

Missing Accents



In December of 1922, the Irish Free State issued a completely new series of values overprinted "Saorstát Éireann 1922", the work of Messrs. Thom.

Five different plates were used for the overprinting. On the plate which is designated, "Plate I" which was used for all values except the 5d, an accent was found to be missing during the first printing. Apparently it was discovered after a rather large number of certain values had been overprinted but before the 1 1/2d and 2d values had been overprinted from Plate I since there is no record of a missing accent on these two values. The missing accent occurred on the twelfth stamp of the fifteenth row (the right marginal stamp of the fifth

row of the bottom pane of the sheet). The same error was found to exist on the plate used to overprint the high values. Here, the accent was found missing on the second stamp of the third and eighth rows (Stamps 10 and 30 of the sheet of 40). In addition on the high values, accent on stamp #28 appears grave instead of acute, creating an additional variety.

Although the printer undertook to correct the error by handstamp and there is some evidence that in addition to the correction of the stocks before delivery, some were returned to the printer for correction, it seems (see article by North-Bomford in "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, Nov. 1926") that particularly in the smaller post offices of the west of Ireland, these errors were sold across the counter, giving legitimacy to what otherwise might be considered "printer's waste obtained by favor".

The 1d value which appears not only with the accent missing but also with the final "t" of "Saorstát" missing must be considered as a different variety. Until recently, some confusion existed but through the research of Mr. Thomas E. Field, the catalogues now reflect the distinction.

Whether the 6d value which is catalogued only with the missing accent handstamped ever was released without correction is not definitely known but Munk dismissed a Stafford Johnson listing of the 6d without accent as probably a weak impression.

Although there are estimates available of the number of sheets which were corrected, there is no estimate available of the number of uncorrected errors in existence. Of the low values, the 1d appears extremely scarce and the 1/- and 1/2d are not too plentiful; while the 4d, 2 1/2d, 9d and 3d in the same order are the most commonly found. North-Bomford reports that he purchased five copies of the 1/2d in the west of Ireland at a small postoffice and that a small boy purchased the missing "t" on the 1d in Galway.

These missing accents form an interesting part of our collections of Irish postage stamps and deserve an occasional mention and continued research (see page 416 for a check-list)



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Check List of Missing Accent Varieties

Value Scott Meredith Gibbons Munk-Kohl

1/2d	44a	V-25	52-a	44 FI
1 d	45a	V-26	53-a	45 FI
2 1/2	48a	V-27	56-a	48 FI
3 d	49a	V-28	57-a	49 FI
4 d	50a	V-29	58-a	50 FI
9 d	53a	V-31	61-a	53 FI
1/-	55a	V-32	63-a	55 FI
2/6	56a	V-33	64-a	56 FI
5/-	57a	V-34	65-a	57 FI
10/-	58a	V-35	66-a	58 FI

1d("t") 45c V-26 53-aa 45 FII

Controls & Relative Scarcity

Value Controls Scott Munk-Kohl

1/2d U 22 Imperf&Perf	\$ 60	\$ 90
1d T 22 Imperf	*	450
2 1/2 T22 Imperf	12	10
3d U 22 Perf	20	22
4d U 22 Imperf	10	10
9d T 22 Perf	15	15
1/-	100	525
2/6	30	42
5/-	50	60
10/-	125	375

*A block sold for £65 0 0 in a
London auction in 1932

1d("t") U 22 ? 200 380
A single sold for £58 in a
London auction in 1957

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AMERICANS OF IRISH ANCESTRY SHOWN ON
STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES

By Daniel J. Luby, E.P.A.#156

As a side line to my collecting the stamps of Ireland I find that the collecting of Irishmen shown on the stamps of other countries (See The Revealer -- Whole No.34-36) prompted me to start a collection of native born Americans of Irish ancestry on stamps of the United States. My listing shows the following:

DeWitt Clinton (Tobacco Revenue) DeWitt was born at Little Britain, now Ulster County, New York. His grandfather Charles Clinton, was born in County Longford in 1690 and emigrated to Philadelphia in 1729. Two of Charles sons later became famous; Brig. Gen James Clinton, father of De Witt, served in the Revolutionary War while George Clinton served as Vice President of the United States under Thomas Jefferson. It was De Witt Clinton who was governor of New York and who was responsible for the building of the Erie Barge Canal--often referred to as "Clinton's Folly".

Robert Fulton (Scott 372-373) The inventor of the steamboat was honored when the U.S. issued stamps to mark the tercentenary of the discovery of the Hudson River and its navigation by steamboat. Fulton was born at Little Britain, now Fulton, Pa., and was the son of an Irish emigrant who came to this country from County Kilkenny in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Andrew Jackson (Scott 73, 84, 87, 93, 103, 135, 146, 157, 168, 178, 183, 193, 211, 215, 221, 253, 268, 302, 786, 812, 941) and Confederate States 3 and 8. This famous hero of the War of 1812 led the American forces to victory at the Battle of New Orleans. He was the seventh president of the U.S. and born at Waxhaw Settlement, N.C. Andrew's father, emigrated from Carrickfergus, County Antrim. His grandfather was also a noted Irish printer who resided near Portadown, County Armagh.

Stephen Watt Kearney (Scott 944) This 3¢ brown stamp was issued to honor the 100th anniversary of General Kearney's entry into Santa Fe, N.M. The general was born in Newark, N.J. from a family who emigrated from Ireland about 1730.

Edward MacDowell (Scott 882) The famous composer, born in New York City, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was honored by the 1940 5¢ ultramarine stamp of the Famous American series. His grandfather was born in Belfast and emigrated to New York in the early 19th century.

Thomas MacDonough (Scott 791) This hero of the War of 1812 is shown on the 2¢ value of the Army and Navy series of 1936-1937. He was born at New Castle, Delaware. MacDonough's grandfather emigrated from County Kildare in 1730. Commanding 13 ships, MacDonough became the hero of the Battle of Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain, in 1814. This naval battle proved to be one of the most decisive U.S. naval battles since it drove the British back to Canada and stopped the invasion of the U.S. in the War of 1812.

Samuel Finley B. Morse (Scott 890) The inventor of the telegraph is shown on the 2¢ value stamp of the Famous American Series of 1940. Born at Charlestown, Mass. in 1791, Morse was named after his grandfather, Samuel Finley, a clergyman from County Armagh who emigrated to America to become President of the College of New Jersey from 1761-1766.

Mathew Calbraith Perry (Scott 1021) Issued in 1953, this attractive adhesive shows the brother of Oliver Hazard Perry, famous naval hero of the Battle of Lake Erie. Mathew was born in South Kingston, R.I. It is of interest to note that his father, Christopher Perry met his mother, Sarah Wallace Alexander while he was a prisoner at Kinsale Prison, Ireland. They emigrated to the U. S. in 1784.

James Whitcomb Riley (Scott 868) This famous poet is honored in the 1940 series of Famous Americans. Born at Greenfield, Ind., Riley is fondly known as the Hoosier poet. Many of his poems were written in the Hoosier dialect. He is to American poetry what Mark Twain is to American prose. Often he is referred to as the Burns of America.

Philip Sheridan (Scott 787) The famous Union general of the Civil War is shown on the 3¢ purple stamp of the 1936-37 Army & Navy series. Born at Albany, N.Y., Sheridan was the third son of John and Mary (Meenag) Sheridan who emigrated from County Cavan about 1830.

(continued on page 418)

AMERICANS OF IRISH ANCESTRY (con't)

John Stark (Scott 644) General Stark was born at Londonderry, N.H. in 1728. He will be remembered principally for winning the Battle of Bennington. In that connection, the Burgoyne Campaign Issue was issued in his honor.

John Sullivan (Scott 657) A prominent figure in the Revolutionary War, Major General Sullivan was born at Somerworth N.H. His father and mother, John and Mary (Brown) emigrated from Ireland to Maine in 1723.

Zachary Taylor (Scott 179, 181, 185, 204 & 817) The 12th President of the United States, Zachary Taylor was born in Orange County, Va. He is descended from James Taylor who emigrated from Ireland about 1640 and settled in Virginia.

Anthony (Mad Anthony) Wayne (Scott 680) General Wayne, a Revolutionary War hero, was born at Waynesborough, Pa. His grandfather, Capt. Anthony Wayne emigrated from Ireland in 1724.

Woodrow Wilson (Scott 623, 832, 1038) Besides being the 28th president of the U.S., Wilson is also known as the educator. He was president of Princeton University when he entered the political field as governor of New Jersey. He served this country as its leader during World War I and was one of the founders of the League of Nations. Despite Wilson's efforts this country never became a League of Nations member. The League of Nations, now defunct, is replaced by the United Nations Organization.

Cyrus Hall McCormick (Scott 891) McCormick is shown on the 3¢ red violet of the Inventor Series of the 1940 Famous American series. Born at Rockbridge, Va., he won fame as the inventor of the farm reaper. Cyrus' grandfather emigrated from Ulster and settled in Virginia in 1734.

OTHER NOTES OF INTEREST

Atlantic Cable Centennial (Scott 1112) This commemorative is often referred to as "Neptune, Globe and Mermaid", and was issued in 1958. It is a 4¢ reddish purple stamp and commemorates the laying of the cable between Ireland and the U.S. The battleship Agememnon (British) and the Frigate Niagara (U.S.) began laying cable from Valencia Island, Ireland on

the 6th of Aug. 1857 when the cable parted. Five days later it again parted. This time it parted at a depth of 2000 fathoms. Work could not be resumed until the spring of 1858 when the cable ends were spliced in mid-ocean. On the 5th of August 1858, after satisfactory tests, the first commercial operation was commenced. Ireland is shown on the stamp and I believe that it should be listed as Irish on stamps. What is your opinion?

AN ADDITION TO IRISHMEN, IRISH HISTORY ETC. ON STAMPS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

August Saint-Gaudens (Scott 386) The famous sculptor is shown on the 3¢ violet stamp of the Famous American Artist Series of 1940. Born in Dublin, Ireland on March 1, 1849, St.-Gaudens was of French-Irish ancestry. At 13 he was apprenticed to a cameo cutter and later studied at Cooper Union Institute and the National Academy of Design in New York. At the age of 19 he studied in Paris for 3 years. Following this he studied in Rome where he cut cameos and copied ancient sculpture. He returned to New York City and set up his own studio where he specialized in sculpturing. Most celebrated of his work is the "Seated Lincoln", used as the subject of the Centennial Memorial Stamp (Scott 367).

Correspondence regarding this sideline of Irish philately is welcome. Those who have ideas to exchange may reach me at 27 Watson Avenue, Ossining, New York.

SILVER CENTENNIAL STAMP 1859-1959

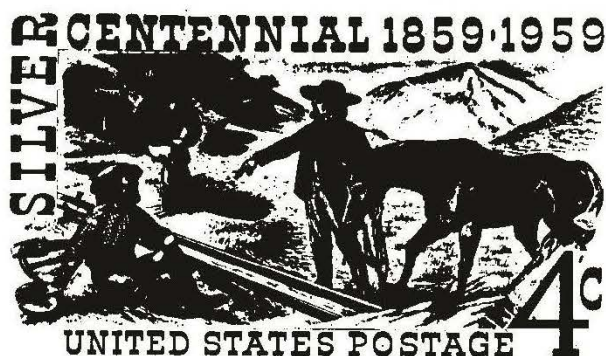
The 4¢ Silver Centennial Commemorative postage stamp to be issued by the U.S. Post Office Department with first day of sale scheduled for June 8th, 1959 in Virginia City, Nevada brings to mind the fact that Irish miners played an important part in the development of the "Silver State".

The stamp shows Henry Comstock at the Mount Davidson site of the rich silver deposit discovered by Patrick McLaughlin and Peter O'Riley on June 8th, 1859.

This discovery, the first on the fabulous "Comstock Lode", and other mines developed in the surrounding area which is known today as "Virginia City" produced about \$300 million worth of

(continued on the next page)

silver in the next twenty years. Thousands rushed into the region. Miners of English, Scottish and Irish ancestry or birth came across the ocean to develop the great State of Nevada.



McLaughlin and O'Riley are seated and Comstock is standing in the postage stamp designed to commemorate the event

PRONUNCIATION OF GAELIC WORDS

For those of us whose difficulty with Gaelic is understandable the following pronunciations of the overprints is taken from an article by Mr. E. H. Ford, Stamp Lover, September, 1925:

Rialtas	-	Ree-ullthus
Sealadac	-	She-lud-ugh
na	-	nu
heireann	-	haer-awn
Saorstat	-	Saer-stawth
Eireann	-	Aer-awn

THE ÉIRE SOCIETY OF BOSTON

The April 5th, 1959 Bulletin of the Éire Society of Boston contains a very fine article on "Ireland's Postage Stamps" by Miss Elizabeth MacMahon, the editor. At the exhibition, copies of THE REVEALER were shown through the courtesy of our Past President William P. Hickey and our energetic Public Relations Director, John J. Clark gave information about subscriptions to THE REVEALER. A set of Irish postage stamps from the Philatelic Section, G.P.O., Dublin was on display.

IRISH AIR LINES

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ERRORS and VARIETIES.

The new 1/- Registered envelope appears in two slightly different forms Both have the heading: "Litir Chlaraithe", but the differences are:

- "Taille lochta" 17 1/2 mm
"Fee Paid" 16 1/2 mm (front)
(on back) "Cúiteamh" 32 1/2 mm
No comma after "Chlaraitheachta" second line or after "Choigríche" in fifth line.
Light blue on white paper, horizontal crossed line has a break on left side.
- "Táille íochta" 18 1/2 mm and capital "I" in "íochta" with accent on "íochta".
"Fee Paid" 17 mm
(on back) "Cúiteamh" 32 mm
with arrow line accent in horizontal position over the "u"
Commas after "Chlaraitheachta" in second line and after "Choigríche" in fifth line.
Heavier accents on last "i" of "Táille" and on "Atá" than on (a) above and on "Eolai" in last line of English wording.

8d AIR MAIL VARIETY STIGMA ON RIGHT HAND OF ANGEL

An interesting variety of the 8d air mail stamp appears with sufficient frequency and is so constant in appearance that it rates a mention in this column. The writer has seen about 25 copies now, and are identical all in every respect, and all in the same position on the sheet.

One feature is, that the variety is not found on every sheet in the stocks held in some Post Offices, which seem to indicate that the printing is similar to that of the 3d air mails, i.e. printed in sheets of 120 (2 panes of 60) and then guillotined, making 2 separate sheets of 60 and so we have an upper and lower pane. I am not able to say at the moment which pane contains the variety.

The position of the variety on the sheet is clear due to the marginal dot. It is the 3rd stamp on the row above the dot in the left hand margin.

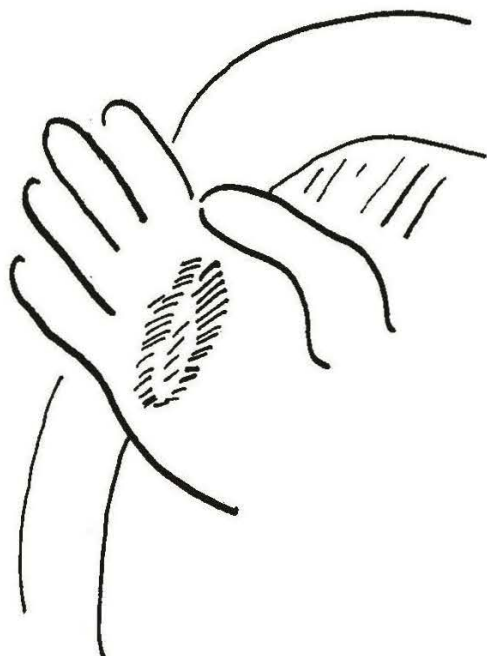
William Kane

(see illustration on next page)

CORAS IOMPAIR ÉIREANN

IRELAND'S TRANSPORT COMPANY 419

			X
6			



H I B E R N I A



420

Above: Slane Castle, County Meath. Francis Ledwidge, the poet, was born in Slane.

PRELUDE TO FREEDOM

By John J. Walsh, E.P.A. # 216

Ireland has issued relatively few commemorative stamps, but it is most interesting to note that those which have been issued all honor either an outstanding figure of Irish history, or a movement for Irish independence.

The purpose of this series of articles is to trace in Irish commemorative issues, the long struggle of the Irish for freedom.

When William of Orange defeated James at the Battle of the Boyne on July 12, 1690, a decisive blow against the attainment of Irish freedom was delivered. The people of Ireland were to be without effective leadership or the strength to rebel for the greater portion of the next century. Her sons had to be content to fight for the freedom of others on the battlefields of Europe and the America.



In 1939, Ireland honored the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution with the issuance of two stamps - 2d bright carmine and 3d deep blue (Scott Nos. 103-104). Not only did Ireland's sons fight for the freedom of the American colonies but the success of the American Revolution renewed the spirit of the Irish for their own freedom from English rule. The republican ideals of the French Revolution of 1789 were another source of inspiration.

WOLFE TONE AND THE UNITED IRISHMEN

In 1948, Ireland issued two value of stamps to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Rebellion of 1798 and its hero, Wolfe Tone. These stamp values were a 2 1/2d deep plum and a 3d deep violet (Scott Nos. 135-136).

Did you ever study this design? Its details are historic. In the center appears the head of Wolfe Tone; to the left at the rising of the moon is the figure of a man holding a pike in his hand; and to the right, a storm-tossed ship. These details will be clarified as we briefly recall the life of Wolfe Tone and his ill-fated rebellion. (continued on next page)



Theobald Wolfe Tone.

Theobald Wolfe Tone was born in Dublin in 1763. As a young lawyer, he was moved to found the Society of United Irishmen in Belfast in 1791. He was opposed to the penalties which were imposed on the Irish Catholics and although he was Protestant himself, he wanted just representation for all the Irish in a National Parliament regardless of religion or social position.

Like so many of the later Irish movements, the United Irishmen began as a purely political organization aimed at securing reform. But the harsh penalties by the Tory Government against the movement convinced Wolfe Tone and his followers that efforts at reform would be futile and a resort to arms a necessity. In 1795, the United Irishmen became military in organization.

Realizing that Ireland would need the aid of other countries, Wolfe Tone sailed first to America and then to France to seek aid for the cause of Ireland. He was more successful in France than in America. The leaders of France provided a fleet of 45 ships and 10,000 soldiers for an invasion of Ireland. Under command of General Hoche and with Wolfe Tone as adjutant-general, the fleet sailed in December of 1796 to Bantry Bay in Ireland.

But success was not to be the lot of the Irish struggle for freedom. For a month, the fleet under Hoche encountered violent storms and only 17 ships eventually reached Bantry Bay. Then after a week of waiting, during which not a single French soldier set foot on Irish soil, Hoche gave the command to return to France and the Irish were left to carry on the struggle alone.

The British Government passed an "Insurrection Act" and punished in a most brutal fashion those believed to be connected with the attempted uprising. By 1797, all Ireland was in almost open rebellion. The persecution had been so ruthless that the people armed themselves with any weapons available to defend themselves. Pikes and farm tools were

gathered and held in readiness for the signal from the United Irishmen.

John Keegan Casey, in "The Rising of the Moon" immortalized the tense feeling in Ireland in those days:

Out from many a mud-wall cabin
Eyes were watching thro' the night,
Many a manly chest was heaving
For the blessed warning light;
Murmurs passed along the valley
Like the banshee's lonely croon,
And a thousand blades were flashing
at the rising of the moon.

Tone was busy in France again seeking the aid of the French leadership but Napoleon was more interested in Egypt than he was in Ireland and little in the way of help was forthcoming. But the Irish were hard at work organizing themselves for the struggle which was to come. When they could stand the persecution no longer, sporadic outbreaks occurred in some parts of Ireland but the Irish pikemen were no match for the English soldiers and were slaughtered without much effort.

Tone finally secured some aid from France but it was too little and too late. A force of 1,000 French soldiers landed in County Mayo and while it had some initial success, was surrounded and forced to surrender by a superior English force at or near Ballinmuck.

A second French force met disaster on the coast of Donegal and a third of about 3,000 soldiers was overpowered by superior English forces at Lough Swilly. Here, Tone was attached to the French force and the French admiral, realizing the hopeless situation offered to provide a swift vessel for Tone's escape. This offer was refused and Tone was taken prisoner by the English.

He was taken to Dublin and condemned to death. He requested the privilege of being shot as a soldier since he wore the uniform of a French general. This was denied and he was sentenced to hang as a criminal.

While history records that he slashed his throat with a pen knife on November 11, 1798 and died eight days later, many an Irishman even today questions this claim of suicide and prefers to believe that the English "murdered" him and then tried to discredit him. (con't next page)

But regardless of how Wolfe Tone died, he became more powerful in death than in life because he became in the eyes of the Irish for more than a century, the father of the Irish Republican ideal. His body is buried in a churchyard in Bodinstown in County Kildare and became the scene of many pilgrimages throughout the years. His memory was to prompt Thomas Davis, during the days of the Young Irelanders to write his famous ballad, "The Grave of Wolfe Tone" in which the final stanza reads:

In Bodinstown churchyard there
is a green grave,
And freely around it let winter
winds rave-
Far better they suit him- the
ruin and gloom,
Till Ireland, a nation, can
build him a tomb.

One result of the Rebellion of 1798 was the Union of the Parliaments of Ireland and England. The Act of Union was carried on June 7, 1800 by a majority vote of the Irish Parliament and thereafter, Ireland was not to enjoy the privilege of a separate Parliament at Dublin but she was to have 100 members in the House of Commons & 32 peers in the House of Lords.

ROBERT EMMET AND THE INSURRECTION OF 1803

Wolfe Tone's United Irishmen did not die with their leader. It continued in existence although secretly, under the leadership of Robert Emmet, whose death is commemorated by two stamps of the same design, issued in 1953-- a 3d deep green and a 1/3 carmine rose (Scott Nos. 149-150).

Robert Emmet was a student at Trinity College at the time of the Rebellion of 1798. His enthusiasm for the French Revolution and his radical ideals led to his expulsion from the College.

In 1802, using an inheritance which he received, he rented several houses in Dublin for the secret manufacture of ammunition and he began to store arms. He and his followers had planned to seize Dublin Castle as a signal for the rebellion but he was unable to enlist sufficient help for such an adventure.

CHOICE IRISH MATERIAL FOR SALE

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Singles \$ 10.00
Scott 16c. 2d Thom Die I Inverted Overprint. Mint block 4 - \$ 24.00
Singles \$ 6.00
Scott 36-38. Very scarce Thom high values in Mint blocks of 4. (Marginal Blocks) price \$ 130.00. Single sets of 3 for \$ 30.00 per set.
Scott 87a. 1d coil Imperf x single perf. Mint pair \$ 15.00
Proof. 1/2d Dollard (Scott 1) with overprint in red with usual backstamp. Mint Block 4 \$ 24.00. Singles \$ 6.00. Larger blocks available at \$ 6.00 per stamp.

M.D.BUCHALTER, 126 ST. STEPHEN'S
GREEN, DUBLIN. IRELAND.

On July 23rd, 1803 at about nine o'clock in the evening, Emmet and 100 of his men, many of whom had only a pike for a weapon, marched boldly out into the streets of Dublin. Emmet then publicly called on the people of Dublin to follow him out into the Wicklow Mountains and there carry out an armed resistance to the British. But before he could carry out his plan, a force of English soldiers arrived to disperse the mob. When Emmet's men resisted, a number of English soldiers and about one-half of the rebels were killed.

Emmet succeeded in escaping from Dublin and sought to make his way into the mountains. But his love for Sarah Curran to whom he was engaged prompted him to stop and see her. He was arrested at Harold's Cross on the 25th of August, 1803 and brought back to Dublin where he was tried as a criminal.

He was hanged on September 21st 1803 with 16 of his followers and his body beheaded. Before sentence was passed on him, he uttered his famous words,

"When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written".

(To be continued)

PROMOTE MEMBERSHIP IN E.P.A.