

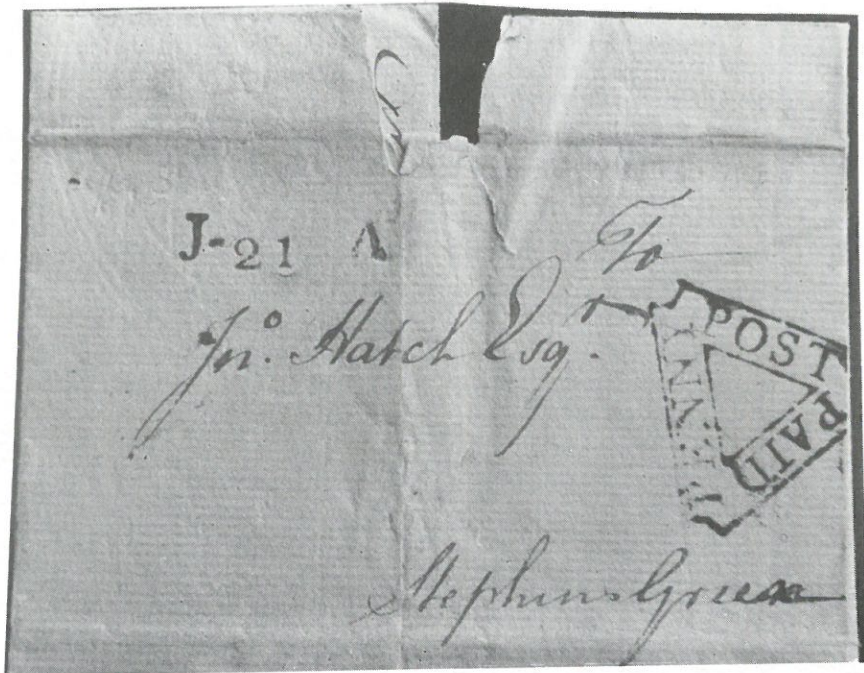
D.F. Newsletter

Vol. 2 No. 36 Autumn 1979

HOUSE JOURNAL OF
DAVID FELDMAN LTD., DUBLIN



DUBLIN "DOCKWRA" PENNYPOST



Dublin was given the benefit of local penny postage by an Act of Parliament in 1773. The first stamps used in the service were similar to the types used by William Dockwra's London Penny Post; triangular and with the legend PENNY POST PAID. The Dublin types used Numerals instead of letters in the centre. The example illustrated above, dated 21 June 1774 is not only the earliest known, but is unique in that the centre is blank, thought to have been used at Head Office.

D.F. Newsletter

EDITORIAL

This issue brings with it some unfortunate tidings. We have to record the demise of an old friend and assistant, W. G. Meredith. Bill Meredith was best known for the four editions of his invaluable specialised catalogue of the first postage stamps of Ireland, published during a few years after the appearance of the 1922 overprints. He was every inch an ardent student of the overprints, detailing numbers printed, plates used (with identifying marks), constant varieties and anything that was likely to be of interest to the collector. His works are still used comprehensively today. An example of his enthusiasm is shown in the fact that the first edition was published while he was still a school-boy — an enviable feat. Bill was in many respects a “founding father” of Irish Philately — he joins the ranks of those whose names go down in history.

London 1980, the international exhibition to commence on May 6th, will, as tradition has it, begin the decade, as London 1970 did ten years ago. This promises to be one of the most rewarding and informative exhibitions yet. Certainly the cream of the world's collections will be on display there, and the organising committee urge collectors to make all efforts to attend. We will of course be very happy to meet old and new friends for a chat.

On the exhibitions theme, moves are afoot to incorporate Stampa '81 with the Royal Dublin Society's 250th Anniversary exhibition. This will be most beneficial to the hobby in Ireland, as 75,000 people are expected to attend. This throws open the doors of Stamp Collecting to a much wider audience than we could ever have hoped otherwise. It will be an important event, so if you are thinking of exhibiting part of your collection, a special subject, or making an interesting exhibit, we urge you to begin making preparations soon. The organising Committee are striving to make this a particularly memorable event and they are relying on your support.

DMacD.

WIPA 1981

We have been appointed Irish Commissioners for this important International Exhibition. If any residents of the Republic of Ireland would be interested to exhibit, please contact us for provisional entry forms without delay. The exhibition will be held in the Wiener Messepalast, Vienna, May 22-32, 1981.

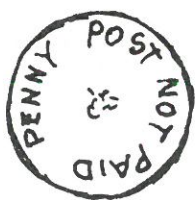


DUBLIN PENNY POST

The system known as the "Dublin Penny Post" was set up on the 11th October 1773. and used a variety of marks for paid letters. The first 'NOT PAID' mark known to me, is the single ring "PENNY POST NOT PAID" recorded as being used during 1788. That was four years after the Irish Post Office separated from the English Post Office. A straight line "NOT PAID" was also recorded as being used in 1788 and a similar but larger type, with a dot between the words NOT and Paid was used 1803 – 1809. An unusual type used in 1810 showed the top line curved upwards, and the bottom line straight.

The Dublin Penny Post had its Country (Twopenny area) post. Which was established in 1774 when letters were delivered to an extended area outside the Penny Post itself, a distance of four miles from the Chief Office, this distance was increased to six miles for the local post in 1775. The charge for Country letters was 2d. paid mark used on all prepaid letters, while a charge mark with "2" was used on unpaid letters for the Country.

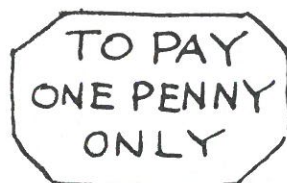
Letters transferred from the General Post for the "Country" area for delivery, had the charge of an extra 1d. raised on such letters. Also, Franked letters were not carried free in the Dublin Penny Post. This gave rise to the introduction of an octagonal framed mark "TO PAY/ONE PENNY/ONLY." This was to make clear to all the penny was due.



NOT PAID

NOT-PAID

GENL PY POST
UN-PAID

**TREBLE POSTAGE**

This is a unique marking about which very little is known; considering that it was used only during 1794, this is understandable.

The illustration of this mark on a letter posted at Kilkenny, dated 30th June 1794, and signed by M. Knaresbrough. The contents of the letter are in connection with the payment of Rents.

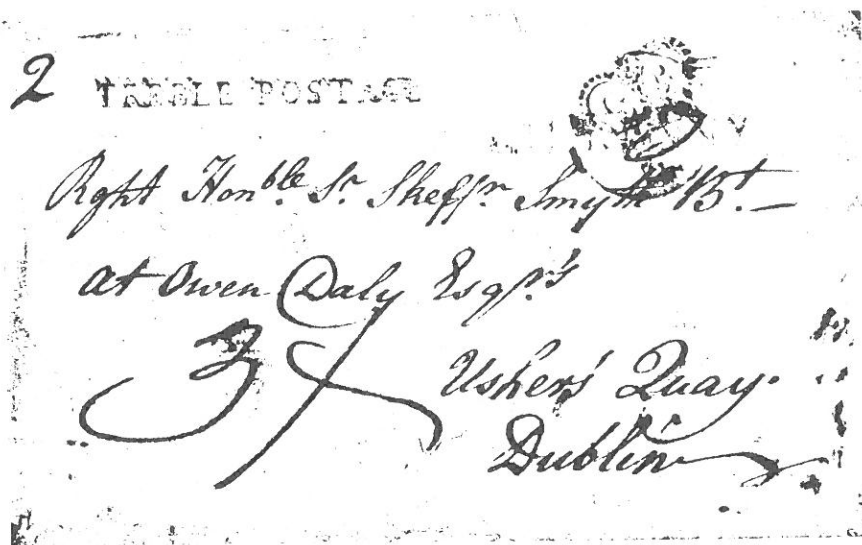
On the front of the entire are the following marks; "KILKENNY" Town Mileage on which is superimposed a circular "FREE" which in turn was cancelled by the Inspector's Crown. All these marks are struck in RED. The "TREBLE POSTAGE" mark was also applied in red. The "3/-" (three shillings) in manuscript in black ink, denoting this was the amount to be paid by the addressee.

The mileage between Dublin and Kilkenny was 57 miles, and the rate of that time was 6d. for a single letter. In this instance there being a double sheet, the charge would have been one shilling. Hence the figure of three shillings appears as treble postage.

The first mention of "Treble Postage" was in a notice issued by the Post Office, dated Dublin 23rd. March, 1786, concerning the passing of an Act by the then present session of Parliament.

"For granting to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, certain duties and rates upon the postage of all letters and packets within this Kingdom."

In the closing paragraph it was specified that Treble Postage should be charged in three cases.



1. Where a letter had been sent under cover to someone entitled to receive letters free, but intended someone else not entitled to the privilege.
 2. Where a letter has been found concealed in a newspaper or packet which travelled at less than the normal letter charges.
 3. Where a free letter has any part of the super-subscription forged, counterfeited or altered.
- with a footnote:—

"It is recommended to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, to write the name of the Post Town, and the date, at the top of the superscription of their letters, that it may be difficult from the direction underneath"

Taken from the Post Office Acts — Stat. 25 Geo. 3 Cap. 19.

FREE FRANKS

Free Franking was a system by which Members of Parliament, and other prominent people could send letters through the post free of charge. This was one aspect of Postal History in which Dublin took the lead over London. The first FREE handstamp recorded in Ireland was in 1707, and it was not until 1764 that Frees were recorded used in England. In fact, it is also generally agreed that the Irish stamps were of better design than their English counterparts.

The system of franking letters was much abused in Ireland, and it is recorded that in the year 1773 the Postmaster — General spoke of

"The dangerous consequences to both Kingdoms from the forgery becoming so habitual, which is almost impossible to detect . . ."

and concluded by stating that

"This species of forgery would be totally put to an end if franking was discontinued."

Above the privileged number

ABOVE NUMBER



ABOVE WEIGHT

COUNTERFEIT



There was a great variety of handstamps in connection with the Free Franking system, and a few of them related to the abuse of the privilege.

The "ABOVE NUMBER PRIVILEGED" refers to the restriction placed on the members of the Irish Parliament who were not allowed to receive more than fifteen free letters a day, or to send more than ten. Hence the covers stamped with "ABOVE NUMBER" signified that the letter in question was required to carry payment.

The "ABOVE WEIGHT" stamp was used when letters weighed above 1oz. and so qualified for an excess charge. "COUNTERFEIT" — this handstamp was used in regard to forged signatures, and accordingly a surcharge was raised on such items.

1



OVER OZ
MORE TO PAY

1^D



2^D
186

1^D
A
186

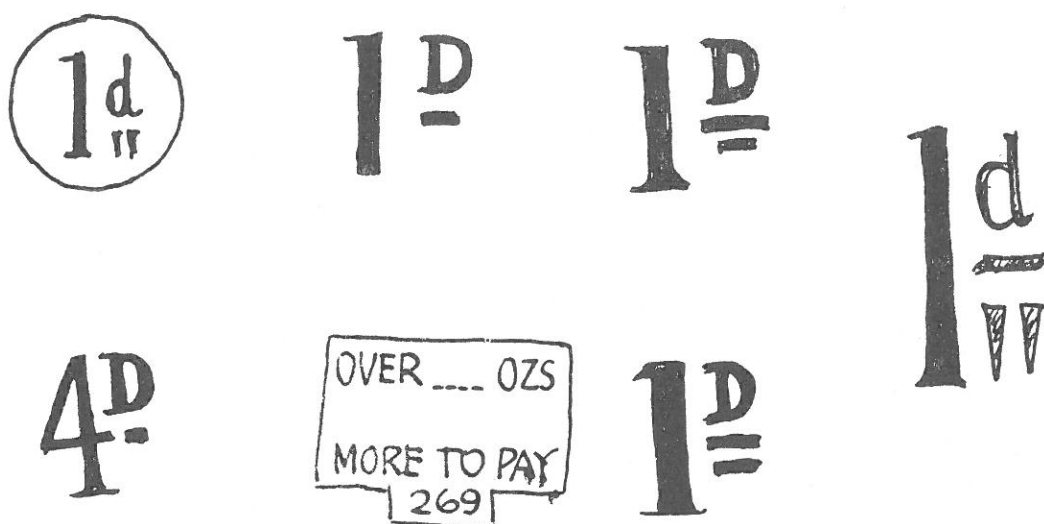
INSUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSED
186

3½^D
TO PAY
DN.F

4^D
TO PAY
186

DUBLIN HANDSTAMPS

Being the Head Office, Dublin naturally had the greatest variety of stamps in use over the years. I much regret that I can only give a very brief resume in this article. An attractive two line mark, in which the weight was inserted in manuscript, was used in 1858. Using the same idea, but larger and enclosed in an oval, was used in Dublin around 1896. A simple direct message of a figure "1" in black told its message on a local cover of 1874. A neater figure "1" with the addition of the letter 'D' was used on a local letter of 1948. A single ring containing all the information of the earlier handstamps, this time with the numeral '186' a carry down from the old NUMERAL DIAMOND killer of 1844, used to denote the office of origin. This postage due instructional mark was found on a cover of 1914. A similar but smaller type was used in 1918. Also in use in 1918 was the figure "2d." with the 186 underneath. In 1921 we find the "1d" with a code 'A' and the 186 at the foot. The words 'TO PAY' are sometimes included. The letters DN.F. stand for Dublin Foreign Section, who applied the surcharge to under paid incoming foreign mail, also outgoing letters and packets. Many other instructional marks carry the town numeral, as a means of identifying where the mark was applied.



PROVINCIAL HANDSTAMPS

Taking the simple figure type handstamps first, it is hard to say if a special style of stamp was made for each town, or a standard type issued as required. But on examination we find there is a certain distinctive quality in some of the stamps to make one think it was especially made for that particular town.

To give a few instances:— Belfast in 1870 had a single ring "1d." Cork 1900 used a very simple "1d." with a bar below the D. In 1902 Portrush used a "1d." with two bars below the D. A very distinctive figure "1d." was used at Dundalk in 1910. This had two dashes below the bar under the D. Limerick used an attractive figure "4d." in 1923. Kilkenny used two separate handstamps in 1925 to denote the amount of postage due, the figure "1d." similar to that used by Portrush only in this instance the bars were more equal in length, and a framed instructional mark with the numeral.

2^d
90

LIABLE TO LETTER RATE

Cahir used an unframed figure "2d" with the office numeral at the foot, also a framed instructional mark. "LIABLE TO LETTER RATE" in 1928.

LIABLE TO LETTER RATE
115
4) TO PAY
115

2^d
TO PAY
18
MORE TO PAY
ABOVE ... OZS
18

Two similar instances of dual handstamps yet both different, both used in 1961, ATHLONE (18 and CASTLEDERG (115).

1^d
28

6^d
TO PAY
142

6^d
TO PAY
187

6^d
TO PAY
309

The framed types used during the years 1956 to 1958:— Ballaghaderin (28) Clonmel (142) Dundall (187), Longford "309."

2^d
CN
104

An item I am very fond of, is one from Carrick — on Shannon, on which the surcharge was raised by using the "2d." and to show where same was applied they put their Triangular cancellation which is normally used on printed matter posted in bulk.

COMPULSORILY REGISTERED
No 445

POSTED OUT OF COURSE
No 445

Other instances of postage due is where letters containing coin are posted in the normal way into the letter box, this letter is then compulsorily registered, and a surcharge raised, also when a registered envelope is posted into the letter box, instead of being handed into the Post Office. Here again a surcharge is raised on this item.

MISCELLANEOUS

Many firms sending out invoices have a printed instruction on their envelopes;

"If undelivered please return to sender." If the item is undelivered for any reason the Post Office comply with this instruction, but raise a surcharge for the return postage. A special type of handstamp is applied to the cover on its return.

POSTAGE
3^D DUE
FOR
RETURN
TO SENDER

11/20 Postage
Due for
Return
to
Sender

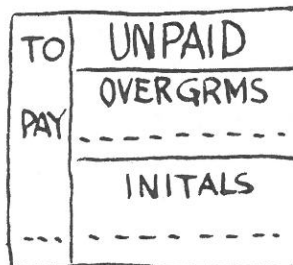
The Travelling Post Offices have a selection of handstamps for use on the trains. Here are two instances of handstamps used on the Dublin to Cork T.P.O. The framed "1d. to pay" with the numeral '186' was used in 1920, and the "1d." – POSTED WITHOUT LATE FEE, was used in 1925.

1^D TO PAY
186

1^D POSTED WITHOUT LATE FEE

In the 1960's a new innovation was introduced, that is the clerk raising the surcharge had to append his initials in the framed instructional mark.

8^P TO PAY
..... INITIALS



About 1924 the Irish Post Office made charges on most of the imported parcels, which were not



**Táille Sheachadadh
(DELIVERY FEE.)**

6^{D.}

Le n-íoc (TO PAY)
O.E. 133.

Gp.25.G7422.Wt.1157.1,000,000.
(84).2/31 J.E. & Co.

O.E. 52.

**TÁILLE Sheachadadh
Le n-íoc.**

6^{D.}

**DELIVERY FEE
TO PAY.**

Gp.25.M6118.Wt.2931.1,000,000.
(80).11/35 J.E. & Co.

CUSTOMS CLEARANCE LABELS

First introduced about 1953 and still in use. Over the years many changes have been made in the format and wording.

O.E. 84

*Rotation No. 1597

*Schedule No. 5D 671

*Entry No. 5D 671

*Decl. Letter & No.

Táille
Not Exceeding 10



CHARGES TO BE LEVIED ON DELIVERY		s.	d.
Charges for Redirection, etc. (including any Foreign Customs Charge)	...		
Compulsory Registration Fee	...		
Trade Charge (C.O.D.)	...		
Customs Duty	...	3	—
Post Office Fee for Customs Clearance	...	1	—
TOTAL	...	4	—

† To be quoted in any enquiry relating to this parcel.
G.P.A. 115 1,750,000.3 53 E.P.C Ltd. G.34.

O.E. 84.

*Rotation No.

*Entry No. & Letter.

Táille 177

Dat-Stamp

CHARGES TO BE LEVIED ON DELIVERY			
	£	s.	d.
Charges for Redirection, etc. (including any Foreign Customs Charge)			
Compulsory Registration Fee			
Trade Charge (C.O.D.)			
C.O.D. Delivery Fee			
Customs Duty		1	
Post Office Fee for Customs Clearance	—	—	6
Total			

‡ Not exceeding 5s. For amounts over 5s., Form O.E. 165 must be used.

• To be quoted in any enquiry relating to this parcel.

C5924.Wt.2729/227,300,000/15.B.S.N.Ltd.Sch.No.104. G.34.

IRISH R.S.O.'s — RAILWAY SUB OFFICES

The incorporation of the abbreviation "R.S.O." in a datestamp identified an office as receiving mails from, and despatching them to, its head office by rail.

An appropriate service necessitated the maintenance of a great number of head-offices, all with their own accounts. This system proved to be rather cumbersome. So it was decided to downgrade a great number of the smaller head-offices to an R.S.O., the accounting of the mail being done at the head-office under which the down-graded office was placed.

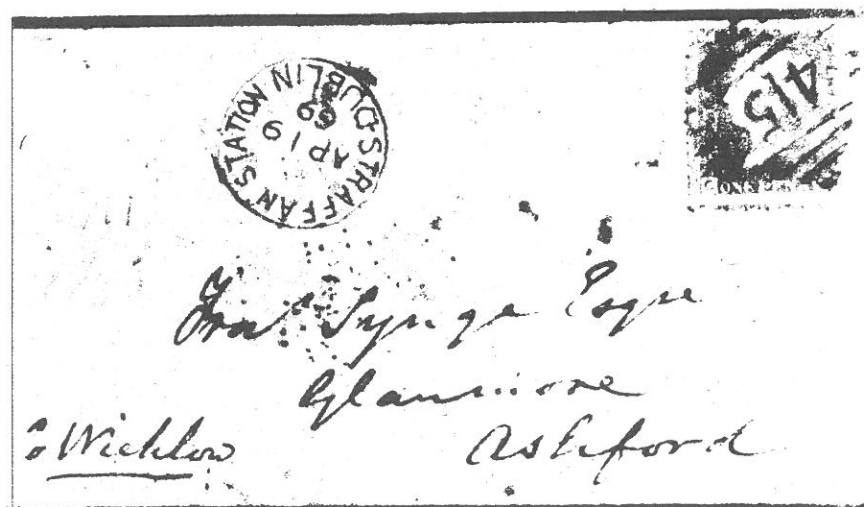
The first office treated like this was Braco in Perthshire (Scotland), which became an R.S.O. on March 1st, 1856. By 1858 existing offices were converted to R.S.O., but in these cases the aim was not to simplify the accounting but to improve the service. After the accounting system had been changed the designation R.S.O. was still retained for sub-offices, which received the bulk of their mail by rail.

With only a few exceptions (e.g. Dunkettle Station 1857) the letters R.S.O. did not appear in datestamps until 1900. The reason for this is that from 1844 all offices had been supplied with number obliterations, which were but gradually withdrawn after the introduction of the circular datestamps.

The designation R.S.O. was abolished by Post Office Circular of June 28th, 1905, by which the former R.S.O.'s became ordinary Sub-Offices. Nevertheless datestamps containing the letters R.S.O. continued in use for many years; late use and very late use (1954!) of R.S.O. stamps has been recorded.

In the annexed table 170 Irish R.S.O. datestamps are listed, of which 20 are of the double-ring type. The diameters mentioned may vary by $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mm due to the thickness of the impression and to the fact that some of the impressions may have been measured from outside the circle(s) and others from the inside. If a dash appears in the column "period of use" several dates between the two dates given are known. An interesting point is that the diameters of the Irish cancellations are generally larger than those in England, Wales and Scotland. Moreover quite a large number of the Irish single-ring cancellations is set up in four lines of slugs, e.g. PM/7.45/MY 17/04, the normal set up being in three lines. After February 1914, as in all Britain, the date and the month were reversed. So MY 17 became 17 MY, but there were exceptions.

Not all Railway sub-offices used cancellations incorporating "R.S.O.". A good example is Straffan in Co. Kildare. Its earliest known datestamp reads "Straffan Station/Dublin", clear evidence that it was receiving its mails direct from Dublin via the mail trains. It later had markings reading "Straffan/Station" and by 1914 "Straffan Statn. S.O./Co. Kildare".



Straffan Station (Co. Kildare)

R.S.O. Location	Diameter	Period of Use
Ardagh R.S.O./Co. Limerick	26	1911
Ardsollus R.S.O./Co. Clare	21	1899
Armoy R.S.O./Co. Antrim	27	1903-1908
Askeaton R.S.O./Co. Limerick	24-25	1908-1931
Augher R.S.O./Co. Tyrone	23-24	1905-1908
Aughrim R.S.O./Co. Wicklow	24	1903
Balbriggan R.S.O./Co. Dublin	26	1904-1922
Ballineen R.S.O./Co. Cork	23-26	1905-1910
Ballingarry R.S.O./Co. Limerick	25	1904-1906
Ballinmallard R.S.O./ Co. Fermanagh	21	1898
Ballybay R.S.O./Co. Monaghan	26-27	1900-1907
Ballybrophy R.S.O./Queens Co.	25	1911
Ballyunion R.S.O./Co. Kerry	24-25	1905-1910



Ballyunion

Ballycroy R.S.O./Co. Mayo	25	1911
Ballycumber R.S.O./Kings Co.	24	1908
Ballylanders/Knocklong R.S.O./ Co. Limerick	28	1923-1939
Baltimore R.S.O./Co. Cork	23	1906-1907
Bangor R.S.O./Co. Down	23	1913
Bansha R.S.O./Co. Tipperary	26	1909
Belleek R.S.O./Co. Fermanagh	28	1900-1909
Belmullet R.S.O./Co. Mayo	25	1908
Beltra/Ballisodare R.S.O./Co. Sligo	28	1906
Blarney R.S.O./Co. Cork	27	1902-1911
Bloomfield R.S.O./Co. Down	28	1906
Boherbue/Banteer R.S.O./Co. Cork	—	1922
Borris in Ossory R.S.O./Queens Co.	26	1910-1922
Borris R.S.O./Co. Carlow	25	1910
Cahiriveen R.S.O./Co. Kerry	26	1904
Caledon R.S.O./Co. Tyrone	27	1901



Caledon



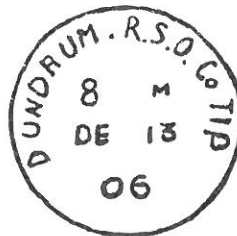
Castleconnell

Camp R.S.O./Co. Kerry	24	1915
Camolin R.S.O./Co. Wexford	26	1906
Carrigtwohill R.S.O./Co. Cork	28	1902-1903
Cashel R.S.O./Co. Galway	25	1905
Castlecomer R.S.O./Co. Kilkenny	28	1902-1905
Castleconnell R.S.O./Co. Limerick	27	1902-1906
Castledermot R.S.O./Co. Kildare	26	1904-1915
Castlegregory R.S.O./Co. Kerry	24	1913
Castlemartyr R.S.O./Co. Cork	28	1905
Chapelizod R.S.O./Co. Dublin	25	1954

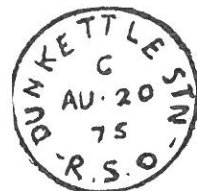


Chapelizod

Clarínbridge R.S.O./Co. Galway	26	1905
Cleggan R.S.O./Co. Galway	28	1910
Cloghan R.S.O./Kings Co.)	21	1894
Clonakilty R.S.O./Co. Cork	—	1904
Clonbur R.S.O./Co. Donegal	23	1923
Clondalkin R.S.O./Co. Dublin	27	1906-1913
Clooney/Glenties R.S.O./Co. Donegal	27	1905
Cloughjordan R.S.O./Co. Tipperary	24	1905-1922
Collinstown/Castlepollard R.S.O./ Co. Westmeath	23	1914-1918
Cong R.S.O./Co. Mayo	23	1909-1922
Coole R.S.O./Co. Westmeath	28	1902-1922
Corofin R.S.O./Co. Clare	27	1901
Courtmacsherry R.S.O./Co. Cork	27	1909
Cratloe R.S.O./Co. Clare	27	1904-1907
Creagh R.S.O./Co. Cork	23	1929
Curry R.S.O./Co. Sligo	24	1912
Dervock R.S.O./Co. Antrim	24	1907
Dundrum R.S.O./Co. Down	28	1905-1911
Dundrum R.S.O./Co. Tipperary	28	1906-1911
Dunkettle Station R.S.O./Co. Cork Code C	22	1875



Dundrum Tip Skeleton



Dunkettle Station

Dunleer R.S.O./Co. Louth	21	1895-1905
Dunmanway R.S.O./Co. Cork	25½-26½	1905-1907
Edenderry R.S.O./Kings Co.	26	1904-1913
Enniskeen R.S.O./Co. Cork	24	1907-1913
Ferbane R.S.O./Kings Co.	26	1901-1924
Garrison/Belleek R.S.O./ Co. Fermanagh	27	1917
Glandore/Leap R.S.O./Co. Cork	23	1906-1907
Glanmire R.S.O./Co. Cork	26	1901-1911
Glenbeigh R.S.O./Co. Kerry	25	1901
Glenties R.S.O./Co. Donegal	28	—
Glin R.S.O./Co. Limerick	27	1901-1907
Goold's Cross R.S.O./Co. Tipperary	26	1901-1904
Greenore R.S.O./Co. Louth	28	1901-1905
Helen's Bay R.S.O./Co. Down	28	1904-1913
Hillsborough R.S.O. (Co. Down) Duplex 250	23	1896
Hollymount R.S.O./Co. Mayo	28	1903-1911
Hollywood R.S.O./Co. Down	24	1903-1912
Kanturk R.S.O./Co. Cork	24	1903-1905
Kells/Killarney R.S.O./258 Duplex	22	1894



Kells duplex

Kenmare R.S.O./Co. Kerry	25-26	1901-1907
Kilbrittain R.S.O./Co. Cork	28	1902
Kilfenora R.S.O./Co. Clare	25	1900-1912
Kilkee R.S.O./Co. Clare	23	1904-1905
Killala R.S.O./Co. Mayo	25	1912-1923
Killaloe R.S.O./Co. Clare	23-25	1905-1920
Kilmeedy/Ballingarry R.S.O./ Co. Limerick	—	1906
Kilmore/Drumsna R.S.O./ (Co. Leitrim)	27	1909
Kilpedder R.S.O./Co. Wicklow	27	1904-1923
Kilskeery R.S.O./Co. Tyrone	23	1929
Kiltyclogher R.S.O./Co. Leitrim	26	1902
Kilworth R.S.O./Co. Cork	25	1907
Knockcroghery R.S.O./ Co. Roscommon	27	1908
Knocklong R.S.O./Co. Limerick	27	1902-1903
Lahinch R.S.O./Co. Clare	25	1902-1906
Laurencetown/Gilford R.S.O./ (Co. Down)	24	1909
Lismore R.S.O./Co. Waterford	25	1907
Listowel R.S.O./Co. Kerry	26	1905
Leap R.S.O./Co. Cork 482 Duplex	22	1883-1896



Leap duplex

Leenane H.S.O./Co. Galway	27	1905-1913
Leixlip R.S.O./Co. Kildare	24-29	1903-1913
Lismore R.S.O./Co. Waterford	26	1904
Letterfrack R.S.O./Co. Galway	26½	1910
Lisbellaw R.S.O./Co. Fermanagh	28	1902
Lisdeen R.S.O./Co. Clare	—	1906-1912
Lisnagry R.S.O./Co. Limerick	23	1907
Lisnaskea R.S.O./Co. Fermanagh	27-28	1902-1908



Leixlip



Lisnaskea

Longwood/Moy Valley R.S.O./ (Co. Kildare)	27	1908-1930
Lough Rynn R.S.O./Co. Leitrim	24	1914
Louth/Inniskeen R.S.O./ (Co. Monaghan)	27	1909
Lucan R.S.O./Co. Dublin	27	1904-1906
Maam Cross Roads/R.S.O./ (Co. Galway)	22	1890
Macmine R.S.O./Co. Wexford	24	1904-1912
Manorhamilton R.S.O./Co. Leitrim	24	1906-1909
Mill Street R.S.O./Co. Cork	25	1902
Moirá R.S.O./Co. Down	29	1899
Monasteraden R.S.O./Co. Sligo	27	1912-1928
Monasterevan R.S.O./Co. Kildare	24	1905-1909
Mount Bellew R.S.O./Co. Galway	26	1904
Mountmellick R.S.O./Queens Co.	28	1902-1907
Moycullen R.S.O./Co. Galway	26	1932
Murroe Newport R.S.O./ Co. Tipperary	24	1910-1916
Neale R.S.O./Co. Mayo	25	1895-1935



Neale duplex

Newcastle on Fergus R.S.O./Co. Clare	28	1906
Newcastle West R.S.O./Co. Limerick	26	1913-1922
Newport R.S.O./Co. Tipperary	23	1911
Newtown Butler R.S.O./ Co. Fermanagh	25	1905
Oldcastle R.S.O./Co. Meath	24	1907-1926
Pallasgreen R.S.O./Co. Limerick	26	1903-1905
Passage Green West R.S.O./Co. Cork	26	1902-1906
Patrickswell R.S.O./Co. Limerick	23	1908
Piltown R.S.O./Co. Kilkenny	26	1905-1908
Portumna R.S.O./Co. Galway	24	1909
Quin R.S.O./Co. Clare	23-26	1906-1907
Rathdowney/Ballybrophey R.S.O./ Co. Laoise	25	1904-1910
Rathfarnham R.S.O./Co. Dublin	23	1903-1907
Rathkeale R.S.O./Co. Limerick	26	1903
Rathmore R.S.O./Co. Kerry	23	1907-1909
Rathnew R.S.O./Co. Wicklow	26-28	1903-1922
Robertstown R.S.O./Co. Kildare	28	1922
Roscahill R.S.O./Co. Galway	28	1904-1914
Sixmilebridge R.S.O./Co. Clare	22-24	1884-1893
Sneem/Kenmare R.S.O./Co. Kerry	—	1907
Stamullen/Balbriggan R.S.O./ (Co. Dublin)	26	1909
Stewartstown R.S.O./Co. Tyrone	27	1903-1905
Stradbally R.S.O./Queens Co.	26	1925
Tarbert R.S.O./Co. Kerry	24	1907
Tarbert R.S.O./Co. Limerick	27	1903
Tourmakeady R.S.O./Co. Mayo	23	1911
Union Hall Leap R.S.O./Co. Cork	22	1910-1915
Upperlands R.S.O./Co. Derry	27	1913
Valencia Island R.S.O./Co. Kerry	27	1906
Whiteabbey R.S.O./Co. Antrim	27	1906-1921

Double-Ring Circular R.S.O. Datestamps

	outer	inner	
Abbeyfeale R.S.O. Co. Limerick	27	17	1902
Cabinteely R.S.O. Co. Dublin	27	18	1930
Castlecomer R.S.O. Co. Kilkenny	30	29	1905



Castlecomer D.R. Skeleton

Castlemaine R.S.O. Co. Kerry	30	17	1902
Clara R.S.O. Kings Co.	28	18	1901-1905
Crossgar R.S.O. Co. Down	27	17	1904-1907
Dunleer R.S.O. Co. Louth	29	18	1905
Foynes R.S.O. Co. Limerick	26-27	17-20	1905-1910
Glasslough R.S.O. Co. Monaghan	27	16	1907
Inver R.S.O. Co. Donegal	28	18	1909
Kilcock R.S.O. Co. Kildare	27	17	1922
Maynooth R.S.O. Co. Kildare	27	18	1911-1922
Mountrath R.S.O. Queens Co.	25	17	1908



Mountrath D.R.

Sixmilebridge R.S.O. Co. Clare	27	17	1909
Street R.S.O. Co. Westmeath	28	17	1904-1914
Tullow R.S.O. Co. Carlow	26-26½	17	1903-1908
Swords R.S.O. Co. Dublin	26	17	1903
Tynan R.S.O. Co. Armagh	27	17	1902-1913
Woodlawn R.S.O. (Co. Galway) (Skeleton)	33		1905

Literature

J.B. Henderson: R.S.O.'s in Great Britain and Ireland.

Stamp Collecting February 17th, 24th, March 2nd, 23rd 1972.

H.S. Wilson: T.P.O. A history of the travelling post offices in Great Britain. Part 3 Scotland and Ireland.

F. S. J. G. Hermse.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

Re NL 34 page 11, and the continued use of U.K. postage Dues, unoverprinted in the I.F.S., the explanation is quite simple.

The purpose of the overprint on postage stamps was to obliterate the King's head as well as to state the name of the new State. The postage due labels had no visible identification of the issuing authority. There was therefore no need to overprint them.

It is a nice point that such labels, having significance only within the State, do not need to specify who issues them, and the Irish Republic sensibly continues the practice.

An important footnote to the article is that the watermark of the U.K. labels was changed in 1924, and among the rarities of U.K. used in Eire are these labels with the Crown GvR watermark.

F. E. Dixon, Dublin.

Dear Sir,

Re Re-Entry NL 35 page 5, Mr. Warren states that the re-entry was discovered on sheets that had remainders of 0 or 3. On examining my sheet, no 029063 the remainder was 6, re-entry on bottom pane. Can Mr. Warren explain how this happened?

E. Murphy, Dublin.



Stampa 1979 – A general view of part of the trade hall.

Stampa '79 held in the R.D.S. Dublin from October 3rd – 7th. Attendances were down on last year. On display from the National Museum was probably the rarest British Philatelic item a mint block of four of the 6d Edward VII stamp overprinted "IR. OFFICIAL". The block was part of a complete set of Edward VII officials.

The Revenue Stamping Branch had artwork, proofs and colour separations of the Papal Visit, Irish Birds and the three stamps issued at Stampa.

Modern Coil and Booklet Pane collectors were not forgotten as also on show were uncut booklet and coil sheets.

An attractive souvenir booklet containing panes of the 10p Bird stamp was issued by Stampa in a limited edition of 1200. The booklet was sold out. The awards for Stampa '79 are as follows:

Silver Medals

Brian Warren (Gerl. Definitives – Watermarked Issues) also awarded David Feldman Trophy
 Norah Wright (Irish Mileage Marks)
 Julius Fletcher (Israel Interim Period of 1948)

Bronze Medals

F. E. Dixon (Salvaged Mail)
 W. Kane (The Pen and the Sword)
 D. O'Kelly (G. B. Machin Swedish Style Booklet Panes)
 Robert Teeney (Ireland 19th Cent. Postal History)

Certificate of Merit.

G. & H. Mitchell, P. O'Mathuna.



Stampa 1979 — Part of the Duke of Leinster's Collection shown by the National Museum. In the centre is the unique block of four of the rarest stamp of Great Britain — the Edward VII 6d over-printed IR OFFICIAL, of which about a dozen examples are recorded.



Stampa Postmarks



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