

War of Independence – Special Military Area.

Following local disturbances of 1918, a “special military area” was created in County Clare.



Ennis to Forest Hill, Kent, 6 March, 1918.

Autograph of General Burnett, Commanding Officer.
From the collection of Reginald Bray, 'The Autograph King'.

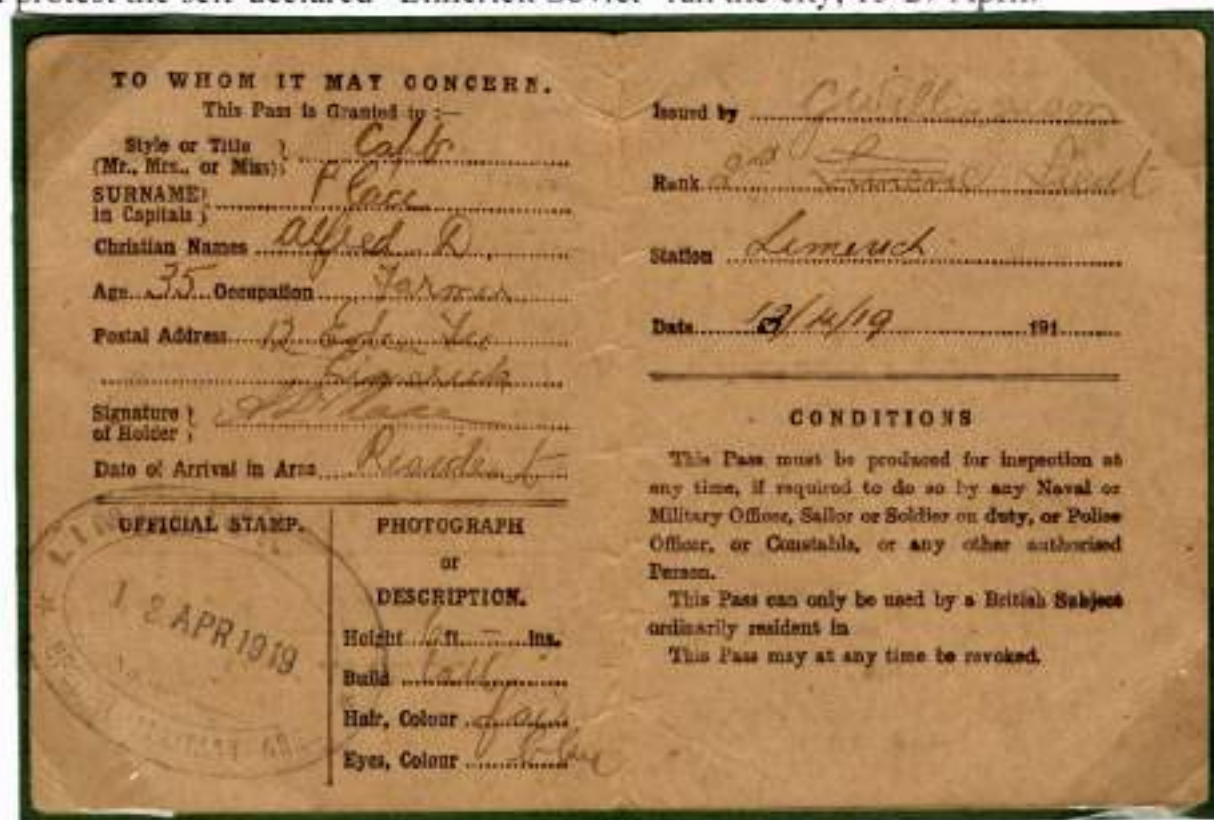


Ennis to Wales, 8 April, 1918.

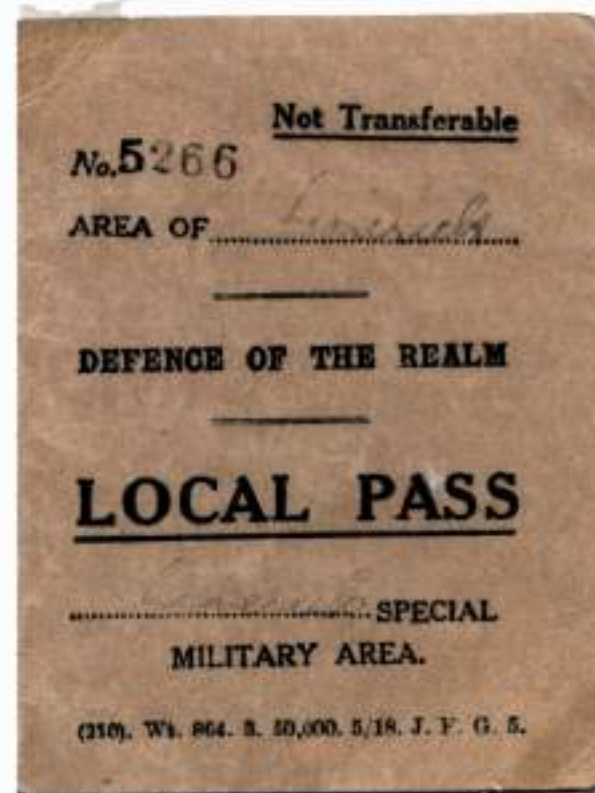
Cachet, “County Clare Special Military Area, 8 April 1918”

War of Independence – Special Military Area.

The British Army declared Limerick a “Special Military Area” on 9 April, 1919. As a protest the self-declared “Limerick Soviet” ran the city, 15-27 April.



Local pass for the Limerick “Special Military Area” of 1919.



Front cover of the pass (photocopy)



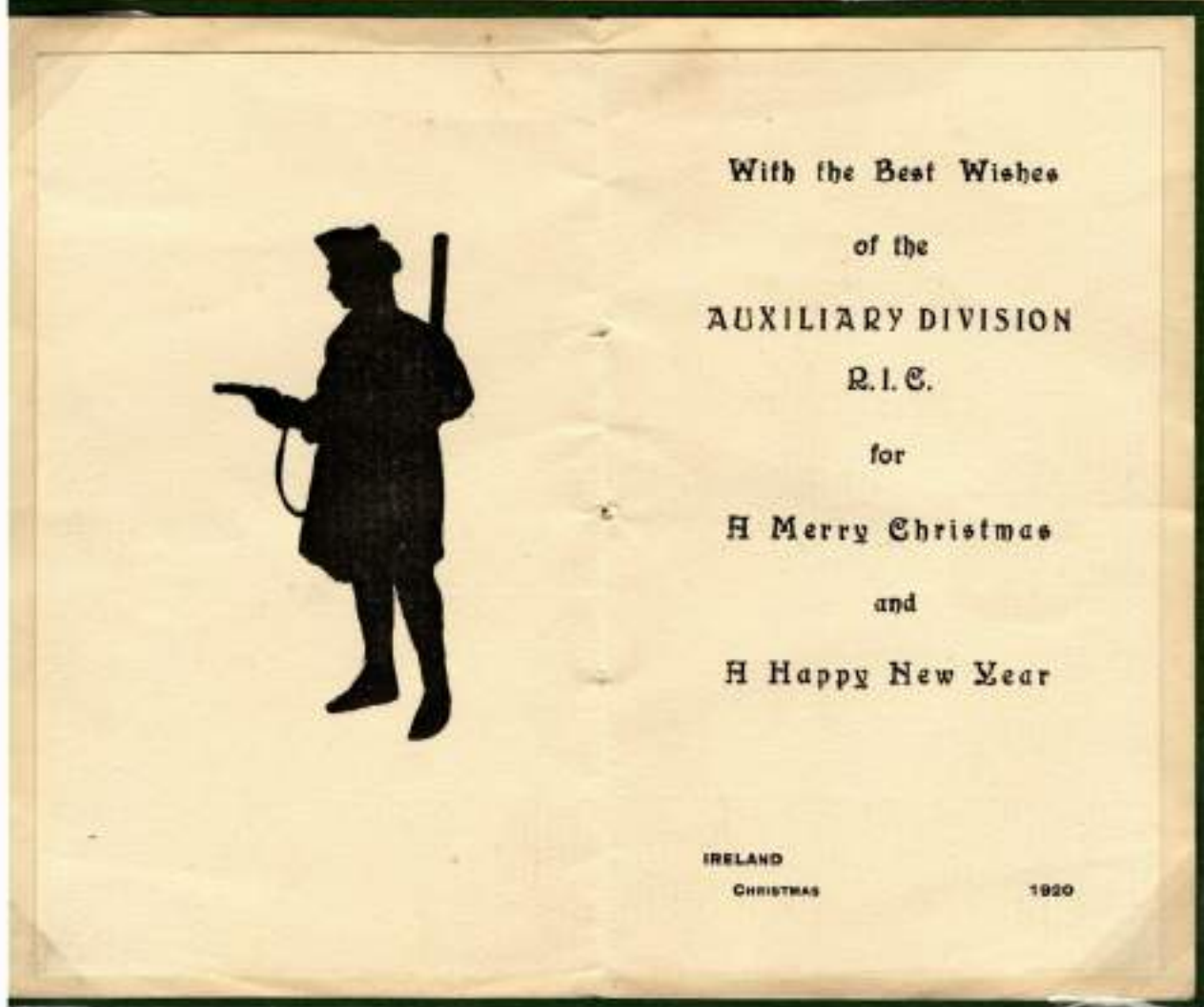
Photograph certified by
“Office of District Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary”

War of Independence – The Auxiliaries.

The Auxiliaries were recruited from demobilized British Officers in July 1920 to replace Royal Irish Constabulary resignations. They became notorious for the ferocity of their reprisals, the most infamous of which was the burning of the centre of Cork in December 1920.



Copy (enlarged) outer of the lower card.



War of Independence – Raided mail.

As part of the British administration the Post Office was seen as a target for attack and there were numerous mail raids.



Original posting, Listowel, 25 September 1920.

On recovery a label and datestamp were applied to explain the delay, Limerick 30 September.

Dáil Éireann – the Irish parliament.

The first Dáil (January 1919 – May 1921) consisted of the 73 Sinn Féin candidates who had been elected at the 1918 General election but did not take their seats at Westminster.



First assembly, 21 January, 1919.



Second assembly, 10 April, 1919.

De Valera was elected president in April 1919, and when he went to America Arthur Griffith became acting president.

The Dáil Loan.

To raise funds for the new government departments a Dáil Loan was organized in 1919 by Michael Collins.



"This certificate is not negotiable but is exchangeable if presented at the Treasury of the Republic of Ireland one month after the international recognition of the said Republic...."

Dated January 21st 1920.

Dáil Éireann – the Irish parliament.

In May 1921 Sinn Féin took part in the elections held under the Government of Ireland Act and a larger assembly of 125 became the **second Dáil** (August 1921 – 10 January 1922)



Admission pass.

"has permission to attend a public session which will be convened on Tuesday 16 August, 1921"
Dermot O'Hegarty.



Southern Ireland.

"Southern Ireland" was the area of the twenty-six counties designated by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920. The Act was not recognized by Dáil Éireann which regarded itself as the legislative assembly for the Irish Republic which had been declared on Easter Monday, 1916. The parliament of Southern Ireland met on 14 January, 1922 and approved the Treaty, electing a Provisional Government for the twenty-six counties area.



O.H.M.S. stationery postcard posted "Official Paid" with a certifying frank of Southern Ireland continuing in use during February, 1922 after it had formally ceased to exist.

Revenue stamps were produced for Southern Ireland although neither postage stamps nor postal stationery were.



Such revenue stamps were only in use from mid-1921 until January, 1922.

A Nation Once Again— The Treaty, signed on 6 December 1921.

The British offered a “Free State” giving domestic independence along Canadian lines. Treaty ports were to be retained and there was to be an oath of loyalty to the British Crown by ministers and representatives (not just for foreign policy as De Valera had wanted) A boundary commission was to be set up and so the Northern question was avoided.

PHOTOGRAPH.



THE IRISH AGREEMENT.

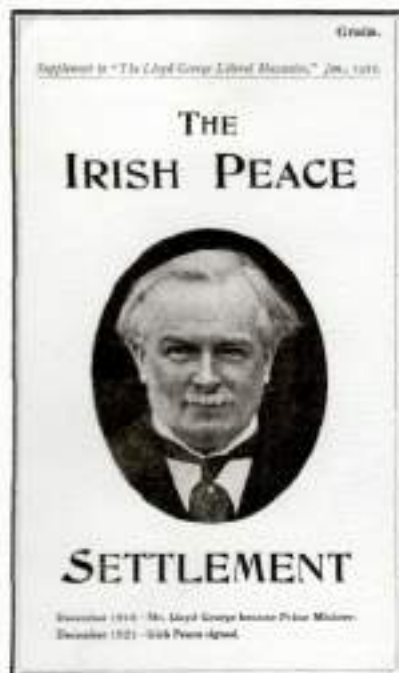
A photograph of the signed Treaty in the “Lloyd George Liberal Magazine” supplement.



Arthur Griffith:
Led the Irish delegation.



Lloyd George:
British Prime Minister.



A Nation Once Again – Irish Free State.

Article 17. The oath to be taken by members of parliament. “...do solemnly swear...., and that I will be faithful to H.M. King George V, his heirs and successors....”

**DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE
IRISH FREE STATE.**

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and
21 Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37 Peter Street, Manchester;
1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; and 25 Forth Street,
Edinburgh; or from HASON & SON, Limited,
45 & 41 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.

1922
Cmd. 1688. Price 6d. net.

A Nation Once Again— Independence.

The Lord Lieutenant, or Viceroy, was responsible for civilian government and Crown Forces.



Certifying cachet for Official paid mail.

The Vice Regal Lodge in the Phoenix Park had been the residence of the Lord Lieutenant under British administration. Following ratification of the Anglo-Irish Treaty it was handed over to the Free State on 14 December 1922.

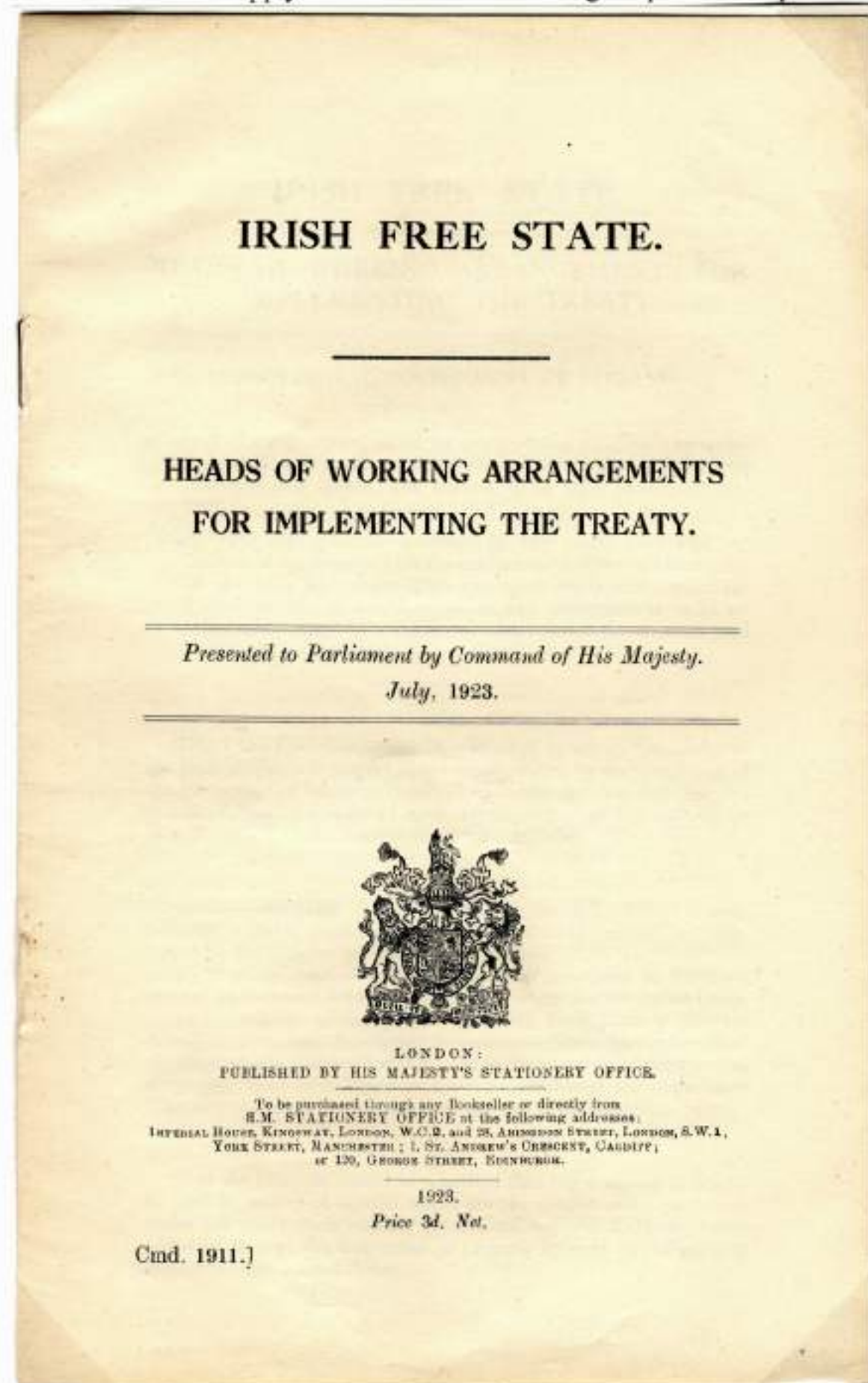


"Vice Regal Lodge, 14 December 1922"

It is believed that this postmark was used only on this day in connection with telegrams being sent by the press covering the event.

A Nation Once Again – Irish Free State.

Clause 29. "That the existing stamps be overprinted for use in Southern Ireland so as to enable the revenue to be kept separate. That the postal rates and charges in force for the time being in Great Britain should apply to Southern Ireland during the provisional period."



A Nation Once Again – Provisional Government of Ireland.

Handover of power to the Provisional Government took place on 16 January, 1922.

Postage stamps were overprinted and issued on 17 February 1922.



Trial overprint in red.

Dollard overprint – “1922” thin.

Thom overprint – “1922” thick.

Revenue stamps were also overprinted.



*As were Postal Orders.



A Nation Once Again – Irish Free State.

The Irish Free State was established on 6 December, 1922.

Postage stamps were overprinted.



And so were Revenue stamps.



The first Irish definitive stamp used on first day of issue – 6 December, 1922.



A limited number were rush produced for this day to commemorate the establishment of the Free State and first anniversary of the Treaty

A Nation Once Again— The first commemorative issue.

Centenary of Catholic Emancipation – Portrait of Daniel O'Connell

The commemorative issue of 1929 and the subject chosen can be seen as the expression of independence of the postal administration of the young Irish Free State.



UPU specimens from the Tunisia specimen collection archives.

3d and 9d values used for a 1/- express rate, Dublin 11 July 1929.



Local use of the 2d letter rate value on the first day of issue Dublin, 22 June 1929.

A Nation Once Again – and within the League of Nations.

The League of Nations, a precursor of the United Nations, was founded in 1920 to help prevent and resolve international disputes. Ireland joined in 1923 and was elected to the Council of the League in 1930. Eamon de Valera was President of the Council for 1932.



Dublin to Belgium, 8 March 1926. Foreign registered letter rate 6d, postage 3d (first ounce), registration 3d (minimum fee)



League of Nations meeting, Geneva, 1921.

