

"Irish Philately"

Volume 1966

Issue No 1

CONTENTS

	<u>Page Nos</u>
I.P.C. President's Message ...	1
Editorial: Frank Hopson ...	2
Postmarks: G.B.Slogans - A.T.Sedgley ...	4
First Day of Issue Cachet - M.Noonan	9
Late Fees - Hexagonal Marks - B.de Burca	10
Wanted - a Clearance for CLIATH - R.P.Woods	11
Commemoratives	
'1916' Signatories ...	5
Check List and index ...	13
Postal History	
A Postal Service, 1689 - F.H.Hopson	7
Collecting	
Where do we go from here ? - P.W.A Harradine	8
'Stampex' Exhibition	

IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE

- Officers 1966 -

President

Rev. Fr. John Brennan

Vice Presidents

J. Geo. Cleary Fred. E. Dixon

H. G. Leslie Fletcher

Committee

Wm. Kane David Warren

Noel Langton Pat Woods

Hon. Postal Auctions Secretary

Wm. Kane,
7 O'Connell Gardens
Ballsbridge, Dublin, 4.

Hon. Exchange Secretary

P. W. A. Harradine,
The Bungalow, Watergate Street,
Deptford, London, S.E.8.

Hon. Editor (temporary)

Frank E. Hopson,
'Coromandel', Maidstone Road,
Staplehurst, Kent.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary

T. Stewart Telfer,
8 Clivedon Road,
Highams Park,
London, E.4.

Irish Philatelic Circle

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

I learned recently that the members of the Irish Philatelic Circle had been so kind as to re-select me as President for the current year. I learned also, with much regret, of the resignations of three of the Circle's honorary officers Messrs. R. D. Woods, D. Warren and A. T. Sedgley.

Mr. Woods has been associated with the Irish Study Group as joint Hon: Editor since 1960. When this Group was resolved into the Irish Philatelic Circle in 1963 he became and has been Honorary Editor since that date. Mr. Warren has been Honorary Secretary of the I. P. C. since 1960, and Mr. Sedgley has been of great help with the production of 'Irish Philately', the IPC Journal, acting also as Hon: Secretary of the Exchange Packet.

These gentlemen have served the Circle well, giving much of their time and energy to the furthering of its activities. As President, I wish to express to them the appreciation and thanks of the Circle Members for all their work given voluntarily and cheerfully. I know they will continue to help the Circle so far as they find possible.

I take this opportunity to thank Mr. T. Stewart Telfer for undertaking the joint tasks of Hon: Treasurer and Hon: Secretary, and to welcome Mr. E. H. Fyson, who consented to act as temporary Editor of 'Irish Philately', and Mr. P. W. A. Harwood, who undertook to carry the duties of the Hon: Exchange Secretary.

May I appeal to all Members to support their Honorary Officials, and to contribute what they can to the Irish Philatelic Circle, thereby giving as much pleasure to others as they themselves receive.

April 11, 1966

JOHN BRENNAN

IRISH PHILATELY

Journal of the Irish Philatelic Circle

Volume
1966
April

President: Rev. Fr. J. Brennan

Hon. Secretary: T.S. Telfer, 8, Clivedon Rd, Highams Park, B.4.

Editorial: F. Hopson, Coromandel, Maidstone Rd, Staplehurst, Kent

EDITORIAL: This is my first editorial and last effort as editor of 'Irish Philately' which was dying, and is now practically dead - unless some younger candidate takes it over very promptly.

Hail and Farewell

Indeed, I would like to hope that our Journal may revive with a voluntary donation and injection of fresh blood, but this must come very promptly if it is to have any effect.

Even before the A.G.M. in March of this year our Journal had been just hobbling along in a very uncertain manner for quite some time - I received my copy for December, 1965 towards the end of February, 1966, only after repeated applications, and no issue at all appeared for March of this year.

What did appear at the A.G.M. on March 12th was that everybody concerned with the production of 'Irish Philately' had resigned. Nobody was surprised at that, really, and the dying child was hurriedly placed in my charge. This is its requiem.

I determined, if possible, to bring out one further issue as soon as possible, and still leave sufficient time in hand for a younger and more energetic successor to take over and carry on - at nearly four score years of age one does not take on new jobs - at least, not on a permanent basis.

It should perhaps be stated here that the publication of a journal had no place in the programme of the I.P.C. at its inception. The I.P.C. was to be an exchange club or association of philatelists interested in Irish Postal material of all kinds, and aiming generally at the study of Irish Philately, and the exchange of information between members.

But, like little Topsy, it "just grewed". The idea came to certain members that a journal would be a good thing for all concerned. So it was started and has continued for six years or so.

It was, and still might be, perhaps, a good and useful production, forming a permanent record of all matters about or concerning Irish Philately. But it can do or be this only if its members, and particularly its members who are experts, publish the results of their research and mature knowledge in its columns, instead of deliberately ignoring its existence and publishing their articles on aspects of purely Irish Philately in journals published in England and circulating almost wholly in the United Kingdom.

(over)

Editorial (Cont'd)

That is the position as this probably last number appears. If some live and enthusiastic member will volunteer to take it over - there is still time - and if our members, experts as well as beginners will support it with contributions, it can live and be a permanent record of I.P.C. work.

If, on the other hand, no member is willing to devote some of his time and effort to the project, this must be the last number to appear, and no-one will regret that with more sincerity than the writer.

F.H.H.
22nd April, 1966

Postmarks: G.B.Slogans (N.Ireland)

G.P.O. First Day of Issue Slogans

To collectors of Irish postmarks, the innovation of a special slogan cancellation introduced by the G.P.O. on May 7th, 1963 at selected Head Post Offices which included Belfast and Londonderry, was most interesting, but I wonder if members realise how scarce these postmarks really are.

For me, it meant yet another section to be added to my Irish Postal History collection, for I could now include G.B. commemoratives with special Irish Postmarks.

The slogan first day postmark continued throughout 1963, starting with :-

- (1) May 7. International Conference of Postal Administrations.
- (2) May 16 National Nature Week.
- (3) May 31 Ninth International Lifeboat Conference.
- (4) Aug. 15 Centenary of the International Red Cross.
- (5) Dec 3 The Commonwealth Cable (Compac.)

It was not again used until the re-valued 4d blue Regional stamps were issued on February 7 of this year.

It was soon reported that Londonderry had created 'A stamp of the Future' - for the year 9961. - According to the Post Office Magazine the mistake happened when the date stamp was altered for covers posted in the special philatelic box. Only a few letters got through before the mistake was noticed.

To make the Regional F.D.C's still harder to find the Head Postmaster at Londonderry refused to allow his staff to service covers, and all covers sent to him were returned with a covering letter. I notice in this week's magazines that even dealers are advertising for the Londonderry F.D.C.

Carrying the story a stage further, throughout the years 1964 and 1965, and again on Feb. 28 this year, a special handstamp has been used at Londonderry and Belfast for all new issues if posted in the Philatelic Box. It will be noticed that the figures show a sharp increase in items both at Belfast and Londonderry, but in my opinion, still too low at the latter Office.

For postmark collectors, it should be noted that for the 'Battle of Britain' stamps, Belfast used two distinct First Day of Issue Handstamps with the size of the date being different. I cannot say with certainty if this was the first time, or if two handstamps have been in use since.

As a matter of general interest, I can quote the number of items posted in the Philatelic Boxes during 1963 and 1964, but have been unable to obtain figures for 1965, and I wonder how many 9961's there really are ? (see table on page 6.)

A.T.Sedgley
April 15, 1966

Commemorative Issues for 1916 Rising

Part II

JAMES CONNOLLY He was born in 1870 and reared in Glasgow, and it was there, from an Uncle connected with the Fenian Brotherhood that he learned his creed of uncompromising Republicanism.

He was married when he was 19, and returned to Dublin in 1896, where he founded the Irish Socialist Republican Party which proclaimed the principles of Tone, Emmet, Mitchel and the Fenians.

He was bitterly opposed by Arthur Griffith, who supported the Grattan's beliefs whereas Connolly wished to achieve Wolfe Tone's Republic. Eventually, he had to emigrate to U.S.A. in 1903. In 1910, he was called back to Ireland when the Irish Transport and General Workers Union was founded, settling in Belfast where he was appointed Chief Organiser. In this work he was highly successful so that in 1913 he was transferred to the Union's Headquarters in Dublin.

He was the founder of the Irish Citizen Army which eventually welded the forces of the Irish Labour, Irish Nationalism and Democratic Republicanism into one force, and he was commander of all fighting units in Dublin during the Rising.

He was executed with Sean MacDiarmada on May 12th.

THOMAS MACDONAGH He was born at Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary in 1878. His father - a Roscommon man - and his Mother, Dublin-born, were both teachers, from whom he inherited his love of music and the arts.

His early years were spent at Rockwell College, Cashel, where he studied for the priesthood, but finding no calling, went to France to continue studies. He taught English, Latin and French at St. Kiernan's College, Kilkenny, and Colman's College, Fermoy. He joined the Gaelic League and became a fluent speaker of Irish and an acknowledged Gaelic Scholar.

He spent long period on Aran Island where he met Padraic Pearse, and he was the first teacher at St. Enda's in Collinswood House in 1908. When the School moved to Rathfarnham, MacDonagh lived in the gate lodge, which soon became a centre for poets and writers of the period. He wrote several books and a prophetic play entitled "When the Dawn is Come" which was produced at the Abbey Theatre in 1907.

He took his M.A. Degree at the National University in 1909, and was a lecturer there in English. In 1911, he was associated with the 'Irish Review' and was with Edward Martyn in the launching of the Irish Theatre in Hardwicke Street where many plays were produced.

Thomas MacDonagh was in charge of the arrangements for the O'Donovan Rossa funeral in 1915. On Easter Sunday, 1916, he commanded the garrison

(over)

(IP)

- 5 -

(Amended 1966)

Commemorative Issues for 1916 Rising (contd)

in Jacob's biscuit factory and was O.C. of the Forces in Stephen's Green College of Surgeons and at Harcourt St. Station. His lines of communication linked up with Eamonn Ceant at the S. Dublin Union. His second in command was Michael Mallin, and one of his chief Operations Officers was Countess Markievicz, who was stationed at the College of Surgeons with Mallin.

When Pearse ordered the surrender, he marched his men out. He was tried by Court Martial on May 2nd, and was executed on May 3rd together with P.H. Pearse and T.J. Clarke.

- - - - -

Table referred to on page 4 - G.P.O. First Day of Issue Slogans

Belfast L'derry					
Postal Congress	1963	May 7	289	52)	Slogans
Nature Week	do	May 16	513	66)	
Lifeboat Conference	do	May 31	369	79)	
Red Cross	do	Aug 15	754	167)	
Compac	do	Dec 3	611	50)	
Shakespeare	1964	Apr 23	1663	277)	Handstamps
Geographical Congress	do	Jul 1	984	252)	
Botanical Congress	do	Aug 5	1009	174)	
North Road Bridge.	do	Sep 4	1534	251)	

- - - - -

Postal History:

A POSTAL SERVICE, 1689

The following is a statement of account which was prepared by Francis Allen of Donaghadee requesting payment for his services in carrying the post of General Schomberg's army. It is taken from the de Lacherais papers.

'The Charge of the Pacquetts to Scotland from Donaghadee, from the 22d of August to the 30th of December. With Insident-Charges and Alsoe from Scotland to the Duke, etc.

1869 23d August	I rode to Carrickfergus with a Packet Directed to Captain Rooke and Major General Kirke.	
	Cost me in Travelling Expences	00:09:04
24	I Waited on his grace the Duke of Schonberge to gett his graces Answer to a packet from Scotland.	
	Charges .	00:08:11
26	I waited on his grace at Carrickfergus with a letter from Scdt.	00:10:08
Sept:12	I sent an express on horseback to the Camp of Dundalk with a letter from Scotland to his grace.	
	Cost me	00:17:06
23d	I sent Another Express on horse back to ye Camp to his grace	00:17:00
Novemr ye 2d	I sent Hugh Matland express with 3 letters to his grace att Dundalk Camp	00:18:00
19	I sent Jos:Parke to Lisburn with Letters from Scotld: to his grace	00:04:00
	To a post for carrying Letters to & from Belfast in sd time	02:07:09
	To the Packett boats in the said time and to Yoals and men to Rowe them over in calme Weather and Contrary winds when the Packett cold not sayle	15:00:00
	For my Sallery for the said time according to the Allowance given by the Id.Leiut: & Councell of Ireland on ye like occasions	21:05:00

The Postage of all letters that went for England & Scotland was received there, What came from thence was received in Belfast, Lisburn and the camp by the respective Postmasters, Soe that noe part of it came to my hands.
Dated this 31st of December, 1689

Frans:Allen.

From the 31th: of December 1689 to the 20th:May 1690 paid by me to John Park, Post & others & Due to myself as Sallery. Mr.John Whalley was then post Master-Generall and did not pay one penny of this Expencc which amounts to About

15:00:00

Totalls 57:18:02

The above is an extract from "The Irish Sword" No.22, Summer, 1963, and is submitted by the Rev:Fr:M.Noonan of Carlow, to whom we tender our thanks

Collecting:

Where do we go from here ?

Up to two or three years ago, it could be said that the student of Irish Philately could pick up both interesting and valuable material quite easily.

On visiting "Stampex" this year, I made my usual round of the increased number of dealer's stands and found, to my amazement, prices which both surprised and shocked me, and, in most cases, no material at all available. Needless to say, I was looking for Irish material.

My total purchases, amounting to nearly £20. came to three pieces of G.B. postal stationery 'used in Ireland', a 2d Mulready Wrapper 'used in Ireland' and about eight pages of Overprint items !

Perhaps I should mention some of the prices asked for Irish material:- for blocks of four of the overprints on the re-drawn high values, (S.G.99-101) £85. was asked - and obtained; for a block of eight of the 1960 'Europa' 1/3d with re-entry, £35. was demanded !

This uncommon interest, or 'Boom' in Irish Philately is not to be taken light-heartedly; dealers are perking up, and are now alive to the possibilities in the issue of this long neglected country. Much water has passed under the bridges since, three Stampex's ago, I found a copy of the Saorstat 1d with accent inserted by hand, in a line of ordinary specimens, and bought it for the noble sum of 3d! Now, from the same dealer's books, one has to pay 5/- for a copy showing a 'raised "a" or "c" variety, and no less than £3. for the 'accent inserted' - when available.

Of course, one can mentally curse 'The Americans' and resignedly return to one's own perhaps not very brilliant collection, but nowadays, and certainly for the future, it seems that Irish stamps will be big business, and, so far as the dealer is concerned - unless he can afford to be generous and patriotic - the highest bidder takes the goods.

Let us not, however, think that Irish stamps are alone in their Boom; in fact the whole industry - and I use that word deliberately - is booming, and when will it stop ?

Of course, this year, the anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rising may have something to do with it, but even now 'Pyndem' and 'Sagasse' are tipping Irish stamps very strongly, and I have just seen used copies of the 1/3 Mary Aikenhead on sale at 3/- each.

Will the bottom fall out of the market ? It may do, but I think not. My reason ? The increasing scarcity of all Irish stamps - except, perhaps, the commemoratives - in dealer's stock-books. Time after time I have been told 'No Irish' by dealers, so that I have now reached the stage of saying it myself - a spoken enquiry, usually only too well confirmed.

Strange as it may seem, the I.P.C. member, with his few bits and pieces of material for swaps, will soon be in the position of having a larger stock of Irish Material than nearly any dealer !

Where do we go from here ? (contd)

After the auction of the remainder of the T.E.Field collection on May 11th, this year, it may well be that we shall have seen the last of any really good Irish material for sale for some time to come

P.W.A.HARRADINE

- - - - -

The First Day of Issue Cachet

Some questions were posed in the December issue of 'Irish Philately' about the 'First Day of Issue' cachet. My earliest example is on the 'Republic' stamps of '49, and is type 1. On the 'Mangan' stamp (also '49) my example is from Cork and is also type 1. There is, of course, the slogan-type variant on the 'Marian Year' stamps, which is unlike either of the types you list.

My first from Wexford is on the 'Barry' stamp of '56, and it also is type 1, though I do think that there is a slight difference in the letters.

In the Wexford type the top stroke of the 'r' in First is definitely shorter than the Dublin types, and the s's look slightly taller and narrower.

Type 11, I notice was used in Dublin 71, but not in Dublin 70, nor in Wexford on 16 August 65. And my example of a F.D.C. for the Europa stamp of 27/lx/65 comes from Dublin 70, still using type 1.

M.Noonan
Carlow.

- - - - -

Postmarks: Late Fees

THE DUBLIN HEXAGONAL LATE FEE DATE STAMP

by B. de Burca, M.B.E.



At a recent meeting, some surprise was expressed that the time plug in this date stamp had a meaning and this prompts me to write up the limited knowledge which I have on the subject.

In a letter from the General Post Office, Dublin, received in 1935, the following interpretation was given. - The time is the latest for which a late fee could be paid; for the North - 6 P.M.; The Midlands - 6.15.P.M. ; the South - 7 P.M.; the English Mail - 8.15.P.M. and for Wexford - 9 P.M.

The earliest copy in my collection is dated 6th May, 1925, with broad side bars, and these had been recut about 1927, resulting in narrow side bars. One interesting cover addressed to England has the 6 P.M. date stamp applied in black, corrected by an 8.15.P.M. date stamp in red.

A Post Office notice of 1929 gives an instance of their use on trains -

CORK TO DUBLIN TRAIN, POSTING BOX ON SUNDAY

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs announces that, commencing on 24th November, 1929, a posting box will be attached to the guard's van of the train leaving Cork for Kingsbridge at 12.10.p.m. on Sundays, to enable correspondence to be posted at railway stations en route. Correspondence posted in the box must bear an extra half-penny stamp. It will connect with the cross-Channel despatches from Dublin on Sunday night, and with the Irish despatches on Monday morning.

(Note: The Irish despatch is normally spelt dispatch in England; both spellings are, of course, correct.)

There are a number of obvious questions arising from the limited story I have told :



1. What is the earliest date for a hexagonal late fee ?
2. What, if any, skeletons were used during the 1927 recut ?
3. The 8.15.P.M. date stamp was applied to English mail posted in the train Sunday box, but what was applied to the Irish mail on Monday morning ?
4. Does the Sunday box still run ?
5. Have the timings altered since 1935 ?

Postmarks:

Wanted - A Clearance for CLATH

An examination of an envelope received from Noel Langton on the 13th March, 1966, shows that the right-hand side of the C.D.S and of the slogan 'Please shew District Numbers on Dublin Addresses' are blurred and distorted.

PLEASE
DISTRICT NUMBERS
IN DUBLIN
ADDRESSES



(fig 1)

I had noticed this previously in a collection of C.D.S. from the Dublin B,C,D,& E postmarking machines, as far back as the years 1940 - 1945, so have re-examined this collection, acquired in the Jack Preston Sale. The development and correction of the defect had occupied the Postal Authorities throughout this period.

This was made apparent by changing the type - all of Langton's listed types have been used in the 'B' machine over the years - with little success.

The defect first shows itself as a blurring of the right-hand edge of the C.D.S. which gradually extends into the lettering of the word 'cliath' until it becomes almost illegible.

In August, 1943, the Powers that be, had obviously strengthened the die, for the outer ring became appreciably thicker than it had been during the preceding years, but by October of the same year the defect in the rim on the right-hand side, i.e. the original defect has re-appeared.



Perfect type

Periodically, with the introduction of new types, (fig.2) the defect occurs and continues right through to 1945, which was the last year to appear in my collection of C.D.S. from Dublin machines.

This, having aroused my curiosity, I next turned to the Slogan collection, also acquired at the J.S. Preston sale, which extends back to the first issued in 1923, and also includes several of the 1920-22 machine cancellations.

Right from this early date, the weakness on the right-hand side is apparent. In 1924 it is interesting to note that the 'C' cancellation had a comparable defect, but not to the same extent as in the 'B' machine.

By the end of June, 1929, the right-hand side would appear to have disintegrated, for the rim appears double as if a small portion of the

(cont'd)

Wanted - A Clearance for CLIATH (cont'd)



(fig 3)

metal had fractured. This was obviously repaired, for subsequent C.D.S. appear normal until the end of October, when the defect re-appears. Blurring of 'Cliath' continues in 1930 until efforts are made to remedy the defect in 1931. All then goes well until April, 1932. The 'C' machine during this period has shown a similar defect, but not to the same extent as in the 'B'.

Succeeding years show the efforts made periodically by the Authorities to eliminate this defect. At one time the word 'Cliath' becomes so blurred as to be almost unreadable, then a new type appears which gradually develops a similar constant defect.

One development took place, possibly in October, 1941, for in a C.D.S. of the 25 Nov: the flattening of the right hand side of the rim, hitherto occurring with regular frequency, appears on the left-hand side ! And this peculiarity continues until the 16 Sept, 1942, when a new type was introduced, but which by the end of the year had re-commenced in its old position .



(Fig.4)

Any person with a knowledge of the mechanism of the cancellation machine may possibly write and explain all this. At least, so it is hoped, but it is curious that it has never been permanently rectified. That it was apparent from the earliest days of the Irish Republic might indicate that it is an old type of machine, but since the identification letters are now well on into the alphabet, why should such a defective machine be retained in service ?

Credence is lent to this thought in that it is only seen in the 'B' and 'C' postmarks. 'A' is generally reserved for official correspondence through it has occasionally been pressed into general duties, since I have slogan specimens of the general issue with this letter.

It would be interesting to have other views on this matter for publication.

- - - - -

R.P.Woods
17/4/66

Commemoratives

INTRODUCTORY

As a section of Irish Philately, The COMMEMORATIVES of IRELAND form an imposing group with some fifty different sets having been issued between 1929 and 1966.

Up until 1957, the collecting of the Commemoratives was comparatively easy with a set or two, of no great face value, being issued each year. This has been an attraction to the Collector throughout the period, as his Collection has always been kept alive and up-to-date at very little cost. Since 1956, however, the Commemorative Issues have appeared a little more frequently and, with the gradual increase in postage rates, some of the middle values of 1s.3d. and 1s.5d. are now included in the set. It almost goes without saying that the day is fast approaching when a high value of 2s.6d., or even more will become one of the Commemorative stamps issues.

Whilst the reason for some of the subjects being commemorated is at times a little obscure to the ordinary Collector, nevertheless, they have all been a source of interest and study from points of view other than the purely philatelic. It is known that, from a study of these stamps, the Collector has turned his attention and taken a keener interest in Irish History in general.

Between the years 1929 and 1959, whenever a new Commemorative set was announced, the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (the Irish Post Office) allocated a Number to the issue, a practice which has proved, down through the years, a useful guide and quick reference. After number XXX, however, the practice ceased for some unknown reason, but, for the purposes of record, it is proposed that the original numerical sequence be continued.

The pages which follow, therefore, can be considered as a simple Check List and Index to the Commemoratives of Ireland, 1929 - 1966. It is hoped that monographs, articles and contributions will be published from time to time covering most, if not all, of the subjects which have been commemorated.

Commemoratives

CHECK LIST and INDEX

<u>No</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
1.	Catholic Emancipation	1929, June 22
2.	Shannon Scheme	1930, October 15
3.	Royal Dublin Society	1931, June 12
4.	Eucharist Congress	1932, May 12
5.	Holy Year	1933, September 18
6.	Gaelic Athletic Association	1934, July 27
7.	Constitution of Ireland	1937, December 29
8.	Father Matthew	1938, July 1
9.	American Constitution 150th Anniversary	1939, March 1
10.	Easter Rising, 25th Anniversary	1941,
	Provisional set	April 12
	Definitive issue	October 27
11.	Gaelic League 50th Anniversary	1943, July 31
12.	Rowan Hamilton	1943, November 13
13.	Brother Rice	1944, August 29
14.	Young Ireland	1945, September 15
15.	Davitt - Parnell	1946, September 16
16.	1798 Insurrection 150th Anniversary	1948, November 19
17.	International Recognition of Republic of Ireland	1949, November 21
18.	Centenary of the Death of James Clarence Mangan	1949, December 5
19.	Holy Year, 1950	1950, September 11
20.	Centenary of the Death of Thomas Moore	1952, November 10
21.	An Tostal - Ireland at Home	1953, February 9
22.	Robert Emmet	1953, September 21
23.	Marian Year	1954, April 24
24.	Catholic University of Ireland	1954, July 19
25.	Unveiling of Statue of Commodore John Barry	1956, September 16
26.	John Redmond	1957, June 11

Commemoratives

CHECK LIST and INDEX (Cont'd)

27.	Tomas O Criomhthain	1957, July 1
28.	Admiral William Brown	1957, September 23
29.	Fr. Luke Wadding, O.F.M.	1957, November 25
30.	Thomas Clarke	1958, July 28
31.	Mother Mary Aikenhead	1958, October 20
32.	21st Anniversary of New Constitution	1958, December 29
33.	Arthur Guinness	1959, July 20
34.	World Refugee Year	1960, June 20
35.	European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations	1960, September 19
36.	Aer Lingus (Irish International Airlines)	1961, June 26
37.	St. Patrick, 15th Centenary of Death	1961, September 25
38.	John O'Donovan and Eugene O'Curry	1962, March 26
39.	"Europa" (1962)	1962, September 17
40.	Freedom from Hunger	1963, March 21
41.	"Europa" (1963)	1963, September 16
42.	Red Cross, Centenary of Founding	1963, December 2
43.	Wolfe Tone	1964, April, 13
44.	New York World's Fair	1964, July 20
45.	"Europa" (1964) 5th Anniversary	1964, September 14
46.	International Telecommunication Union	1965, May 17
47.	William Butler Yeats	1965, June 14
48.	International Co-operation Year	1965, August 16
49.	"Europa" (1965)	1965, September 27
50.	1916 Rising, 50th Anniversary	1966, April 12
51.	Roger Casement	1966, August
52.	"Europa" (1966)	1966, September
53.	Ballintubber Abbey, 750th Anniversary	1966