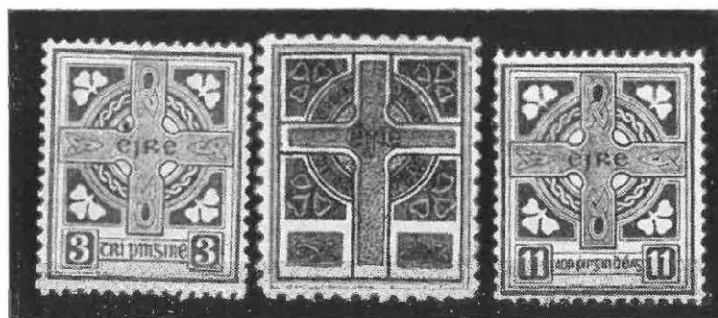
4. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Dublin, who still possess 75 of the 129 original designs. The missing 54 were either returned to the artists at their request, or have been mislaid.

THE CHOSEN DESIGNS



Four designs were accepted, the first to appear being the outline map of Ireland designed by J. Ingram, the 2d. in a "pearl green" shade being issued on the 6th December 1922. It is an interesting side-light on the rapid change in the political scene that the definitive stamp engraved "Eire" preceded by five days the British stamp of the same denomination overprinted "Free State".

The 1½d. claret of the same design appeared on 2nd February 1923 and the 1d. carmine on 23rd of the same month.



The Sinn Féin label and the issued stamps

The second definitive design to appear was the Celtic Cross submitted by Miss L. Williams, the 3d. blue being issued on 16th March² and the 11d. brown on the 11th May 1923. The only difference between the artist's design and the issued stamp being that the latter also included the words "*tri*" (three) and "*deic*" (ten) before "*pingine*" (pence).

The next pattern was the "Sword of Light" used to denote "Resurgence" and designed by J. J. O'Reilly. No essays with this design are known and the allegorical ornaments¹ on which the central oval rests have never been satisfactorily explained. At the top of the oval appears the words "*an claidheamh soluis*" (=the sword of light). Four values appeared with this design—the ½d. bright green on 19th April, the 5d. on 11th May, the 6d. on 21st December, 1923, but the 1/- not until 16th May 1965.

The last design showed the Arms of the Four Provinces and was by Miss M. Girling, another of whose essays is still in the official records. There were a few modifications made to Miss Girling's original drawing, both in the type for "Eire" and in the background of three of the four Coats of Arms. Three values appeared with this motif, the 2½d. red-brown on the 7th

STAND NO. 7

NUMMUS

Philatelic & Numismatic Dealers



YOU ARE INVITED TO INSPECT
OUR EXTENSIVE RANGE OF QUALITY
IRISH, G.B., COMMONWEALTH, AND
WORLD STAMPS IN STOCK BOOKS



SHEETS—BLOCKS—PAIRS—SINGLES—F.D.C.S



WE STOCK MOST LEADING BRANDS
OF ALBUMS, STOCKBOOKS, HAWID STRIPS
AND OTHER ACCESSORIES, ETC.
AS WELL AS PHILATELIC BOOKS



QUALITY IRISH,
BRITISH & FOREIGN COINS
OF ALL AGES

2 Mary Street, Dublin 1

telephone 43435

3 doors from Capel Street on right hand side

and the 4d. slate-blue on the 28th September and the 9d. bright violet on the 26th October 1923.

The dies for all these designs were made by the Royal Mint, London, who also made the plates. The excellence of their work is demonstrated by the fact that this issue remained in constant use until it was replaced over forty-five years later by the new definitive designs which appeared between the 14th October 1968 and 9th June 1969.

The printing was the work of the Government Printing Works housed in Dublin Castle. In these historic and ancient surroundings, the craftsmanship of the workers and the efficiency of the inspectors resulted in what is still a world record — not a single major error has ever appeared!

WHAT COLLECTORS KNOW



Essays by 'Perkins, Bacon' and Murphy, O'Loughlin & Boland

There are some essays that have been known to collectors for many years, and several are often seen in specialised studies of the stamps of Eire.

Until one was able to examine the records, it was always believed that the "Waler or Walker" essays were submitted by Perkins, Bacon & Co. as the dies and several pulls were found when the records of this firm were sold in the 1920's. Proofs are known of the 2d. design (no. 1 in the Official Records) in both black and in green, and of the 3d. in green (no. 2). The lady holding the flaming torch is believed to be Hope; she is supported by an Irish wolf-hound in both values but the 2d. shows the round tower which is common to several other essays. They are of considerable rarity.

Perhaps the commonest essays were those submitted by the Dollard Printing House Ltd. These show a winged female figure sounding a trumpet whilst leaning on a harp. Behind her is a pillar with the rays of a rising sun in the background. The legend is that of the Free State of Ireland.

These essays are known in three forms, each in a sheet of thirty on gummed paper, perforated 12.

Engraved — in green, lake, indigo and black (it has been stated that only one complete sheet of each was printed).

Lithographed in single colours (at least fifteen different are known).

Lithographed in two colours (at least twenty-three different combinations of colours are known).

It has been suggested that Dollard's were also responsible for the production of a sample stamp which was lithographed in sheets of twenty-four and can be found in ten different colours, all being known imperforate and eight are found perforated 11. The design is lithographed and follows the 2 centavos stamp of Chile issued in 1911 bearing the portrait of De Valdivia. At the best these are samples of printing. Because of the quality of paper, the size of perforation and the general appearance, although the arch containing Eire on the 2d. stamp is on similar lines, the writer does not believe that these were Dollard's work. They are relatively scarce.



Hely Ltd. submitted an essay showing a female winged angel against a rising sun, all housed in a frame the shape of a shamrock. The legend is that of the Free State. These are known perforated 12 on gummed paper and are found in two forms —lithographed in ten different single colours; lithographed in two colours, seventeen different combinations.

These are not so common as the lithographed essays produced by Dollard, and are difficult to find today.

The Pictorial Printing Machine Co. produced a typographed essay for the 1d. value, again with the Free State legend, showing a standing female figure against a background with a rising sun and a rocky coast. The central design is enclosed in a curious frame (possibly meant to represent a four-leaf shamrock) which contains the legend and a number of small shamrocks. In the corners are "Irish" ornaments.



Essays by O'Loughlin, Murphy and Boland

Die proofs of this essay in green are known. The printing plate was one of thirty subjects (5×6). From the latter printings were made in turquoise, emerald, purple and sepia and three of these colours are found perforated and three imperforate.

O'Loughlin, Murphy and Boland submitted a set of typographed essays at the request of the Postmaster General of the Provisional Government. There were eight values seven of which are illustrated from the official records. All have the Free State legend. The ½d., 2d. and 1/- were designed by William McBride, whose own submission went into the Post Office short list, and the other values by Evelyn Willis.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. tower at left with rising sun behind the rocky coast, harp at right
- 1d. tower at left with Irish wolfhound on shore, rising sun
- 2d. shamrock in centre, the corned Celtic interlacing
- 3d. rising sun
- 5d. rising sun over the sea, surround of shamrocks
- 7d. harp on a background of shamrocks
- 1/- female figure holding a harp in her left hand and a book (? of Kells) in her right, standing against a trefoil frame with Celtic interlacing in the surround
- 10/- Houses of Parliament flanked by a farmer on the left, and a female holding the fruits of the harvest on the right. The Celtic interlacing appears at the extreme left and right.



Murphy, O'Loughlin and Boland Essays

The original sheet size of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d. and 1/- was 32 (4×8) and it is probable that the 1d., 3d. and 5d. were of the same format. The 7d. was in a sheet of eighteen (3×6) and the 10/- twelve (2×6). The paper used was a thin hard wove.

All these essays are rare but in 1943 new plates of twelve subjects were made of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 7d., 1/- and 10/-, and examples run off on a white paper which was of entirely different quality to the 1922 productions.

These were undoubtedly made for the philatelic market and are fairly common. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. values are found crudely perforated 11½ and all values are known imperforate.

The following colours are recorded by Feldman

Yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 7d., 1/- and 10/-
Lemon	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 7d., 10/-
Green	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d. and 1/-
Red	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7d., 1/- and 10/-
Chestnut	2d.

and since *The Handbook of Irish Philately* (by David Feldman) appeared a few other colours have been found.

¹ As these and similar ornaments appear on several essays they have been called Celtic interlacing throughout this monograph

² An example is known used on 15th March.

Eire

Ireland

Irlande



Lighthouse **Secura Hingeless Albums** **– The World's Finest –**

- Each stamp space is provided with its own clear-view mounting device. No more hinges will be needed.
- Stamps fully protected, yet removing from pockets is just as easy as inserting them. Time saving and simple.
- Illustrated pages are all loose leaf and consist of highest quality HEAVY BOND PAPER.
- The Binder is the famous LUXURIOUSLY padded LIGHTHOUSE masterpiece with country name stamped in gold.

Please send without obligation and free of charge

☐ Secura Hingeless Sample page of Ireland

☐ colored list

Name _____

Address _____

City _____



Hibernian Stamp Co. Ltd.
11, Harrington Street
Dublin 8

THE DEFINITIVE STAMPS

by Ian W. Whyte

Definitive postage stamps are the permanent series of postage stamps which, unlike the special stamps issued from time to time, are on sale for several years. The first series of Irish definitives were issued between 1922 and 1937 and the designs are as follows :

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 6d., 1s. — Sword of Light (designed by J. J. O'Reilly).

A symbol dating from the earliest times and used here to denote "Resurgence of the Irish Nation".

1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d. — Map of Ireland (designed by J. Ingram). An outline drawing of the map of Ireland.

3d., 10d. — Celtic Cross (designed by Miss L. Williams). The design was derived from the Sinn Fein label first issued in 1907, being the particular wish of Arthur Griffith.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 9d. — Arms of the Four Provinces (designed by Miss M. Girling). A shield surrounded by shamrocks containing the Armorial bearings of The Four Provinces of Ireland — Leinster, Connacht, Ulster and Munster.

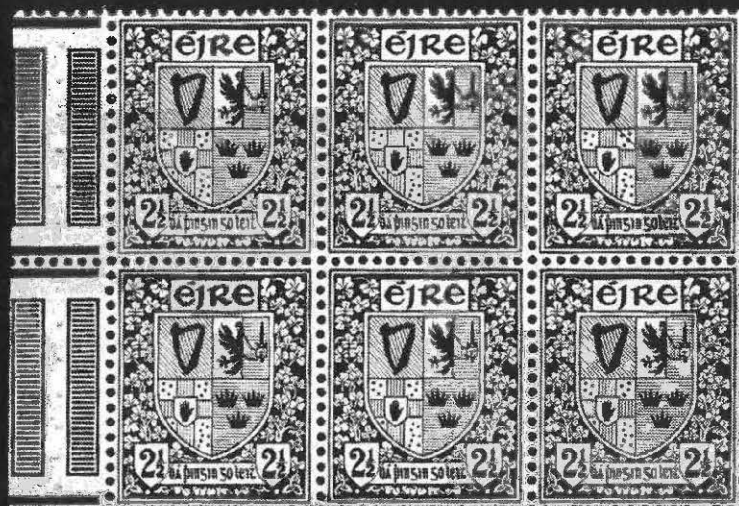
2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. — St. Patrick (designed by R. J. King). Depicts St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, attended by Acolytes bearing Crosses invoking a blessing on the Pascal Fire. The whole is framed in an outline of the 11th Century shrine of St. Patrick's Bell.

The first of these stamps to be issued was the 2d. 'Map' stamp which was issued on the 6th December, 1922, which was the first Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty in 1921. A limited supply of this stamp was rush produced so that it could be released on the 6th December which was the actual Anniversary date, and in fact some collectors actually believe this stamp to be the first commemorative. The remaining stamps in the series were issued between 1923 and 1937. The stamps were all water-marked with the "SE" symbol. As well as being produced in sheets of 240 ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.-1s.) or 40 (2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s.) some of these stamps also appeared in booklet form and in rolls or coils through vending machines outside Post Offices. From about November 1924 the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., and 3d. values were issued in coil rolls both vertical and horizontal. The vertical coils were made up in strips of 10 stamps with the paper joined between each strip while the horizontal coils were made up in strips of 12 stamps with a similar paper join. These coil stamps were perforated on all four sides.

In April 1933 the 1d. value was issued in rolls of 960 stamps, differing from the former rolls as they were imperforate vertically with the exception of a single perforation appearing just below the horizontal perforations on the top of the stamp. Only 30 of these rolls were issued as an experiment.

A further experimental coil was issued in July 1934. This was also the 1d., in rolls of 960 stamps, but these differed from the former issue in that there was no single perforation present, being completely imperforated on both sides. Again this coil was

Booklet Panes





STAMPAÍ

6 @ 2½^p
12 @ 1^p 6 @ ½^p

36-53

B & I

DUBLIN-LIVERPOOL

Travel while you sleep

LINE CORK-FISHGUARD

in short supply and was withdrawn very shortly after being released.

In November 1934 a new issue of coils of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. values with horizontal sides imperforated appeared. These were soon withdrawn, and in 1935 there was a further experimental issue of the 2d. value imperforated vertically. This was the scarcest of all these experimental coils; in fact, this stamp in mint condition is one of the rarest modern Irish postage stamps being valued at nearly £900.



Examples of Experimental Coils

The stamp booklets were first put on sale on August 21st, 1931, and many issues have been made ever since, each differing in serial number, face value, or general make up from the preceding one. Each booklet pane consists of six stamps (with the exception of one particular pane of three 1d. stamps with three printed labels). The panes are arranged in two rows of three with a small gutter margin on the left. They usually contained, with a few exceptions, four panes of stamps with various denominations, stitched between lightweight card covers with black and later white thread. For convenience in assembling the booklets and economy of paper the special sheets for printing booklet panes have half the stamps inverted. This means that half the booklet panes have inverted watermarks. Various advertisements on white interleaving paper and general information regarding postal rates were included in the make up. Up to 1964, two numbers, indicating the year of issue and serial number (in that order on the early issues but the reversed order for later issues) were printed on the front covers. After 1964 no numbers were printed on the booklets.

The first booklet to be produced was released on August 21st, 1931, and contained six 2d. stamps, six 1d. stamps, three 1d. stamps, se-tenant and three slogan labels, and six $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps with a total face value of 2s.; these booklets were issued from 1931 up to 1940 and they are numbered from No. 1 to No. 21.

In 1940 the definitive stamps began appearing on paper watermarked with the symbol "E". On September 12, 1949, two more values were added to the series — 8d. and 11d. The 8d. bore the "Sword of Light" design and the 11d. "The Cross of Cong". Once again the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d. and 3d. appeared in coil form and an experimental issue of the 1d. coils appeared in 1940. The basic horizontal perforation of this latter coil was 14 and it was imperforate on the vertical sides. This coil had a very short existence and only 45 coil rolls (of 480 stamps per roll) had been issued. There

was a re-issue on March 20th, 1946, but the coil stamps had a different horizontal perforation being 15. On this latter issue most coil rolls are known with inverted watermarks and relatively few were issued with the watermark upright; the rolls were also made up of 480 stamps.

From 1940 the booklets contained stamps with the "E" watermark paper. The first of these booklets was No. 22 which had the same make up as the previous "SE" watermark booklets but the three 1d. stamps with the slogan labels were watermarked "E" whereas the rest of the booklet was watermarked "SE". Booklet No. 23 contained the 2d., 1d., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps all watermarked "E". In 1941, from booklet No. 24, the format was changed to six 2d. stamps, six 1d. stamps and twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, the latter being in two panes of six. This format continued till 1946 with No. 28. Booklets 29 and 30, issued in 1946 and 1947 respectively, had the similar make up to the preceding booklets but the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "Sword of Light" stamp was replaced by the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "O'Cleary" commemorative. In 1948 a new series of booklets began with No. 31. These had a face value of 2/6; the make up contained one pane of six $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, two panes of six 1d. stamps, and one pane of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps (O'Cleary commemorative). This series lasted till number 36 in 1953. In 1954 another new series with the face value of 4/- was begun with No. 37. This contained two panes of six 3d. stamps, one pane of six $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, and one pane of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. O'Cleary stamps. The format was changed in 1956 with booklet No. 38 whereby the make up was two panes of six 3d. stamps and two panes of six 1d. stamps. This series continued till 1961, serial number 42. In 1962 a 3/- booklet, serial No. 43, was issued, the make up being one pane of 4d. stamps and one pane of 2d. stamps. A further issue in this series was made in 1963 with serial number 44. In 1964 a further 3/- booklet was issued without any number, and this contained one pane of 4d. stamps and two panes of 1d. stamps. Two 2/6 booklets appeared in December 1966. The first contained one pane of 3d. stamps and one pane of 2d. stamps. The second contained one pane of six 5d. stamps. These 5d. stamps were different to the normal 5d. stamps printed up to this time, which were printed by letterpress, as these booklet stamps were printed by photogravure and differed greatly from the original. These 5d. stamps later appeared in sheet format as did the 3d. "Cross of Cong" stamp. Both of these stamps can be distinguished from the original issues by the fact that they are slightly smaller and are in much brighter colours than the originals. A 5/- booklet containing two panes of six of these new 5d. photogravure stamps was also issued in December 1966.

In 1968, following an international competition, four new designs were chosen for the definitive or permanent series of stamps. The four designs, which were by the Munich-born artist Heinrich Gerl are as follows :

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. values : a dog in stylised form from a decoration on an ancient Irish brooch from Killamery, Co. Kilkenny, and now in the National Museum, Dublin.
2. 7d. to 1s. 9d. values : a stag inspired by an Irish art decoration which can be traced to a suspended bowl, now in the

British Museum, from Lullingstone, Kent.

3. 2s. 6d. and 5s. values : the winged ox, symbol of St. Luke the Evangelist; based on an illustration in the Gospel Book of Lichfield in Lichfield Cathedral.
4. 10s. value : the eagle symbol of St. John the Evangelist, taken from an illumination in an ancient Irish manuscript (Ms. 197) now in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The stamps were issued in four batches, the first being the 2d., 8d., 2s. 6d. and 10s. issued on October 14th, 1968. There then followed the 6d., 9d., 1s. 9d. and 5s. on February 24th, 1969; the 4d., 5d., 10d. and 1s. on March 31st, 1969; and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d., 3d. and 7d. on June 9th, 1969. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value which was issued on June 9th, 1969, had no postal use whatsoever, and was withdrawn on July 31st, 1969. Despite its short life this $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp has never increased very much in value due to the huge amount of speculation in it following the publicity about its brief use.

In September 1969 a 6/- booklet appeared containing two panes of six of the 6d. stamp. Apart from this booklet there were no other booklets containing these new design stamps until the decimal issue. In 1970 the 1d., 2d. and 3d. values appeared in roll or coil form for sale from vending machines. These stamps can be easily distinguished from the original stamps produced in sheet form as they had a different perforation; instead of being perf. 15 all around as the original stamps were, these new coil stamps were perf. 14 x 14.5 approx.



On February 15th, due to the change over from £sd to decimal currency, the values of the definitive stamps had to be changed. The designs were retained as before and appeared as follows :

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ p, 1p, $1\frac{1}{2}$ p, 2p, $2\frac{1}{2}$ p, 3p, $3\frac{1}{2}$ p, 4p : the stylised dog design.
2. 5p, 6p, $7\frac{1}{2}$ p and 9p : the stag design.
3. 10p and 20p : the winged ox symbol.
4. 50p : the eagle symbol design.



Multi-value coil

In order that the stamps would not be confused with the previous issue the values were expressed in numerals only due to the fact that all previous postage stamps bore the inscription "p" standing for "pingin" or "pingine", the Gaelic for 'penny' or 'pennies'. Both the £sd and Decimal Currency series of these "Animal" stamps were printed by photogravure in the Revenue Stamping Branch, Dublin, on paper watermarked with the letter "E". This watermark appeared sideways on the small stamps and upright on the larger stamps. A decimal currency booklet was issued — value 30p — containing one pane of six $\frac{1}{2}$ p stamps, two panes of six 1p stamps, and one pane of six $2\frac{1}{2}$ p stamps. Two multi-value coils were also produced, the first being a 5p value coil containing a $1\frac{1}{2}$ p stamp, 1p stamp and a $2\frac{1}{2}$ p stamp se-tenant, which was issued on February 15th, 1971, along with the rest of the Decimal Currency stamps. A second coil appeared in February 1972. This coil had a total face value of 10p and included values of $1\frac{1}{2}$ p, 2p, 4p, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. Again the perforation was 14 x 14.5 approx.

This summary of the definitive postage stamps of Ireland is naturally only a simplified account. There are many differences and varieties which have not been mentioned here. There are differences in colours (shades), differences in gums, papers, watermarks, constant flaws, errors, etc., which can be included in a specialised study of these postage stamps.

STAND NO. 3

A superb range of Irish Philately to suit all collectors, from the beginner to the specialist, at the most competitive prices on the market, from a few pence to £1,000.

NEWSLETTER & PRICE LIST

Contents include :

- ★ Price list of all Irish issues in both singles and sets.
- ★ Special offers to suit every collector of Irish stamps.
- ★ Sensational discoveries.
- ★ New varieties.
- ★ Market trends.
- ★ Ireland stamps, investment or hobby ?
- ★ Another missing colour ?
- ★ A curious look at the Irish Post Office.
- ★ Watermark variations to be listed ?
- ★ The coil stamps of Ireland.

The price of this publication is only 15p plus postage. To make sure of future issues, don't forget to visit stand no. 7 and sign your name on our mailing list.

BUYING ★ SELLING ★ VALUATIONS

Whether buying or selling, it will PAY YOU to contact us FIRST. Always required for our demanding retail outlets, anything in Irish Philately, particularly specialised collections and accumulations. All offers for material are valid for one month so that you can try to obtain a better price elsewhere. WE BET YOU WON'T.

CORK PHILATELIC SERVICE

**MOUNT CARMEL, BEAUMONT DRIVE, BALLINTEMPLE,
CORK. Tel. : 34056.**

Callers welcome when in Cork, but by appointment only
—stocks in bank.

Members Philatelic Traders' Society, London.

The Early
Commemoratives
1929 – 1937



The Easter Rising and
its Leaders





The Easter Rising
25th Anniversary



The Literary
Tradition



The Patrician
Tradition

THE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

by David Feldman and Liam Miller ★



Commemorative stamps are excellent ambassadors of a nation's history and culture and provide collectors abroad with a glimpse of the significant persons, and events, of that country. Ireland has issued commemorative stamps since 1929, when the Centenary of Catholic Emancipation was marked by three values bearing a portrait of Daniel O'Connell, the "Liberator", whose parliamentary efforts made the event possible. In 1930 the young nation's progress was marked by a stamp on the occasion of the Shannon Hydro-electric Power Scheme. The 18th-century Royal Dublin Society's bi-centenary was the subject of a stamp in 1931 and the next two issues, for the Dublin Eucharistic Congress, in 1932, and the Holy Year of 1933 indicate the country's faith. The Golden Jubilee of the Gaelic Athletic Association stamp (1934) shows our native game of hurling, and the next commemorative marks the end of an era in Irish history with the introduction of the new Constitution in 1937.

For the 25th Anniversary of the Easter Rising, two issues appeared — one appropriately echoing our first stamp, is in the form of an overprint on two definitives inscribed "1941 — I gCuimhne Aiseirighe 1916" (1941 — in commemoration of the Rising 1916), issued at Easter, and a pictorial stamp later in the

**Adapted from an article "Ireland for the Stamp Collector" by David Feldman and Liam Miller, first published in "Ireland of the Welcomes" (Vol. 17, No. 5, January/February, 1969).*



year. Other patriotic and historical events in later issues include the 1798 insurrection (1948) with a design showing Wolfe Tone, who also figures on an issue in 1964, the Centenary of the Young Ireland Movement of 1845, 150th anniversary of Robert Emmet's death, the Parliamentarian John Redmond (1957), Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt (1946) and the Fenian Centenary (1967). The 50th Anniversary of the Easter Rising was marked by a colourful series of eight designs in 1966, and stamps have also commemorated the individual participants: Thomas J. Clarke (1958), Roger Casement (1966), and James Connolly, who shares an issue of 1968 with Countess Markievicz. More recent patriotic issues have included commemoratives for Thomas MacCurtain and Terence MacSwiney and Kevin Barry, all of which were issued in 1970. In 1972 two stamps were issued to commemorate those who died in the Civil War period of 1922 to 1923. This particular stamp was chosen after a national competition, which was won by Patrick Scott, the well known Irish designer.

The Gaelic tradition is reflected in the Gaelic League issue of 1943 which has a portrait of its founder, Douglas Hyde, who became the country's first President; the Four Masters issue already mentioned, and in the centenary issue depicting Thomas O'Crothain (1957). Other writers on Irish stamps are Jonathan Swift, Thomas Moore, James Clarence Mangan, William Butler Yeats, John O'Donovan, Eugene O'Curry, Father Luke Wadding, and John Millington Synge. The scientist, Rowan Hamilton's discovery of Quaternions was the subject of a centenary issue in 1943 and the bi-centenary of the founding of Guinness's brewery in Dublin, in 1959.

A new and very interesting series of postage stamps was begun in 1969 with the issue of a special stamp depicting the stained glass window in Eton College Chapel, Windsor, which was designed by the famous Irish stained glass window artist Evie Hone (1894-1955). From 1969 a stamp was issued annually depicting some famous example of contemporary Irish Art. In 1970 the subject chosen was the painting "Madonna of Eire" by the cubic artist Mainie Jellett. The third stamp in the contemporary Irish



Art series also commemorated the centenary of the birth of Jack B. Yeats and the work chosen was a painting entitled "An Island Man". This stamp was issued on August 30th 1971. The stamp issued in the same year to commemorate the centenary of J. M. Synge, the famous Irish playwright, depicted a sketch of Synge which was also the work of J. B. Yeats. On July 10th, 1972, the fourth stamp in this series featured a painting, "Black Lake", by Gerard Dillon (1916-1971).

The death of Ireland's patron, St. Patrick, in 461 was the subject of national celebrations on its fifteen hundredth anniversary and Ireland's Patrician heritage is also reflected in the Airmail series and several stamps which appeared on the occasions of the Holy Years 1933 and 1950, the Marian Year 1954 and the centenaries of Father Theobald Mathew 1938, Brother Edmund Ignatius Rice 1944, Mother Mary Aikenhead 1958, Cardinal Newman 1954, Father Luke Wadding 1957, and of Ballintubber Abbey 1966 and the Cathedral of St. Mary's in Limerick 1968.

The stamp marking the establishment of the Republic of Ireland in 1949, the anniversary commemorations of the 1937 Constitution (1958) and Aer Lingus (Irish International Airlines) (1961) extend the picture of Ireland today as do the issues to mark the 1953 "An Tostal" (the Ireland at Home Festival) and, in 1964, Ireland's participation in the New York World's Fair. The inauguration of the State was marked by two stamps issued in 1969 to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the first meeting of Dail Eireann, which was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on January 21st, 1919. Ireland's participation in



World Affairs is reflected in its stamps for the 150th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution in 1939, for the Canada Centenary in 1967, and for the Centenary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi in 1969, in the issues for Irishmen who have become famous in other countries, such as Admiral William Brown and Commodore John Barry, 'Founding Fathers' of the Navies of the Argentine and the United States. International events and concerns are also marked — World Refugee Year, the Freedom From Hunger Campaign, Co-Operation, Red Cross, Tourism, Telecommunications, Human Rights, International Labour Organisation, European Conservation, and Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, World Health Day, and the Olympic Games, but perhaps the issues which have done most to develop a wide interest in collecting Irish stamps have been the series of Europa issues of which the twelfth series appeared in 1972. The Europa stamps are issued by a number of countries in a uniform design selected by an international competition. Since 1968, when the

Irish issue incorporated uncial lettering by Michael Biggs, some of the basic designs have been adopted by the Irish artists to give them a distinctive Irish look. In 1970, an Irish artist, Louis le Brocquy, was chosen by the international committee to design the Europa issue for the twenty or so participating countries. The choice of an Irish artist in this international competition did much to arouse further interest in Irish stamps and also in Irish graphic design.

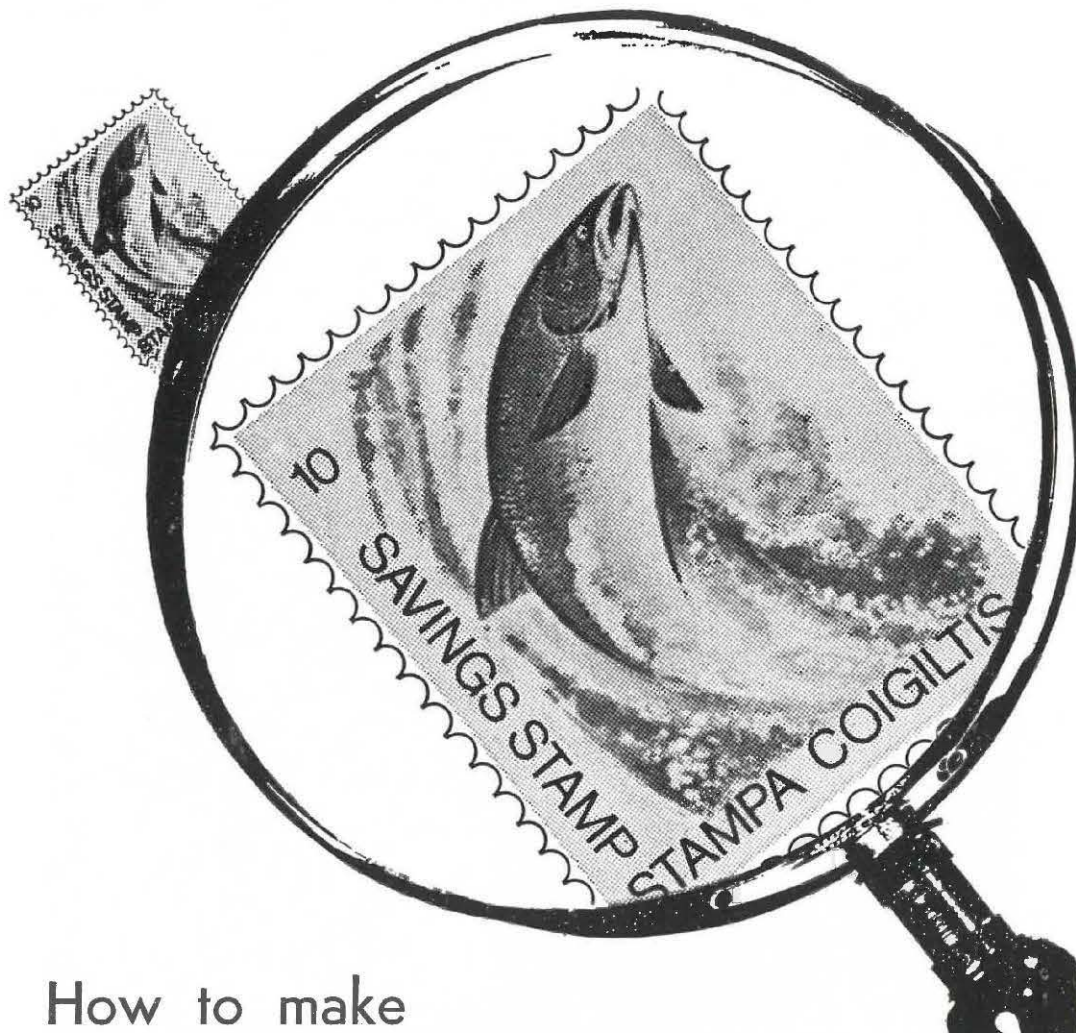


This year sees the issue of the 167th Irish special or commemorative postage stamp, the 6p stamp to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Irish Postage Stamps. The stamp depicts a facsimile of the original 2d. 'Map' issue and it is interesting to reflect on how far we have come on in the design and production of Irish postage stamps since the issue of that first stamp.

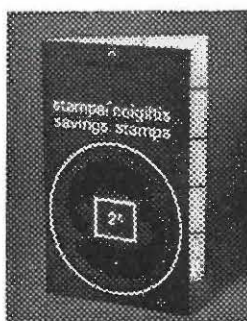
FIRST DAY COVERS

Ireland's Specialist

**M. P. GIFFNEY EPA
19 Gracepark Estate
Drumcondra, Dublin 9
Ireland**



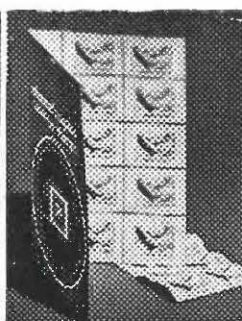
How to make
your savings grow bigger
with Savings Stamps . . .



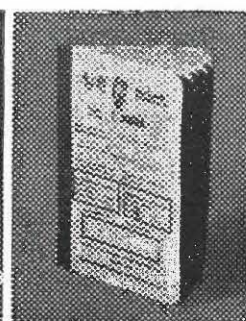
Here's a Savings Card – free at your Post Office.



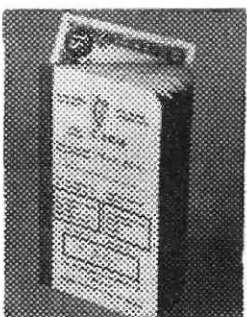
It takes ten of these 10p Savings Stamps.



One full card of Savings Stamps is worth £1.



Your completed Savings Card can be used to open a Post Office Savings account.



Or to make a £1 deposit in an existing Post Office Savings account.



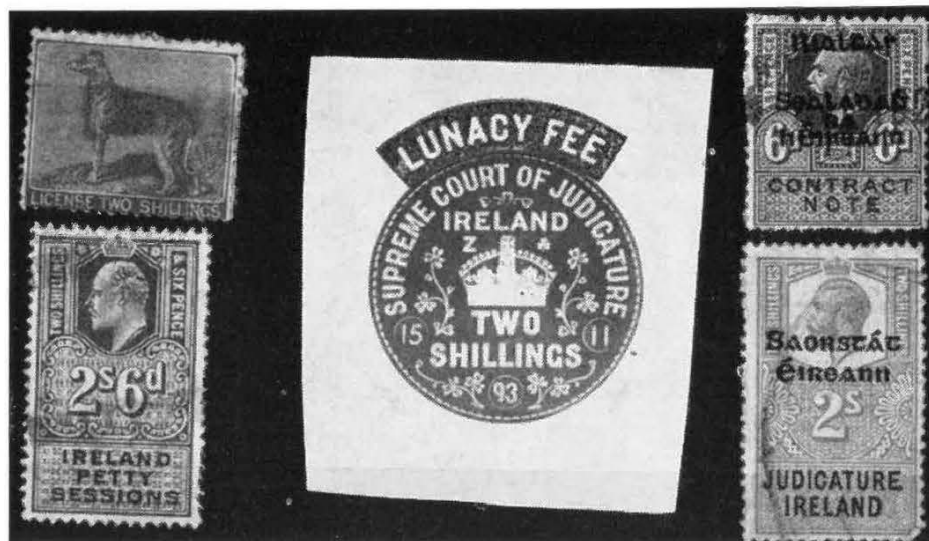
Or to buy a £1 Savings Certificate.



Savings Stamps are also on sale at 5p each.

REVENUES AND FISCALS

by F. E. Dixon



Although most philatelists collect only postage stamps, a growing number are interested also in the issues concerned with non-postal revenue, e.g. legal fees, licences, insurance. These appeared in Ireland in 1774 and from that year there have been distinctive Irish stamp issues, some of great beauty and many of considerable rarity. It is remarkable that what has been described as the world's first stamp album is a collection of the first issues of 1774, made in that year for presentation to the Irish Commissioners of Revenue. It is preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

The overprinting of U.K. postage stamps in 1922 was not unprecedented. As early as 1858 there had been similar provisional printings for the Irish Admiralty Court and Petty Sessions documents.

The Irish dog licence stamps are very remarkable. Because no other country had them it was not considered necessary to mention Ireland on the stamp, which depicted an Irish wolfhound. Introduced in 1866 the design was still in use (in Northern Ireland) over a century later.

When Ireland was partitioned in 1921 there was no immediate modification of the postage stamps, but there was of some others. For them there were separate printings reading "Northern Ireland" and "Southern Ireland" or in a few cases handstamped overprints. The "Southern Ireland" stamps are rare because the official courts did scarcely any business. When, in 1922, the Provisional Government of the Free State took office they arranged for the overprinting of the whole range of revenue stamps. Their different shapes and sizes necessitated the making of many different plates. The Irish printers were fully occupied with the postage stamps; so the others were dealt with in England, probably all at Somerset House. One fascinating result was that the printers arranged the overprint so that the King's head was not defaced!



We have the best collection in Europe

There's no doubt about it —
The Royal Dublin Society has the best
collection of conference facilities in
Europe.

In the first place we have eight
conference halls to choose from,
ranging from 3,600 to 35,000 sq. ft. of
floor space. There are 17 meeting

rooms, fifteen catering areas, a concert
hall, all set amid 65 acres of ground
and gardens. Every facility is at your
fingertips, right down to a simultaneous
translation service.

So, if you're planning a conference
— come and see our collection.

Contact the:

R.D.S.

Commercial Superintendent, Royal Dublin Society,
Ball's Bridge, Dublin 4, Ireland. Telephone - Dublin 680645.

POSTAGE DUES

by Ian W. Whyte



Postage due labels are used by the Post Office to denote surcharges on items of mail carrying insufficient postage stamp, invalid postage stamp, or no postage stamp at all. In most cases the sur-charge is double the deficiency, but there are some exceptions to this rule, which are dealt with further on.

Irish postage due labels were not introduced by the Post Office until 1925. Up to this period current British postage due stamps with either the Royal Cypher watermark (both script and block types were used in Ireland without any overprint or indication that they were Irish other than the cancelling postmark. The first issue of labels was released on the 20th of February, 1925, with the exception of the halfpenny for which an exact date is not known. As with the other current Irish postage stamps the postage due labels were watermarked "SE". The perforation was 14 x 15 and the labels were typographed in sheets of 180 stamps and divided into sub-sheets of 60 stamps (one pane, 6 x 10). The values were $\frac{1}{2}$ d. emerald green, 1d. carmine, 2d. green, and 6d. plum. As was pointed out above, most of the surcharges were double the deficiency, so one therefore might wonder why a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value was issued as there was no farthing rate at the time. However, postage dues are also used on undelivered mail when it is being returned to the sender. The Post Office charge for this service is the same amount of postage as if the item was posted normally, thus if an item of mail had been originally franked with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp it would be returned with $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in postage due labels. Both the 1d. and 2d. labels of the "SE" watermark series are known with inverted and sideways watermark.

The second issue of postage dues was issued between 1940 and 1969. The watermark was watermark "E" and the perforation was 14 x 15. The labels were typographed in sheets of 180 stamps as before and divided into sub-sheets of 60 (6 x 10 one pane). Values were $\frac{1}{2}$ d. emerald green, issued in 1942, 1d. carmine, issued in 1941, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion, issued in 1953, 2d. green, issued in 1940, 3d. blue, issued in 1953, 5d. blue-violet, issued in 1943, 6d. plum, issued in 1960, 8d. orange, issued in 1962, 10d. magenta, issued in 1965 and one shilling lime green, issued in 1969. All the values with the exception of the 6d., 10d. and 1/- are known with watermark inverted; the shilling and 6d. are known with watermark sideways.

In February 1971, when Ireland changed over to the decimal currency system, the third issue of postage dues were released.



*The Sign
of Quality
in Printing*

IRISH PRINTERS LIMITED

Donore Ave, Dublin 8

Phone 758803

The design and printing details are as before except for the perforation which is 14 x 14.5. The values are 1p sepia, 1½p light emerald, 3p stone, 4p orange, 5p greenish blue, 7p bright yellow, 8p scarlet. The only difference between the 1p, 1½p, 3p, 5p and 8p and the previous 1d., 1½d., 3d., 5d and 8d values, is the colour, as the original £sd postage dues had the value in Irish, e.g. 'pingin' for one penny and this was not altered for the new postage dues. The 1p value is known with the inverted watermark.

In addition to the actual postage due labels, a wide variety of markings both manuscript and rubber stamp have been used to denote sur-charges on insufficiently prepaid items of mail. Many of these are very scarce and in fact of some there are only one or two markings known. A very interesting collection may be formed from both the postage dues and the markings applied to such mail.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books on Irish Philately

The following is a list of books currently available at bookshops or direct from the publishers :

- "The Story of Eire and Her Stamps"*, by James Mackay. Published by Collecta Publications (Price—£1.25 paperback and £1.75 hardback).
- "Handbook of Irish Philately"*, by David Feldman. Published by David Feldman Ltd. (Price—£2.50).
- "Stamps of Ireland"*. Published by David Feldman Ltd. (Price—25p).
- "Railway Stamps of Ireland"*. Published by David Feldman Ltd. (Price—8p).
- "Corkcoin Specialised Catalogue of Irish Philately"*. Published by Cork Stamp and Coin Centre (Price—50p).
- "Hibernian Specialised Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Ireland 1922-1972"*. Published by Hibernian Stamp Co. Ltd. (Price—£2.50).
- "Hibernian Simplified Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Ireland"*. Published by Hibernian Stamp Co. Ltd. (Price—35p).
- "Ireland : 1922 Essays"*, by Robson Lowe. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd. (Price—40p).

WHAT WAS the basic idea behind the creation of

HAWID MOUNTS?

Many people believe it was only to avoid using hinges to stick the mint stamp to the album page. Well, things are not as simple as that. You could get around this problem by using the conventional stock book!

There is more behind the project than just that. You can narrow it down to three main objectives.

- I. Finding a system that completely covers the surface of the stamp, as well as the gummed side . . . and at the same time allowing unrestricted air circulation.
- II. Finding a material upon which under normal conditions a Mint stamp would not stick, and which does not affect the paper, colour or gum of any known stamp.
- III. Avoiding hinges that might spoil the gummed side of the stamp.

A lot of thinking and research went into the project until the first HAWID MOUNT came onto the market over a quarter of a century ago.

HAWID MOUNTS meet all these conditions . . . and that's a good reason why you should use HAWID for both MINT and USED stamps.

HAWID mounts for stamp protection . . . there's no better way! Ask your stamp dealer for a free brochure.

AIRMAILS



The rare Galway-Berlin-Friedrichshafen-Pernambuco First Flight Cover 1932.

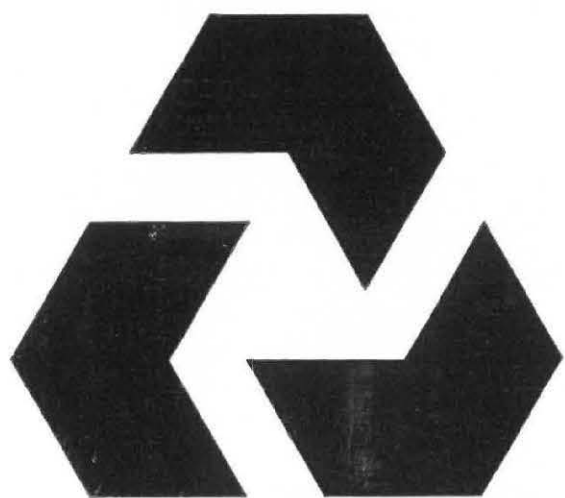
The Irish Air Mail Stamps, designed by Richard King, appropriately showed the Angel Victor, messenger of St. Patrick, carrying the voice of the Irish to the World. In each design, the angel is shown over an historic shrine in one of Ireland's four provinces, Cashel in Munster, Lough Derg in Ulster, Croagh Patrick in Connacht, and Glendalough in Leinster. These attractive stamps do indeed carry the voice of the Irish abroad but also reflect Ireland's pioneering work in Air Transport in today's world. The first official Air Mail between Ireland and Britain was carried in 1924 and many historic transatlantic flights originated in Ireland. Collectors today seek covers carried on these flights with their special postmarks which indicate how our island has become one of the crossroads of the world.



1958. Dublin-Shannon-NewYork.

**look
forward
to the
future...**

with the friendly



**Ulster
Bank
Limited**



IRISH PHILATELIC SOCIETIES

— A Guide —

There are several philatelic societies in Ireland, and details are given about most of them below. Further details are available from the Secretaries or other officers whose addresses are given below. Membership of a society offers many advantages, including making contact with other fellow collectors, obtaining information about the subject in which one may specialise through either a newsletter or from other members at the meetings organised by the society, auctions or bourses at which philatelic material can be picked up at reasonable prices, and exchange packets through which members may buy and sell stamps, covers, etc. Also many societies organise exhibitions or competitions which members may enter to win trophies or medals for their collections.

IRISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Irish Philatelic Society, Ireland's national philatelic society, was founded in 1901. It has over 140 members, and has always taken a prominent part in Irish Philately. In 1922 its members were invited to assist in the choosing of designs for the first definitive stamps. It organised major philatelic exhibitions in Dublin in 1936, 1938 and 1944, the latter being the most successful ever held. It also organised the first philatelic auction held in Ireland.

The Irish Philatelic Society publishes a bi-monthly newsletter and holds meetings at fortnightly intervals during the period October to May. The meetings, which usually take place at 7.45 p.m. on Thursdays at the Clarence Hotel, Wellington Quay, include a display by the members and an auction of philatelic material. Visitors are always welcome.

The Society also organises an exchange packet whereby members may buy or sell philatelic material from each other through the post. Surplus material owned by members of the Society is always welcome for inclusion in either the packet or the bourse, and this is a very handy way of disposing of unwanted extra material.

The Society organises two annual competitions, the Dobbs Memorial Trophy, and the Society Challenge Cup. The latter competition is for novices, that is members of the society who have not won a trophy before. These trophies are keenly competed for each year. Subscription rates are: £1.25 City and County Dublin); 50p (Country and Student). The subscription rate includes membership of the Society, including the packet exchange section, and the newsletter subscription. Further details and application for membership are available from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. N. Glass, 20 Pleasant Street, Dublin 8.

EVERYTHING FOR THE COLLECTOR AND DEALER

(EXCEPT STAMPS)

We can supply collectors and dealers with handbooks, catalogues of the world, albums (all the world's leading ranges stocked) and accessories. In fact, we stock everything except stamps. Write for retail lists (wholesale lists available to **bona-fide** dealers who write on their printed letterheading).

We publish

The Philatelic Magazine —

a quality monthly for serious philatelists and postal historians who want to learn more about their stamps or postal markings. Annual subscription £2 to anywhere in the world. Write for free specimen copy and special subscription offer. Dealers, ask for advertisement rates.

The Philatelic Trader —

the fortnightly magazine for dealers which keeps them right up to date with all the trade news and puts them in touch with all the latest wholesale offers. Only £1.50 a year. Dealers, write for a free specimen copy on your printed letterheading. The **Philatelic Trader** is not available to collectors.

HARRIS PUBLICATIONS LTD.

42 MAIDEN LANE, LONDON WC2E 7LW

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

The largest specialist organisation for the collector of Ireland's postage stamps, founded 1950, now has 450 members throughout the world.

Official organ, *Journal of Irish Philately*, published in Dublin quarterly, under the editorship of William Kane.

Facilities: Official organ, newsletters, auctions, committee on forged and bogus material, membership listing, regional meetings held in U.S.A., Ireland and Germany. One of the major contributors to "Stampa '72" and other exhibitions featuring Irish issues.

Interested collectors of Irish stamps should write for particulars of the EPA and specimen copy of the journal to the Asst. Secretary: M. P. Giffney, 19 Gracepark Estate, Drumcondra, Dublin 9, Ireland.

THE IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE

A society for specialists in "Ireland", the Irish Philatelic Circle was founded in 1960 under the Presidency of the late Thomas E. Field of Yorkshire. It has some 170 members in the British Isles and about 50 members throughout the rest of the world. Regular meetings are held in London and Dublin with occasional meetings at other places, but practically all the collecting and studying are done by postal means.

The Circle, in co-operation with the Eire Philatelic Association, produce a journal entitled "The Journal of Irish Philately", which is published quarterly with articles and contributions from members of both societies and others on the result of study, notes on many aspects of Irish Philately and Postal History, and news about both societies' activities and matters of general interest. An Exchange Packet is circulated from time to time within regional areas. Postal auction sales are held at quarterly intervals and have proved successful for members to obtain good class items. In addition, small auction and other exchange sales are usually organised at the meetings.

The annual subscription is £1.50 commencing on 1st January each year and application for membership can be made through any of the I.P.C. officers: Hon. Area Secretary: Mr. N. J. Langton, 49 Sycamore Road, Finglas, Dublin 11, Ireland; Hon. Area Secretary: Mr. O. M. Richards, 38 High Street, Gwersyllt, Wrexham, N. Wales.

DUBLIN STAMP SOCIETY

This society was founded in 1947. It meets in the Ormond Hotel on alternate Wednesdays at 8 p.m. during the season, which extends from the last Wednesday in September to the last Wednesday in May. The Society holds two annual competitions: the Mortimer Trophy and the Novice Trophy. The Society has organised several successful exhibitions during its existence, the last taking place in 1968. An exchange packet is in operation. The annual subscription is £1.00 (Country Members—25p). For further details contact the Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. O'Neill, 21 Newlands Drive, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin.

The Guinness Black



Get together
with a Guinness

CORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Cork Philatelic Society was formed in 1968 with a very enthusiastic meeting as a result of an advertisement in the local Press to form a Philatelic Society in Cork. The idea of forming a Philatelic Society was the result of local philatelists meeting regularly in a Cork restaurant, where they compared notes on their collections. The Lord Mayor of Cork is the Society's patron.

Meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month except June, July and August. An annual exhibition is held every Autumn. Auctions are held two or three times each season and one or two film shows which are lent by foreign postal administrations are also shown at meetings. The Society contributes a philatelic column each month to the local newspaper, "The Cork Evening Echo", in which their monthly meetings are reported. The subscription is £1.00 senior; junior membership is about 44p at the moment. Further details are available from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Thomas McCarthy, "Hillmiriam", Tivoli, Cork.

THE SOUTH EASTERN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The South Eastern Philatelic Society was founded in Enniscorthy on 19th March, 1969. Its membership of about 30 is drawn from Enniscorthy, Gorey, Wexford, New Ross, The Rower (Kilkenny), as well as from Arklow and Waterford. Its meetings are held fortnightly at Murphy-Floods Hotel, Enniscorthy, through the courtesy of the proprietor, Michael Wall, himself a member. Meetings consist of a display, or talk, with a bourse of members stamps. A circulation packet is being planned and a junior branch organised.

The Society organises a special stamp exhibition each year in conjunction with and under the patronage of the County Wexford Strawberry Festival at Enniscorthy. Further details about the Society may be obtained from Thomas Murphy, Enniscorthy.

THE GUILD OF ST. GABRIEL

The Guild of St. Gabriel is a world-wide organisation whose members collect stamps postmarks, and similar philatelic material connected with Christianity, e.g. the Bible, Religious Art, Churches, Clergy, Saints, Madonnas, stamps dealing with a particular denomination, etc. The scope is very wide indeed.

The Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, a branch of the International Body, was founded in 1955. A very good exchange packet is in circulation, auctions are to be held and a quarterly magazine is published. This includes articles on all aspects of the theme, check lists, new issues, news, etc. Regular monthly meetings are held in London and Dublin, and elsewhere if enough members justify them. An annual convention and exhibition is also held. Further information, including application forms for membership are available from either Miss Kathleen Morgan, 36 St. George's Road, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, Middx., England, or Mr. W. Noonan, 40 Wainsfort Park, Dublin 6.

The first book on Irish Paper Money!

Guide to the Currency of Ireland

LEGAL TENDER NOTES

1928-1972

By

DEREK YOUNG

- ★ Over 50 type notes illustrated
- ★ Nearly 1,000 dates listed
- ★ Current valuations

PRICE

£1.50

+ 6p p. & p.

IRISH

NUMISMATICS

Ireland's International Coin Magazine

Every issue contains :

- ★ Articles by leading writers on coins, medals and banknotes.
- ★ Current Irish coin prices.
- ★ Book reviews.
- ★ Occasional stamp news.

PRICE

20p

+ 2½p postage

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL LEADING BOOKSHOPS
AND COIN DEALERS OR DIRECT FROM
THE PUBLISHERS

Stagecast Publications

15 EATON SQUARE, MONKSTOWN, DUBLIN

Fine and rare stamps at AUCTION

in

- LONDON
- NEW YORK
- SYDNEY

With the experience and expertise gained by more than half a century of philatelic auctioneering, we are at the disposal of serious philatelists who would like to BUY from the cream of the world's collections, or who wish to SELL for the maximum realisation. Send for brochure which gives full details of the H. R. Harmer Service.

The **HARMER** **ORGANIZATION**

- **H. R. HARMER LIMITED**
41 New Bond Street, London W1A 4EH
- **H. R. HARMER INC.**
6 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A.
- **H. R. HARMER AUSTRALIA, PTY. LTD.**
375 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia

Airmails



The National Movement

