



The REVEALER



Vol. X No. V

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
(International)
Issued Bi-Monthly

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Whole No. 56

John J. Walsh, Editor



Edmund Rice

Founder of the Irish Christian Brothers

On August 21st, 1944, Ireland honored the centenary of the death of the founder of the Irish Christian Brothers, Edmund Ignatius Rice (1762-1844)

This stamp, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. slate grey was designed by Sean O'Sullivan, R.H.A. It is said that there is a variety of this stamp with the line of heavy shading at the corner of the mouth broken in several places by continuations of the white lines across the cheek.

Edmund Ignatius Rice was born at Westcourt, near Callan, County Kilkenny on 1 June 1762, the third son of Robert Rice and his wife, Margaret Tierney Rice. His father was a small farmer and Edmund spent his early youth in much the same manner as other Irish farm boys. His early education was received from an Augustinian friar and the deep religious background of his life was provided both by his parents and the pious Augustinian friar.

When he was seventeen years of age, he was sent to work for his uncle, Michael Rice in Waterford. Michael Rice was a wealthy export provision merchant who took a great liking to his industrious nephew and upon Michael's death in 1790, he left his business to Edmund who became very successful and wealthy.

Edmund was interested in charity and helped to establish a branch of a charitable organization in Waterford. When he visited the slums of the city, he was greatly moved by the plight of the poor children who neither attended school nor knew very much about their religion. He made a resolution to help these idle boys and from his funds in 1802 he rented a house in New Street, Waterford for a day school, with the permission of the Bishop of Waterford.

Hiring two lay teachers, the boys flocked to his school for an education. So great was the response, that Edmund gave up his business the next year and contributed his wealth to the project. He was joined by four other business friends who contributed their funds to educate the children of Waterford. The five men began to call each other, "Brother". (con't on page 460) 455

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Letter to the Editor

In regard to your inquiries in the January-February issue on the use of the Delivery Fee Labels and the Customs Duty fiscal stamps, I am happy to give your readers the following information.

1. Did the Delivery Fee Label follow or was it used simultaneously with the use of postage due stamps on packages coming into Ireland?

Answer: Yes they were used simultaneously with the Postage Due stamps. The Delivery Fee labels were used on incoming parcels only while the Postage Due stamps were used on parcels where there was insufficient postage paid on the parcel.

2. Are the Delivery Fee Label stickers still in use in the Republic?

Answer: No, they are not used now.

3. Are the above four types of Delivery Fee Labels the only ones known?

Answer: Sorry, I did not take any interest in them during the time of their usage so have no records to consult.

4. Are there any other custom entry duty stamps other than the two above?

Answer: Yes, there is a customs duty label in use at present - White label in red.

5. What is the relation, if any, of the Customs Entry Duty fiscal stamps to the Delivery Fee Label?

Answer: The customs duty label was applied where there was a case of a dutiable parcel coming into the country.

The Delivery Fee Label was applied on every parcel coming into the country where there was no customs charge; it was more or less a handling charge. The 6d was also collected on the dutiable parcels (a place was provided on the customs charge label for its entry). See page 12/45 of the new P.O. Guide re. the increase of this charge to 1/-.

26 Jan. 1960

WILLIAM KANE

Dublin

IRELAND ANNOUNCES NEW ISSUE FOR MAY.

Bill Kane has sent word that Ireland has announced a special issue - double size stamp will be issued at the end of May. Theme will be religious - Flight of the Holy Family. 2 values - 3d and 1/3. (26,000,000 - 3d) (1,250,000 1/3d). The design will be by Mr. Karl Uhlemann.

SECRETARY'S MONTHLY REPORT

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- # 336 Lawrence J. Barrett
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(Also collects U.S.A.
Precancels - Mass. only)
- # 337 Doyle S. Hoover
P.O. Box 172
Venice, California
(Collects general)
- # 338 William R. McCarthy
46 Hemlock
Babbitt, Minnesota
(Also collects Vatican
& United Nations)

Reinstatement:

- # 132 John M. McGarry

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- # 282 C.A. Butler
3219 Newton Ave. No.
Minneapolis 12, Minn.

Irish Free State Stamps and their Varieties

By William Kane, E.P.A.

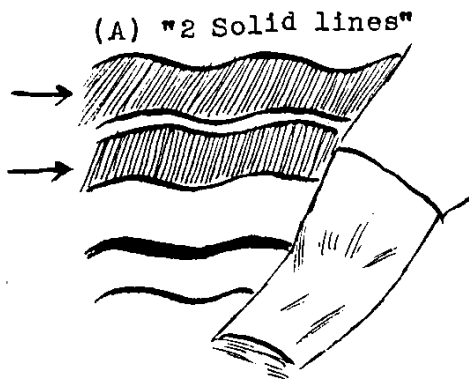
214

1934 Golden Jubilee of the Gaelic Athletic Association 2d. Green S.G.98

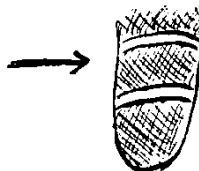
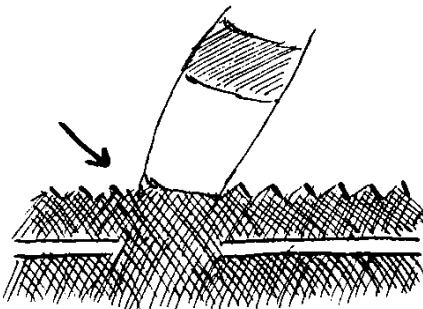
Where to look:-



What to look for:-



(B) "Clubfoot"



(C) "No Bootlaces"



The Italian Garden, Glengarriff, County Cork.

IRISH AIR LINES
AERLINTE ÉIREANN - AER LINGUS
33 East 50th Street, New York 22, N.Y.
Phone: PLaza 1-5040

(A) "Two solid lines of colour". The normal design has five wavy lines in the background, in some printings there is a partial thickening of these lines, and two or more appear to be joined intermittently. The final stage, consists of two thick lines of colour instead of five lines as in the normal printings. A noticeable feature when the final stage obtains, is that the colour of the stamp is a dark green shade.

(B) "Clubfoot". At the stage where the two solid lines of colour exist, the Hurler's right foot becomes part of the ground, due to the white parts of the design disappearing.

(C) "No Bootlaces". Here again the white bootlaces in the boot on the left foot disappear as in the case of the variety "B".

I have never been able to fix any position for these varieties, other, than that the stamps carrying them were all printed in this dark green shade, and so I imagine the inking is responsible for the flaws. There are many stages to the three flaws, and an interesting study can be made of the progress, while also paying attention to the different shades of ink used for the printing. The stamp of the dark green shade which carries all three varieties, is difficult to find. 457

DELIVERY FEE LABELS & CUSTOMS ENTRY FEE STAMPS

By F. E. Dixon, E.P.A. 312

The story of these stamps and labels is rather complicated but answers can be supplied to some of the queries in the REVEALER (Vol. X, No.3).

It appears that the 6d Delivery Fee was charged by the Post Office on most of the imported parcels not liable to Customs charges, the only items exempt being (a) those addressed to Government Departments, (b) articles of Irish manufacture being reimported and (c) egg-boxes being returned empty! If a parcel was liable to customs charges there was still a 6d fee, but it was explained as a Customs Clearance charge.

If anything other than the Delivery Fee was due a different label was affixed. There were (and are) varieties with spaces for writing in the amounts for Redirection, Deficient Postage, Post Office Fine, Compulsory Registration, Customs Duty, etc. as well as a printed "Post Office Fee for Customs Clearance 6d".

Initially the 6d Delivery Fee label was accompanied by a 6d Postage Due stamp, but about 1926 (possibly the 1st November 1925 mentioned on p. 443) the practice was stopped and the label used alone. Incidentally this explains why there was so enormous an initial printing of the 6d postage due stamp that there has not yet been any need to replenish the stock by printing on E watermark paper: the printing order was placed when it was planned to use a 6d postage due on every incoming un-customed parcel, but that practice survived for only a few months after the stamps became available early in 1925.

Thus Query 1 is answered. The Delivery Fee label was at first accompanied by a postage due stamp, but throughout most of its history performed that function itself (and should therefore be catalogued!)

Regarding Query 2, the use of the Delivery Fee label (and the charge on parcels not liable to Customs duties) ceased a few years ago and the Post Office Revenue was compensated by increasing their Customs Clearance Fee

to 1/- when the Customs charges are 10/- or less and to 2/- if they are more.

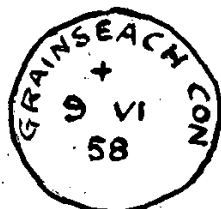
Query 3 asks for additional types and it is simplest to give the complete list of the ten varieties known to me, which include the four described on pp. 442-443 if, as I suspect, the date of No. 1 can be read as "8/24".

- I. 1924. As No.1 (p.442) but date in imprint "8/24".
- II. 1925 Reprint of No.I with additional imprint "...4266.2,500,000 1/25."
- IIa. As II, but used with side inscriptions trimmed off.
- III. 1926. As No. 2 (p.442) but imprint "Wt.3076 2,500,000. 11/26. A.P.W. Co.LTD. G.25."
- IV. 1928. As No. 2 (p. 442).
- V. 1931. As No. 3 (p. 442).
- VI. 1931. As V. but imprint "Gp.25 H4131. Wt.1972. 1,000,000, (84). 8/31. J.E. & Co."
- VII. 1935. As No. 4 (p.442-3) but imprint "Gp.25. M1236. Wt.386. 500,000. (40). 7/35 J.E. & Co."
- VIII. 1935. As VII, but imprint - "Gp.25. M6148.Wt. 2994. 1,000,000. (8). 11/35 J.E. & Co."
- IX. 1935. As No.4 (p. 442-443).
- X. 1952. Paper label about 48 x 75 mm. Bright green on white paper. "6d." in central space 31x28mm. Inscriptions as before but within outer frame 31x49 mm. Imprint "288/A.D. 167. 750,000 O'GLtd. (2). 7/52, G 25B." O.E. 82."

The increasingly long intervals between the printings suggest that the labels were not much used in the later years, as if the practice of collecting the delivery fee was dying out before it was officially stopped.

Queries 4 and 5. The Customs Entry Duty stamps are quite different from the Delivery Fee labels. They indicate money due to the Customs, and are fixed to forms necessary for clearing parcels imported other than by post, at airports and seaports.

The type of No. 1 (p.443) was issued in the values 6d green, 1s blue, (continued on page 459)



There has been a change in the official Irish equivalent of the name of Grangecon:- from Grainseach Mhio Cathais to Grainseach Con.

From a friend in Grangecon, I learned that when the English post offices were changed to Gaelic names, the name Grainseach Mhic Cathais was the name coined for Grangecon. This friend traced the history of Grangecon and found that the area was originally a forest. Through it a hunter chased a wild boar with a famous hound, and killed it about 100 yards from the present site of Grangecon. That night he rested in a grannary or place for corn or grain near there and the place from then on was called Grainseach Con or the "grannary of the Hound". At the urging of my friend, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs changed the name to the original about nine years ago.

The old and new postmarks are illustrated above.

8th February, 1960 William Kane.

Philatelic Literature

"IRELAND. Guinness Brewery's Bi-
centenary. S.G. 178/9." Gibbons Stamp
Monthly, October 1, 1959.

"Were they used in London? A question of the use of the Ship Letter Stamps of Guernsey, Jersey, Dublin and Greenock." By Alan W. Robertson. The Philatelist, December 1959, pp. 80/1 (illustrations)

"IRISH SLOGAN DATES WRONG"
Stamp Collecting Oct. 2nd, 1959.

"Ireland's Other Troubles" by
H.F. Rooke, Stamp Collecting, January
1st, 1960, page 523. Sinn Fein Labels.

MEMBERSHIP LISTING

If your name is missing from our membership list, please let us know as we want this list to be as accurate as possible.

DANIEL J. LUBY, SECRETARY
EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION, INT'L.

2s orange, 2/6 brown and 5s violet. All had the inscription and value in black and were on SE watermarked paper. At least the 6d was later issued with the E watermark. I do not know how many of the values have appeared in the modified form of No. 2 (p. 443).

A very interesting unauthorised stamp was current in 1943, used in the Irish offices of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway (later included in British Railways). It is 60 x 55 mm, printed in black on pale green, perforate, and inscribed:

E.R.O. 51700

LONDON MIDLAND AND
SCOTTISH RLY CO.

70

Customs Entry Duty & Accounting

Must be Paid on Delivery

It thus included a penny for the railway company as well as the 6d for the Customs. And I understand that the use of the stamp was discontinued at the request of the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

Although these notes add usefully to what information is extant on the subjects, I am sure that my answers are not complete, and especially I believe that there must have been more than the ten printings of the Delivery Fee labels.

REPORTED SLOGAN CANCELLATION ERROR

There is a report that a slogan cancellation was used at Carlow, Ireland from July 24th to 27th which read, "Muintir na Tire/Rural Week Carlow/19th-26th August" It was withdrawn because of the fact that the dates were in error and should have been 12th-19th August. (Stamp Collecting 2/10/59).

A new schoolhouse, called "Mount Sion" was built at the joint expense of Rice and Bishop Hussey of Waterford and opened 1 May 1804.

The next year, two more merchants joined the band and opened schools at Carrick-on-Suir and Dungarvan

In August 1808, the directors who now numbered nine, met at Waterford and took religious vows from the Bishop and assumed a "habit". They each adopted an additional Christian name by which they were to address each other, from which came the name, "Christian Brothers".

They expanded rapidly with schools in Cork (1811), Dublin (1812) and Thurles and Limerick (1817).

In 1818, the Archbishop of Dublin at the request of the brothers prepared and presented to the Pope a request for approbation of the new religious Order.

In 1820, Pope Pius VII issued a brief establishing and approving the "Religious Brothers of the Christian Schools (Ireland)" with the vows of obedience, chastity, poverty and perseverance.

In 1822, Brother Rice was chosen the first Superior-General of the Order and governed it for sixteen years.

By 1825, he had established the schools of the Order in England and also sent three brothers to Melbourne, Australia to found a community there. In the United States, the Order has conducted many fine schools from coast to coast, coming here more than fifty years ago.

Brother Rice resigned as Superior-General in 1838 because of his advancing age and he died at Mount Sion, at Waterford on 29th August 1844 at the age of 82, after a fruitful life of service to others.

Many a successful man in the world today became such because of a training he received from the Irish Christian Brothers.

(JJW)

HOLIDAY AT GALWAY,
SALTHILL, AND
CONNEMARA



Aer Lingus - Irish Air Lines have announced plans to open new routes and increase service on existing routes during 1960.

On the North Atlantic route where in 1959, they carried 23,000 transatlantic passengers, new Boeing Jetliners will go into operation before the end of this year. Early bookings indicate that 1960 will also be a successful year. With the introduction of the Boeings, Irish Air Lines will have the newest and fastest passenger aircraft on which to offer both de luxe class and economy class travel.

The new routes planned include the opening of direct flights between Shannon and London. This route will connect with the transatlantic service and departure and arrival times are planned to coincide with the arrivals and departures of planes on the North Atlantic route.

Since the opening of the North Atlantic service in May, 1958, the company's sales organisation has expanded and now reaches from Rome to Toronto and from Copenhagen to Los Angeles.

(Department of External Affairs)

IRISH WARTIME CENSORSHIP COVERS

Dear Editor,

Have just read your interesting article on Irish censor markings of World War II. From neighbors and friends I collected eighty of these covers from many parts of Ireland. Half have only British markings of the several types at either end of the envelope.

Forty have Irish labels in combination with the British. All are on the left end, which leads me to believe that they were put on before the British ones. Two are on bright rose carmine paper, two on rosy pink and the others on pale pink. On all forty the AN SCRUDOIR D'OSCAIL is in serified type and measures 76 instead of 64 millimeters (as per your illustration) S.P. I is omitted on two. "OPENED BY CENSOR" is omitted on six.

Thirty five have censor numbers printed with and without serids. Five have hand stamped numbers. Low number is "10" and high is "203".

With kind regards,
MRS. ANNA M. CASNER,
E.P.A. # 24

March 19, 1960

My sincere thanks to Mrs. Casner.
(J.J.W.)

Says St. Peter's Statue Only 600 Years Old



To commemorate the Holy Year of 1950, Ireland issued a series of three stamps - 2nd violet, 3^d blue and 9^d brown - depicting a famous statue of St. Peter at the Vatican.

A recent report from the Vatican indicates that the celebrated statue of St. Peter is not as old as most people had thought.

Mario Salmi, professor of medieval art at the University of Rome reports that his studies indicate that

the statue dates from the 13th century. It was previously thought that the statue was produced in pagan Rome and was adapted for Christian use, or that it was a product of the late Roman Empire.

The statue is at the right of the main aisle of the Basilica. It depicts a curly-headed St. Peter holding up two fingers in pontifical blessing. The right foot has been worn away by the lips of devout pilgrims.

Professor Salmi is of the opinion that the statue was the work of Arnolfo di Cambio, a Florentine artist of the 13th century who designed the Chapel of Boniface IV and the Tomb of Boniface VIII.

Professor Salmi bases his opinion on the fact that the composition used in the statue is an alloy of 80 per cent copper and almost 20 per cent tin, which was used at the end of the 13th century. The sixth century artists of the Empire used about 10 per cent lead in their bronze. He further reasons that it could not have been a pagan statue because there is no evidence that it has been altered which would have been necessary to convert it to a statue of St. Peter.

About the only fact we can be sure of is that it was venerated by the faithful of the 15th century in the old Basilica that was replaced by the new St. Peter's structure.

Fire Philatelic Association

(INTERNATIONAL)

IRISHMEN, IRISH HISTORY ETC. ON THE STAMPS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

By Daniel J. Luby, E.P.A. Secretary

Irish Athlete Dominican Republic

On the 2¢ value of the set of stamps issued for the winners of the 1956 Olympics appears the winner of the 1500 Meters Race, Ron Delaney, a native of Arklow, County Wicklow and the Tri-Color Irish Flag. This stamp was also overprinted for the United Nations Relief, and also overprinted for the Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. Miniature sheets of five exist perf. and imperf. with this stamp included in the set. These sheets were also overprinted for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. These sheets are in short supplies (Scott Nos. 485, B-13, B-14).

485



Overprints

B-13

B-14

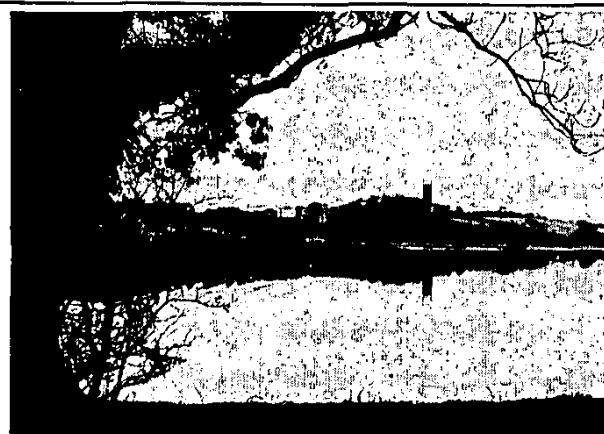
✦ 2

✦ 2



Refugindos

Refugindos



Amid solemn green hills stands Downpatrick Cathedral, founded when Patrick first visited Ireland

Irish Varieties.

1930 Completion of the Shannon Hydro-Electric Scheme

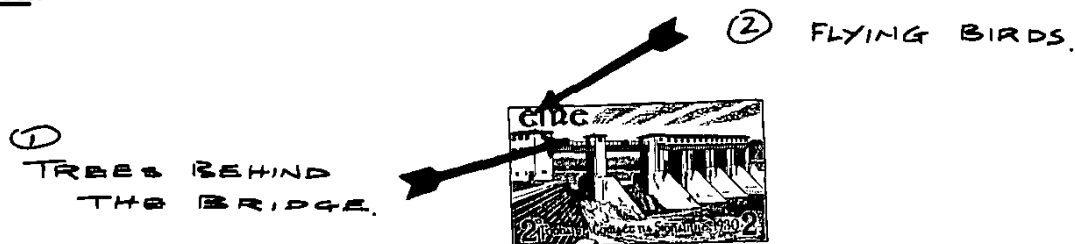
S.G. 92

2d

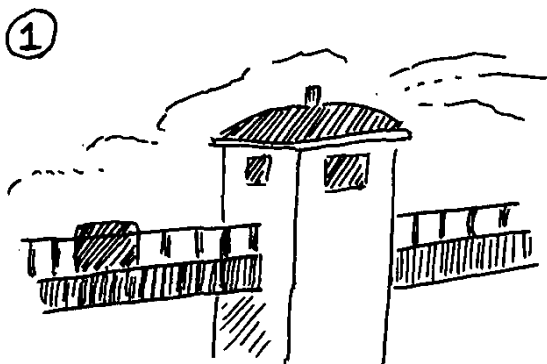
Agate

By William Kane, E.P.A.#214

Where to look:



What to look for:



(2)

EIRE

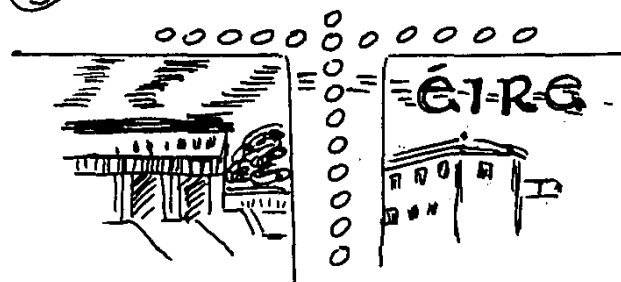
(1) The appearance of trees behind the Bridge found on the first printing of the stamps, due to bad inking I would say and found on the 1st stamp Row 15 (in the lower pane).

I had a lot of searching to place this variety and it was only by deduction did I finally arrive at it. Perhaps some reader has more information, I have this variety in a block of 6 and it was not until I got a sheet of stamps which had varieties 2 and 3 which were also in a block of six was I able to determine their position.

(2) The inking flaw mentioned above is carried into stamp 2 Row 15, but here taking on a different appearance- like that of a flock of birds flying through the letters of "Eire".

(3) The above flaw really starts in the margin of the perforation and is carried into Stamp 2. But strange to say while varieties 2 and 3 are common to both, my full pane and block of

(3)



six variety No.1 does not appear at all on my pane of stamps.

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FIRST DAY COVERS