

D.F. Newsletter

Vol. 2 No. 15 Summer 1974

House Journal of
DAVID FELDMAN LTD. DUBLIN



MILEAGE MARKS



This entire of October 1808 shows an interesting combination of mileage marks in their first year of use. It was posted in Rathbourny, near Ennistimon (charged 6d. for postage), and addressed to Killaloe. It was missent to Rathkeale, where the Rathkeale mileage was applied, and forwarded to Killaloe. There, it was readressed to Dublin and postmarked Killaloe (charged 1/1d.). On arrival at the G.P.O. the Mermaid type d.s. was applied and the letter transferred to the Penny Post area (charged 1/2d.). The Dublin P.P. stamp for 'OC 20' was applied and the letter delivered to its address in Blackrock.

BY SUBSCRIPTION

D.F. Newsletter

Editorial

EXTENSION INTO EUROPE

It gives me great pleasure to announce the expansion of our activities into the European Continent. We are presently working on the establishing of a new office in Geneva, Switzerland. This is to serve as an extension of our operations in the field of the philately of Great Britain, Ireland, Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus. Thus we hope to be able to deal more closely with our European customers and promote further business. Of course we anticipate that this action will also encourage us to expand our dealing activities into the philately of France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy etc. At first our intentions are to concentrate mostly on early classics and particularly postal history. As collectors know only too well, the field is vast and often complicated. Nonetheless it is challenging !

HANDBOOK OF IRISH POSTAL HISTORY

Many readers I'm sure will be delighted to know that work has now begun in earnest on what may come to be called our "HANDBOOK OF IRISH POSTAL HISTORY". A preliminary list of contents has been drawn up and much work has already been done on some of the individual chapters. If you feel you would have any interesting information, comments, or critique that might be useful to add, please count yourself as invited to help us, with our grateful thanks. We hope, from time to time, to include in this and forthcoming editions of the Newsletters sections of the chapters and of course promote constructive criticism. The material may well take over 12 months to accumulate and order and the mass of information may demand two volumes !

CATALOGUE : STAMPS OF IRELAND 1974

By the time this Newsletter is published our new and very special Catalogue - "The Stamps of Ireland" will probably have been on sale for some weeks. As you will see, we have "at last" decided to abolish the numerous supplementary lists for errors, varieties and all the different sorts of specialised material and include everything important under one cover. Although it will prove more costly and difficult to keep up-to-date, I'm sure all will agree it will be far more useful and convenient. At only 60p it must be considered a very worthwhile, practical and economic purchase. This price barely covers the basic costs ! The edition is limited and so if you intend to purchase a copy, please write to us soon to avoid disappointment.

From us all to you all, may we wish you a very pleasant Summer '74.



NOW MRS. FELDMAN !

We are all delighted to report with this edition, the marriage of our Managing Director, David Feldman to Mademoiselle Fabienne Marquart of Geneva, Switzerland. Such an international wedding makes an admiral reflection of the international nature of philately which stands out as a bridge between nations. The wedding took place in January and seems to have the blessings of Heaven - a brilliant sunny day amidst a week of grey fog !

Fabienne, 21 years old is a student of International Law at the University of Geneva and fluent in many languages. However, it's her vivacious and generous personality that makes her a more than welcome member of our "DF" family.

No doubt many of our readers will be interested and pleased to hear that Mr. Feldman is now also planning the setting up of another "DF" base in Geneva. This should convenience many of our clientele and contacts closer to the heart of Europe.

We all wish David and Fabienne our heartiest congratulations and every happiness for the future.



Fig. 1

IRISH
INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS
by F. E. Dixon

The reply coupon was introduced in 1907 and the first design, with a draped female figure as the dominant feature, was still in use when the Irish Free State was established. The first issue for "Saorstát Éireann" differed from that illustrated (Fig. 1) in being valid for only two months, in costing 6d and in having "25C" in the watermark. I do not know how many of the later printings of the international form were on sale in Ireland: there was possibly one with watermark value "50c": The coupon illustrated has "40c". In 1931 there were major changes, the design of Fig. 2 being adopted, with no time limit.

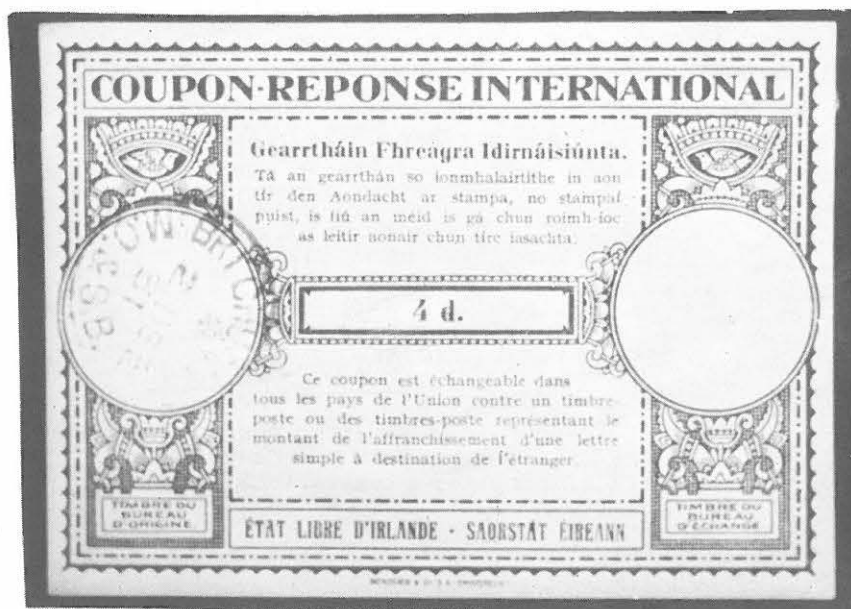


Fig. 2

In 1940 the name of the country became "IRLANDE-EIRE" and all the Irish text was in Gaelic type. Then "Union" in the text became "Union postale universelle", and next oriental language versions were added to those on the reverse.

The current style of form dates from 1966, and the principal changes have been successive increases in price. Another modification has been in the description of the type of letter covered. What was "ordinary single-rate letter" is now "ordinary letter of the first weight step sent by surface". It is not clear how this reconciles with the assurance that first-class mail to Europe goes by air !

While the following has nothing to do with stamps, we think that the co-incidence of another combination of Feldman and Stein should not go unrecorded. Below is a translation of the cutting from a Continental Newspaper.

"Lea B. was treated by Doctor F. Schmidt, chief-senior doctor of the Urban Infant Clinic in Aschaffenburg (West Germany).

In "Fortschritte der Medizin" (progress in medical science), Dr. Schmidt tells the story of the girls remarkable evolution. It must be said that she is not the only one. This evolution should be due to a very balanced medical treatment, founded on the so-called "cell-therapy".

"A grossly underestimated therapy", said Dr. Stein (Heidelberg) and Dr. Feldmann (Geneve) in their reports.

Reports in which they come to the surprising conclusion that mongolism must not be considered any longer as being untreatable. Mongolians need not pine away or stay handicapped their whole life, till death takes pity on them. They really can be cured."

Lea B. werd behandeld door Dr. F. Schmidt, hoofdgeneesheer van de Stedelijke Kinderkliniek van Aschaffenburg (West-Duitsland), die in het medisch tijdschrift «Fortschritte der Medizin» het verhaal weergeeft van haar opmerkelijke evolutie — en die van anderen. Evolutie die te danken zou zijn aan een uitgebalanceerde behandeling, waarvan de zogenaamde celtherapie de grondslag vormde: «Een schromelijk ondergewaardeerde therapie». Dat zeggen ook de dokters Stein (Heidelberg) en Feldmann (Geneve) in hun rapporten.

Rapporten waarin zij eveneens tot de verrassende konklusie komen, dat mongolisme niet langer als onbehandelbaar mag worden beschouwd. Mongooltjes hoeven niet weg te kwijnen, heel hun leven gehandicapt te blijven en vroeg te sterven. Ze hebben kans op herstel.

THE
PARTNERSHIP
OF
FELDMAN
AND
STEIN
ARE IN THE
NEWS

POSTCARDS

- Bill Kane

Today the tourist visiting any country in the world will find no difficulty in obtaining Picture Postcards to send home to his relations and friends. Just reflect, this world wide popularity of the Postcard has taken one hundred years to achieve.

My earliest recollection of Postcards was when as a boy (nearly 60 years ago) on the occasions I visited my Grandmother, being allowed to browse through her cherished Postcard Album. From this humble beginning, a love of Picture Postcards developed, which at a later stage embraced all kinds of cards.

Knowledgeable collectors over the years purchased these old Victorian Postcard Albums as they came on the market, knowing they contained a wealth of Postal History. Nearly every phase of philately could be found in these old Albums. Postmarks, being the main concern of course. Maritime and T.P.O. markings usually were the favourite finds, but Exhibition and other such marks were also there. The cards themselves were ideal for illustrating a Thematic collection, let it be Maritime, Railway, Military, Naval or any other theme; picture cards could always be found to illustrate any motive.

Sad to say, it is now hard to find such collections, but to the energetic collector upon visiting a strange town, a call to the Secondhand Book sellers or the Antique Dealers might prove fruitful. I still hear of some lucky finds in these avenues of supply.

The birthplace of the Picture Postal Card was in Germany and this country still retains its position as the chief seat of the industry. Following the introduction of the Penny Post in 1840 the way was clear for the development of the Postcard. Strange to relate it took nearly another generation before its introduction.

In the year 1865 a prominent Post Office official of the North German Confederation got the idea, and he called his brainchild an "Offenes post blatt". The Austrians developed this idea, and the worlds first postcard came into being on October 1st, 1869.

It took England exactly one year to follow suit, from then on the growth of the industry was rapid and in the next decade the Picture Postcard was established in every civilised country in the world. When the Postcard was first introduced in England, it was not favourably received. People were concerned that Postal officials could read the messages on the cards. Another objection was that the addressee might be insulted by receiving a card bearing a half-penny stamp. When some members of Parliament let it be known they favoured the postcard, its popularity developed rapidly.

Mr. Frank Staff is the author of an interesting Book entitled "The Picture Postcard and its origins" published by the Lutterworth Press and for all interested in Picture Postcards this is a book they must read.

In his book, Mr. Staff outlines many factors which help to establish the ancestry of the Picture Postcard, namely:-

The Trade cards of the 17th Century.

The Visiting Cards of the 18th Century with their exquisite engravings.

The Tradesmen's Letterheads of the 19th Century and the Pictorial Writing Paper of the 1850/60's, not forgetting the famous Mulready Envelopes which did not enjoy a long life due to the ridicule they received on their introduction. Valentines and Christmas Cards also played some part in the final development of the Picture Postcard as we know it today.



One of a set of Cards issued in 1916/17 which featured German or Bulgarian War Heroes. These cards were usually sent by German Forces serving on the Salonika Front to their relatives in Germany.

Dear Mr. Feldman,

With reference to the article "Dublin Diamond Late Fee" by R. D. Anderson. I have a cover with Diamond FROM/6 to 7/P.M. in red on the reverse but used about two years later than the 1845 given in the article. On the obverse is a penny red imperf. cancelled 186 of Dublin. On Reverse: Dublin circular 8/AP 10/1847 (no letter below 1847) in red; Glasgow rectangular GLASGOW AP 12 1847 7-30 A.M. (Black) and the Diamond Late mentioned above. On the obverse is a manuscript LATE! It would appear that no late fee was paid so that the letter did not leave Dublin until AP.11 and arrived in Glasgow at 7-30 A.M. on Ap. 12.

With all good wishes. Sincerely,

W. Edwin Davey, Bayton.



DUBLIN BISHOP MARKS

BY BILL KANE

There is an unexplainable fascination about anything that is the first of its kind, and so it is not surprising that to Postal Historians the Bishop Mark has an outstanding appeal in that it was the first dated handstamp applied to letters passing through the post.

Colonel Sir Henry Bishop, Postmaster-General of England 1660/63 introduced the postal mark which bears his name to this day. A mark which showed the date on which a letter was received by the post office.

The introduction of this handstamp was in the nature of a reply to a number of charges made against Henry Bishop regarding unnecessary delay of letters in the post. On the 2nd August 1661, Bishop issued the following notice in the Mercurius Publicus:

"A stamp is invented that is putt upon every letter showing the date of the moneth that every letter comes to this office, so that no Letter Carryer may dare to detayne a letter from post to post; which before was usual".

In the Public Record Offices, London, the earliest recorded examples of the Bishop marks are found, those of the 19th April 1661. At first these marks were only used in London, but they were introduced to Dublin, Edinburgh, New York, Quebec and Calcutta at later dates.

Thanks to the research of Mr. F. E. Dixon, it is now established that the earliest known use of the Dublin Bishop Mark was 13th August 1670, on a letter of that date from Dublin to Donaghadee, the mark has a diameter of 14 mm., and the stamp seems to have been cut in one piece unlike many of the later Dublin types. The mark was only applied at Dublin's General Post Office, in High Street which was established in that year. The Bishop-mark was in use in Ireland until 1795; although during that 125 years many changes took place, the handstamp was so effective that it remained in use throughout that period in Dublin.

Most known pictures of Sir Henry Bishop show him with a small dog in his arms, it appears that he was very attached to this animal, and the reason given for this attachment is that at one time this dog saved his life.

History tells us that the introduction of the dated handstamp did not put an end to Henry Bishop's worries. It appears that Bishop was accused of all kinds of malpractices such as the employment of members of different sects, antagonistic to the Established Church, but more serious was the charge of the interception and opening of letters in the so-called "Secret Office". Proceedings were opened against him in the Court of Exchequer, sometime in the year 1663, only three years after his appointment as Postmaster General. Rather than face possible imprisonment, he disposed of his "farm" to Daniel O'Neale for the sum of £8,000 and retired to Sussex, where at the age of 86, died in the year 1691.

The handstamp was carved in two half circles; one half giving the month in abbreviated form, the other half the day of the month. Some Historians contend that the marks were not true circles, and should be divided into two groups:

1. Semicircles.
2. Circles.

Then again some maintain that the early handstamps were made of wood, while others say they were constructed of metal. Both parties put forward good reasons for their beliefs, but on all sides it is only a matter of conjecture until someone comes up with an actual handstamp. I now give some details of the various lines of thought, and it is for you to investigate same and arrive at your own conclusion. This is what I believe makes a study so very interesting and Bishop-marks have all the quality for deep study, even after all these years.

Summarising the various opinions of Historians, two schools of thought emerge, one section seems to favour six different types of the handstamp, while the other classifies two types with variations in each type. I now outline both opinions:-

TWO TYPES.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---|----------------------|
| Type 1. | Small size | - | Diameter 12 - 14 mm. |
| Type 2. | Large size | - | Diameter 20 - 23 mm. |

TYPE 1. VARIETIES:

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| Var. I | - | Diameter 13 mm. |
| Var. II | - | Diameter 12-13 mm. Thin letters, figures generally sloping. |
| Var. III | - | Diameter 14 mm. Letters much thicker. |

TYPE 2. VARIETIES:

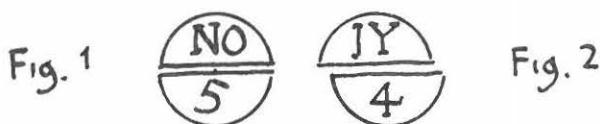
- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| Var. I. | - | Diameter 20 mm. Dot between the letters of the month. |
| Var. II | - | Diameter 23 mm. Ditto. |
| Var. III | - | Diameter 21 mm. No Dot. |
| Var. IV | - | Diameter 21 mm. Broken line of Diameter. |

Now we must consider the line of thought of the others who have the viewpoint of six types.

SIX TYPES.

TYPE	DIAMETER	DATE OF USE
1.	14 mm.	1670-1748
2.	20 mm.	1750- ?
3.	22/23 mm.	1746-1770
4.	20 mm.	1770-1780
5.	23 mm.	1778-1792
6.	21/22 mm.	1785-1795

Then there was the type with the 15 mm. diameter of 1676, a size recorded as used only in that year. Strange to say it is not mentioned by either of the above classifications. It will be noted after reading the six different types that there was some overlapping in the dates of usage of the various types, this is most interesting in that the other school of thought are of the opinion there was no overlapping. The more one examines the Bishop-mark, the more one realises the marks are capable of nearly endless sub-division if every small feature is to be stressed.



It will be noted from the above that measurement of the mark is most important, and what one might consider a simple procedure i.e. that of calculating the length of the diameter is made difficult due to the vagaries in inking. One must pay particular attention to this aspect.

To revert to the Semicircles and the Circles: that noted Historian Colonel Guy R. Crouch favoured the theory of the Semicircles for the first type, he is recorded as writing:-

"The first type had a ring 14 mm. in diameter (Fig. 1) and many impressions show more or less clearly an indication that the stamp was in two halves (Fig. 2)

I do not regard these as distinct types, as I think it was a pure matter of chance whether or not any particular impression showed the two halves evenly fitted. No doubt all the stamps at this period were made on the same principle, the two halves being fitted together from a series of 12 semi-circles bearing the abbreviations for the 12 months, and 31 lower halves bearing the series of numbers for the days from 1 to 31. Probably some pairs fitted better than others, according to the skill of the carver, and these would give a solid looking impression while others that fitted not so well would give impressions showing the two halves uneven.

The letters and figures bore serifs and were apparently carved in wood, no doubt being renewed from time to time as required. It is stated that this type remained in use until 1748, unchanged for a period of nearly 80 years. The writers latest example is one of March 1740. "

UNQUOTE:- In support of the Semicircle theory, is the fact of the variety with the inverted figure of the day of the month (Fig. 3). It is recorded as used on at least three different dates; The December 24th is for Christmas Eve 1714, but the inverted "24" is also known for May 24th, 1716 and February 24th 1706. It thus seems that the inverted 24 segment was in use for at least 10 years.



Fig. 3

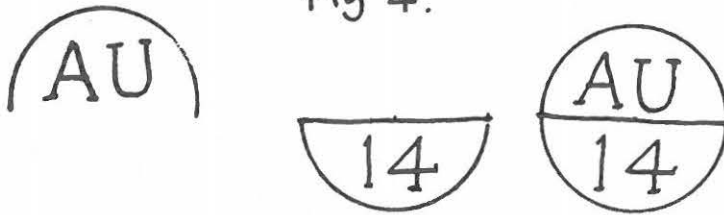
Before one commences a detailed analysis of the Dublin stamps, one must give serious consideration as to the material available for study, just think of the hundreds or even thousands of London specimens that are available against the dozens of the Dublin type stamps, and then so many of them poor strikes. One has only to think of the conditions prevailing at that time, there was no complicated machinery to produce these hand-stamps. Nowadays, it would be a simple matter to produce such fittings at a nominal cost; but in those days with no machinery beyond a simple lathe and when nearly everything was made by hand; even to the ordinary screw, and then with the screw each craftsman cut his own thread since there were no standard threads at that time. While the craftsmen of those days were capable of producing intricate fittings, it was the time it took to produce an article, and accordingly the cost of same. In the course of your study, I would suggest that attention be paid to the shape of the letters and figures of strikes for the various periods of usage, also to the angle they are i.e. sloping or straight. Sometimes serifs are missing make sure this is not due to bad inking. When we take all the above into consideration it may help us not to make any hasty decisions, or come to an early conclusion.

In the past so many clever men have made a study of the Bishop-mark but nothing has been finalised.

To return to the Circle type, it is generally agreed that the stamp was made in two pieces and fastened together by some mechanical means. Every portion of the stamp that prints must be raised to the same level, by that I mean the part that comes in contact with the paper must make an impression that is uniform all over.

Another popular theory put forward was that the dividing line, i.e. the diameter, was cut only on one half of the stamp, the transverse edge of the other half being bare (Fig. 4). The Scottish Bishop-mark has the dividing line on the upper half, and the Irish mark has it on the lower half.

Fig 4.

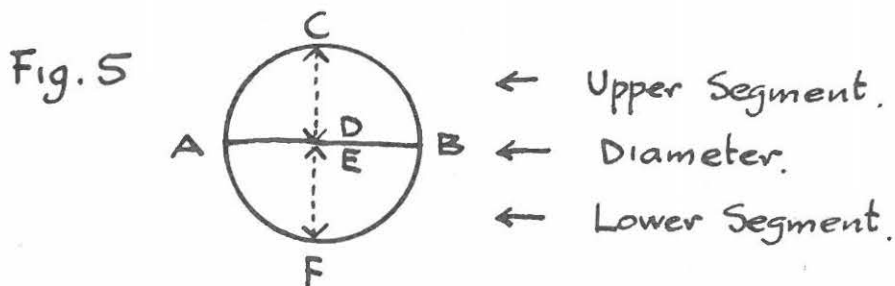


In order to produce what appears to be a perfect circle, great care must have been taken to ensure a perfect alignment of the two interrupted lines of the two halves forming the circle. The cutting must have been of extreme accuracy, and the clamping together of the two halves must have been very secure to give an overall even impression.

Then there is the viewpoint that from the middle of the 18th century we do not find the double diameters, nor lateral displacement of the halves in the Dublin stamps, which would seem to indicate that they were constructed on a different principle, whether solid or composite. An examination of the lettering will show much similarity of detail as to convince or at least make very sure that the letters were identical, which in turn would have us disregard the possibility of solid dies.

Also it seems hardly probable that the volume of correspondence passing through the Dublin Office would warrant new stamps daily.

One theory advanced which could account for the perfect alignment of the two halves of the circle is as follows. There may have been a permanent ring of metal with a circular hole, into which the month and day semi-circular plugs could be inserted. The ring in turn screwed on to the handle of the stamp, similar to the construction of the handstamps as in use today. This is indeed a feasible suggestion and worthy of consideration. At this stage I would suggest that you not only measure the diameter of the mark, but also measure the height of the upper segment, and the depth of the lower segment. As per Fig. 5. First measure A to B. i.e. Diameter. then C to D, height of the upper segment, then E to F, the depth of the lower half, and finally from C to F. If it is a true circle then the measurement of A to B should be the same as from C to F.



I know this article is slightly contentious, and so I look forward with anticipation to your reactions, please drop me a line, the second part of the article will appear in the next issue.

NEW YORK

AMERICA

We had an interesting trip to the States this year although we were busy for every minute of the ten days we spent there. Our first appointment was with Leon Davis of Trenton, New Jersey, an original and respected member of the EPA, who has offered us his extensive collection of Ireland. We spent a pleasant afternoon with Mr. Davis and his wife, and after an agreeable transaction for the stamps, had a long chat on varied subjects. Mr. Davis has retained a collection of used singles, complete, including many rare errors, and so he is still actively concerned with Ireland, as well as his Orange Free State and World collections. There were some real gems in the collection we purchased, including all the overprints in blocks of four or larger. Quite an achievement to complete !

Later during the week we held our special exhibition - "250 Years of Irish Philately" at Ireland House on Fifth Avenue. The attendance was excellent and many people are looking forward to next year's exhibition. Due to our tight travel schedule, we were forced to hold the exhibition before Interpex, and as a result, many people who did not receive notice of the change were disappointed. We would like to make an apology for this mix-up and we hope we can make up for it next year.

Interpex attracted a great many visitors, although the attendance seemed to include many more "lookers" than last year. We were on the go most of the time and we are pleased to report much new interest in Irish Philately. We met many old friends there, including Daniel Murphy, Joe Foley, Bruce Weinmann, James Brady, James Maher, George Wright, Bill Hickey, Vince Linnell and George Losco to name a few. We made some excellent purchases at the exhibition and Interpex rounded off our trip well.

The Irish Export Board is holding an "Irish Week" in Texas to promote Irish goods during next Autumn. We hope to be able to send a wide selection of displays and literature in the hope of generating new collecting interests in this area. It should prove to be quite successful and we are expecting a good response. We are hoping to involve ourselves in other similar projects to promote Irish philately around the world.

RS.

Internaba Basle 1974

As in previous years we have taken a stand at this year's International Stamp Exhibition. It is being held at Basle, Switzerland from June 7th through to June 16th. We look forward to meeting old and new customers at our Stand No. 43 (First Floor).

ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS OF IRELAND, 1858-1925 by James J. Brady

Published by the Eire Philatelic Association. 20 pages, plastisheen cover, illustrated. \$2.00 postpaid from E. J. Ryan, 19 Ruth Place, Glen Head, N.Y. 11545.

Over two and half years of intensive study and research were required to produce the first definitive study of Irish adhesive revenue stamps published in almost 50 years. The author, James Brady, made a thorough study of the earlier works such as Forbin, Kay, and Lundy and using his own extensive collection updated this material making numerous additions and corrections, much of it being recorded for the first time. A draft was then prepared listing over 640 adhesive revenue stamps and circulated among the leading collectors of Irish Revenues in this country and Europe for additional refinement. To insure clarity, there are in excess of 90 illustrations produced by Adrian Boutrelle, the photographer for the Collectors Club Philatelist. The study was first published in two instalments in The American Philatelist in August and September 1973. The Eire Philatelic Association has arranged for the publication of this booklet which also incorporates an addendum listing additional material that has recently come to light.

While prices are not attempted, the author does comment on values in the introduction. Brady points out that one of the difficulties in obtaining Irish revenues is the unusually long period of time the documents to which they are affixed remain on file in Irish recording offices. The significance of the "Specimen" and "Cancelled" overprints is also explained. The designs of many of the Victorian issues are truly outstanding as brought out by the prolific use of illustrations in the booklet. Perhaps not generally known is a series inscribed "Southern Ireland" which was in use for a rather brief period in 1921, after the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 and before the Provisional Government was established in 1922.

All collectors of Irish postage stamps are of course familiar with the intriguing Gaelic overprinted issues of the early 1920's. Very similar overprints were used on the revenue stamps. Over 150 of these overprints have been organised and listed in an orderly manner, opening up a field of study that may prove to be as interesting and rewarding as that of their postal counterparts.

In summary this is a publication that should prove invaluable to any collector interested in Ireland and/or Revenues.

Information concerning the Eire Philatelic Association can be obtained from the Secretary, John J. Blessington, 4302 St. Clair Avenue, Studio City, Calif. 91604.

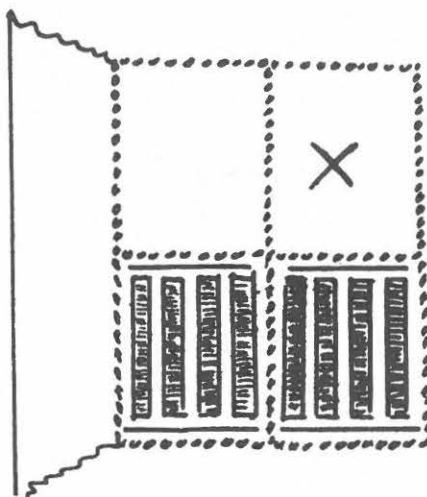
With the growing interest in Revenue Stamps this Handbook will be welcomed by all collectors of these stamps. Congratulations to Mr. Brady and the Eire Philatelic Association on this fine publication.

VARIETIES

SAORSTAT



Row 10, Stamp 2.



Dear Mr. Feldman,

Whilst writing to you it occurred to me that you might be interested in a constant error which occurred in the Saorstat O/P and which appeared on all values at least up to and including 1/-. I enclose for your perusal and return, three mint 2½d stamps showing a curious blot under the first A of Saorstat. It occurred on stamp 2 Row 10 of each value and I have not observed any mention of it by anyone. I have this in each value up to as I say 1/- as I discovered it myself when these stamps were available and I visited many Post Offices in order to obtain the stamps. I may be wrong but I do not think your excellent coverage includes this constant error. I should be grateful if you would return the enclosed stamps when you have examined them so that I can re-mount them in my collection.

Yours sincerely, Hubert Kelly, Sligo.

Dear David,

Regarding Erik Kuylenstjerna's article on the "Wide A.T." if it is of any interest I have one on the 5s normal (that is not "S over E") as well as a 10s "S over E". The 5s. seems to be about 15.7 mm while the 10s. is 15.6 mm.

Incidentally, in the Marquis of Bute auction of May '59, there was one lot, number 492, which had complete sheets of the 5s. and 10s which contained "one example of wide A.T. in Saorstat". It did not give the position, however.

Sincerely,

C. I. Dulin, Ilford, Essex.

NEW ISSUES



Book 1 Contains 10 stamps @ 5p

Book 2 Contains 5 stamps @ 1p
6 " @ 2½p
6 " @ 5p

BOOKLETS

11th March 1974

Two new books of stamps (50p each)
Book 1. Green Cover
Book 2. Blue Cover.



IRELAND POSTAL HISTORY

Ship Letters . Maritime . Penny Posts . Paid Ads . Bishop Marks
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