

D.F. Newsletter

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HOUSE JOURNAL OF
DAVID FELDMAN LTD, DUBLIN.



1879 Envelope from Malta to Demerara, British Guiana, dated July 21, bearing G.B. 2½d rosy mauve cancelled with the "A25" duplex. The postage rate at that time was 4d, but only a 2½d stamp was affixed, showing a deficiency of 1½d, leaving 3d to be collected, (double the deficient postage). The surcharge "3d" was raised in M/S and the handstamp "VALUE OF STAMPS 2½ / SUM TO BE COLLECTED 3" was applied. The use of this particular handstamp is very unusual. Price on Request.

Price 12½p. per issue

D.F. Newsletter

Editorial

When this issue of the "Newsletter" arrives, it will be well into 1971. May we take this opportunity of wishing all our readers a very happy and healthy 1971.



Mr. Feldman is on a world tour at present, and is now in Australia. He travelled via Europe and the Far East, and is visiting many old and new friends. His reports to us show that everything is going even better than he anticipated.

In this issue, we are concentrating mainly on Ireland with a detailed article on Early Postal Rates. This sets out details of all the Postal Rates from 1800 to the introduction of the adhesive stamps. Another very interesting article appears on Cyprus Postal History, and this is from a young member of our staff - David Mac Donnell. I am sure all our readers will find these articles very interesting.

On page 16, you will find details relative to the decimal currency stamps which are being issued on February 15. Perhaps this is therefore an apt time to review your collection, and bring it up to date.

Stampex is already with us again, and the exhibition is in London from March 1 - 6. We shall be there in force, and I hope we shall meet all our old friends, particularly those we met at Philympia.

Richard J. Stein.

BISHOP MARKS

Mr. F. E. Dixon has kindly drawn our attention to the earliest known Irish Bishop Mark,

It is generally agreed that the first dated Stamp (Bishop Mark) must have been introduced about the year 1670. The earliest recorded example is on a letter dated from Dublin AU / 13 (1670) and addressed to Donaghadee. This item is in the library of Trinity College Dublin.

CONGRATULATIONS

Dr. J. A. Quigley - was elected President of the Irish Philatelic Society by an unanimous vote, at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, held on Thursday, October 8, 1970.

Dr. Quigley, an outstanding collector with his main interest in the stamps of Ireland, has distinguished himself by winning the Dobbs Trophy on two successive years, with his "Ireland". This excellent study of the Irish Overprints has been admired by all who have had the opportunity to inspect it. Another theme developed by Dr. Quigley is "Religion on Stamps".

Under the Chairmanship of such an eminent Philatelist, the Society must go from strength to strength.

Cyprus Postal History



FIRST PERIOD - PRE BRITISH POSTAL
ADMINISTRATION

Cyprus for its size, has a fascinating Philatelic History. There are very few countries of the same size which can offer such interesting variety of philatelic enjoyment. There are many mysteries still unsolved, thereby giving great scope for specialising in any field of Cypriot philately. This is the reason why so many people are attracted to this interesting country.

Cyprus is a small island at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean, actually part of Asia Minor, but conventionally considered to be part of British Europe. It has a very colourful history, but I shall only try to outline the most important events of philatelic interest. At various times, the island came under the rule of Arabs, Egyptians, Persians, Romans, Greeks, English, Venetians, and Turks. These conquests span approximately two thousand years. During the Crusades, it was captured by Richard, Coeur de Lion, in 1196. This gives rise to the belief that Cyprus is "England's oldest possession". The Turks ruled the island from 1570 until it was handed over to the British in 1878.

It is believed that Cyprus had a postal service operated by the Turks, but due to the scarcity of available philatelic data, it is impossible to give information in any great detail. It was probably confined to Government Officials and those who had family or business connections with the Mainland. There is some doubt as to whether Turkish stamps were ever used in Cyprus; there is a report that £14 worth of stamps were sold between 1873-4, but there is no philatelic evidence existing to support this view. However, in 1871, there was a submarine cable laid between Cyprus and the Mainland, and it is thought that the three telegraph offices were also used for postal purposes.

There were five Consulates, (English, Austrian, Spanish, Neapolitan, French) in Cyprus, and these naturally acted as postal agencies for their own nationals. The letters were carried by Steamships of the principal Companies - the Asia Minor Steamship Company and the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Line. There was also a Cypriot Steamship Company - Lorenzo Mantovani, which carried mail from Cyprus along with some other Companies.

After the "Capitulations" (treaties made by Turkey with certain foreign Nations), all the foreign Consulates, recognising the efficiency of the Austro-Hungarian Postal Administration, appear to have withdrawn from the philatelic scene.

The Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company established a post office at Larnaca in 1845. There, three types of hand-struck postage stamps were used, a two-line datestamp, an oval framed Lloyd Agency stamp, and a single ring circular date-stamp. Austrian Levant adhesive postage stamps were introduced in 1864. Soldi values continued to be used as in Austrian Italy. This policy was adopted for the duration of the Austrian Levant Administration.

HANDSTRUCK POSTAGE STAMPS USED PRIOR TO 1864.

LARNACA
4 APR

Fig. 1

Two-line datestamp, usually struck in greenish-blue.



Fig. 2

Single-ring C.D.S. with day and month in figures 24 m.m. in diameter.

On the 1st June 1864, the 2,3,5,10 and 15 soldi values of the Austrian Italy 1863 Perf. 14 "Arms" issue, were introduced at the Lloyd Post Office in Larnaca, as in other Levant post offices. They are found cancelled with the Larnaca single-ring C.D.S. (Fig.2) in blue or greenish-blue. They were quickly replaced by the 1863-4 Perf. 9,9½ "Arms" issue, and are thus extremely scarce. This second issue was in the original 5 values, and is found cancelled with both the two-line datestamp in blue or greenish-blue (Fig.1) or the single-ring C.D.S. in black or brown (Fig.2).

In June 1867, the "Coarse Whiskers" side face issue was introduced, as in other Levant Post offices. Of the seven values of the original set, only four, the 3,5,10 and 15 soldi values are known used at Larnaca. The "Fine Whiskers" side face issue appeared in 1876 the 2,3,5,10,10 (Perf.10½), 15, 15 (Perf.10½) and 25 soldi values being used at Larnaca. Both the third and the fourth issues are known cancelled with the single ring C.D.S., and a later C.D.S. 26 mm. in diameter, as Fig.2, but with the addition of the last two figures of the year in the date. Mixed franking between the first three and the third and fourth issues can occur, but these are very rare.

Any attempt at a complete listing of stamps used at Larnaca, must be partly conjectural, as only certain stamps of some issues are found cancelled there, whereas the complete issues are known used at other Levant Post Offices. Therefore, the list is of stamps of the Austrian Levant issues which could bear traces of use in Cyprus.

1st Issue: 1863 "Arms" type of Austrian Italy, perf. 14. No. wmk. 2,3,5,10, and 15 soldi values. Found cancelled with Fig.2.

2nd Issue: 1864 "Arms", Perf 9½. At first without wmk. but later with wmk. "BRIEFMARKEN", 2,3,5,10 and 15 soldi values. Found cancelled with Figs. 1 and 2.

3rd Issue: 1867 "Coarse Whiskers" side face issue of Austrian Levant. Whiskers and hair of portrait coarse and thick. Perf. 9½. 2,3,5,10,25, and 50 soldi values. Found cancelled with Fig.2.

4th Issue: 1876 "Fine Whiskers" issue whiskers and hair of portrait fine and clear. Perf. 9½; 2,3 5,10,15,25 soldi values. Perf 10½; 10 and 15 soldi values. Found cancelled with Fig.2 or type similar to Fig.2, but with addition of the last two figures of the year.

In the next issue, I shall deal with the British Postal Administration - during the reign of Queen Victoria - 1878 to 1902.

IRELAND

POSTAL RATES
1800 - 1840

Students of the Prestamp era, have always been interested in the various postal rates as shown in M/S on the covers.

However, some collectors are confused when they find different rates on covers that have travelled the same distance, and in some cases travelled from the same towns of departure and arrival.

This confusion is due to the fact that these people do not know the various changes in the postage rates over the years.

To help overcome this difficulty, we give the various rates as from 1800 up to the introduction of the adhesive stamp.

1800			Not exceeding	15	Irish miles	2d	
	Above	15	and "	"	30	" "	3d
	"	30	" "	"	50	" "	4d
	"	50	" "	"	80	" "	5d
				Over	80 miles		6d

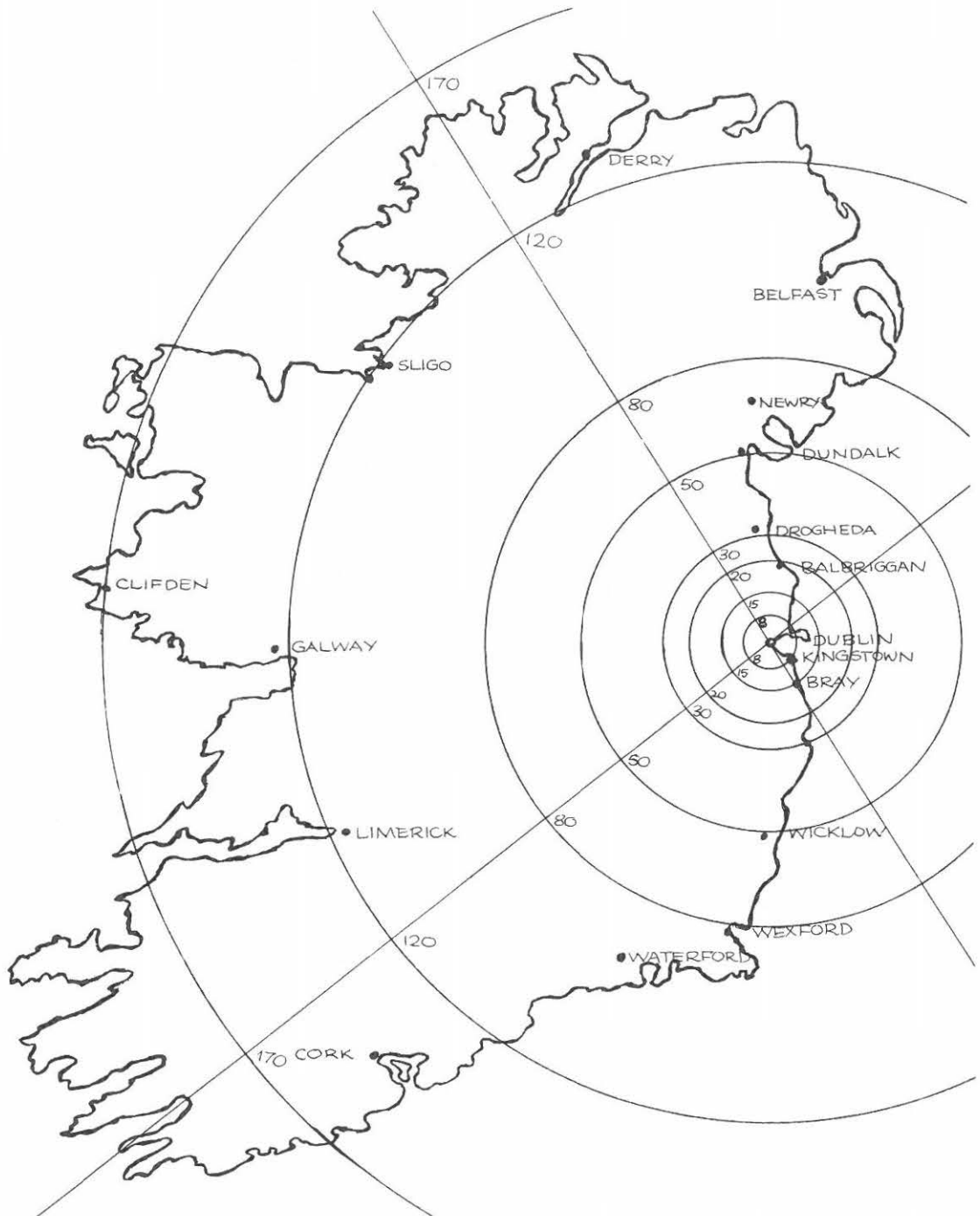
1805	Rates increased by one penny - i.e.					
				Up to 15 Irish miles	3d	
	15 to 30	-	4d	30 to 50	-	5d
	50 to 80	-	6d	Over 80	-	7d

1810	Rates further increased - an extra penny was added to each of the rates of 1805.					
				Up to 15 Irish miles	4d	
	15 to 30	-	5d	30 to 50	-	6d
	50 to 80	-	7d	Over 80	-	8d

1813	New Rates struck:-							
				Not exceeding	10	Irish miles	2d	
	Above	10	and	"	"	20	" "	3d
	"	20	"	"	"	30	" "	4d
	"	30	"	"	"	40	" "	5d
	"	40	"	"	"	50	" "	6d
	"	50	"	"	"	60	" "	7d
	"	60	"	"	"	80	" "	8d
	"	80	"	"	"	100	" "	9d
					Over	100 miles		10d

1814	Rates again change:-						
				Not exceeding	7	Irish miles	2d
	Above	7	and "	"	15	" "	3d
	"	15	" "	"	25	" "	4d
	"	25	" "	"	35	" "	5d
	"	35	" "	"	45	" "	6d
	"	45	" "	"	55	" "	7d
	"	55	" "	"	65	" "	8d
	"	65	" "	"	95	" "	9d
	"	95	" "	"	120	" "	10d
	"	120	" "	"	150	" "	11d
	"	150	" "	"	200	" "	1/-
	"	200	" "	"	250	" "	1/1d
	"	250	" "	"	300	" "	1/2d
	and one penny for every additional 100 miles.						

SKETCH OF A MAP ON THE CIRCULATION OF LETTERS IN IRELAND,
ISSUED WITH THE THIRD REPORT ON POSTAGE, AND ORDERED BY
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO BE PRINTED ON THE 13th AUGUST 1838.



Distances in Irish Miles
11 Irish Miles = 14 English Miles

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE POST TOWNS IN IRELAND,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE

Rates of Postage on SINGLE LETTERS from Dublin.

FROM AND AFTER SIXTH JANUARY, 1826.

POST TOWNS.	Postage.	POST TOWNS.	Postage.	POST TOWNS.	Postage.	POST TOWNS.	Postage.	POST TOWNS.	Postage.
Abbealea	- 6	Burrin	- 9	Crossdoney	- 7	Graig	- 7	Malahide	- 2
Abbeylea	- 10	Burros-a-Kane ¹	- 8	Croughwell	- 8	Granard	- 7	Mallo	- 10
Adair	- 9	Burros-in-Ossory	- 6	Crumlin	- 8			Manorhamilton	- 9
Ahascragh	- 8	Burrosleigh	- 8	Cumber	- 8	Blacketstown	- 6	Markethill	- 7
Antrim	- 8	Bushmills	- 10	Curofin	- 9	Headford	- 9	Maryborough	- 5
Arara	- 10	Buttevant	- 10	Cushendall	- 9	Hillsborough	- 8	Maynooth	- 2
Ardee	- 4					Hollymount	- 9	Middleton	- 10
Arklow	- 8	Cabinteely	- 1	Dangan	- 8	Hollywood	- 8	Millstreet	- 11
Armagh	- 8	Caheroiveen	- 11	Dealcastle	- 10	Howth	- 2	Miltown	- 11
Arthurstown	- 8	Caherconlish	- 9	Delgany	- 3			Miltown Malbay	- 10
Arva	- 8	Chahr	- 8	Derry	- 9	Inistiogue	- 7	Mitchelstown	- 9
Ashbourne	- 2	Caledon	- 8	Dervock	- 10	Inishannon	- 10	Moala	- 6
Ashford	- 3	Callan	- 8	Dingle	- 11	Johnstown	- 7	Mohill	- 8
Askeaton	- 9	Camolin	- 6	Donaghadee	- 8	Irvinstown	- 8	Moira	- 8
Athboy	- 6	Cappoquin	- 9	Donegal	- 9			Monaghan	- 8
Athenry	- 9	Carlingford	- 7	Doneraile	- 10	Kanturk	- 10	Monastereven	- 4
Athleague	- 8	Carlow	- 5	Downpatrick	- 8	Keadue	- 8	Moneygall	- 8
Athlone	- 7	Carn	- 10	Drogheda	- 3	Keady	- 7	Monymore	- 8
Athy	- 4	Carnew	- 6	Dromahair	- 9	Kells	- 11	Monivae	- 9
Aughnacloy	- 8	Carrickfergus	- 8	Dromore	- 8	Kenmare	- 11	Mountmellick	- 5
Aughrim	- 8	Carrickmacross	- 6	Dromorewest	- 9	Kilbeggan	- 5	Mount-Nugent	- 6
		Carrick-on-Shannon	- 8	Drumcree	- 5	Kilcock	- 2	Mountrath	- 6
Bagnalstown	- 6	Carrick-on-Suir	- 8	Drumsna	- 8	Kilconnell	- 8	Mount-Talbot	- 8
Baillyborough	- 5	Cashcarraig	- 8	Dunainanagh	- 9	Kilcullen	- 3	Moville	- 10
Balbriggan	- 3	Cashel	- 8	Dundalk	- 5	Kildare	- 4	Moy	- 8
Ballaghadarin	- 9	Castlebar	- 10	Dunfanaghy	- 10	Kildorrery	- 10	Mull	- 10
Ballibay	- 7	Castle-Bellingham	- 4	Dungannon	- 8	Kildysart	- 10	Mullingar	- 5
Ballybar	- 10	Castleblakeney	- 8	Dungarvan	- 9	Kilkeel	- 8	Myshall	- 6
Ballinakill	- 6	Castleblayney	- 6	Dungiven	- 10	Kilkenny	- 7		- 6
Ballinasloe	- 8	Castlecomer	- 6	Dunlavin	- 4	Killala	- 10	Nans	- 3
Ballinacollig	- 10	Castleconnell	- 8	Dunleer	- 4	Killaloe	- 8	Narin	- 10
Ballingarry	- 9	Castle-Dawson	- 9	Dunmanway	- 11	Killarney	- 11	Navan	- 3
Ballinrobe	- 9	Castlederg	- 9	Dunmore	- 9	Kilinchy	- 8	Nenagh	- 8
Ballyboy	- 7	Castledermot	- 4	Dunmore East	- 8	Killough	- 8	New Birmingham	- 3
Ballycastle	- 10	Castlefin	- 9	Dunshaughlin	- 2	Killucan	- 4	Newbliss	- 8
Ballyclare	- 8	Castle-Iland	- 11	Durrow	- 6	Killybegs	- 10	Newbridge	- 3
Ballyconnell	- 8	Castlemartyr	- 10			Killylough	- 8	Newcastle	- 9
Ballygawley	- 8	Castlepollard	- 10	Ederderry	- 4	Killynaulo	- 8	Newmarket-on-Fer.	- 9
Ballyglass	- 9	Castlera	- 8	Edgeworthstown	- 6	Killysandra	- 7	Newport, Mayo	- 10
Ballyhaunis	- 5	Castletown	- 11	Elphin	- 8	Kilmaethomas	- 8	Newport, Tip.	- 8
Ballyjamesduff	- 9	Castletown-Delvin	- 9	Emo	- 4	Kilmallock	- 9	Newry	- 6
Ballylongford	- 10	Castletown-Roche	- 9	Emyvale	- 9	Kilrea	- 9	Newtownards	- 8
Ballymahon	- 6	Castlewellan	- 7	Enfield	- 3	Kilrush	- 10	Newtown Barry	- 7
Ballymenagh	- 9	Cavan	- 6	Ennis	- 9	Kilworth	- 6	Newtown Forbes	- 7
Ballymoe	- 8	Celbridge	- 2	Enniscorthy	- 7	King's-court	- 6	Newtown Hamilton	- 6
Ballymoney	- 9	Charleville	- 9	Enniskillen	- 8	Kinnegad	- 4	Newtown Limavady	- 10
Ballymore	- 7	Church-hill	- 8	Ennistimon	- 10	Kinnety	- 7	N. T. Mt. Kennedy	- 3
Ballymote	- 8	Clane	- 3	Eyrecourt	- 8	Kinsale	- 10	Newtown Stewart	- 9
Ballymullet	- 11	Clara	- 6			Kircubbin	- 9	Nobber	- 5
Ballynacargy	- 6	Clare	- 9	Ferbane	- 7	Kish	- 8	Tralee	- 10
Ballynahinch	- 8	Clifden	- 10	Fermoy	- 9	Knock	- 10	Tramore	- 8
Ballynamore	- 8	Cloghan	- 7	Ferns	- 7	Knocktopher	- 7	Trim	- 3
Ballyragget	- 6	Clogheen	- 8	Fethard	- 8			Oranmore	- 9
Ballyshannon	- 9	Clogher	- 8	Fethard, Tip.	- 8	Lanesborough	- 8	Oulart	- 7
Ballytore	- 4	Clohnakilty	- 11	Fintra	- 9	Larne	- 9	Outerard	- 9
Ballyvary	- 10	Clonard	- 4	Five-Mile-Town	- 8	Leighlinbridge	- 6		- 6
Baltinglass	- 5	Clonaslie	- 6	Florence-court	- 3	Leixlip	- 2	Pallas Green	- 9
Banagher	- 5	Clonee	- 2	Flurrybridge	- 6	Letterkenny	- 9	Pallas Kenry	- 9
Banbridge	- 7	Clonegal	- 6	Forkhill	- 5	Limerick	- 8	Parsonstown	- 8
Bandon	- 10	Clones	- 8	Foxford	- 10	Lisburn	- 8	Passage	- 8
Bangor	- 8	Clenmel	- 8	Frenchpark	- 8	Lismore	- 9	Passage West	- 10
Bantry	- 11	Clough	- 8	Freshford	- 7	Lisnaskea	- 8	Phillipstown	- 6
Belfast	- 8	Cloughjordan	- 8			Listowell	- 10	Piltown	- 8
Bellinghy	- 9	Cloyne	- 10	Galway	- 9	Littleton	- 8	Portadown	- 8
Belturbet	- 7	Coleraine	- 6	Garvagh	- 9	Longford	- 7	Portaferry	- 9
Blackwatertown	- 6	Colebrook	- 10	Genshill	- 6	Loughbrickland	- 7	Portlannington	- 4
Blessington	- 3	Collon	- 4	Gilford	- 8	Loughgall	- 8	Portlennone	- 10
Boyle	- 8	Collooney	- 9	Glasslough	- 8	Loughrea	- 8	Portlaw	- 8
Bray	- 2	Cong	- 10	Glenarn	- 9	Lucan	- 1	Portumna	- 8
Broadway	- 8	Cookstown	- 8	Glenavy	- 8	Lurgan	- 8		- 3
Brookboro'	- 8	Cotehill	- 7	Golden	- 8	Lurganreen	- 6	Ramelton	- 10
Broughshane	- 9	Cork (by Cashel)	- 10	Gore's Bridge	- 7			Randalstown	- 9
Bruff	- 9	Cove	- 10	Gorey	- 6	Nacroom	- 10	Raphoe	- 9
Buncrana	- 10	Crome	- 9	Gort	- 9	Maghera	- 9	Rathangan	- 4
Bunratty	- 10	Crosmolina	- 10	Gowran	- 6	Magherafelt	- 8	Rathcoole	- 2

Act 5, Geo.IV, Cap.74, abolished the distinctive Irish units, and substituted the "Imperial Standard", including the mile of 1760 yards in place of the Irish mile of about 2200 yards. Authorities disagree as to the precise value. At the same time, the currency was changed, the Irish penny increasing its value from one thirteenth to one twelfth of a shilling. The changes were supposed to be effective from 6th January 1826, and an announcement of 25th November 1825, stated the new scale of postal charges on single letters within Ireland to be:-

			<i>Not exceeding</i>	<i>7 miles</i>	
<i>Above</i>	<i>7 and</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>"</i>
					<i>1d</i>
					<i>2d</i>
					<i>3d</i>
					<i>4d</i>
					<i>5d</i>
					<i>6d</i>
					<i>7d</i>
					<i>8d</i>
					<i>9d</i>
					<i>10d</i>
					<i>11d</i>
					<i>1/-</i>
					<i>1/1</i>
<i>For every 100 Miles above</i>	<i>300</i>				<i>1d</i>
<i>And for every fractional part of a distance of 100</i>					
	<i>above 300</i>				<i>1d.</i>

At about the same time, the Post Office published a list of the post towns with the postage for a single letter from Dublin. These are in many cases 1d less than calculated from the above, and Ireland enjoyed the first reduction in postage rates since 1657! The probable explanation is that the table was applied to the distances in Irish miles! This was too good to last, and some time in 1827, there was an adjustment, but it was a simple increase of 1d throughout the country, and therefore still not the correct application of the 1826 scale.

In 1832 there was the first appearance of an official Post Office Annual Directory, and the scale incorporated in it is exactly that of 1814, and specifying Irish miles. Not until 1846, did this Directory change the distances, in its table of post offices, to the statute miles which had been mandatory since 1826.

Letters passing between Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable in both Countries, according to the scale of distances as if sent for such distances within Great Britain only. In addition to the Packet rates and Menai and Conway Bridge Rates:-

MENAI AND CONWAY BRIDGE CHARGES

1827 - 1839

The mail route, Dublin to London, was via Holyhead and Chester, passing through Conway. The distance between Holyhead and Chester was 85 miles and involved crossing the Menai Straits, which separate the Island of Anglesey from the mainland, and the Conway Bridge over the Conway River.

A grant of £20,000 was passed by the Treasury in the year 1815 for the improvement of the Holyhead Road. The survey was completed by Thomas Telford in 1820, and the Menai and Conway Suspension Bridges were opened in 1826.

The completion of these Bridges incurred enormous expenses, and to help defray same, the Act of 1827 included a provision for the establishment of an additional postage charge on letters.

Travelling by Holyhead - Menai Bridge 1d

Travelling by Conway - Conway Bridge 1d

Hence an additional 2d on letters travelling via Chester.

In the early 1830's, an alternative mail-coach route was opened up between London and Holyhead - via Oxford, Birmingham, and Shrewsbury. This route incurred only the Menai Bridge charge of 1d.

DUNMORE-MILFORD ROUTE ½d

Letters to London - and most other English towns - from the South of Ireland, were sent by the packetboats operating from Dunmore (now called Dunmore East) and Milford Haven. In 1835, it was proposed that a fund be raised to finance improvements to the roads leading to Milford, and among the suggestions was the raising of a levy on all mails using the route. In spite of Post Office opposition, Parliament passed a Bill including this item and on June 22, 1836, all Postmasters were notified that an additional halfpenny be charged on all single-rate letters sent via Milford. One consequence was that many letters were diverted to travel via Dublin and letters showing the additional ½d charge are rare. The charge was automatically dropped when general fourpenny postage was introduced in 1839.

1839 The Uniform 4d Postage was introduced on the 5th December. An experimental Uniform Postal Rate of 4d per ½oz. on letter carried anywhere within the United Kingdom and Ireland. This rate terminated on the 9th January 1840, - a very short life.

1840 On the 10th January, the Uniform 1d rate was inaugurated. A reduction of 3d on letters not exceeding ½oz. Letters not exceeding 1oz., the rate was 2d, and for each additional fraction of an ounce, 2d.

This was the position until the introduction of the adhesive stamps on the 6th May, 1840. While officially, this should have ended the era of Postal rates in M/S, and the Handstuck "Paid", such was not the case. These markings are to be found on items to around 1846.

Prepayment was still optional until 1852.

We wish to thank Mr. F. E. Dixon for his invaluable help, and permission to reproduce his copy of the Table of Rates as illustrated on Page. 7.

GREAT BRITAIN · IRELAND

POSTAL AUCTION NO. 13

CLOSING DATE (Wed) March 24, 1971

1. DESCRIPTION

This is a reserve auction sale catalogue of Great Britain and Ireland. We do our best to give accurate descriptions of all lots. All lots are sold on this understanding and may therefore be returned by prospective buyers if found unsatisfactory without any cost to them if returned within seven days.

2. VIEWING

All lots of a suitable size can be sent through the post for inspection, postage and insurance both ways being borne by the client. Clients may view lots in our offices by making an appointment and specifying which lots are required to be seen. With regard to new clients who request lots for postal viewing, full cash deposit (reserve price) or adequate references should be furnished.

3. METHOD OF PURCHASE

Lots will be sold to the highest bidders, at the reserve, or at one step above the next highest bid. Should there be two equal highest bids, the buyer at that figure will be the sender of the bid received first.

4. CONDITIONS OF SALE

- (a) Although we provide a special form, bids and orders can be made on any form.
- (b) Bids, orders and settlement for purchases may be made in any currency but we shall only consider the sterling equivalent according to the current exchange rates.
- (c) Bids from clients unknown to us are only accepted on the understanding that the lots will be paid for against pro-forma invoice.
- (d) Postage, packing and registration or insurance will be charged on the lots.
- (e) Successful purchasers will be immediately notified and the lots sent to them as soon as the remittances are received, unless well-known to us. Uncleared lots will be similarly offered to the next highest bidder.
- (f) The sending in of an order or bid shall be deemed an acceptance of these conditions.

GREAT BRITAIN

LOT NO.

RESERVE

- | | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| 1. | Mulready Envelopes, Covers. Selection of unused A34, 151, 160, 162. Attractive. | £15 |
| 2. | Mulready Cover used. 1841 London local. A30. Black M/C. Excellent. | £7 |
| 3. | Mulready Cover. A27. Used from Sandbach to Chester, with very fine Black M/C. B/S 7 and 8 May 1841. | £6 |
| <hr/> | | |
| 4. | 1840. 1d Black D/C Plate Ia on cover from Glasgow to Dumbarton, dated 9th May, 1840. Very fine. | £45 |
| <hr/> | | |
| 5. | 1841. 1d Black E/A Plate III on Front of May 29th addressed to Halesworth. Black M/C and superb strike of the two line Southwold/Penny Post. | £12 |

LOT NO.		RESERVE
6.	1840. 1d Black Q/L Plate VI, Second State. Very fine on cover from Chester to Cambridge written by the Duke of Westminster to the noted geologist - the Rev. J. Hailston.	£15
7.	1841. Entire to Blackfriars with 1d Black Plate VI. Lettered S.G. tied by Black M/C and part of T. P. King William Street. Four margins.	£12
8.	1841. Cover. Deal to Sandwich with 1d Black Plate VI I/G. Attractively tied by a Pinkish M/C. Full margined very nice.	£8
9.	1840. Cover from London to Cheltenham with Horiz. Pair of 1d Blacks, Plate VIII. Red M/C's.	£15
10.	<i>1840/41 - 2d Blues Lettered A/H. Matching set from Plates I (showing re-entry), II and III (showing characteristic "Blind A") All very fine used. Full margins.</i>	<i>£50</i>
11.	1840. 2d Blue D/H. Plate I. Very fine four margins with superb Red M/C. Above average.	£15
12.	<i>1842 Cover from Stratford to Henley bearing a very fine pair of 2d Blues B/J; B/K Plate II. Clean black M/C's. Very attractive.</i>	<i>£55</i>
13.	<i>1841. 2d Pale Blue J/D Plate IV. Very fine mint, almost full o.g. Exceptional margins and colour.</i>	<i>£55</i>
14.	1856. Envelope Cross to Falkirk with 1d Red Stars R/D, tied by an excellent strike of CROSS straight line with double bars above and below. Most attractive item.	£10
15.	1848. Entire of July 29th from Liverpool to Brandywine Mills, Delaware, bearing 1841 2d Blue E/H, very fine, and 1d Red-Brown imperf. on Blued Paper. H/I, also 1847 1 shilling Deep Green embossed with good clear margins tied by 466 Numeral, carried by Cunard Liner "ACADIA", which was renamed "GERMANIA" in 1849.	£25
16.	1855. 4d Pale Carmine. Wmk. small Garter on Blued Paper. Very fine used horizontal pair. Centred slightly to top. S.G. 62.	£10
17.	1856. 1s Pale Green. Wmk. Emblems, very fine unused, no gum. Good appearance. S.G. 73.	£25

LOT NO.		RESERVE
18.	1865. 3d Rose J/A Plate IV and 4d Vermillion D/A, Plate XIII both very fine unused, but re-gummed. S.G. 92/94.	£10
19.	1867. Entire London to Patras with 1865 9d Straw O/C Plate IV. Very fine used, tied by 47 numeral. Full transit marks. Most attractive cover. S.G. 98.	£20
20.	1882. £5 orange on Blued Paper. S.G. spec J 1283 (SPECIMEN) Mint.	£30
21.	KILOWARE - 1 lb. wt. of high-class mixture, mainly superb used high value commemoratives, in blocks, strips, etc. All closely cut on paper. Unchecked for varieties etc. and would repay careful examination. The condition is of the highest quality.	£6
22.	MEDIUM SIZED TIN BOX containing G.B. from Victoria to Elizabeth in envelopes, on leaves, etc. Some scarce items included. Strong in Q.V. "Jubilee" to 1s (6), George V definitives, George VI and Q.E. commemoratives, F.D.C's Postage Dues, Officials, Kuwait etc. Has a very high catalogue value. Mainly used.	£16

IRELAND

23.	1835. Front, London to Cork, with London Free and CORK/SHIPLETTER, both in red.	£7
24.	1846. Cover. Brazil to London with COVE/SHIP LETTER, and handstruck "8", both in Blue. Attractive.	£15
25.	D.F. T12/13. Dollard 2/6 and 5/- Very fine.	£12
26.	1923. Harrison Coils ½d and 1d. Ten strips of three. (5 of each value) with error "Long 1" in date, superb mint D.F. T62b and 63a.	£25
27.	D.F. Set 11T. 1925 Castle "NARROW DATE". 2/6 to 10s. Fine mint.	£25
28.	D.F. T74. 1927/8 Castle Wide date 10s. Very fine mint.	£15
29.	D.F. T5a. 1922 (Feb 17) Dollard 4d Grey-Green. "BREAK OVER FOUR". Fine mint.	£15
30.	D.F. T12a. 1922 Dollard 2/6 fine mint with a few rough perfs. ERROR-NISSEN RE-ENTRY (R1/3). Plate 2a.	£30
31.	T14a. 1922 Dollard 10s. ERROR "MAJOR RE-ENTRY". R1/1 Very fine mint. Photo cert.	£130

LOT NO.

RESERVE

32.	D.F. T14b. 1922 Dollard 10s. ERROR - "MAJOR RE-TOUCH" R2/1. Fine and fresh mint. Cert. Attractive stamp.	£180
33.	D.F. T15b. 1922 (Feb. 17) THOM 1½d Red-Brown. Fine C.D.S. used. ERROR "PENCF". Excellent.	£50.
34.	D.F. T16b. 1922 Thom 2d Die I. Fine mint. ERROR - "OVERPRINT INVERTED".	£10
35.	D.F. T27a. 1922 Thom 1½d. Fine mint. ERROR - "PENCF CORRECTED" With cert.	£60
36.	D.F. T47b. 1922/3. Thom. 3 Line ½d. ERROR - "ACCENT INSERTED" in fine mint marginal block of six.	£15
37.	D.F. T48c. 1922 Thom. 3 Line 1d. ERROR - "ACCENT INSERTED" Horiz. Pair. Mint, part o.g.	£18.
38.	D.F. T51a. 1922 Thom 3 Line 2½d ERROR - "ACCENT MISSING" Fine mint.	£20
39.	D.F. T59e. 1922 Thom. 3 Line 2/6. Variety "S over E". In Pair with normal. Fine mint.	£17
40.	D.F. T72c. 1927. Castle Wide date. Variety "CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT". Fine mint.	£25.
41.	D.F. Set 1E. 1922 Dollard ENGRAVED Essays. Complete set of four. Superb unused marginal.	£45
42.	D.F. C1a. O'Connell 2d. Variety "RETOUCH". Commercially used, lightly cancelled.	£10
43.	D.F. C1b. O'Connell 2d. Variety "PEN BEHIND THE EAR". Fine used.	£10
44.	D.F. C34a. 1949 Republic 3d. Variety "DOT OVER CHIMNEY" Superb mint marginal block of four.	£8
45.	D.F. C49a/b/c. John Barry 3d. Superb mint block of four showing the 3 Plate Re-Entries.	£12
46.	1939. Air Mail cover. Dublin - Brazil with 5d, 6d, and 5/-. Wmk. SE tied by College Green C.D.S. Very fine cover.	£12

LOT NO.		RESERVE
47.	Railway Letter Stamp. GS and WR on cover in combination with QV 1d Lilac addressed to Carlow.	£5
48.	Railway Letter stamps. Selection of 8 different Railways all unused.	£12
49.	As above, but selection of 6 different.	£8
50.	As above, but selection of 5 Belfast and County Down Railways. Unused.	£7
51.	A wonderful collection of Meter Marks, all on piece. Ranging from the very scarce Free State Marks up to 1965. All different, and mounted on leaves. A few Paid Handstamps are included. Over 100 items.	£10
52.	Remainder collection comprising very fine coverage of date stamps, P.S. cut-outs, overprints, definitives, and commemoratives; used, in blocks, strips and on piece. Also a large accumulation of F.D.C's and F.D. pieces. Mounted on 44 pages.	£12
53.	Mixed collection of mint and used 'E' and 'SE', definitives, including panes and blocks, and an almost complete collection of mint commemoratives, and a small accumulation of used. All mounted on leaves. List price approx. £40.	£20
54.	Mint and used collection of 50 stamps, showing listed and unlisted varieties, broken type, misalignments etc.	£6
55.	1948-65 Airmails, complete set of 7 values on F.D.C. Very fine. D.F. set 1A. List price £8.	£5
56.	Selection of 173 Dollard and Thom overprints, with minor varieties including R/S, R/Se, Broken Type, Misalignments shades of ovpts. etc. All used, on pages.	£6
57.	Collection of six flown covers, all dated 1939. Including North Atlantic flights. Some scarce flights. Priced to sell at £21.	£9
58.	3 N.A.A.S. First Flight Covers, acceptances for 24 June flight from Shediac, Botwood, and New York. All with different cachet. Also D.F. AC14 and AC15.	£11

END OF AUCTION

Please send me new DF Newsletter as published till end of year 1971.

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£9	21.60	80.10
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£11	26.40	97.90
£12	28.80	106.80
£13	31.20	115.70
£14	33.60	124.60
£15	36.00	133.50
£16	38.40	142.40
£17	40.80	151.30
£18	43.20	160.20
£19	45.60	169.10
£20	48.00	178.00
£21	50.40	186.90
£22	52.80	195.80
£23	55.20	204.70
£24	57.60	213.60
£25	60.00	222.50
£30	72.00	267.00
£35	84.00	311.50
£40	96.00	356.00
£45	108.00	400.50
£50	120.00	445.00
£55	132.00	489.50
£60	144.00	534.00
£65	156.00	578.50
£70	168.00	623.00
£75	180.00	667.50
£80	192.00	712.00
£90	216.00	801.00
£100	240.00	890.00
£110	264.00	979.00
£120	288.00	1,068.00
£130	312.00	1,157.00
£140	336.00	1,246.00
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DECIMAL DEFINITIVE ISSUE

The four designs in use for the sterling stamps will continue for the decimal range.

Dog design: ½p, 1p, 1½p, 2p, 2½p, 3p, 3½p, 4p.

Stag design: 5p, 6p, 7½p, 9p.

Ox design: 10p, 20p.

Eagle design: 50p.

The stamps will be photogravure, printed by the Revenue Stamping Branch, Dublin Castle. They will be printed on paper watermarked with the letter E, and perforation will be 15.

The make up of the sheets are to be as follows:

The Dog and Stag designs will be made up in sheets of 200 and the Ox and Eagle designs in sheets of 100.

Note: The make up of the sterling issues were Dog and Stag sheets of 240 and the Ox and Eagle were 120.

New Coils: The animal definitives are now available in Horizontal rolls of 960 for three values - 1d, 2d and 3d. Perforations differ from the definitives in sheets in that the coils are 14 x 15.

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