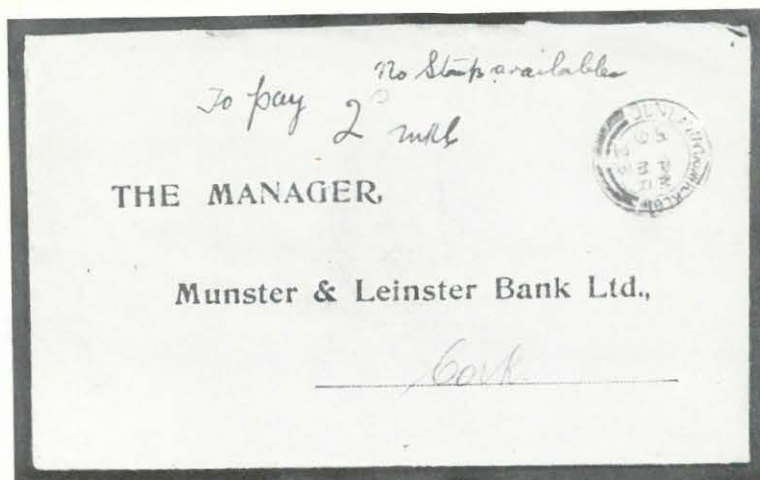


D.F. Newsletter

Vol. 2 No. 14 Spring 1974

HOUSE JOURNAL OF

DAVID FELDMAN LTD, DUBLIN



1922/23 Emergency Measures during Stamp shortages

During the Civil War of '22/23 the Irish Republican Army were in control of various rural parts in Ireland, which resulted in lack of communication between the local Post offices and Head Office in Dublin.

Accordingly supplies of postage stamps ran out. The Post masters of the affected offices resorted to various devices to maintain a service.

The above cover posted in Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow on the 9th March 1923 addressed to Cork is an excellent example. Of particular significance is the endorsement "No stamps available" and because of this the letter was only charged 2d. Postage Due instead of the normal 4d (double the letter rate).

(Price on request)

BY SUBSCRIPTION

D.F. Newsletter

Editorial

INVESTING IN QUALITY STAMPS

Perhaps it is with greater uncertainties than before that many of us view this New 1974. The world wheels are becoming more beset with growing industrial unrest as well as raw material shortages "of all kinds". However, the World of Stamp Collecting continues to ride its way higher and higher. Recent auction price realisations for rare and classic stamps are staggering. Quality collecting is ever more important.

While inflation persists at such a speedy rate much money in paper form searches for a "product" or "good" into which it can be transformed to maintain value. But if this good is bought purely for this reason, its own very nature requires that it will be soon offered again. Its market value thus remains very uncertain. The price is often high or low depending on whether an investor is buying or selling at any one point in time. This could be said to reflect the value picture of the market in modern stamps - particularly commemorative series of the past decade. Those investors wary of these risks look for older stamps and collections. The ones generally offered are full of reasonably good stamps but rarely top quality.

To buy top quality the purchaser needs a little knowledge as well as good market sense. The prices continue to rise for best quality as it has done in the decades gone past - despite wars and all sorts of economic upsets. It seems the trend shall continue. The advice is clear - attribute a little knowledge - invest in quality -

and the result: you too might become an ardent stamp collector and what more pleasure it will add

EXHIBITION ENTRIES

1974 commemorates the centenary of the Universal Postal Union. This year looks like being a bumper year for exhibitions, particularly in lieu of this worldwide philatelic feature. Switzerland, Israel and Stockholm are staging Internationals. Closer to home are Stampex, B.P.E., and Stampa '74 (we hope !). I have been honoured many times in the past to stand as Commissioner for Ireland. My main task is thus to secure exhibits from this country. It is sad for me to reflect how difficult this has been in the past. To enter an exhibition one does not have to be assured of top success. The medal or certificate should not be the only thought - more so the joy of others sharing your collecting interest, of participating socially with your personal jewels for just a week or two in the year.

This country owns many "sleeping collections" which could add much fortune to our Irish fame abroad. Present participation is at a very low ebb indeed, especially at international level. Let us hope the results of Stampa '73 will stimulate this interest. It has been the first time for a number of the award winners. Let's have some more "first times".

D.F.

OBITUARY

PERCY LUNDWALL, FROLUNDA, SWEDEN.

It is our sad duty to record the death of Percy Lundwall, who died on the 20th December 1973.

Many Irish collectors will have happy memories of meeting Percy with his great friend Erik Kuylenstjerna when they visited "Philympia" London, in September 1970. Both these men had one thing in common, a love of Irish stamps.

Percy first started collecting Irish stamps in 1923, when for a while he resided in Ireland. When he returned to his native Sweden, he brought with him a large box of Irish overprints which lay dormant for many years.

He was also interested in Bridge, and strange to relate it was this interest in Bridge that was to revive his philatelic activity. It appears that a friend of his attended the local Philatelic Society's meeting, after which some members remained behind to play a game of Bridge. In the first instance Percy accompanied his friend in order to play Bridge, but very soon his interest in the Philatelic meeting developed.

Percy was a member of many Philatelic Societies, including the "Royal" of which he was a Fellow. He was also a member of the Irish Philatelic Circle.

He did not exhibit his collections which covered a wide range, but to those who were fortunate to have seen them, know they contained some Philatelic gems.

While his many friends will mourn his passing, to the Directors and Staff of D.F. Ltd., his friendship was very personal, and his death will be deeply mourned.

To his family and relatives we extend our sincere deepest sympathy in their great loss, and in doing so we include the sentiments of a large circle of Irish Philatelists who knew Percy. The world has lost a great philatelist but we have lost a great friend.

POSTAL HISTORY

IRELAND

DUBLIN DIAMOND

"LATE FEE"

-

R. D. Anderson



These letters sent from Dublin to Birmingham show the circular Dublin date-stamp the Dublin "LATE FEE" diamond, and the Birmingham dated double arc receiving date-stamp.

Letters intended for the night mails had to be posted before 5 pm at the Town Receiving Houses. The above marks were struck on the reverse of the covers. On the front the adhesive postage stamp was cancelled by the "186" numeral Diamond, the number allocated to Dublin. It is of interest to note that the "5 to 5.45 PM" diamond of the 4th December 1846 was struck in Black, while the other two diamonds were struck in Red.

Others recorded: -

3.30 to 4.30 P.M.	in	Black	-	1843
5.00 to 5.30 P.M.		Red	-	1844/48
5.00 to 5.45 P.M.		Red/Black	-	1846/47
5.30 to 5.45 P.M.		Red	-	1844/48
6.00 to 6.15 P.M.		Red	-	1852



6.00 to 7.00 P.M.	IN	Black/Red	-	1845
7.00 to 7.30 P.M.	-	Black	-	1848
7.00 to 8.00 P.M.	-	Black	-	1842
7.30 to 7.45 P.M.	-	Black	-	1847
8.00 to 8.30 P.M.	-	Black	-	1841/43

From the above it would appear the "LATE FEE" Diamond was in use from 1841 to 1852.

EDITOR'S NOTE:-

As far back as February 1965, in Random Notes No. 90, Mr. Fred Dixon wrote on the above subject.

At that time Mr. Dixon reported on a find by Mr. A. T. Sedgley of an item of 1847 "5 to 5.30 PM" struck in Red which was posted in Dublin for conveyance by the Liverpool packet, the ordinary posting for which closed at 5 pm.

The fee for posting in the next half hour was only 1d. Letters could still be posted between 5.30 and 5.45 PM but the fee was then 6d.

The 6d fee was charged also for Irish letters posted between 7.30 and 7.45 PM (in 1847) times were changed at other periods.

The Dublin Diamond "Late Fee" stamps are scarce items and rarely come on the market. It may be of interest to record that a cover from Dublin to Birmingham of 1847 with the Dublin "Late Fee" Diamond "5 to 5.30 PM" was offered in the Irish Philatelic Circle's Auction of April 1972. The reserve was £25.



IRELAND

1922-23 IRISH OVERPRINTS

Varieties - Erik Kuylenstjerna



I pen these lines in an exploratory fashion in the hope that they may encourage some collectors to examine their stamps once more, and confirm or otherwise, the facts I now put forward for their observations.

In the part of Sweden where I live there are not many collectors of Irish stamps with whom I can discuss my philatelic problems, so I look forward with great interest to your reaction to my brief notes.

While recently examining my High value three line overprints (Thom, December 1922 T59/61), I noticed a variety, which for the want of a better name I will call the "WIDE A.T.".

In this variety there is a greater distance between the final letters "A.T." of Saorstat, than that of the normal stamp, but strange to say I have only found this particular variety on the five shilling value (T60) and wonder if it exists on the other two values.

To my knowledge this variety has not been recorded, perhaps some collector can add to my notes and thereby we will establish a new Irish variety.

In all I have found three stamps with the "Wide A.T." variety. Two of these stamps also carry the "S over E" variety. The third stamp has the saorstat in the normal position but with the "Wide A.T.".

It is also of interest to note that the two stamps with the "S over E" have different degrees of width between the final letters "A.T." of saorstat.

Measurement of "Saorstat"

1. Normal stamp	-	Saorstat	15.00 mm. wide
2. "S over E"	-	Saorstat	15.00 mm. wide
3. "Wide A.T."	-	Saorstat	15.06 mm. wide
4. "S over E" with the "Wide A.T."			
(a)	-	Saorstat	15.06 mm. wide
(b)	-	Saorstat	15.08 mm. wide

SAORSTÁT

SAORSTÁ T
↑



NORMAL STAMP



(A) "S over E"
and "Wide AT"



(B) "S over E"
and "Wide AT"

Some years ago, the late John B. Sherman of California, said he had a Ten Shilling stamp (T61) with the combination of "S over E" and the Wide A.T. Can anyone throw some light as to the whereabouts of this stamp now ?

While on the subject of overprint varieties, I will mention another little variety that has come to my notice. This time on the Dollard four line High value overprint and consists of a slight displacement of the date.

In the normal stamp the letter R of hEireann is nearly directly over the fore part of the second figure 2 of the date 1922.

ERROR

π
22

NORMAL

π
22

With the variety I now mention the R is over the rere part of the first figure 2. Can anyone confirm the constancy or the position on the sheet, where this variety is found ?

EDITOR'S NOTE:

I discussed the above article with Bill Kane and he informs me that he has a 2/6 stamp (Thom Dec. '22 - T59) with the "Wide A.T." in his collection.

The Saorstát measures 15.06 mm. wide. He also tells me that this variety is also found on the Castle Composite setting of dates printing (T.69). Bill has the lower half sheet (Block of 20 stamps) Rows 6 to 10 and the variety is on two stamps in this block Row 6 x 4, Stamp No. 24, Row 10 x 4, Stamp No. 40.

Here again it is quite possible the Variety may be located on the upper half of the sheet. If any reader can add to the above, we will be pleased to publish his/her remarks in the next issue.

EXHIBITIONS

Hope to see you at:

INTERPEX, NEW YORK, MARCH 1974.

We look forward to making new friends, and renewing old acquaintances at:

INTERPEX, NEW YORK, MARCH 22nd, 23rd, and 24th 1974

Following our great success of last year D.F. Ltd. have decided to hold another Exhibition at:

IRELAND HOUSE, Fifth Avenue, New York

following Interpex on the 26th, 27th and 28th March 1974.

SELLING YOUR COLLECTION?

WE MUST BUY, BUY, BUY

This will be our third time to Interpex, and we are combining this visit with a Buying Trip. We will be delighted to hear from anyone wishing to dispose of Collections, or Single items of interest.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION : "JERUSALEM 73"

Mr. Dov. Nir Secretary General has issued the following:

Owing to circumstances beyond our control and due to the fact that the Knesset (Parliament) Elections, which should have been held during October, have been postponed to the month of December, a period which would be unsuitable to hold a Stamp Exhibition, it has been decided to postpone the Exhibition.

The new dates are 25th March to 2nd April, 1974. There is no change in the venue.

All formalities including Definite Entry Forms which have been submitted to date stand good for the new dates mentioned above.

Exhibitors who desire to alter the method of despatch of their exhibits or any other particulars given in the Definite Entry Forms should advise the Secretary General

P.O. Box 2896, Tel-Aviv 61-000, ISRAEL

by return air mail.

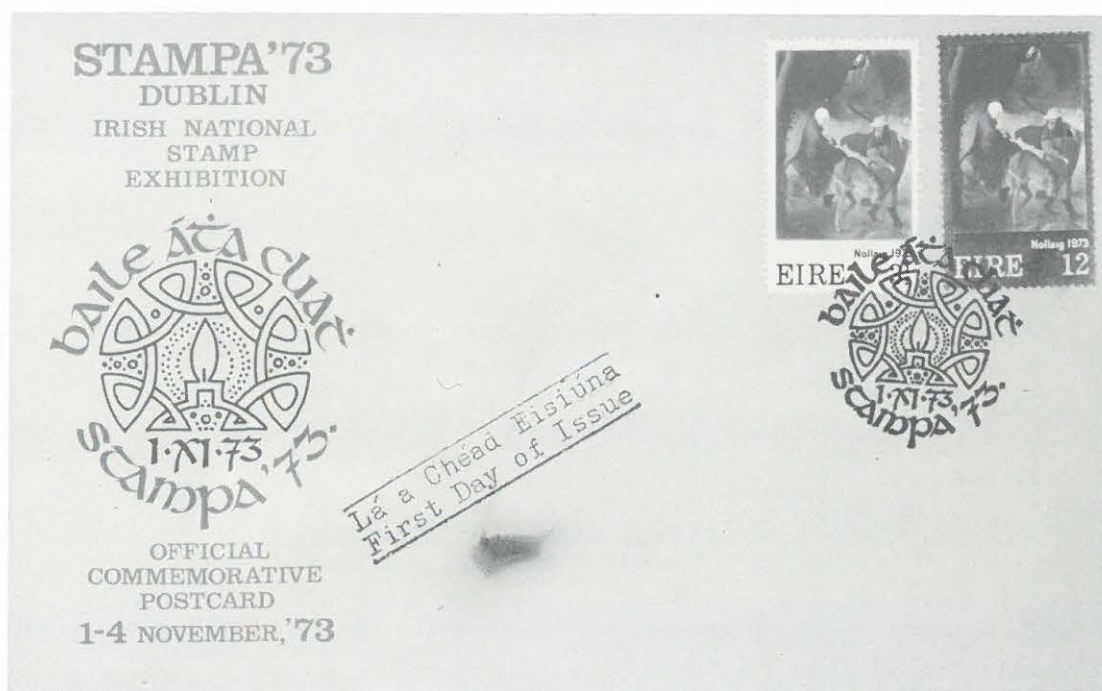
Unaccompanied exhibits must reach the Exhibition Committee by the 15th March, 1974. Accompanied exhibits - 48 hours before the opening date of the Exhibition.

Acknowledgement of this notice by exhibitors will be appreciated.

Stampa'73

REPORT - STAMPA '73

Stampa '73 attracted some 6,000+ visitors, many from overseas and the pleasure and joy achieved by so many people must alone justify the efforts in organising this exhibition. Besides the exhibition featured far more interesting aspects than last year's Stampa '72. The Christmas stamp issue on the First Day was coupled with a special exhibition postmark when posted at its own Post Office. Four special postmarks were prepared - one used each day (See illust. Newsletter 13 pp 12). A small number of the specially published Stampa "Postcards":



are available in sets of four each showing the 3½p Christmas Stamp with the four different postmarks. This is available from the Stampa Committee. The "Official Commemorative Catalogue" is most certainly a fine follow-up to last years colourful publication. In its 40 pages it gives much useful information and two fascinating articles - "The History of Philately" by F. E. Dixon and "Irish Postal History 1922" by Erik Kuylenstjerna (a reprint of the article published in Newsletter 5).

Much credit is due to Mr. F. E. Dixon for the excellent slide show he gave during the Stampa days. He had personally prepared this introductory talk with photos which lasted 20 minutes. He himself was ever present when needed at all times every day to direct each showing.



STAMPA MEDALS

Gilt with felicitations:

"BRIAN STANLEY" (U.K.) - Irish Postal History.
Robert B. Towers (Ire.) - Grenada 1784 - 1908

Gilt

Karl Boos (Switzerland) - British Stamps Used in Ireland.
Gerard Brady (Ire) - Irish Rarities
Cecil Calmonson (Ire) - "Ireland" overprint.
H. K. Jamieson (U.K.) - The Holyhead & Kingstown Packet.
L. Sicking (Netherlands) - Selection of the "Dollard" overprints and proofs.
Arthur Stokes (Ire.) - Ireland - Political Postal History 1916-1923

Silver

Joseph E. Foley (USA) - Literature "The Taylor-Made" Fenian Essays.
William Kane (Ire.) - 50 Years of Irish Coils
"Marlton" (Ire.) - Ireland: Railway Letter Stamps.
Michael B. Phelan (Ire) - Irish Overprints 1922 - 1935
William Sibly (Ire) - Malta Quarantine Covers
Norah K. Wright (Ire.) - Ireland and her "Troubles"
" " - Paquebots and Cachets.

Bronze

Anthony Finn (Ire.) - Ireland: Airmails 1924-1971
F. E. Dixon (Ire.) - Irish Fiscal Stamps
J. D. Houston (Ire.) - G.B. 2d Blue, Die I, Plates 1-6.

IRISH POSTAGE STAMPS

(This article is reprinted with kind and grateful acknowledgement to the author, Mr. Christopher R. Hilliard and the December 1947 edition of Musson's Stamp Digest in which it appeared.)

SECTION II

THE OVERPRINTED SERIES

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SET (February 17th, 1922)

On the formation of the Provisional Government of Ireland by the Act of 1920 it was decided to issue separate stamps. Steps were taken for a definitive set and a notice was promulgated inviting artists and others to contribute designs. (The text of the notice will be found in Section III).

Naturally it was necessary (for an efficient job to be done) for there to be a period of some months during which provisionals must be used while plates and machinery were obtained and installed. It was therefore found expeditious to overprint current British stamps and use them as a temporary measure. The Dollard Printing Company submitted trial overprints, or what are (philatelically) called "essays", to the Irish Post Office and some of them are still in existence, in red or black ink on white slips of card. Messrs. Dollards were very experienced in this type of work, as I understand they have printed stamps for various South American republics, especially Chile.

Rialtaí
Sealadac
na
hÉireann
1922

As a first step, the Irish authorities made arrangements with the British P.O. Stores Department for a supply of British stamps to be despatched to them, and a stock with a face value of over two hundred thousand pounds arrived on February 9th, 1922. Eight days later the stamps were put on sale, and it is a credit to the firms concerned that out of nearly fifty thousand sheets of stamps passing through their hands, there were less than thirty sheets rejected by the supervisors. Of course it was impossible to call in all the un-overprinted stamps in the country as these would not only be in the hands of the public in pairs, singles and small blocks, but would also be scattered round the various Post Offices in incomplete sheets etc. Arrangements were therefore made to allow un-overprinted stamps to be used for postage during the next six weeks, and also to permit people holding small quantities to get their money refunded. In the case of firms etc. carrying large supplies of stamps which could not be used in the few weeks "of grace", it was agreed to allow them to exchange their stamps through the G.P.O. at Dublin.

Early in March instructions were issued to Postmasters, in order to make the Irish Postal Administration a distinctive one; and as they are so very interesting, I quote them from copies of the official circulars which are in my possession.

1. *All members of the Post Office staffs are to be given every incentive to learn Irish, and all available facilities to be provided.*
2. *Date stamps are to have their die-plates removed and forwarded to Dublin, so that they may be replaced by newly cut ones showing the names of towns and villages, "registered" etc. in Gaelic characters.*
3. *Each Head Office to be supplied with a printed list of Irish words commonly used in writing addresses so as to enable sorters to despatch mail so addressed as quickly as possible.*
4. *Each Office to show the name of its locality in Irish wherever possible.*
5. *a Letter boxes to be repainted and lettered "An post" in gold (or yellow) on a green surface.*
b. Mail vans to be painted green and lettered "Saorstát Éireann" in gold (or yellow).
6. *All machine date-stamp cancellors to carry the slogan "Learn Irish".*
7. *All Post-Office forms, notices and weekly circulars to be headed in Irish, and all stationery emanating from the Minister's office to be inscribed in Irish.*
8. *Telegraph forms to include instructions in Irish only.*

The Dollard Printing House, Wellington Quay, Dublin, were given the contract for the overprinting but in view of the limited time available Messrs. Alex Thom & Co. Ltd., of Crow Street, Dublin, were called in to help. The work of overprinting the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 9d, 10, 2/6d, 5/- and 10/- was entrusted to Messrs. Dollards and Messrs. Thoms carried out it on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, 6d, and 1/- . The overprint was in Gaelic characters and means "Provisional" or literally "Transitory" "Government of Ireland, 1922". The two firms' productions can be distinguished by the fact that the Dollard date is in "antique" numerals, and the Thom date (1922) is in thicker "block" numerals and has a fullstop. The former measures 15 x 16 mm, while the latter measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 mm, both to begin with in black ink. In the case of the Dollard overprint on the three high values it measures $21\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 mm but the same conditions hold good about the date and stop.

A separate kind of ink was used for a short period and as a result Messrs. Dollards' work can be found with a very faint overprint. Only in the case of the ninepenny value however, is this variety worthy of inclusion in stamp catalogues.

In March 1922, complaints were submitted by various people that the overprint was not very easy to read on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4d, and 9d values, and red overprinting it was suggested would give better results. This was probably due to the faint ink mentioned above, and also to the original colours of the stamps. Messrs. Dollards were therefore asked to submit proofs in red. The suggestion with regard to the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, was rejected but red overprinting on the last three values, ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4d and 9d) was approved and they appeared thus on April 1st. Later printings were in carmine, but except on the 4d value are very difficult to distinguish from the red, and only in this last case are they to be found in simplified collections.

Another way in which stamps are issued to the public is through the medium of automatic machines. Here the stamps have to be made up into coils or rolls and at first these were made by joining together (with the stamp edging from the sheet margins) strips from ordinary sheets. In early rolls the overlapping joins may easily be found and in "horizontal" rolls (rolls that eject the stamp from the machine "side first") of 480 stamps, there are 39 such "joins". In vertical rolls

(stamps ejected top or bottom edge first) of 500 stamps, there are 49 "joins". Nowadays stamps for use in coils are specially printed from rolls of paper and the method of tearing up sheets and joining them together is a thing of the past.

The printing of stamps for automatic machine purposes is a difficult job which needs special machinery. Messrs. Dollards and Thom were unable to do this, lacking suitable equipment, so the work was given to Messrs. Harrison of London (printers of British postage stamps to-day) who overprinted about four thousand rolls of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 2d values. The overprint is like that used by Thom, having the same kind of figures in the year. It can be distinguished however, by the fact that the "R" in "Rialtas" is vertically above the "Se" of "Sealadach" and that it measures 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 mm. overall.

This occurred in June 1922, and about the same time there was an outbreak of mutiny in the Republican forces. This led to civil war, and in July the famous "Battle of the Four Courts" took place. Now Messrs. Dollards printing works are, as mentioned before, on Wellington Quay, and during this battle they were destroyed. Messrs. Thom stepped into the gap and took on the overprinting without delay. It may be mentioned that the quantities of stamps which had been produced by Messrs. Dollards during the period before the destruction of the factory was, from the official accounts, 179,000 sheets of stamps; and with 240 stamps to the sheet this is about 42,500,000 stamps.

During the fighting Messrs. Thom produced a few trial sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 5d, and 10d values (in the usual black colour) and these were put into circulation as no fault could be found with them. These are quite a scarce little set and they are worth about ten times the normal price. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons appear to be in ignorance of the existence of the 5d in this dull black shade, as they make no mention of it in their lists; but it can be found.

We now turn to the well-known Thom overprints in blue-black. This is on the whole set, excepting the three values in red, but including the high values - a total of 12 stamps. The best way to observe the colour of the ink is to place the stamp between you and an electric light and look along it towards the bulb. The overprint will then show up in a definite bluish-black tinge. Of course, the stamps which were printed in carmine (or red) as mentioned previously will obviously not be found in this shade. The 9d value is rather interesting; it was originally sent over to Dublin in the usual agate shade, when a few weeks later the British Post Office decided to change the colour to olive green. This of course, meant that the Irish authorities had to have their 9d stamps in olive green as they were dependent on the London G.P.O. for supply. This was only on sale for a period of about seven weeks, so it is difficult to obtain. The high values overprinted by Thom can be distinguished by the fact that they are printed in bluish-black ink and that there is less space between the "h" and "E" of "hEireann" than in the Dollard ones. They are particularly interesting for the fact that they are the only values overprinted by Thom with the "Dollard" type of year. (Antique style of the date).

By November, it had been agreed to issue a new set with the inscription: - "Saorstat Eireann 1922". Messrs. Thom set to work and the plates for them were nearly ready. In the circumstances, therefore, it was felt safe to break up the plates with the old overprint, and this was accordingly done in early December. The type was distributed when a sudden shortage of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d, and 1s occurred and it was found necessary to overprint a fresh supply. The only plate available was the master plate, and a hurried printing was done of these five values in the blue-black ink. This overprint can be distinguished by the fact that it measures 16 x 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm and it is thus known as the "wide setting" printing. A list of these stamps is included below in order to recapitulate the stages in this rather complex issue and to clarify the position.

February 17, 1922

By Dollard date in antique numbers,

½d. green.	1d. scarlet
2½d. bright blue	3d. bluish violet
4d. grey green	5d. yellow-brown
9d. agate	10d. turquoise
2/6. brown	5/-, rose-red
10/-, dull grey blue	

**RIALTAR
SEALADAC
NA
HEIRIANN
1922**

Messrs. Dollard Ltd.

By Thom, date in block numerals.

1½d. chestnut	2d. orange
6d. reddish purple	1/-, bistre brown

II. March 1922

By Dollard, the overprinting in red or carmine.

2½d. bright blue	First printing in red,
4d. grey green	later printings in
9d. agate	carmine.

Messrs. Dollard Ltd.

The ½d. with red overprint is from a rejected trial printing.

III. June, 1922

For use in automatic stamp machines stamp machines.
By Harrison. Bigger type of letters.

½d. green	1d. carmine
1½d. red-brown	2d. orange

**RIALTAR
SEALADAC
NA
HEIRIANN
1922.**

Messrs. Alex. Thom & Co. Ltd.

IV June, 1922

(1) Overprinted by THOM in Black.

½d., 1d, 3d, 5d, 10d.

**RIALTAR
SEALADAC
NA HEIRIANN
1922**

Messrs. Alex. Thom & Co. Ltd.

V. July, 1922

(1) Overprinted by Thom in bluish-black.

½d., 1d, 1½d., 2d, 3d, 5d,
6d, 10d, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-

(2) Overprinted by Thom in red.

2½d., 4d, 9d.

**RIALTAR
SEALADAC
NA
HEIRIANN
1922.**

Harrison & Sons of London,

VI. December 1922.

Overprinted by Thom with a wider setting (master plate).

½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 1/-

(to be continued)

GIBRALTAR

- 1857 Cover to Liverpool showing a fine strike of the very scarce three line Gibraltar Ship Letter in Blue, also the Tombstone Liverpool Ship in Red. M/S 6 in Red - Normal rate.

Price £80



- 1935 Zeppelin cover, Gibraltar to Brazil, most attractive, bearing a colourful selection of Postage stamps (Pictorial and Definitive), also the two Zeppelin cachets in Red. B/S on arrival.

Price £110

- 1859 Cover - Gibraltar to London bearing the H/S 6 mark in Blue an excellent strike, also the Forwarding Agents mark in Greenish-Blue. B/S Gibraltar Double Arc 16 JA 1858 in Black and London Single Arc JA 25-56 in Red. Clean and most attractive.

Price £25





MAILING LIST SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

Please send me the DF Newsletter as published till end of year 197....

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: (including postage)
(till end following year)

British Isles —	£1.25
Europe —	£1.75
Overseas	
(air)	£3.00
(surface)	£1.75

NAME: Mr. _____
Mrs. _____
Miss _____
(BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS _____

USUAL SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

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