

**IRISH STAMP COLLECTION**  
**of**  
**BARRY COUSINS**

**BOOK A**

**IRISH**  
**DEFINITIVE STAMPS**

**FIRST SERIES**

**REFERENCES D1 to D15**

**SECOND SERIES**

**REFERENCES D16 to D34**

**&**

**SHEET, COIL STAMPS**

**&**

**BOOKLETS**

# PART 5

## Low Value Definitive Stamps

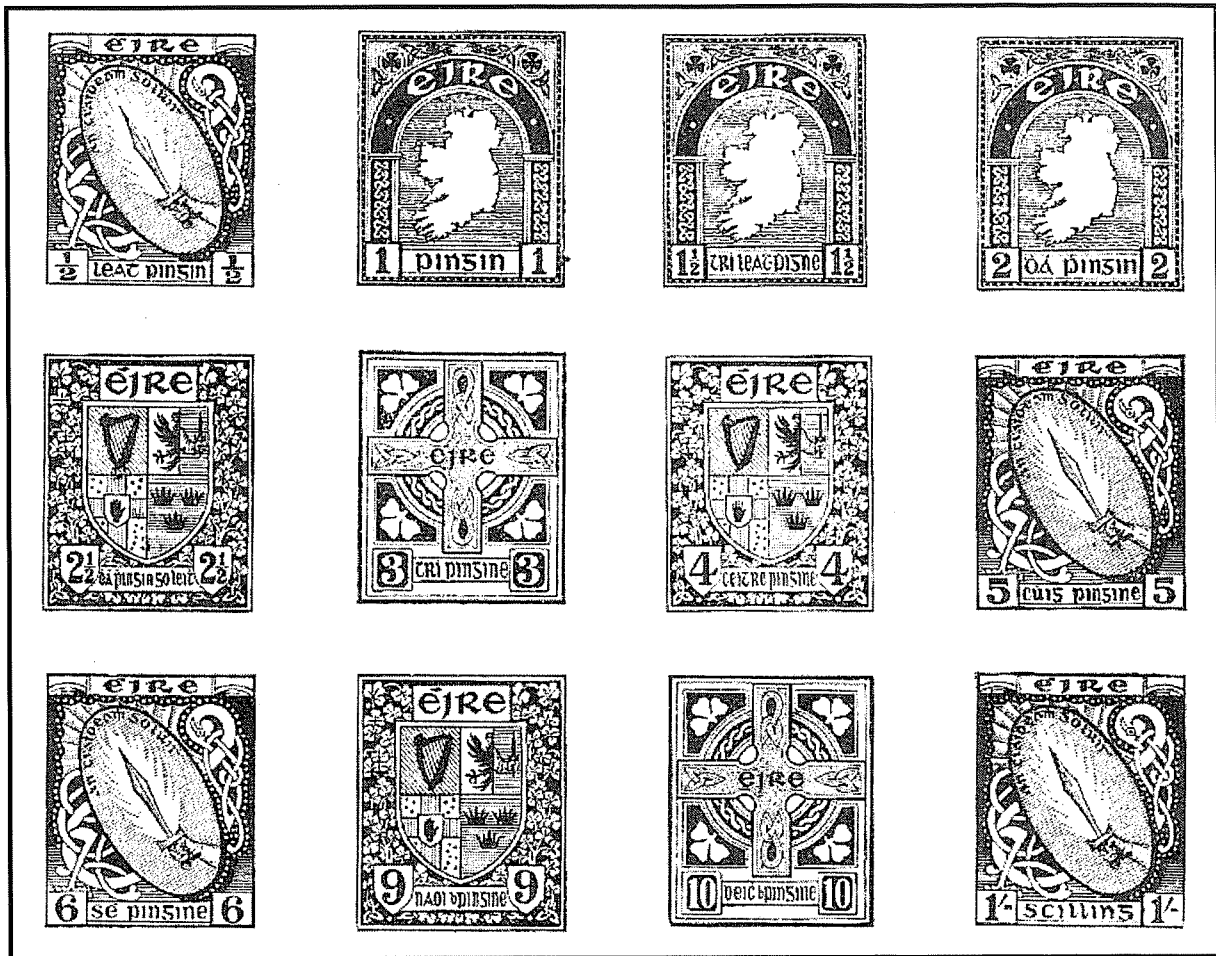


fig. 52

The first series of low value definitive stamps of Ireland, which are outlined in fig. 52, were released on divers dates in 1922 and 1923.

Sheets were typograph printed by the Government Printing Works, Dublin Castle, from plates made by the Royal Mint.

The sheet format adopted for low values followed the British process which was for 240 stamps to be divided into two 12 x 10 vertical panes, with an interpane gutter and with the stamps having line perforations of 15 horizontal x 14 vertical.

Sheet watermarks were applied using the 'Dandy Roll' process. The first series adopted the multiple 'Se' watermark, which is an abbreviation for 'Saorstát Eireann' - see fig.53.

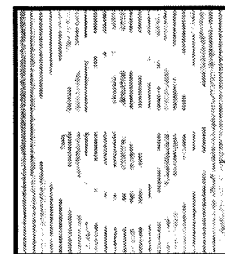


fig. 53

The synopsis regarding the issue of the first stamp series is not quite as simple, as set out in these opening four paragraphs.

The author will now attempt to establish in greater detail, the background behind the release of the first permanent issue of definitive stamps.

## Historical Background

Following the adoption in mid-1922 of four low value stamp designs by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Provisional Government of Ireland, the task was now to convert these designs into a series of dedicated definitive stamps, to replace the interim use of overprinted stamps of Great Britain.

This task was of significant importance to the Irish authorities, as it was considered that dedicated stamps should be on sale to mark the first anniversary of the signing of the Anglo Irish Treaty, on December 6<sup>th</sup> 1922.

The Royal Mint in London, were commissioned to produce the printing plates from the chosen essays.

In parallel, De La Rue performed typograph printing trials on watermarked mill sheets, which were most likely supplied by William Joynson & Sons, a paper mill located in Kent.

Following trials, the printing of stamps was to be undertaken in Ireland by the Government Printing Works, Dublin Castle.

To achieve this new equipment had to be procured. Grover & Co. Ltd. a London based firm were awarded the contract to manufacture and supply the comb perforating machines.



'Four Courts' after the assault by Provisional Government forces.

<sup>(1)</sup> Grover's involvement subject to validation

It is considered most likely that Grover's contract also included<sup>(1)</sup> the procurement of typograph printing presses, together with the overall responsibility for the installation of the new machinery on site.

The above actions were set against the backdrop that in the spring and summer of 1922, Southern Ireland was in the grip of civil strife, driven by anti-treaty republicans, who were against part of Ulster remaining under British rule.

The unrest directly impacted on the postal services, with actions by the I.R.A. to disrupt mail, with Post Offices raids, and included an attempt by the rebels to establish their own postal service in Cork.

During this period of civil strife some 200 rebel forces occupied the 'Four Courts' building in Dublin.

In late June 1922 the Provincial Government took military action to reclaim control from the rebel elements, but the ensuing victory was not without loss to life on both sides and damage to properties, including that of the 'Four Courts', wherein the rebel troops were headquartered. (see picture below)

In view of the ongoing turbulence the establishment of the new stamp production facilities in Dublin Castle, were not going to be available until late December 1922. As a direct result and whilst not publicised for 'obvious reasons', the first sheets of the 2d. value stamp were in fact printed in London by Somerset House.

This stamp, which is shown in fig. 54, was made available in Ireland, mainly in the vicinity of Dublin, on the anniversary date of the treaty, and to a degree can be classified as a commemorative.

This stamp value was of particular significance because it represented the inland postal rate of the period, which was 2d.



fig. 54

In late December 1922 the same stamp was reissued, using the new printing facilities, which were now operational at Dublin Castle.

At this juncture several factors remain unresolved. The author will therefore set a possible scenario, which over time maybe proven, or if not corrected to reflect the actual situation.

Firstly, in outline, the process from start to finish is summarised as follows, see fig. 55.

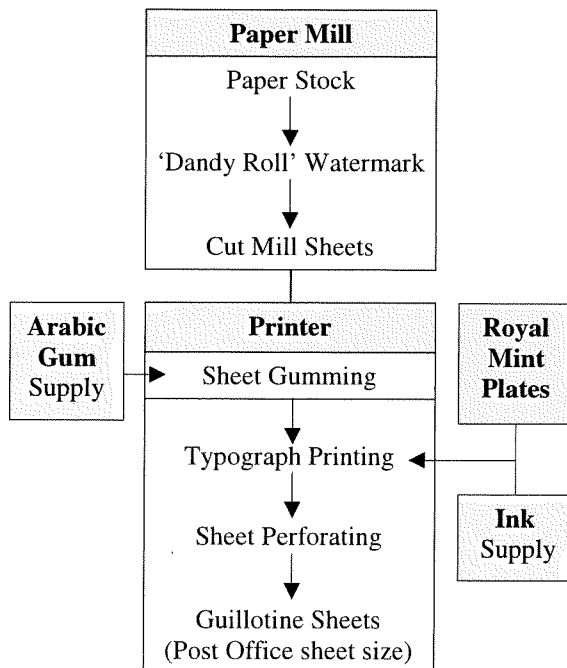


fig. 55

**Paper** - For the first stamp printed by Somerset House, it is most likely that the watermarked mill sheets were sourced from William Joynson & Sons, and were of a ‘superfine’ quality.

When sheet printing was taken up by the Government Printing Works, it is possible that mill sheets were from the same source.

However at this juncture it is pertinent to record that the Irish Government had a declared policy of ‘import substitution’.

With this aspect in mind it is known that at some early stage Swiftbrook Paper Mills of Saggart, County Dublin, became the main supplier of superfine sheets. These sheets were also ‘dandy roll’ watermarked at the mill, under the supervision of the Government’s Revenue Stamping Branch.

Records also show that McDonnells briefly supplied mill sheets to Dublin Castle for the 2d. value stamp, circa April 1923.

In the overall context of paper types ‘superfine’ was in use for low values and ‘substance’ paper for the high values.

An exception to this relates to the 6d. stamp, which at the time had a dual purpose, being for postal use and for legalising documents. In the later case the stamp had to be protected against fraudulent misuse. To achieve this the inks used were ‘fugitive’ and the paper needed to be absorbent, that is ‘substance’ type.

It is interesting to note that the 6d. definitive stamp was the last to be issued; the release date being December 21<sup>st</sup> 1923. Perhaps the above factors had some bearing on this ?

On the subject of paper types, the basic differences are as follows:

- superfine - made from rags with a resin size added to act as a bonding agent. After manufacture the paper surface is treated with a gelatine size to give the paper a glaze.
- substance - is a heavier paper to which china clay is added during manufacture. This process gives body to the mix and makes the paper opaque. Both paper types display a grain and printing against the grain would have an adverse effect on the print quality.

**Sheet Gum-** Records show that Samuel Jones, a London firm, were the supplier of Arabic gum in use with GB stamps. For the early printings of the definitive series it is thought that Joynson mill sheets were either gummed by Samuel Jones or by De La Rue and then onto Somerset House or Dublin Castle. It is not clear how mill sheets were gummed, when the paper stock was sourced in Ireland.

**Printing Inks** - For the first stamp printed in London the ink was supplied by Slater & Palmer, a London based firm. It is considered most likely that this firm initially supplied inks to Dublin Castle, for other values, before the supply contract passed to Glenside of Palmerstown, a Dublin based firm.

An English firm Mander Brothers, a well known a specialist maker of fugitive inks, were in the author's opinion the supplier of ink for the 6d. stamp. Other firms are also thought to have been engaged in the supply of inks, but to a much lesser extent. This factor may be part reason for some of the stamp shades encountered..

**Low Value Definitives**

Stamp Values	Design Description	Designer
½d. 5d. 6d. 1s.	Sword of Light	J. J. O'Reilly
1d. 1½d. 2d.	Map of Ireland	J. Ingram
3d. 10d.	Celtic Cross	Miss L. Williams
2½d. 4d. 9d.	Coats of Arms	Miss M. M. Girling

**Design by Value**

Full details relating to the designs and the submittal process are highlighted in Part 1, pages 1.05 to 1.08.

Value	Date	Value	Date
½d.	20/04/23	4d.	28/09/23
1d.	23/02/23	5d.	11/05/23
1½d.	02/02/23	6d.	21/12/23
2d.	06/12/22	9d.	26/10/23
2½d.	07/09/23	10d.	11/05/23
3d.	16/03/23	1s.	15/06/23

**Release Dates**

As mentioned the first stamp released (D4) was printed in London by Somerset House, with a reissue, stamp reference (D4/1), in Ireland towards the end of December 1922.

Interestingly other values were released on divers dates, spread over a period of twelve months

**Philatelic Stamp References**

Stamp Reference	(SG) Ref.	Face Value	Official Colour
D1	71	½d.	Bright Green
D2	72	1d.	Carmine
D3	73	1½d.	Claret
D4	74	2d.	Pearl Green
D4/1			Pearl Green
D5	75	2½d.	Red - brown
D6	76	3d.	Blue
D7	77	4d.	Slate-blue
D8	78	5d.	Bright Violet
D9	79	6d.	Claret
D10	80	9d.	Bright Violet
D11	81	10d.	Brown
D12	82	1s.	Light Blue



D1



D2



D3



D4



D5



D6



D7



D8



D9



D10



D11



D12

## Stamp Colours

The basic colours set out for the low value definitive stamps with philatelic references D1 to D12, are recognised as the 'Official Colours'.

Various shades are recorded for all values due to many reasons, some of which are now explained.

Dealing first with the 2d. value map stamp, which was initially printed by Somerset House, before being printed in Ireland by the Government Printing Works, the initial variation in colour may relate to a new source of ink supply.

For the London printings the ink is thought to have been sourced from Slater & Palmer a London based firm. This ink displays a deep sea green hue.

With the take up of printings for this stamp in Ireland, the ink may have been sourced from Glenside of Palmerstown, a County Dublin based firm. Glenside's ink displays a deep blue green hue, with a bluish tint.

With this ink another factor arises, which has been the subject of much discussion in philatelic circles. The subject matter being the provenance of stamps of this value, with a blue shade. In philatelic circles it is acknowledged that a blue shade exists, but its occurrence is as a result of stamps being either soaked in water, or exposed to sunlight for a prolonged period.

General comments regarding colour variations recorded for other stamp values in the series are as follows.

Firstly this series was in print from 1922 until 1940. This long period which also spanned the war years resulted in firms producing inks being unable to constantly source identical pigments, aniline dyes and chemicals, in order to maintain the constituency of their printing inks.

Other factors relate to the policy of import substitution in favour of local suppliers by the authorities and the sourcing of inks from different vendors, over the 18 year period.

Sheet papers were also a potential factor, but in this case it is thought that Swiftbrook were the prime supplier of mill sheets for the low value stamps. This said small variations may have arisen as a result of availability and henceforth changes to the raw materials or chemicals used in the production of the paper roll stock.

The main shade variants by value are as listed in the following table.

Value	Basic Colour	Colour Variants
½d.	Bright Green	Pale yellow green
		Pale dull green
		Deep green
		Emerald
		Aniline deep green
1d.	Carmine	Pale rose
		Rose
		Rose red
		Light carmine
		Deep carmine
1½d.	Claret	Pale claret
		Full claret
2d.	Somerset House, London Dec. 6 <sup>th</sup> 1922	
	Pearl Green	Deep sea green
2d.	Government Printing Works, Dublin Re-issued late Dec. 1922	
	Pearl green	Deep blue green
		Deep green
		Dull green
Grey green		
2½d.	Red brown	Chocolate
		Dull brown
		Yellow brown
3d.	Blue	Ultramarine
		Pale ultramarine
		Full blue

Cont. page 5.06

Cont. from page 5.05

Value	Basic Colour	Colour Variants
4d.	Slate blue	Grey blue Slate
5d.	Bright violet	Deep violet Bright purple Deep reddish purple
6d.	Claret	Red violet Purples - pale, deep, dull
9d.	Bright violet	Deep violet Dull violet
10d.	Brown	Rembrandt brown Rich brown
1s.	Light blue	Azure blue Blue Bright blue

- D22 4d. December 4<sup>th</sup> 1940  
 D23 5d. July 5<sup>th</sup> 1940  
 D24 6d. July 5<sup>th</sup> 1940  
 D26 9d. July 5<sup>th</sup> 1940  
 D27 10d. July 5<sup>th</sup> 1940  
 D29 1s. June 17<sup>th</sup> 1940

Much later in 1949 two further definitive values were added, namely the 8d. Bright red D 25 and the 11d. Rose, see fig. 57.



D 25



D 28

fig. 57

These definitive designs remained in use until 1968-1969, at which time the Heinrich Gerl series came into being. Amazingly the designs adopted for the first and second series of definitive postage stamps spanned a period exceeding 45 years.

### Beyond the First Definitives

As mentioned the first series was in general use until sometime in 1940. At this juncture a second series progressively came into being, with the most significant change being the use of paper watermarked with a multiple 'e', see fig. 56.

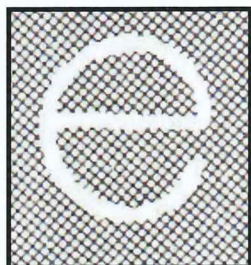


fig. 56

This new issue used the same printer, formats and designers as the first issue and the earliest recorded dates of postal usage are as follows:

- D16 ½d. November 24<sup>th</sup> 1940  
D17 1d. October 26<sup>th</sup> 1940  
D18 1½d. January 12<sup>th</sup> 1940  
D19 2d. January 6<sup>th</sup> 1941  
D20 2½d. March 7<sup>th</sup> 1941  
D21 3d. March 12<sup>th</sup> 1941

### Author's Notes

*It is acknowledged by the Author that he has been somewhat presumptive with some statements, where clear facts are either not too hand, or where a difference of opinion prevails amongst fellow philatelists. It is envisaged over time that any such deviances from actuality will come to light and when they do the facts will be transcribed accordingly.*

*Secondly it is not within the scope or intent of this publication to highlight further data on the early definitive stamps. The reason being that this Compendium's main objective is to evaluate essays which gave rise to the first permanent definitive stamps of Ireland.*

*It is appreciated however, that the first definitive stamps were in use for a lengthy period and consequently there are many philatelic issues which arise, over and above the question of shade variants. For example the subject of 'dandy roll' watermark varieties, and stamp flaws, are probably amongst the most prominent issues.*

*In connection with watermark varieties and flaws, perhaps the most readily available publication which can be recommended is the 2014 edition of Hibernian's Handbook and Catalogue of Postage Stamps of Ireland, published by Rodgau Philatelie.*

Value	Basic Colour	Colour Variants
4d.	Slate blue	Grey blue
		Slate
5d.	Bright violet	Deep violet
		Bright purple
		Deep reddish purple
6d.	Claret	Red violet
		Purples - pale, deep, dull
9d.	Bright violet	Deep violet
		Dull violet
10d.	Brown	Rembrandt brown
		Rich brown
1s.	Light blue	Azure blue
		Blue
		Bright blue

**Beyond the First Definitives**

The first series was in general use until sometime in 1940. At this juncture a second series progressively came into being, with the most significant change being the use of paper watermarked with a multiple 'e', see fig. 56.

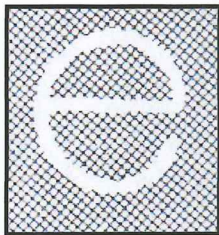


fig. 56

This new issue used the same printer, formats and designers as the first issue and the earliest recorded dates of postal usage are as follows:

Stamp Ref.	(SG) Ref.	Face Value	Release Date
D16	111	½d.	24/11/40
D17	112	1d.	26/10/40
D18	113	1½d.	12/1/40
D19	114	2d.	6/1/41
D20	115	2½d.	7/3/41
D21	116	3d.	12/3/41

D22	117	4d.	4/12/40
D23	118	5d.	5/7/40
D24	119	6d.	5/7/40
D26	120	9d.	5/7/40
D27	121	10d.	5/7/40
D29	122	1s.	17/6/40

In 1949 two further definitive values were added, namely the 8d. Bright red D25 (119c) and the 11d. Rose D28 (121b), see fig. 57.



D25



D28

fig. 57

These definitive designs remained in use until 1968-1969, at which time the Heinrich Gerl series came into being. Amazingly the designs adopted for the first and second series of definitive postage stamps spanned a period exceeding 45 years.

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MULTIPLE 'SE' WATERMARK SET 1D



Example of 'Se' Watermarked Paper  
applied on Mill Paper using the 'Dandy Roll' process  
14 x 10 cms

e150

# IRELAND'S FIRST DEFINITIVE STAMPS



Presenter ~ Barry Cousins

FIRST PERMANENT SERIES SET 1D



D1



D2



D3



D4



D5



D6



D7



D8

12x  
€340



D9



D10



D11



D12

D12  
€135

(All unms)

D1.	1/2d.	Bright green	(20/4/23)	D9.	6d.	Claret	(21/12/23)
D2.	1d.	Carmine	(23/2/23)	D10.	9d.	Bright violet	(26/10/23)
D3.	1 1/2d.	Claret	(2/2/23)	D11.	10d.	Brown	(11/5/23)
D4.	2d.	Pearl green	(6/12/22)	D12.	1s.	Light blue	(15/6/25)
D5.	2 1/2d.	Red brown	(7/9/23)	D13.	2s.6d.	Emerald green	(8/9/37)
D6.	3d.	Blue	(16/3/23)	D14.	5s.	Maroon	(8/9/37)
D7.	4d.	Slate-blue	(28/9/23)	D15.	10s.	Blue	(8/9/37)
D8.	5d.	Bright violet	(11/5/23)				

FIRST PERMANENT LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 1D STAMPS D1 - D12

1922 - 1923

SHADE VARIATIONS



€3

D5 (fm)



€15

D11 (fm)



Reference	Cat. €
D1-D8	20

Shade  
variants

LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 1D

1922 - 1923 Inverted 'Se' Watermark



1d. D2wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€65



2d. D4wa  
(umm)  
Marginal Example  
Watermark Inverted  
€70



2d. D4wa  
(fm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€45

SHADE  
VARIATION



2½d. D5wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€150

FIRST PERMANENT LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 1D STAMP D4

1922 - 1923

'Se' Watermark



D4 (vfu)  
First day of issue cover cds postmark - DUBLIN 6 DE 22

*Purchased Andy Ballard June 2014 for £55*

€100

5

**From:** pttl@sky.com  
**Sent:** Saturday, 2 July, 2022 10:13 PM  
**To:** Barry Cousins  
**Subject:** 2d Map Perfin cover.  
**Attachments:** Parkes Perfin cover.jpg

Hello Barry,

I recently acquired this 2d Map perfin cover with clear James Street Dublin postmark dated 14th December 1922.

It has a clear perfin P of John Parkes and Sons Ltd of Dublin as well as their printed address at top left.

Have you come across an earlier dated 2d map perfin ?

It is also my opinion that the stamp is a deeper blue green ( your deep sea green) than the issue of 6th December 1922.

If this is indeed correct it brings forward the date of the second printing of the 2d map from late December to mid December..

I find this a bit perplexing as we have the 2d wide date overprint issued 1st December 1922, the 2d map first printing on 6th December, the Saorstad 2d on 11th December. so surely there would be no need for a second printing of the 2d map as early as this unless for political purposes.?

Obviously to be in the PO for sale on the 14th the stamp must have been printed earlier than the 14th.

I am of course assuming that the first printing of the 2d map was uniform in colour as I believe that shade differences could occur within the same sheet.

Do you have any thoughts on this ?

Best wishes

Paul







Christie Red  
Croombar Road,  
Govan  
Glasgow

FIRST PERMANENT LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 1D STAMPS D1 - D12

1922 - 1923

'Se' Watermark



D1 (fu)



D2 (fu)



D3 (fu)



D4 (fu)



D5 (fu)



D6 (fu)



D7 (fu)



D8 (fu)

12x  
€115



D9 (fu)



D10 (fu)



D11 (fu)



D12 (fu)

6

FIRST PERMANENT LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 1D STAMPS D1 - D12

1922 - 1923

'Se' Watermark - Shade Variants/Duplicates



D1 (fu)



D1 (fu)



D2 (fu)



D2 (fu)



D4 (fu)



D4 (fu)



D6 (fu)



D7 (fu)



D7 (fu)



D8 (fu)



D8 (fu)



D9 (fu)

15x  
e83



D10 (fu)



D12 (fu)

7



D12 (fu)



Shade Variants



Reference  
D1 - D12

E185



**COIL STAMPS**  
D2ci (SG72b)  
1d.  
'Se' Watermark  
Single perforation  
hole in right margin



**COIL STAMPS**  
D17ci (SG112b)  
1d.  
'e' Watermark

# LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - COIL STAMPS

1933 - 1935 'Se' Watermark Part Imperforate Coil Stamps



1/2d. D1ci (SG71a)  
(horiz. pair umm)

Imperforate x 14  
Watermark S'dwy Right.  
November 1934

€180

Shades



1/2d. D1ci (SG71a)  
(umm)

Imperforate x 14  
Watermark S'dwy Right.  
November 1934

€90

Shades



1/2d. D1ci (SG71a)  
(fm)

Imperforate x 14  
Watermark S'dwy Right.  
November 1934

€40



1d. D2ci (SG72b)  
(vertical pair umm)

Imperforate x 15 + single  
perfs at top of verticals  
Watermark Upright  
April 1933

€450



1/2d. D1ci (SG71a)  
(fine used)

Imperforate x 14  
Watermark S'dwy  
Right. November 1934

€80



1d. D2ci (SG72b)  
(umm)

Imperforate x 15 + single  
perfs at top of verticals  
Watermark Upright  
April 1933

Rodgau Cert. 978 €225



1d. D2ci wa  
(umm)

Imperforate x 15 + single  
perfs at top of verticals  
Watermark Inverted  
April 1933

€250



1d. D2cii (SG72c)  
(umm)

Imperforate x 15  
Wmk. Upright  
July 1934

€80



1d. D2cii (SG72c)  
(fm)

Imperforate x 15  
Wmk. Upright  
July 1934

€40



2d. D4ci(SG74a)  
(umm)

Imperforate x 14  
Wmk. S'wy Right  
H-Bowen Mark  
1934

€135



2d. D4ci(SG74a)  
(fm)

Imperforate x 14  
Wmk. S'wy Right  
1934

€60



2d. D4ci(SG74a)  
(fu)

Imperforate x 14  
Wmk. S'wy Right  
1935

€125

# Rodgau Philatelic Service GmbH

## ATTEST

978

Wir sind der Meinung das die unten abgebildete(n)  
Marke(n) die folgenden sind:

IRLAND: 1933 Versuchs-Rollenmarke Wz. SE mehrfach,  
ld. rot, gez. 15 x 1, ungebraucht mit Original-  
Gummi. Mi 41DX, S.G. 72a, Scott 87a, Hib D2ci.

Diese Marke ist einwandfrei und echt.

D-6054 Rodgau 6, den 9. Oktober, 1986.

*R. Hamilton-Bowen*

Geschäftsführer  
Roy Hamilton-Bowen



Rodgau Philatelic Service GmbH  
Udenhoutstr. 3A  
D-6054 Rodgau 6 Weiskirchen

**From:** Padraig O Shea <ravenstamps3@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 22 February, 2022 6:39 PM  
**To:** Padraig O Shea  
**Subject:** Ireland's scarcest stamp

Ireland's scarcest stamp

DC 187 1935 SE 2d Coil Perf 15 x Imperf superb cds used with Loch Garmann (Wexford) cds, one of the scarcer cancels found, an exceptional example of this scarce stamp. Accompanied by a 2020 BPP expert certificate Offered at **Euro 2175.00**

Payment is accepted by bank transfer, all major credit or debit cards or by cheque.

If of interest please let me know

Padraig O Shea  
Raven Stamps



HIB. REF.

D4cii

2d p15 x imperf

1935.

cat. €2,800\*

as the example  
'off centre'



Los-Nr	Mi.-Nr.			Ausruf
1087	317II	★★	1927, re- issued 25 dr. in marginal strip of 3, unmounted mint (Mi. 510,-) <i>(Photo = 18)</i>	100
1088		☒	BULGARIAN OCCUPATION: 1916, Gjumjurdjina, postcard with bilingual cds. and provisional straight-line censor mark to Sofia. Opinion Penev „less than 5 recorded“ <i>(Photo = 20)</i>	200
1089		☒	1916, Xanthi, postcard 5 st. used without dispatch but clear red „inspected by the censor“ <i>(Photo = 20)</i>	100
1090		☒	1917, Drama, postcard franked with 10 CT. on 25 st., tied by faint bilingual cds., adjacent clear Drama military censor handstamp. A rare item. Opinion Penev <i>(Photo = 20)</i>	100
1091		☒	1917, Soflu, cover to Constantinople, franked with Bulgaria 10 st. , tied by bilingual cds. , adjacent censor commission cancel of Soflu and Ottoman censor mark. Very rare. Opinion Penev # <i>(Photo = 22)</i>	100
1092		☒	1917, Xanthi, postage free postcard with 6 line sender's cachet of the Malaria Hospital of the 10th White Sea Division, to Kotel, Opinion Penev <i>(Photo = 22)</i>	150

## HUNGARY

1093	Öster- reich36l, 37l	☒	1867, Austria Franz Joseph 3 kr: green, four single stamps as horizontal strip with 5 kr: carmine each tied by cds. „PEST 19.1.70“ to registered quadruple rate local letter with arrival mark, fine and rare <i>(Photo = 22)</i>	200
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## IRELAND

1094	5	☒	1840, GB 2 d. blue, EC, just touched at upper right, otherwise full to large margins, tied by black MC to printed Bank of Ireland entire from „ENNISKILLEN FE1143“ to „Dudlin“, stamp affected by 2 pressed cover creases <i>(Photo = 22)</i>	200
1095	41D	★★	1933/35, wm. SE, 1 d. single perf. with wm inverted, vertical strip of 4, unmounted mint, very fine (Hibernian D2ci wa) <i>(Photo = 18)</i>	300
1096	41D	⊙	1 d. single perf., wm inverted, vertical pair with Middleton cds. of May 18, 1940; very late use, very fine, certificate Hamilton-Bowen BPP (2019) (Hibernian D2ci wa) <i>(Photo = 18)</i>	200
1097	43A	★	2 d., vertical coil leader R/500 with 3 stamps attached, unused, fine and scarce (Hibernian DL20) <i>(Photo = 24)</i>	300
1098	43A	★★/★	2 d., vertical coil end with 3 stamps and 7 empty spaces in blue (dated 8 JAN 1925), unused, partly folded (Hibernian DE2) <i>(Photo = 24)</i>	200

Main Street in Naas



1099	43C var.	⚡	Experimental coil stamp 2 d. with plate flange at lower right, tied Nass postmark 4.9.1936 to piece, very fine and scarce, certificate Hamilton-Bowen BPP (2019) (Hibernian D4cii)	700
------	----------	---	--	-----



10x  
E15



10

SECOND PERMANENT LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 2D STAMPS D16 - D29

1940 - 1949

'e' Watermark



D16 (fm)



D17 (fm)



D18 (fm)



D19 (fm)



D20 (fm)



D21 (fm)



D22 (fm)



D23 (fm)

14x  
€75



D24 (fm)



D25 (fm)



D26 (fm)



D27 (fm)



D28 (fm)



D29 (fm)

11

1940 - 1949 'e' Watermark Printing Error



2d. D19  
(umm)

Printing Flaw - White Line  
Upright 'e' Watermark  
RARE

Est. €500+





€40

12

bccb

SECOND PERMANENT LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 2D STAMPS D16 - D29

1940 - 1949

'e' Watermark



D16 (fu)



D17 (fu)



D18 (fu)



D19 (fu)



D20 (fu)



D21 (fu)



D22 (fu)



D23 (fu)

14 x  
€4.5



D24 (fu)



D25 (fu)



D26 (fu)



D27 (fu)



D28 (fu)

13



D29 (fu)

SECOND PERMANENT LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 2D STAMPS D16 - D29

1940 - 1949

'e' Watermark

Shade Variations



D24 (fu)  
Cream Paper ?



D24A (fu)  
White Paper ?

4x  
€10



D25 (fu)  
SG119c



D28 (fu)  
SG121b

LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 2D

1940 - 1949 Inverted 'e' Watermark



1d. D17wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€2



2d. D19wa  
(4 x umm)  
Marginal Example  
Watermark Inverted  
€12



2d. D19wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€2



2½d. D20wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€15



3d. D21wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€4



4d. D22wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€8



5d. D23wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€50



6d. D24wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
Cream Paper  
€32



6d. D24Awa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
Chalk Paper  
€8



8d. D25wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€80



9d. D26wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€10



10d. D27wa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
€12



SECOND PERMANENT LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 2D STAMPS D16 - D29

1940 - 1949

'e' Watermark

e15



D16wa (fu)  
SG111w  
Inverted Watermark

e1



D17wa (fu)  
SG112aw  
Inverted Watermark

e12



D18wa (fu)  
SG113w  
Inverted Watermark

e3



D20wa (fu)  
SG115w  
Inverted Watermark

EXAMINER 6981

Mrs Molly Dacey,  
1525 Sutter Street,  
San Francisco,  
California,  
U. S. America.



€20?

146 OPENED BY CENSOR



SI-851-W.H.H. Ltd.

EXAMINER 7411

The Imperial Tobacco Company  
(of Gt. Britain & Ireland), Ltd.,  
Richmond,  
Virginia,  
U.S.A.

16

€20?

PAR AVION  
AER-POST  
AIR MAIL



Mr. Edward Twomey. Lt. 2.  
D. 11 Platoon 3.  
103 Rd. N. C. B. Navy 926.  
c/o. F. P. O San Francisco.  
California. U. S. A.

€300

BY AIR MAIL

ΔΕΡ-ΛΙΤΕΡ  
AIR LETTER



Μά τίπονη έμμη ίστυς λέ ηαε-λιτερ  
is leis an ngnátpóst a seolpar í.  
If anything is enclosed this letter will  
be sent by ordinary mail.

J. McLean Esq  
14. Elmwood Rd  
Allerton  
Liverpool  
England

Αν παρα κλεισθ' ανοσ — Second fold here

€20

17

80/

PAR AVION  
AER-PHOST



John. H. Arnold.  
103 N.C.B. Mailroom  
Navy 926 1/2 F. P. O.  
San Francisco,  
California.

PAR AVION  
AER-PHOST

AIR MAIL

€40?

Via Air Mail



MR. PATRICK J. MOYNIHAN, C. P. A.

245 MARLBORO STREET

BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS

€30?

AIR MAIL



Mr. Donald J. Foley,  
1016, So. 10th Str.,  
San Jose 12,  
California,  
U.S.A.

€30?

5 AIR MAIL

PAR AVION  
AER-POST



CUNARD WHITE STAR LIMITED,  
393, BOYLSTON STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS,  
U.S.A.

59  
6/41

€30?

19

**BOOKLET STAMPS**

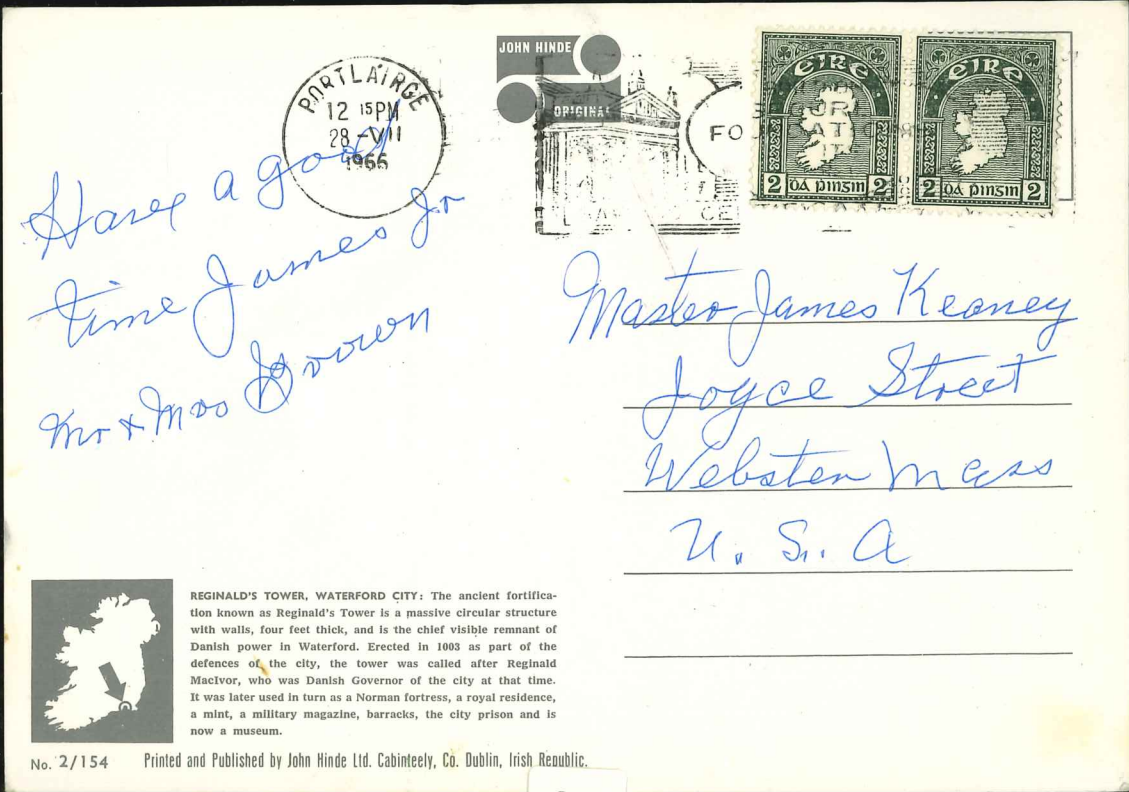
D19 from Pane HP10

2d.

'e' Watermark

Letter says "2d from coin machine (booklet?)"

€50?



€20?

20

**First North Atlantic Flight 'Ireland to Newfoundland'**

Posted Dublin 30 June 1939, to Botwood Newfoundland 1 July 1939,  
received by addressee in California 12 July 1939.

Very collectible



21

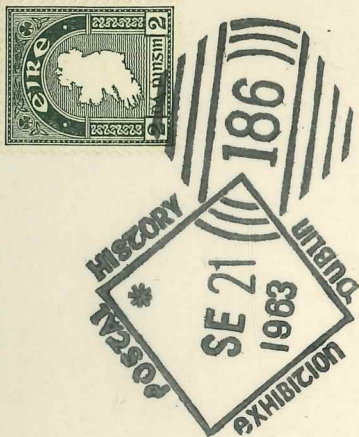
6100



Maelseachlainn,  
100 Wyr. Leeson St.,  
Dublin 4



Maelseachlainn,  
100 Wyr. Leeson St.,  
Dublin 4



Maelseachlainn,  
100 Wyr. Leeson St.,  
Dublin 4

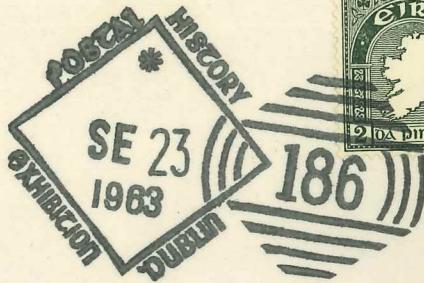
EXHIBITION SOUVENIRS  
Six Issued

POSTAL HISTORY EXHIBITION  
DUBLIN  
19 September to 24 September 1963

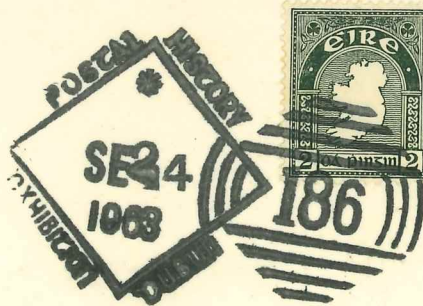
186 Dublin Postmark

SE22 Missing





Maelsea chlainn,  
100 Upr. Leeson St.,  
Dublin 4



Maelsea chlainn,  
100 Upr. Leeson St.,  
Dublin 4

1940 - 1949

'e' Watermark



2 x D22 Used on Cover

Letter from daughter of Kerney who was the Irish Ambassador in Madrid, Spain.  
Kerney was believed to be a Nazi sympathizer

Letter posted by Airmail from Dublin 28th Dec. 1942 and routed via Lisbon, Portugal  
27th January 1943 and then onto Madrid 28th January.

Stamping C.G EXENTA  
Exenta = Privileged

LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - COIL STAMPS

1940 - 1946

'E' Watermark - Part Imperforate Coil Stamps



1d. D17ci - SG112b (pair umm)  
Imperf x P14

€160

September 1940



D17ci (fm)  
Shade

€40



1d. D17ci - SG112b (fm)  
Imperf x P14

€40

September 1940



D17cii (umm)  
Upright Wmk.  
Imperf. x15

€32



1d. D17cii - SG112c (fu)  
Imperf x P15

March 1946

€35



D17ciwa (umm)  
Inverted Wmk.  
Imperf. x P14

€28

# The Lithographed 3d Y Coils of 1969 - The "Booklet Coils"

by Padraig O Mathuna

In January, 1970, I obtained the number and so, luckily, I attached to the stamp unusual features:

- 1) the last stamp gummed paper;
- 2) between the 14 stamps.

Needless to say I began a search through interesting issues.

Before detailing the clarity, to review

Vertical delivery coils were made up by joining strips of 10 stamps by their marginal tabs. These were obtained from standard sheets of 240 (in 2 panes of 12 across by 10 down).

The vertical Y coils of Lithographed 3d (D 21, SG 116, Scott 111) over their period of use conformed to this form of manufacture. Each roll contained 960 stamps and had a sales value of £ 12. Therefore, each roll consisted of 96 strips of 10 stamps.

In 1967 that lithographed 3d was replaced by sheets, in the same format but in the new photogravure version printed on chalky paper (D33, SG 227, Scott 225). In due course these were made into Y coils of 960 stamps, again in strips of 10. The earliest date of manufacture I have seen on a leader is 2 Sept. 1968. These D33 were on sale throughout the State from then on until my unexpected purchase of the obsolete D21 in early January, 1970.

My report of this discovery was included by F. E. Dixon in his "Random Notes" No. 167 dated February, 1970. He failed to locate supplies in Dublin Post Offices.

Over the next few months I obtained sufficient paper leaders and ends attached to stamps to note four important facts:

- 1) The strips between margin tab joins contained 22 stamps.

THE REVEALER APRIL 1975

Since the watermark was upright no definite conclusion could be drawn. A leader owned by C. F. Godfrey is of unknown origin.

## Location of surviving leader and end papers

- 1) My own collection — 2 leaders — 3 ends — Origin Cashel
- 2) Donal Sammon (Thurles) — 1 leader — 1 end — origin Thurles. No other survived from here.
- 3) James Munro (London, England) — 1 leader — origin Cashel.
- 4) F. C. Godfrey (Margate, England) — 1 leader — origin unknown.

Since there are five leaders known to exist there is evidence for the existence of five coils. Any further information in this respect will be welcomed.

For the record, it may be of interest to describe my own collection briefly. It consists of:

- 1) Leader dated 29-8-1969 joined with transparent paper to strip of 14 invert wmk. — join — 3 invert wmk.
- 2) End joined by transp. paper to strip of 14 upright wmk — join — 22 invert wmk — join — 2 invert wmk.
- 3) End joined by margin tab to strip of 22 invert wmk — join — 2 invert.
- 4) Leader dated ?-9-1969 joined by margin tab to 22 upright wmk — join — 22 invert wmk — join — 22 invert wmk — join — 22 upright wmk — join — 2 upright wmk.
- 5) End joined by transp. paper to strip of 14 upright wmk — join — 22 upright wmk — join — 3 upright wmk.

As can be seen from this article, therefore, when the decision was made to use up stocks of D21 in sheets of 12 x 22 booklet material the end result was the exciting and completely new rolls that I call the "booklet coils" which were made up in 1969 and sold in 1970. This discovery shows that modern issues of Ireland are just as exciting as any issues of the past and equally worthy of study.

1/D21

I have a similar coil in my collection. It is known as the "Special coil" or "Booklet coil". It appeared circa late 1968/1969 when a decision was made to use up old stocks of printers booklet sheets of 264 stamps which meant that the coil join would appear on every 22nd stamp. These coil strips exist with both upright and inverted watermarks. Your strip of 11 must come from this special coil, otherwise there would be a coil join on stamp 10 if it came from normal sheets.

These coil strips are *quite scarce but are not rare.*

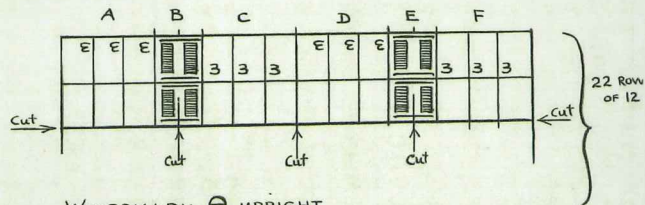
As an observation of mine the paper appears to be light cream as opposed to the later whiter paper which means the booklet stocks are likely to be pre 1962.

Paul Baines

29 January 2022

possible source was sheets printed for making into booklets. Incidentally, the odd 14 is accounted for by the necessity of having 960 stamps in each roll. Therefore 960 divided by 22 gives a result of 43 strips of 22 and an odd 14 stamps.

Booklets are made up from specially printed sheets containing 264 stamps and two internal vertical gutter margins. The sheet has the format 12 stamps across by 22 stamps down. From this source watermark inverted stamps are normal because of printing requirements. The attached diagram shows the layout of these sheets.



On paper with upright watermark the following is printed from left to right:

- a) 3 stamps with image inverted
- b) gutter margin
- c) 3 stamps with image upright
- d) 3 stamps with image inverted
- e) gutter margin
- f) 3 stamps with image upright

After cutting midway through the gutter margins and between c) and d), assembly is then made by inverting section a) and placing it upon c) before stitching into booklet form. This action reverses the condition of a) and it then has an upright image but acquires an inverted watermark in the process. This inversion of the watermark is not an error but the result of a deliberate process to gain maximum economy and ease of manufacturing of booklets.

Arising from this, it is obvious that in making Y coils from these sheets, all the new variations earlier listed were inescapable.

## Period of manufacture.

The dated leaders known to survive, at time of writing, show clearly that these coils were made between 18 August 1969 and 4 September 1969. This covers a period of two working weeks.

## Their relation to coils of D33.

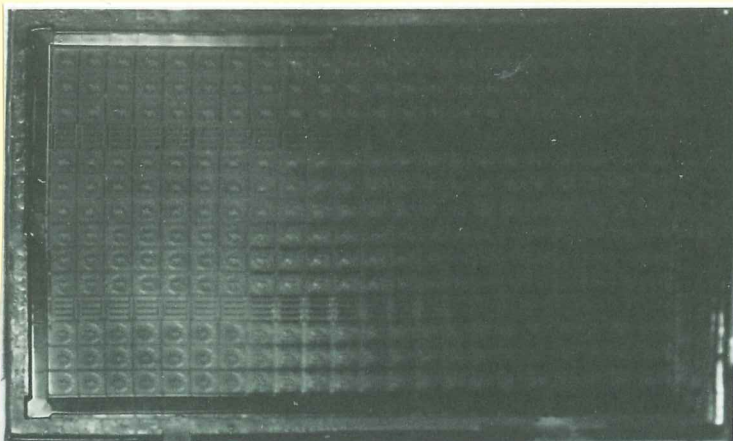
Similar inspection of coils made up from cylinder 1 and cylinder 2 printings of photogravure D33 suggest that their manufacture was completed by March, 1969. If this is correct then the obsolete booklet material was made into coils five months after manufacture of the D33 Y coils was completed.

## Period of sale.

They were inserted into the P.O. vending machines possibly toward the end of December, 1969, but certainly in early January, 1970. When supplies of D21 were exhausted by the end of April, 1970, they were replaced by coils of D33 in the normal strips of 10.

(Continued on Page 1002)

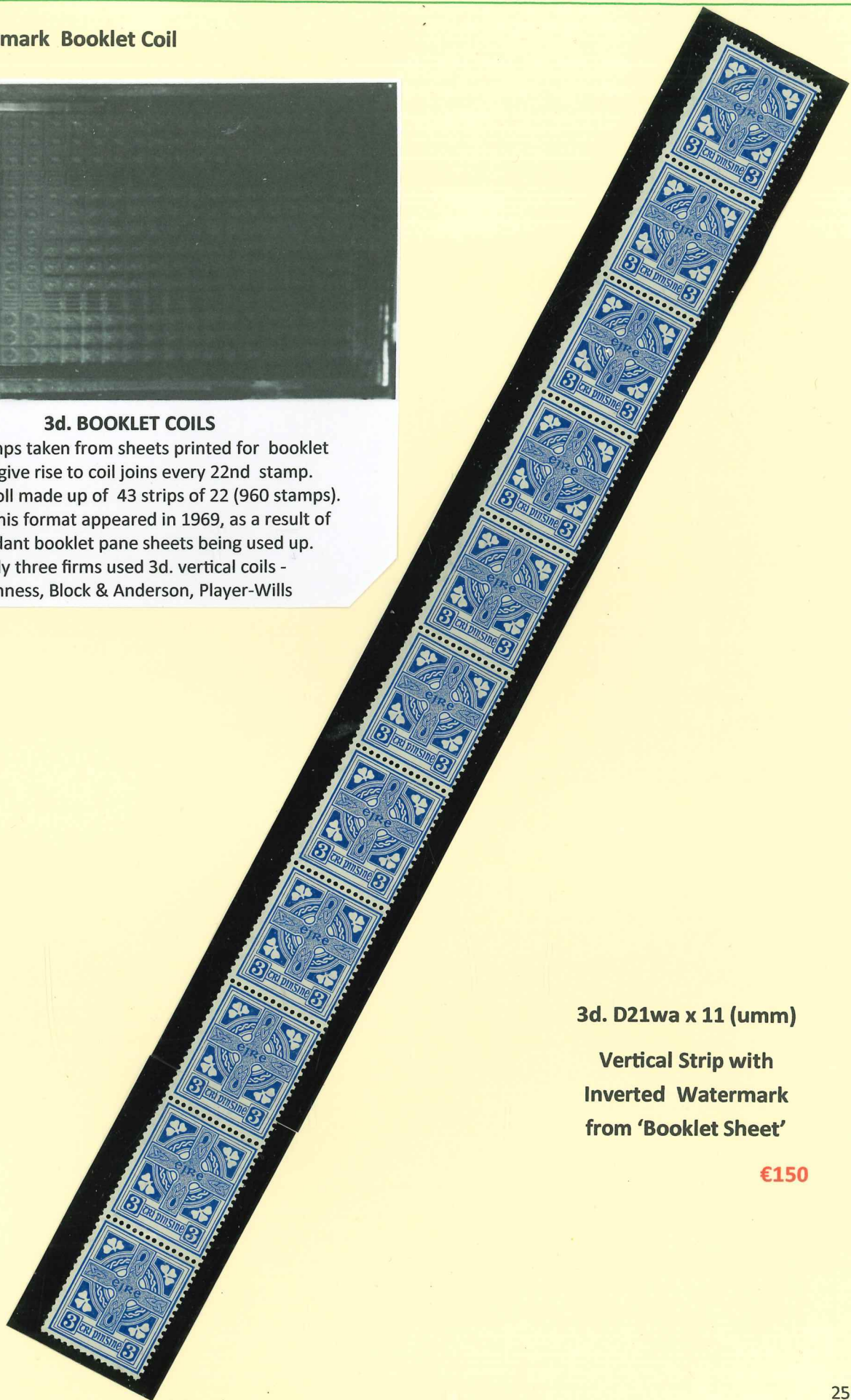
1969 'e' Watermark Booklet Coil



**3d. BOOKLET COILS**

Coil stamps taken from sheets printed for booklet panes give rise to coil joins every 22nd stamp. Vertical roll made up of 43 strips of 22 (960 stamps). Coils in this format appeared in 1969, as a result of redundant booklet pane sheets being used up.

Only three firms used 3d. vertical coils - Guinness, Block & Anderson, Player-Wills



3d. D21wa x 11 (umm)

Vertical Strip with  
Inverted Watermark  
from 'Booklet Sheet'

€150



€50

1966-67  
 Photogravure Printings  
 on chalk-surfaced paper by  
 Government Printers at Dublin Castle.



€50

**PHOTOGRAVURE PRINTINGS**  
 D33 3d. Blue with CB block marking 1, adjacent stamp R20/5 horiz. margin  
 D34 5d. Bright Violet with CB marking 1, adjacent stamp R20/1 vert. margin

26

LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE PHOTOGRAVURE PRINTINGS

1966 - 1967

'e' Watermark

Chalk Surfaced Paper  
Stamps smaller size than previous issues  
and  
bright colours.



D33 SG227 (fm)  
3d. Blue

Issued August 1967



D33 SG227 (fu)  
3d. Blue

Issued August 1967



D34a SG228w (fu)  
5d. Bright Violet

Booklet stamp, with inverted watermark

Issued December 1966

(D34a / wa)

5x  
€12

Booklet in fit:  
lines irregular



D34 SG228 (fm)  
5d. Bright Violet

Issued April 1968



D34 SG228 (fu)  
5d. Bright Violet

Issued April 1968



POSTAS  
1922-1972

€5

*50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary*

Lá a Chéad Eisiúna  
First Day of Issue



*Stampai Poist na hÉireann*  
*1922 — 1972*

CLÚDACH CHÉAD LAE  
AN ROINN POIST AGUS TELEGRAFA

€5



## High Value Definitive Stamps

- The first dedicated high value definitive stamps of Ireland, outlined in fig. 58, were released on September 8<sup>th</sup> 1937.

It is unclear as to why the Irish Postal Authorities continued to use overprinted British stamps for such a long period, after the formation of the Irish Free State.

The three high value stamps depicting St. Patrick, were designed by Richard J. King.

The high values were typograph printed by the Government Printing Works, Dublin Castle, from printing plates made by the Royal Mint.

A multiple 'Se' watermark as used for the low values was adopted and the paper stock was from what is termed 'substance' paper. As with the low values the sheets were sourced from Swiftbrook Paper Mills, who again applied the dandy roll watermarks under the supervision of the Revenue Stamping Branch.

Single pane sheets were made up of 40 (8 x 5) stamps and the line perforation in use was 14 x 15.

Stamps bearing the 'Se' watermark remained in use until being replaced by sheets bearing the multiple 'e' watermark, and which are commonly known as the second series.

The respective release dates for the second series were as follows:

2/6	February <sup>10<sup>th</sup></sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1943
5/-	December 15 <sup>th</sup> 1943 <sup>2</sup>
10/-	July 1945

These high value definitive stamps remained in postal use until the release of the third series in 1968-1969. These replacements being designed by Heinrich Gerl, were printed using the photogravure process, by the Government Printing Works at Dublin Castle.



fig. 58

## High Value Definitives

### Philatelic Stamp References

Stamp Reference	(SG) Ref.	Face Value	Official Colour
D13	102	2/6	Emerald-green
D14	103	5/-	Maroon
D15	104	10/-	Deep Blue

As with low values definitive stamps colour variants are recorded with high values, but to a lesser extent.



As with the low values the Richard King high value design was in circulation for a lengthy period, in this case in excess of 30 years.

During this period the only changes of significance, was the watermark from 'Se' to 'e', and just prior to the introduction of the new Gerl definitives, a change to white chalky paper in 1968.

Stamp Reference	(SG) Ref.	Face Value	Official Colour Chalky Paper (C)
D30	123	2/6	Emerald-green
D31	124	5/-	Maroon
D32	125	10/-	Deep Blue
D30 I	123b	2/6	Emerald-green (C)
D31 I	124c	5/-	<del>Maroon</del> Ruby (C)
D32 I	125b	10/-	Deep Blue (C)

Copied below is a scan of a first day cover, which displays a Waterford cds 8 IX 37, see fig. 59. This cover is signed by Oscar Traynor, the Minister of Posts from 1936 to 1939, and fetched €1,400 at auction in 2012.

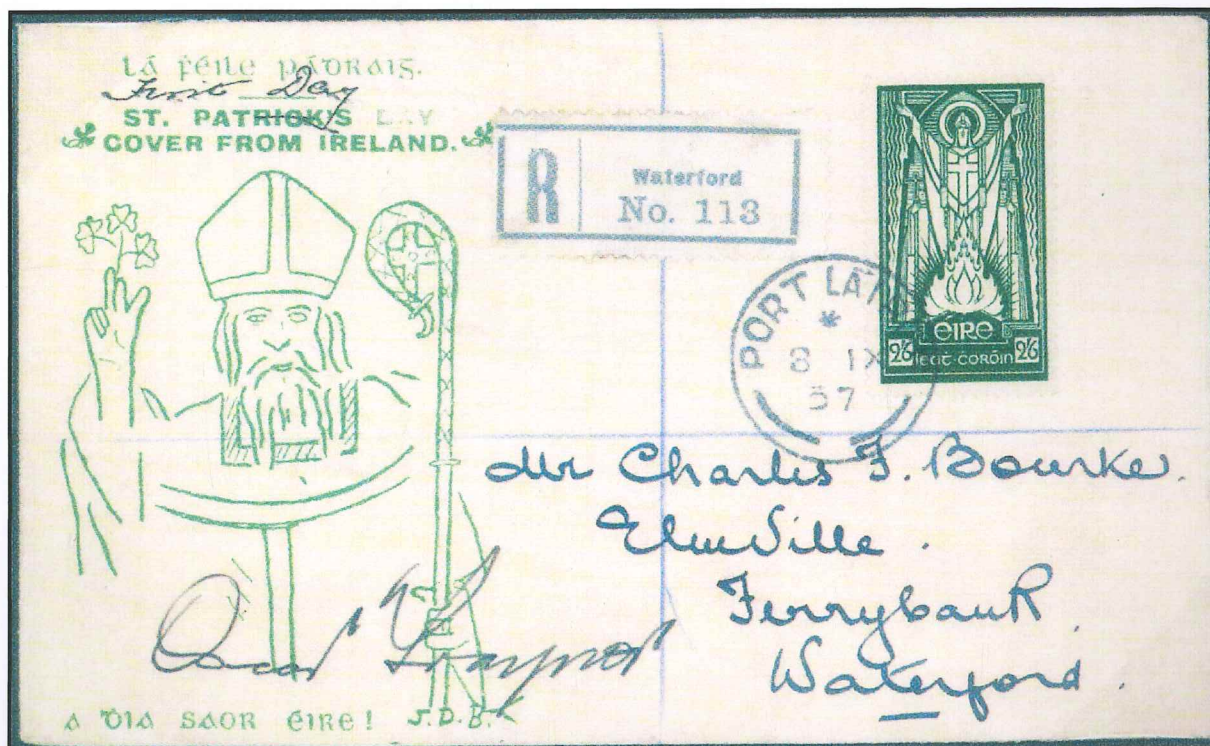


fig. 59

## Irish High Value Definitives

The first dedicated high value definitive stamps were released on September 8<sup>th</sup> 1937.

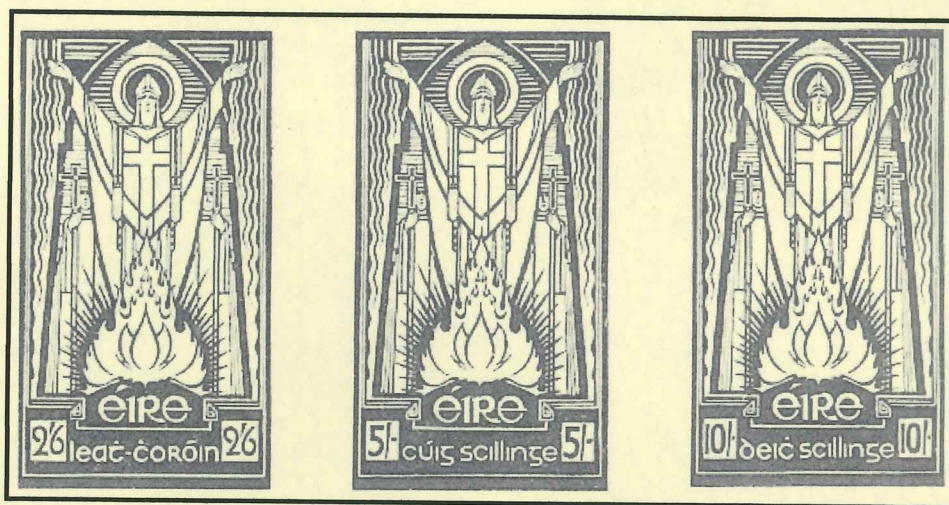
It is unclear as to why the Irish Postal Authorities continued to use overprinted British stamps for such a long period, after the formation of the Irish Free State.

The three high value stamps depicting St. Patrick, were designed by Richard J. King.

The high values were typograph printed by the Government Printing Works, Dublin Castle, from plates made by the Royal Mint.

As with the low value series, a multiple 'Se' watermark was in use.

Single pane sheets were made up of 40 (8 x 5) stamps and the line perforation in use was 14 x 15.



D13



D14



D15

Reference	(SG) Ref.	Face Value	Colour
D13	102	2/6	Emerald-green
D14	103	5/-	Maroon
D15	104	10/-	Deep Blue

For low and high value definitives, from the first series, the incidence of printing flaws is virtually non-existent. The extent of variants is confined to inverted and inverted & reversed watermarks.

FIRST PERMANENT HIGH VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 1D STAMPS D13 - D15

8 September 1937

'Se' Watermark



D13 (u)  
€250



D14 (u)  
€220



D15 (u)  
€180



D13 (fu)  
€110



D14 (fu)  
€120



D15 (fu)  
€85

SECOND PERMANENT HIGH VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 2D STAMPS D30 - D32

1942 - 1943

'e' Watermark



D30 (fm)

€10



D31 (fm)

€12



D32 (fm)

€33



D30 (fu)

€3



D31 (fu)

€3



D32 (fu)

€6

'Se Watermark'

D13 (M62)

D14 (M63)

D15 (M64)

Duplicates

(fm)  
e85

(fm)  
e90

(fm)  
e60



e3



e4



e9



e Watermark  
chalky  
paper

D301  
(fu)

D311  
(fu)

D321  
(fu)

HIGH VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES - SET 2D STAMPS D30 I - D32 I

1968

'e' Watermark on White Chalky Paper



D30 I (fm)

€5



D31 I (fm)

Ruby

€6



D32 I (fm)

€15



D30 I (fu)

€3



D31 I (fu)

€4



D32 I (fu)

€9

1942 - 1943 Inverted 'e' Watermark Cream Paper



2/6 D30wa  
(umm)  
Marginal Example  
Watermark Inverted  
€100

1968 Inverted 'e' Watermark White Chalky Paper



5/- D31lwa  
(umm)  
Watermark Inverted  
Stamp with H-BOWEN  
marking on gummed  
face.  
€32





€40

1968  
St. Patrick  
high values  
printed on  
white, chalky  
paper



€50



€100



€60



€80



€150

# EARLY IRISH BOOKLETS

1936 - 1966



Article

by

Barry Cousins

January 2022

The aim of this article is to set out the process for producing working plates, coupled with the layout format adopted for the printing of sheets destined for use in booklets.

This article takes into account Irish definitive booklet stamps, printed from 1931 to 1940 incorporating the Irish Free State 'Se' watermark, followed by booklets from 1940 to 1966 with the 'e' watermark, which recognised Ireland's Independence and subsequent change of status to a Republic in 1949.

The second part of this article highlights the booklets together with their respective panes, which were made up by the Revenue Stamping Branch of the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (P&T) in Dublin, from sheets.

### Printer's Plates for Booklet Sheets

In outline the Royal Mint under the auspices of the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House, were responsible for engraving dies for each of the nine booklet stamps. After approval of the die proofs by Somerset House and the Irish Postal Authority, the Royal Mint took leads (clichés) from dies, following which clichés were set to forme plates for each value. From these plates type moulds (fig.1) made from black mineral wax (known as 'ozokerite') were taken. Moulds were then graphite coated, followed by electro nickel plating, then copper plating (fig. 2), forming shells. Shells after removal from the moulds were reversed and backed with type metal, giving working printers plates, which were then consigned to the Irish Postal Authority for the printing of booklet sheets.

Finally in respect of label inserts, dies were made in Dublin and then passed to the Mint for the production of lead clichés and placement into formes, together with 1d. leads.

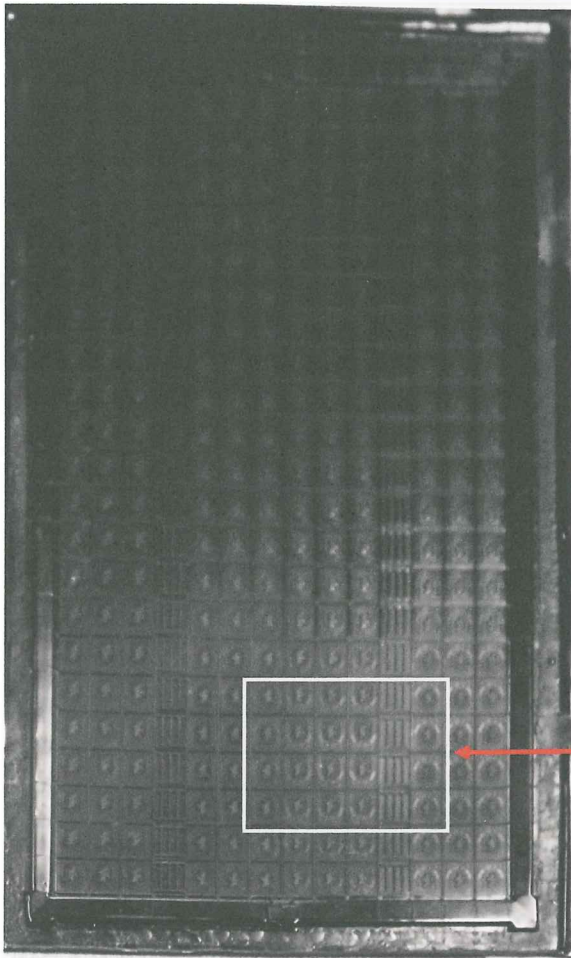


Fig.1 - complete wax mould taken from leads, which shows the design as on the stamp with the orientation of the panes as found on the printed booklet sheets.

Fig.2 - plate segment following electro plating of the wax mould with twenty clichés from columns 7 to 12, actual row location is not validated.

Printer's plates for booklet panes were formatted into 14 columns and 22 rows, with binding margins located between columns 3 & 5 and 10 & 12. As a result printed sheets were made up of 264 stamps, which would produce 44 panes. The orientation of clichés in working plates was arranged to allow panes of six stamps to be taken, each with a part margin to the left of each pane. To achieve this clichés from columns 1, 2, 3 and 8, 9, 10 were inverted, with clichés from 5, 6, 7 and 12, 13, 14 being set in upright positions. The binding margins facilitate the stitching of panes into booklet covers, without damage to the stamps.

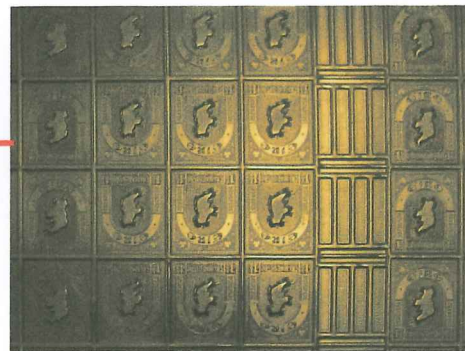


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

With the introduction of Chambon rotary photogravure presses circa 1966, the cylindrical plates were photomechanically produced by the screening of etched designs. These printing plates were made the by Chambon Engravings Ltd., thus breaking the long standing links with the Royal Mint in London.

### COMMENT

*As background, Brian Warren raised a query in 1975 with the Department of Posts & Telegraphs, with regard to the make up of sheets printed for use with Gerl Booklets. In reply the P&T confirmed that the Revenue Stamping Branch printed booklet sheets made up of 264 stamps, which can be subdivided into 44 panes of six stamps, each with a part margin. Following this reply it was taken that printers plates for the earlier issues, which is the subject of this article, also adopted the same setting arrangement. Prior to this there was much conjecture with regard to plate settings. The images now shown in figs. 1 & 2 originate from the P&T Revenue Museum's archives and now validate the setting arrangements in use for the first Irish booklet stamps.*

## Booklet Sheet Printing & Booklet Production Process

Booklet sheets prior to the 1966 issues were lithograph printed using Wharfedale flat bed presses, with working plates supplied by the Royal Mint via Somerset House. Gummed and watermarked printing sheets were also sourced from Great Britain. The 1966 issues were photogravure printed using a rotary press by Chambon. All sheets were printed in a 14 x 22 row format, giving 44 panes, following which sheets were perforated using Grover perforators. Below are 5 simulated images of part sheets, made up two rows each with four panes, being - 1d. definitive D2 (fig. 3a) & D2 with labels (fig. 3b), ½d. C24 commemorative (fig. 3c), 3d. D21 definitive (fig. 3d) & 5d. D34i definitive (fig. 3e) from the two 1966 issues.

HP2 - 4 Panes  
of 6 x 1d. D2  
Definitives



Fig. 3a

HP3 - 4 Panes  
of 3 x 1d. D2  
Definitives &  
3 Labels



Fig. 3b

HP6 - 4 Panes  
of 6 x ½d. C24  
Ó'Cléirigh



Fig. 3c

HP12 - 4 Panes  
of 6 x 3d. D21  
Definitives



Fig. 3d

HP14 - 4 Panes  
of 6 x 5d. D23  
Definitives



Fig. 3e

Booklet sheets were printed and perforated by the Stamping Branch of the Department of P&T which was located at Dublin Castle. After printing the sheets from the press had the outer margins removed, then assembled with interleaves (if in use), between the outer cover sheets. Fig. 4 shows part of a typical printed cover sheet. Made up sheets were then stitched in the binder margins between columns 4 and 11, followed by guillotining into 44 individual booklets.

The machines in use for perforating, stitching and cutting were supplied by Messrs Grover & Co. Interleaf panels were used for trade advertising & the listing of postal information and rates, examples of which are shown in fig. 5.

From fig. 4 the inverted booklets give rise to inverted pane watermarks, columns 1, 2, 3 & 8, 9, 10, whilst booklets from columns 5, 6, 7 & 12, 13, 14 display upright watermarks. An exception to this is in connection with booklets from HP6 panes, where inverted booklets give rise to sideways left watermarks and sideways right from upright booklets.

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**Biro**

For your correspondence  
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of KILKILARE

For Radio, Cables, Postcards, Posters,  
Electrical Appliances, Oil-Canisters  
& Heaters, Washers, Trainers,  
Jackets, Washboards, Stoves, etc.  
Curtains & Bangs, Manual Ironing-  
boards, Christmas Cards, etc.

FREE DELIVERY throughout Ireland  
(Guaranteed Terms) - 10% Discount  
Works for Cash/Trade (Meet exact requirements)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Fig. 5  
HB8

The STAMP of Distinction

**Ancient  
Irish  
Vellum**

For your personal correspondence

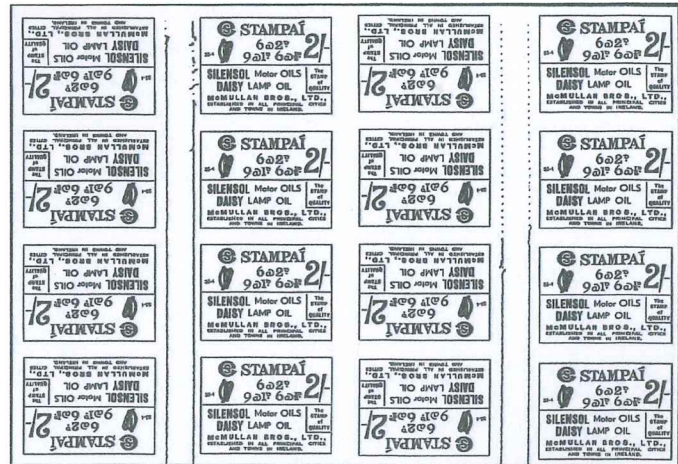


Fig 4. HB1 33-4 Part sheet made up of panes HP1, 2, 3 & 4 (Covers from 8 Rows, before cutting into 16 booklets)

Advertising Interleaves as in booklet sequence

**PRINCIPAL INLAND POSTAGE RATES**

LETTERS—Not over 2 oz. - - - 3d.  
Each extra oz. - - - 1d.

POSTCARDS—Each - - - 2d.

PRINTED PAPERS—  
Not over 4 oz. - - - 11d.  
Each extra 2 oz. up to 2 lb. - 1d.

NEWSPAPERS—Rate per copy -  
Not over 6 oz. - - - 11d.  
Each extra 6 oz. up to 2 lb. - 1d.

REGISTRATION—Minimum Fee 6d.  
The foregoing rates apply also to mail for Great Britain and the Six Counties.

**PARCELS**—(for delivery within the State):  
Not over 2 lb. 10d. Not over 11 lb. 1/10  
" 5 lb. 1/3 " 15 lb. 2/2  
" 8 lb. 1/7

**PARCELS**—(for delivery in Great Britain and the Six Counties):  
Not over 2 lb. 1s. Not over 11 lb. 2s.  
" 5 lb. 1/4 " 15 lb. 2/6  
" 8 lb. 1/8

**PRINCIPAL FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.**

LETTERS—Not over 1 oz. - - - 5d.  
Each extra oz. - - - 3d.

POSTCARDS—Each - - - 3d.

PRINTED PAPERS Not over 2 oz. 2d.  
Each extra 2 oz. 1d.

**AIR MAIL SERVICE**—to all places outside Europe.  
LETTERS—Not over 1 oz. - - - 1s. 3d.  
Each extra 1 oz. - 1s. 0d.

**AIR LETTERS**—Each - - - 8d.  
POSTCARDS—Each - - - 6d.

For other postage rates, see Bolaf an Phoist (Post Office Guide)

**STAMPAÍ**

12 @ 3d. **4/-**

6 @ 1½d. 6 @ ½d.

37-54

**B & I** DUBLIN-LIVERPOOL

Travel while you sleep

**LINE** CORK-FISHGUARD

Postal Information & Rates Interleaves

For details of all commercial advertisements, see Revealer articles 39, 40, 41 by Perry Adams.

HB8 Edition 37-54 Actual Booklet Size 2½x1¾ inches (Note- other images in this section are not to scale)

## BOOKLETS HB1 to HB5a & PANES 1931 August 21 to 1946

The ½d., 1d. & 2d. value definitive stamps in use with booklet panes, for this period are as shown below. The 1d. panes were printed in two formats, the first being the normal pane layout of 6 stamps and secondly in where the pane incorporates 3 stamps together with three labels. To produce the composite booklet panes, a special working plate was made up incorporating labels on alternate rows, see fig. 3..



**D1 & D16**  
Sword of Light

**D2 & D17**  
Map of Ireland

**B1 B2 B3**  
Labels (Post Office Themes)

**D4 & D19**  
Map of Ireland

## WATERMARKS

Upright 'Se'  
Watermark



Inverted 'Se'  
Watermark

Upright 'e'  
Watermark



Inverted 'e'  
Watermark

Stamps D1, D2, D4

Stamps D16, D17, D19

Watermarks as viewed from the back of the stamp

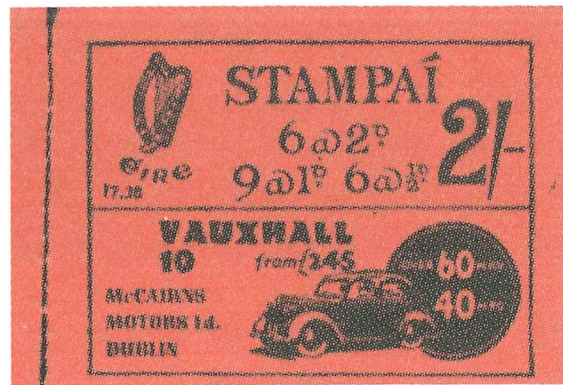
## BOOKLET & PANE LISTINGS

Booklet Reference & Years	Booklet Value	Booklet Edition (Printed on Cover) Year & Issue Serial Number	Booklet Contents		
			Pane Reference		Stamp Reference & Pane Makeup
HB 1 (1931 - 38)	2/-	31-1, 31-2, 32-3, 33-4, 33-5, 34-6, 34-7, 35-8 35-9, 36-10, 36-11, 37-12, 37-13, 37-14 15-38, 16-38	HP1 HP2 HP3 HP4	HP1wa HP2wa HP3wa HP4wa	D1 - 6 x ½d. Sword Definitive D2 - 6 x 1d. Map Definitive D2 - 3 x 1d. Defin. + Labels B1,2,3 D4 - 6 x 2d. Map Definitive
HB 2 (1938 - 40)	2/-	17-38, 18-39, 19-39, 20-39, 21-40 22-40 (very scarce)	HP1 HP2 HP3 HP4	HP1wa HP2wa HP3wa HP4wa	D1 - 6 x ½d. Sword Definitive D2 - 6 x 1d. Map Definitive D2 - 3 x 1d. Defin. + Labels B1,2,3 D4 - 6 x 2d. Map Definitive
HB 3 (1940)	2/-	22-40 (booklets issued mainly from this edition). HB3 is combination booklet with 'Se' & 'e' watermarks.	HP1 HP2 HP4 HP8	HP1wa HP2wa HP4wa HP8wa	D1 - 6 x ½d. Sword Definitive D2 - 6 x 1d. Map Definitive D4 - 6 x 2d. Map Definitive D17- 3 x 1d. Defin. + Labels B1,2,3
HB4 (1940)	2/-	23-40	HP5 HP7 HP8 HP10	HP5wa HP7wa HP8wa HP10wa	D16 - 6 x ½d. Sword Definitive D17 - 6 x 1d. Map Definitive D17 - 3 x 1d. Defin. + Labels B1,2,3 D19 - 6 x 2d. Map Definitive
HB 5 (1941- 44) (1946)	2/-	24-41, 25-42, 26-44 28-46 (re-issued with buff cover)	HP5 HP7 HP10	HP5wa HP7wa HP10wa	D16 - 2 of 6 x ½d. Sword Definitive D17 - 6 x 1d. Map Definitive D19 - 6 x 2d. Map Definitive
HB5a (1945)	2/-	27-45 (cover with no advertising)	HP5 HP7 HP10	HP5wa HP7wa HP10wa	D16 - 2 of 6 x ½d. Sword Definitive D17 - 6 x 1d. Map Definitive D19 - 6 x 2d. Map Definitive

Booklets HB1 to HB5 include advertising on inner & outer covers, plus interleaf advertising & postal rate interleaf. Exception HB5a which omits front cover advertising. HB5 28-46 re-issued with buff cover & advertisement changes.  
 Pane References : HP1 to HP4 - Upright 'Se' Watermark & HP1wa to HP4wa - Inverted 'Se' Watermark.  
 HP5, HP7, HP8, HP10 - Upright 'e' Watermark & HP5wa, HP7wa, HP8wa, HP10wa - Inverted 'e' Watermark.



HB1 Edition 31-1



HB2 Edition 17-38

HB1 (31-1) the first booklet, was issued on the 21 August 1931. HB1 booklet covers display a black print 'Se' monogram above the Harp, this monogram marking Ireland's status as a 'Free State'. HB2 to HB5a booklet covers display a larger Harp above 'eire', which constitutionally marks Ireland's Independence, followed by its recognition as a Republic in 1949.

Booklets HB1 to HB5a include trade advertisements on the outer and inner red covers and on interleaves, together with postal rate information. Advertisements using black ink took on many styles and were frequently changed when new editions were released. The range of advertisements incorporated are many, readers requiring information on this topic can refer to EPA Revealer articles 39, 40, 41 by Perry Adams.



HB1 Edition 31-1



HB1 Edition 33-5



HB2 Edition 17-38



HB3 Edition 22-40



HB4 Edition 23-40



HB5 Edition 28-46



HB5a Edition 27-45



HP1 (D1) & HP5 (D16)



HP2 (D2) & HP7 (D17)



HP3 (D2) & HP8 (D17)



HP4 (D4) & HP10 (D19)

Panes HP1 to HP4 are recorded with punched circular or triangular holes, these panes being from booklet samples given to advertisers for proofing and rendering these pane stamps as being invalid for postal use.

The alternate HP pane references by value identify the use of 'Se' or 'e' watermarks.

The quantity of HB1 to HB5a booklets printed for each edition is as follows:

Booklet Ref.	Editions			Note HB2 edition 22-40 recorded, very scarce and number printed not known	Booklet Ref.	Editions		
	Qty.	References	Issued/Ed.			Qty.	References	Issued/Ed.
HB1	16	31-1 to 16-38	100,000		HB3 & HB4	2	22-40 & 23-40	250,000
HB2	5	17-38 to 21-40	100,000		HB5 & HB5a	5	24-41 to 28-46	250,000

## BOOKLETS HB6 to HB9 & PANES 1946 to 1956

In addition to the 1d. & 2d. definitives the 1½d., 2½d. & 3d. definitive stamps were also in use with booklet panes from these issues. However the ½d. definitive D16 was replaced by the ½d. Ó'Cléirigh C24 commemorative stamp. The Ó'Cléirigh stamp having a different orientation gives a new pane setting and secondly displays sideways watermarks.

All stamps printed from these issues used 'e' watermarked paper.



**D18**  
Map of Ireland



**D20**  
Coat of Arms

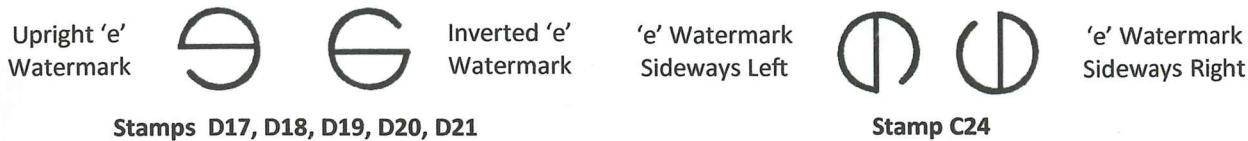


**D21**  
Cross of Cong



**C24**  
1944 Michael Ó'Cléirigh

## WATERMARKS



Watermarks as viewed from the back of the stamp

## BOOKLET & PANE LISTINGS

Booklet Reference & Years	Booklet Value	Booklet Edition (Printed on Cover) Year & Issue Serial Number	Booklet Contents	
			Pane Reference	Stamp Reference & Pane Makeup
HB 6 (1946 - 47)	2/-	29-46, 30-47	HP6 HP7 HP10	HP6wa HP7wa HP10wa C24 - 2 of 6 x ½d. Ó'Cléirigh D17 - 6 x 1d. Map Definitive D19 - 6 x 2d. Map Definitive
HB 7 (7a,7b,7c) (1948 - 52)	2/6	HB 7 31-48, 32-49, 33-50, 34-51 35-52. HB7a 36-53. HB7b 31-48. HB7c 35-52	HP6 HP7 HP11	HP6wa HP7wa HP11wa C24- 6 x ½d. Ó'Cléirigh D17 - 2 of 6 x 1d. Map Definitive D20 - 6 x 2½d. Coat of Arms
HB 8 (1954)	4/-	37-54	HP6 HP9 HP12	HP6wa HP9wa HP12wa C24 - 6 x ½d. Ó'Cléirigh D18 - 6 x 1½d. Map Definitive D21 - 2 of 6 x 3d. Cross of Cong Defin.
HB9 (1956)	4/-	38-56	HP7 HP12	HP7wa HP12wa D17 - 2 of 6 x 1d. Map Definitive D21 - 2 of 6 x 3d. Cross of Cong Defin.
HP7, HP9, HP10, HP11, HP12 - Upright 'e' Watermark & with 'wa' suffix Inverted 'e' Watermark. HP6 Sideways Left Watermark & HP6wa Sideways Right Watermark				

Booklets HB6 to HB9 were printed using buff covers with shade variants and include trade advertisements on the outer and inner covers and on interleaves. Exceptions to this being HB7b which omitted the postal rate interleaf and HB7c a supplementary printing with no interleaves, postal rates being printed on the inner and outer of the back cover. HB7a remained on sale till 1960 and recorded re-issues featured advertisement changes.

See EPA Revealer article 41 by Parry Adams for advertisement listings.



HB6 Edition 29-46



HB7 Edition 31-48



HB8 Edition 37-54



HB9 Edition 38-56

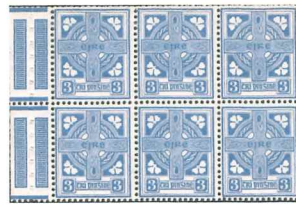




HP9 (D18)



HP11 (D20)



HP12 (D21)



HP6 (C24)

Panes HP6,7 & HP9 to 12 are recorded with punched circular or triangular holes, these panes being from booklet samples given to advertisers for proofing and rendering these pane stamps as being invalid for postal use.

The quantity of HB6 to HB9 booklets printed for each edition is as follows:

Booklet Ref.	Editions			Note HB7a, HB 7b in use until 1960. HB7b, HB7c denote supplementary issues with interleave variants	Booklet Ref.	Editions		
	Qty.	References	Issued/Ed.			Qty.	References	Issued/Ed.
HB6	2	29-46 & 30-47	250,000		HB7b	1	35-52	132,000
HB7	1	31-48	350,000		HB7a & 7c	1	36-53	500,000
HB7	2	32-49 & 33-50	500,000		HB8 & 8c	1	37-54	500,000
HB7 & 7c	2	34-51 & 35-52	500,000		HB9	1	38-56	500,000

### BOOKLETS & PANES 1958 to 1966 (HB10 to HB13)

In addition to D17- 1d., D19- 2d. & D21-3d. definitive stamps the 4d. stamp D22 was in use.

D22  
Coat of Arms



HP13 (D22)



### BOOKLET & PANE LISTINGS

Booklet Reference & Years	Booklet Value	Booklet Edition (Printed on Cover) Year & Issue Serial Number	Booklet Contents		
			Pane Reference	Stamp Reference & Pane Makeup	
HB 10 (1958 - 61)	4/-	39-58, 40-59, 41-60, 42-61	HP7	HP7wa	D17 - 2 of 6 x 1d. Map Definitive
			HP12	HP12wa	D21 - 2 of 6 x 3d. Cross of Cong Defin.
HB 11 (11a) (1962)	3/-	43-62, 44-63 HB11a 44-63	HP10	HP10wa	D19- 6 x 2d. Map Definitive
			HP13	HP13wa	D22 - 6 x 4d. Coat of Arms Definitive
HB 12 (12a) (1964)	3/-	HB12a	HP7	HP7wa	D17 - 2 of 6 x 1d. Map Definitive
			HP13	HP13wa	D22 - 6 x 4d. Coat of Arms Definitive
HB13 (1966)	2/6		HP10	HP10wa	D19- 6 x 2d. Map Definitive
			HP12	HP12wa	D21 - 6 x 3d. Cross of Cong Defin.

HB 10 to HB13 are without advertising & HB10 to HB12 display postal information on the covers. HB13 cover plain. HB11a & HB12a have inverted back covers. HB12 & HB13 mark the discontinuation of Year & Serial Numbers. HP7, HP10, HP12, HP13 - Upright 'e' Watermark & with 'wa' suffix Inverted 'e' Watermark.



HB10 Edition 39-58



HB11 Edition 43-62



HB12  
(Yellow Cover & Red Print)



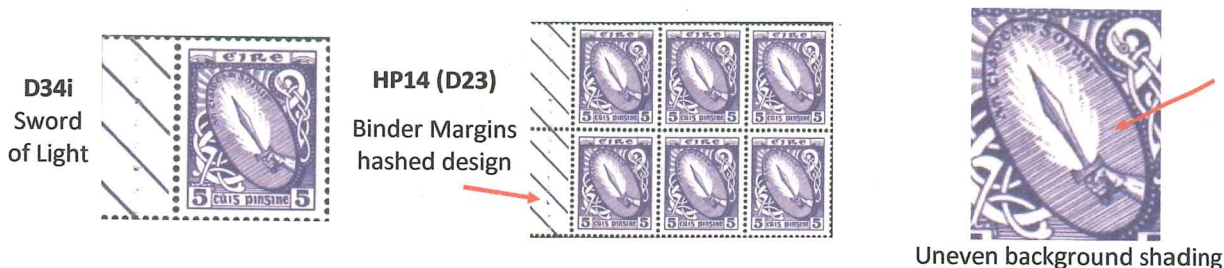
HB13  
(White Cover & Red Print)

HB10, HB11 booklets printed per issue is estimated at 500,000, with HB12, HB13 numbers not known. (tbc)

## BOOKLETS & PANES 1966 (HB14 & HB15)

Booklets adopted the use of the 5d. D34i definitive stamp in panes.

Panes for these two booklets were printed using the photogravure process.



## BOOKLET & PANE LISTINGS

Booklet Reference	Booklet Value	Booklet Year	Booklet Contents		
			Pane Reference	Stamp Reference & Pane Makeup	
HB 14	2/6	1966	HP14	HP14wa	D34i - 6 x 5d. Sword of Light Definitive
HB 15	5/-	1966	HP14	HP14wa	D34i- 2 of 6 x 5d. Sword of Light Defin.

HB 14 & HB15 are without advertising and contain no postal information.  
 HP14 - Upright 'e' Watermark & with 'wa' suffix Inverted 'e' Watermark.

**HB14**  
(White Cover with  
Blue Print)



**HB15**  
(Off White & Cream  
Covers with Blue Print)



The actual number of HB14 & HB15 booklets printed has not been established at this point in time. It is interesting to note that the three 1966 booklet issues HB13, HB14 & HB15 made use of a simple booklet cover designs and adopted the white binding thread. These three booklets were sold over the counter at Post Offices and were also available from vending machines.

For more information on booklets HB14 & HB15 with an emphasis on varieties, readers can refer to two articles by Pdraig O'Mathuna, which appeared in *The Revealer*, Numbers 127 & 128 in 1977.

This article is a compendium aimed at bringing together information which has been published during the past 65 years, on the subject of booklets & panes. This said questions still remain unanswered, but hopefully with input from readers the blanks can be filled in.

For identification purposes and to avoid confusion the author has adopted the reference nomenclature established in *Hibernian's Handbook & Catalogue* being - HB for booklets, HP for panes, D for definitive stamps and C for the Ó'Cléirigh commemorative stamp. E&OE

In closing the author wishes to admit that he is not in possession of all booklet editions issued from 1931 to 1966, which is not surprising if one considers the catalogue value is well in excess of €110k.

### Acknowledgements

*In the compilation of this paper the author has reviewed articles published by the Eire Philatelic Association in their Revealer Journals, dating back to 1950's. Other information accessed includes archive records from the Post & Telegraphs Museum, Dublin, thanks to John Lennon and the British Postal Museum & Archive, London through the good offices of Douglas Muir, Curator.*

*Also noteworthy of mention is a 1998 reference Handbook of Irish Stamp Booklets by C.I. Dulin.*

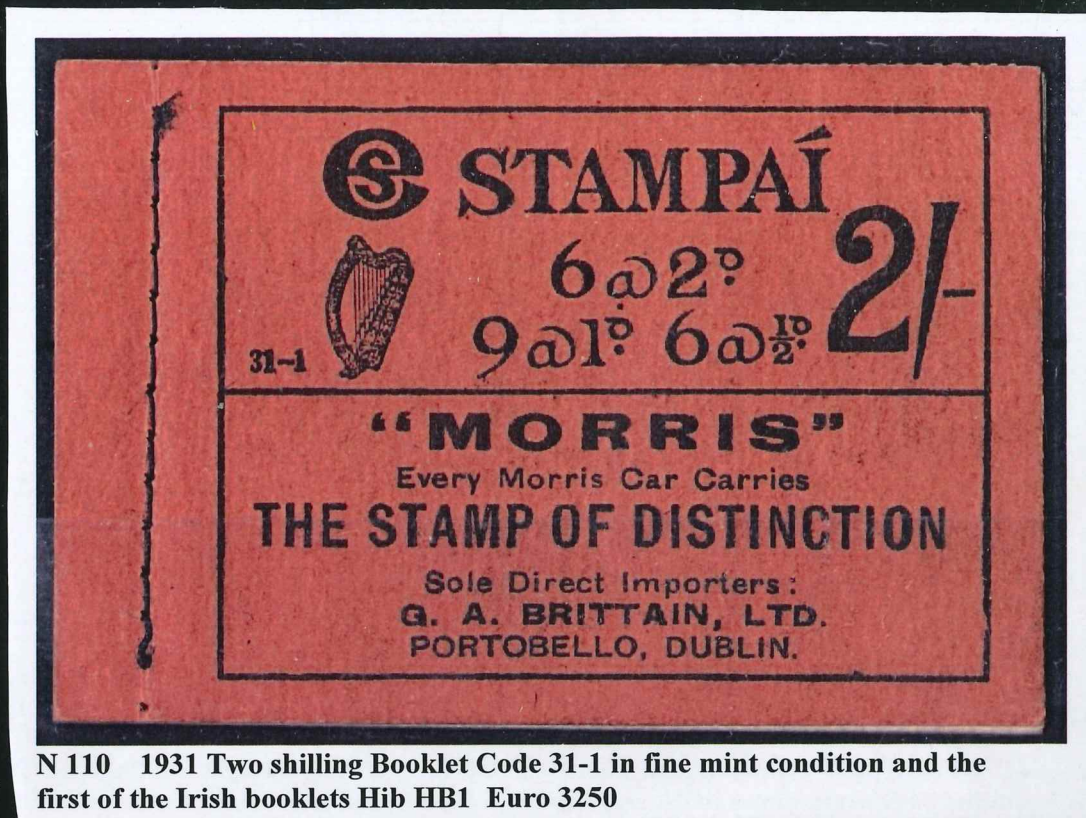
*The Author's thanks are extended Roy Hamilton-Bowen in allowing the use of the referencing nomenclature and the framework of descriptions as published in "The Hibernian Handbook & Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Ireland".*

*The author also wishes to acknowledge the valued inputs by Andy Ballard & Brian Warren.*

### Booklets

N 110	1931 Two shilling Booklet Code 31-1 in fine mint condition and the first of the Irish booklets Hib HB1	3250
N 111	1940 Two Shilling booklet in very fine mint condition Hib HB 4	9250
N 112	196? Booklet containing twelve 2-6d Gerl definitives bearing Black defacing line at right and part cds cancel at left. Paper, gum type & perforation completely different to issued stamp and most likely a forgery but the only one of its kind to appear thus far	1250





N 110 1931 Two shilling Booklet Code 31-1 in fine mint condition and the first of the Irish booklets Hib HB1 Euro 3250

D1wa  
 (umm)  
 'Se' Inverted Watermark  
 ex Booklet from Sheet  
 (tbc)  
 €80

Mi: 40AZ  
 SG:  
 DF:  
 \* \*\* ☉





'SE' Wmk  
upright 1d  
No gum,  
staining  
(14)



'SE' 2d  
upright  
No gum,  
staining  
+ faults

HP2 (D2x6)  
(mint)  
No Gum &  
Stained  
'Se' Upright  
Watermark  
€80



HP4 (D4x6)  
(mint)  
No Gum &  
Stained  
'Se' Upright  
Watermark  
€80



1931- 1940

HP3 Advertising Pane  
'Se' Watermark  
(Upright & Inverted)



D2B1  
(vfm)  
Upright  
'Se' Wmk  
€150



D2B2  
(vfm)  
Upright  
'Se' Wmk  
€150



D2B2wa  
(fm)  
Inverted  
'Se' Wmk  
€120



D2B3  
(vfm)  
Upright  
'Se' Wmk  
€150





'E' Id up



'E' Id  
INV



HP7 (D17x6)  
(umm)  
'e' Upright  
Watermark  
€6



HP7  
(D17wa x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Inverted  
Watermark  
€10



'E' 2d  
wink up



HP10  
(D17wa x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Upright  
Watermark  
€8

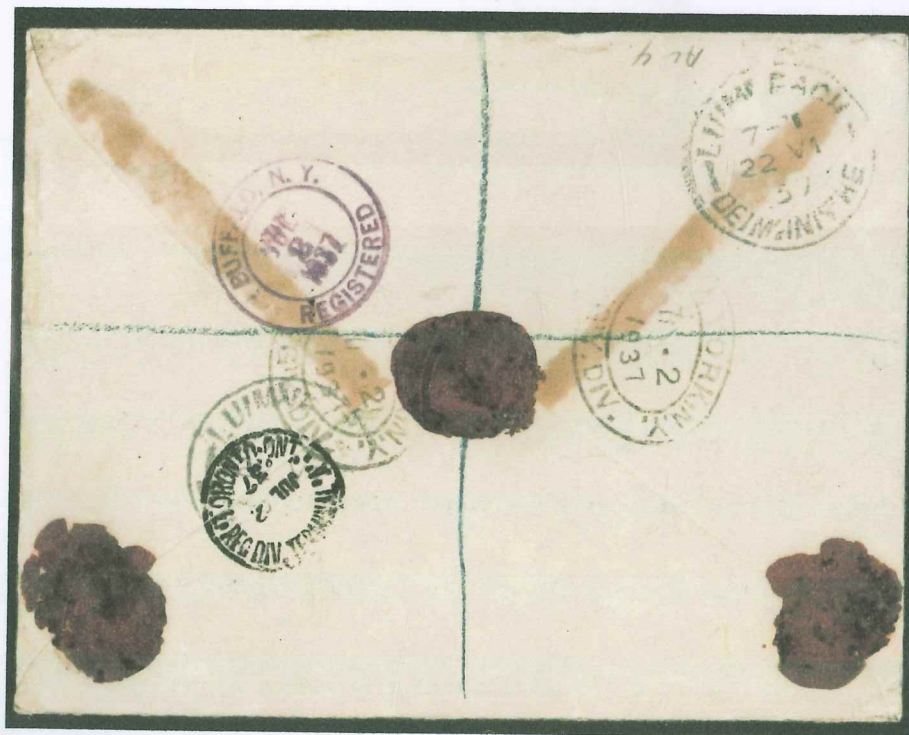
**From:** Padraig O Shea <ravenstamps2@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 23 August, 2022 10:30 PM  
**To:** Padraig O Shea  
**Subject:** 1931-9 2d x 6 SE Watermark booklet pane used on 1937 cover

**BPP 01** 1931-9 2d x 6 SE Watermark booklet pane with inverted watermark and complete selvage, very fine to superb perfs, plus one shilling used on a 1937 airmail (10 days transit time) registered cover from Limerick to Toronto via New York, large wax seals on reverse showing impression of a 1931 Irish coin, rarely seen on cover. Hibernian HP4wa. Last sold in 2015 for Euro 625.00 plus buyers premium. **Euro 575**

Payment is accepted by bank transfer, all major credit cards or by cheque.

If of interest please let me know

Padraig O Shea  
Raven Stamps



1946 BOOKLET - HB6 Edition 29 (29-46)  
Four Pane 2/- booklet

2x HP6 C24we - 2x 6@½d. (O'Cleary)  
Stamp watermark sideways right  
HP7 D17 - 6@1d. Watermark upright  
HP10 D19 - 6@2d. Watermark upright

Gum Arabic

€475



1947 BOOKLET - HB6 Edition 30 (30-47)  
Four Pane 2/- booklet

HP6 C24we - 6@½d. (O'Cleary)  
Stamp watermark sideways right  
HP6 C24wd - 6@½d. (O'Cleary)  
Stamp watermark sideways left  
HP7 D17 - 6@1d. Watermark upright  
HP10 D19wa - 6@2d. Watermark inverted

Gum Arabic

€650

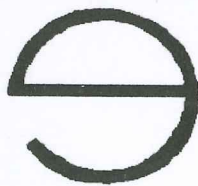


C24we  
Wmk sideways  
Right  
From Booklet or Sheet



C25we  
Wmk sideways  
Right  
From Sheet

Booklet Pane Watermarks D1 to D34



Watermark upright



Watermark inverted  
Suffix identifier - wa

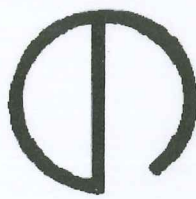
As viewed from back of stamp



Booklet Pane Watermarks O'Cleary ½d.



Watermark  
sideways right



Watermark  
inverted & sideways left  
Suffix identifier - wa

As viewed from back of stamp

1948 BOOKLET - HB7 Edition 31 (31-48)  
Four Pane 2/6 booklet

HP6 C24wd - 6@½d. (O'Cleary)  
Stamp watermark sideways left

2x HP7 D17 - 2x 6@1d. Watermark upright

HP11 D20 - 6@2½d. Watermark upright

Gum Arabic

€280



1949 BOOKLET - HB7 Edition 32 (32-49)  
Four Pane 2/6 booklet

HP6 C24wd - 6@½d. (O'Cleary)  
Stamp watermark sideways left

2x HP7 D17wa - 2x 6@1d. Watermark invert.

HP11 D20wa - 6@2½d. Watermark invert.

Gum Arabic

€280





Lmk  
s/ways  
HP6  
(s/w  
left)



lwmk  
s/ways  
right

HP6  
(C24 x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Sideways  
Left Wmk.

€15



HP6  
(C24wa x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Sideways  
Right Wmk.

€15



HP11  
(D20x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Upright  
Watermark  
€60

1950 BOOKLET - HB7 Edition 33 (33-50)  
Four Pane 2/6 booklet

HP6 C24we - 6@½d. (O'Cleary)  
Stamp watermark sideways right

2x HP7 D17wa - 2x 6@1d. Watermark invert.

HP11 D20wa - 6@2½d. Watermark invert.

Gum Arabic

€280



1951 BOOKLET - HB7 Edition 34 (34-51)  
Four Pane 2/6 booklet

HP6 C24 - 6@½d. (O'Cleary)  
Stamp watermark

2x HP7 D17wa - 2x 6@1d. Watermark

HP11 D20wa - 6@2½d. Watermark

**WANTED**

Gum Arabic

1952 BOOKLET - HB7 Edition 35 (35-52)  
Four Pane 2/6 booklet

HP6 C24wd - 6@½d. (O'Cleary)  
Stamp watermark sideways left

2x HP7 D17 - 2x 6@1d. Watermark upright

HP11 D20 - 6@2½d. Watermark upright

Gum Arabic

€280



1953 BOOKLET - HB7a Edition 36 (36-53)  
Four Pane 2/6 booklet, in use until 1960

HP6 C24we - 6@½d. (O'Cleary)  
Stamp watermark sideways right

2x HP7 D17wa - 2x 6@1d. Watermark invert.  
HP11 D20wa - 6@2½d. Watermark invert.

Gum Arabic

€80



1954 BOOKLET - HB8 Edition 37 (37-54)  
Four Pane 4/- booklet  
24 November 1954

HP6 C24wd - 6@½d. (O'Cleary)  
Stamp watermark sideways left

HP9 D17 - 6@1½d. Watermark upright  
2x HP12 D21 - 2x 6@3d. Watermark upright

Gum Arabic

€180



1956 BOOKLET - HB9 Edition 38 (38-56)  
Four Pane 4/- booklet  
17 December 1956

2x HP7 D17 - 2x 6@1d. Watermark upright

2x HP12 D21 - 2x 6@3d. Watermark upright

Gum Arabic

€135



'E' 1/2d  
Wmk up



'E' 1/2d  
inverted

37

HP9  
(D18 x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Upright  
Watermark  
€95



D18wa  
(umm)  
'e' Inverted  
Watermark  
Ex. Booklet  
€25



HP9  
(D18wa x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Inverted  
Watermark  
€120



3d  
wmk  
upright



3d  
wmk  
inv

HP12  
(D21 x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Upright  
Watermark  
€15



HP12  
(D21wa x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Inverted  
Watermark  
€18



4d Link  
inverted



HP13  
(D22wa x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Inverted  
Watermark  
€30

1958 BOOKLET - HB10 Edition 39 (39-58)  
Four Pane 4/- booklet

2x HP7 D17 - 2x 6@1d.  
Watermark upright  
2x HP12 D21 - 2x 6@3d.  
Watermark upright

Gum Arabic

€140



1959 BOOKLET - HB10 Edition 40 (40-59)  
Four Pane 4/- booklet

2x HP7 D17wa - 2x 6@1d.  
Watermark inverted  
2x HP12 D21wa - 2x 6@3d.  
Watermark inverted

Gum Arabic

€140



1959 BOOKLET - HB10 Edition 40 (40-59)  
Four Pane 4/- booklet

Duplicate

2x HP7 D17wa - 2x 6@1d.  
Watermark inverted  
2x HP12 D21wa - 2x 6@3d.  
Watermark inverted

Gum Arabic

€140





**1961 BOOKLET - HB10 Edition 42 (42-61)**  
**Four Pane 4/- booklet**

2x HP7 D17wa - 2x 6@1d.  
 Watermark inverted

HP12 D21 - 6@3d. Watermark upright

HP12 D21wa - 6@3d. Watermark inverted

Gum Arabic

€140



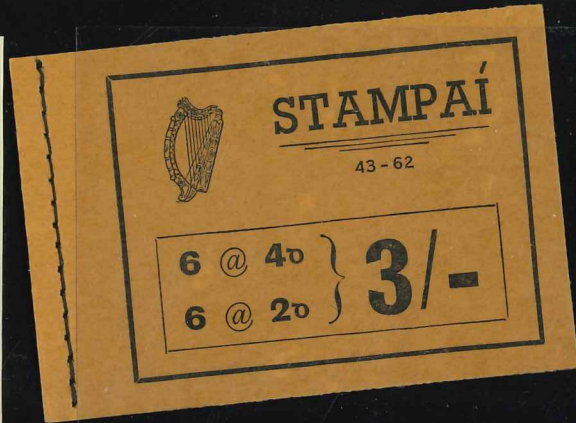
**1962 BOOKLET - HB11 Edition 43 (43-62)**  
**Two Pane 3/- booklet**  
 23 October 1962

HP10 D19 - 6@2d.  
 Watermark upright

HP13 D22 - 6@4d.  
 Watermark upright

Gum Arabic

€140



**1963 BOOKLET - HB11 Edition 44 (44-63)**  
**Two Pane 3/- booklet**

HP10 D19 - 6@2d.  
 Watermark upright

HP13 D22 - 6@4d.  
 Watermark upright

Gum Arabic

€140



**Booklet Pane Watermarks O'Cleary 1/2d.**



Watermark  
sideways right



Watermark  
inverted & sideways left  
Suffix identifier - wa

As viewed from back of stamp

**Booklet Pane Watermarks D1 to D34**



Watermark  
upright



Watermark  
inverted  
Suffix identifier - wa

As viewed from back of stamp

1964 BOOKLET - HB12  
Two Pane 3/- booklet  
September 1964

HP7 D17 - 2x 6@1d.  
Watermark upright

HP13 D22wa - 6@4d.  
Watermark inverted

Gum Arabic

€70



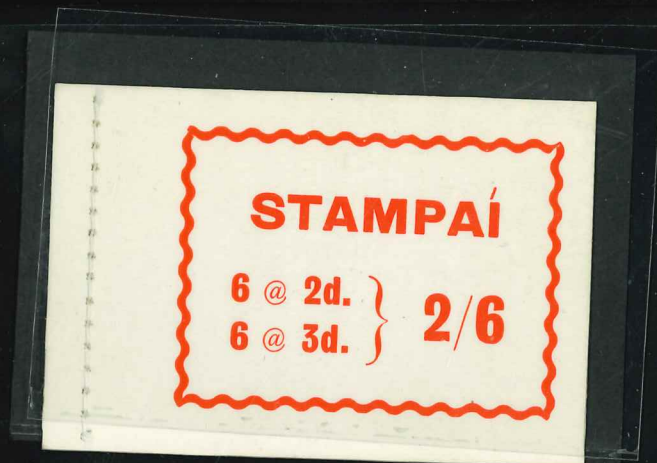
1966 BOOKLET - HB13  
Two Pane 3/- booklet  
9 December 1966

HP10 D19wa - 6@2d.  
Watermark inverted

HP12 D21 - 6@3d.  
Watermark upright

Gum Arabic

€32



1966 BOOKLET - HB14  
Single Pane 2/6 booklet  
9 December 1966

HP14 D34 - 6@5d.  
Watermark upright

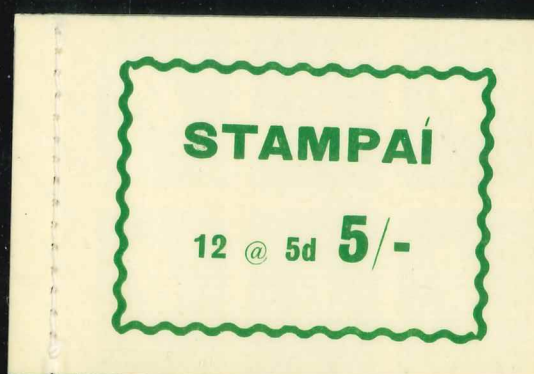
€25



1966 BOOKLET - HB15  
Two Pane 5/- booklet  
1 December 1966

HP14 D34wa - 2x 6@5d.  
Watermark inverted

€25



40

D34i  
(umm)  
'e' Upright  
Watermark  
Ex Booklet  
€2



D34iwa  
(umm)  
'e' Inverted  
Watermark  
Ex Booklet  
€6



HP14  
(D34 x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Upright  
Watermark  
€20



HP14  
(D34wa x 6)  
(umm)  
'e' Inverted  
Watermark  
€25

Booklet Pane Watermarks D1 to D34

Watermark upright      Watermark inverted

   Suffix identifier - wa

As viewed from back of stamp

41