



The Revealer



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ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

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John J. Walsh, Editor

CENSORSHIP MARKINGS IN ÉIRE DURING WORLD WAR II

Additional Notes

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

A variety of label S.P. 2 had sans serif lettering. My example is of October 1941. I have never seen S.P. 3 or 4 but S.P. 5 was a label inserted with the letter, stating in English and Irish that "The Irish Censorship is not responsible for the mutilation of this letter". There are at least two printings of it in 1942 and later printings without any imprint.

Of the handstamped markings I think that the earliest was the (a) - see page 450, The Revealer, March-April, 1960:

"PASSED BY CENSOR (12)
Ceaduithe ag an Scrúdaí." in use by early October 1939, and appearing in black or violet. The numbers go to at least 140 and a variety without number exists.

The four-lined and framed handstamp (b) appeared in many different colours - black, red and green, and I think I've seen purple.

The emblem in handstamp (c) is the badge of the Irish Army. This was indeed used on correspondence of German airmen housed in a camp at the Curragh and was applied to both inwards and outwards letters. Another handstamp often accompanying it on outwards post had a red cross above the description "MILITARY INTERNEE" in Irish, English, German and French.

There are at least three other handstamped markings used by the Censorship Office, illustrated herewith:

(d)

SAOP O SCRÚDAÍ
(Exempt from Censorship)

(e)

SAORÉA AG
AN SCRÚDAÍ

SAORÉA AG AN SCRÚDAÍ
RELEASED BY CENSOR

(f)



(g)



(h)

(d) has been seen on correspondence of diplomats and church dignitaries. My example is in purple, and was used early in 1944.

(e) and (f) appeared on registered letters reaching Ireland. Both were in purple and my examples are of 1942 and 1943 respectively.

(g) is an attempt to depict the design of a seal, applied in wax to tie the S.P. 1 label to the envelope of a registered letter from Ireland to England. The inscription means "Department of Defence".

(please turn to page 464)

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SECRETARY REPORT

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(Scouts, Railroads, Ryukyus)
- # 340 Joseph E. Foley
7006 Fait Avenue,
Baltimore 24, Maryland
(Also U.S. & British)
- # 341 Philatelic Research Society
c/o Fred B. Thomas
3822 Harrison Street
Oakland, California
- # 342 Frank J. Reed
c/o SSC & B
575 Lexington Avenue,
New York 22, New York
(Also B.N.A. mint, British
Empire booklets, complete)

Resigned:

- # 297 Ross W. Irwin
38 Paul Avenue,
Guelph, Ontario, Canada

Change of Address:

- # 47 William J. Hayes
P.O. Box 2097
Hanford, California

Dropped From Rolls:

- # 268 Thomas Rielly
- # 288 John J. Sullivan
- 464 # 295 John L. Geddes

AIR CRASH AT SHANNON KILLS 34 PERSONS
By Frank M. Schorn, E.P.A. 260

On Feb. 26, 1960, a New York bound Alitalia (Italian) Airliner from Italy crashed soon after takeoff from Shannon Airport. The plane, a four-engined DC 70, airborne but two minutes, lurched out of the night sky and plunged into a churchyard in a roaring curtain of fire. The disintegrating fuselage of the plane careened across the churchyard and through its far wall. It continued along a fiery path for almost a mile across a sheep pasture scattering the bodies of spring lambs as it went.

Of the 52 persons aboard, 34 were killed. Many of those who did survive were painfully burned.

Father Thomas Comerford who administered the last rites as the flames licked around him said: "I attended to many, pulling them from the wreckage. The cries of the little children were pitiful."

I have in my collection a cover salvaged from the crash. It was postmarked Feb. 24th in Naples and addressed to Marietta, Georgia. The addressee is a friend of mine who sent it along to me. The cover, which is smeared with grease, bears the notation:

"Salvaged From
Plane Crash at
Shannon Airport."

**CENSORSHIP MARKINGS IN EIRE DURING
WORLD WAR II (continued)**

(h) shows the mark used similarly to tie the S.P. 1 label on registered letters entering Ireland. It is an interesting survival of the numbered cancelling handstamps withdrawn from general use in 1922 when the BAILE ATHA CLIATH types appeared. Rather rare are examples of (h) used to cancel the stamps on outbound letters handed in at the Censorship office instead of posting in the usual way. This procedure was as good as a Late Fee System, and did not cost anything extra!

S.P.2.

AR N-A CHUR THAR N-AIS ON
SCHUDOIR GO DTI AN SEOLTÓIR
AR AN GCÚIS A MINITEAR SA
MHEAMRAM ATA SA OHLUDACH
SO.

Returned to Sender by the Censor for Reason
Explained in Memorandum Enclosed in this

Cover.

N A P P E R T A N D Y

Oh, I met with Napper Tandy,
And he took me by the hand,
And says he: "How's poor old Ireland
And how does she stand?"

One of the best known characters in all the Irish ballads is, of course, Napper Tandy. The Wearing of the Green has made his name a household word and yet most people know very little about him apart from his name. Our article is concerned with his strange history and is taken from Denis Barry's article published in the March issue of The Word.

James Napper Tandy was born in 1740 in Thomas Street, Dublin, where his father was a well known merchant. It has been suggested that he acquired the name 'Napper' either from his mother's family or because of the neighbourly connection that had existed for many years between his father's family and people named Napper in Meath.

He entered into the commercial life of the late 18th century Dublin as a small tradesman, probably an iron monger. Trade, however, was in a deplorable state and Napper Tandy sold his ironmongery business and established himself instead as a land agent and rent collector.

As a representative of the Guild of Merchants on the City Council he quickly acquired a reputation for his outspoken attacks on municipal corruption. He was a good speaker, candid and straightforward, who made no attempt to strive after artificial effects. His outspokenness, however, was marred at times by language that was coarse and barbed and too often, unfortunately, imprudent and inaccurate. Nevertheless, in the eyes of the electorate his honesty dwarfed a multitude of defects and his influence in municipal elections was very great.

The 18th century was characterised by the upsurge of a new political phenomenon, colonial nationalism. This showed itself particularly in America and Ireland. But colonial nationalism was not the only political wind blowing strong in the Ireland of the 1780's. The indirect blast of the ideas of the French Revolution was felt among both Catholics and Protestants. In the towns and among the Protestant merchants there was strong sympathy with French Radical ideas. In Dublin, Napper Tandy was the acknowledged leader of the ad-

vanced liberal Protestant section of the Ascendancy party, which advocated more concessions for Catholics.

The first concrete effort to give practical expression to the principles of the French Revolution was begun in Belfast on October 18, 1791, when the society of the United Irishmen was formed. Wolfe Tone, one of the founders and Thomas Russell came to Dublin three weeks later and contacted Tandy for the purpose of founding a Dublin branch of the Society. In his autobiography Wolfe Tone states that neither himself nor Russell were known to the Protestant leaders of the popular interest but, "We soon contrived to get acquainted with James Napper Tandy, who was the principal of them..so that in a little time we succeeded, and a club was accordingly formed, of which the Honourable Simon Butler was the first chairman, and Tandy the first secretary.

The first meeting of the Dublin branch of the United Irishmen was convened by Napper Tandy and met at the Eagle Tavern in Eustace Street on November 8, 1791. Dr. William Drennan in a letter to his brother-in-law, Samuel McTier, one of the Belfast United Irishmen, told of the historic occasion: "I went to a meeting last night of Catholic and Protestants, to the number of 18, assembled by Tandy, who is really the mayor of this City. He wrote down the names of those whom he wished to be present. His object is a Citizen Club, hence he dislikes lawyers and orators and critics, and I believe rationally enough, for they do turn most clubs into cockpits."

In 1793 Tandy undertook the task of endeavouring to bring about a rapprochement between the Defenders in County Louth, who were resisting landlord oppression, and the United Irishmen. When he met the leaders of the Defenders at Castlebellingham he was betrayed by an informer. He was ordered to stand trial before the Louth Grand Jury at Dundalk, but he succeeded in escaping and was later smuggled out of the country to America. He reached Philadelphia towards the end of 1795 and lived in Wilmington as a neighbour of the Tones and Hamilton Rowan, who had been forced into exile.

After a time there, Tandy sailed for France. There he so impressed the French Directory that they gave him the title of General and appointed him Commander of the fast sailing corvette, the *Anacreon*. They also assigned him a small

(continued on page 468)

Irish Varieties.

1958 Centenary of the Death of Mother Mary Aikenhead 1958

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

Where to look :-



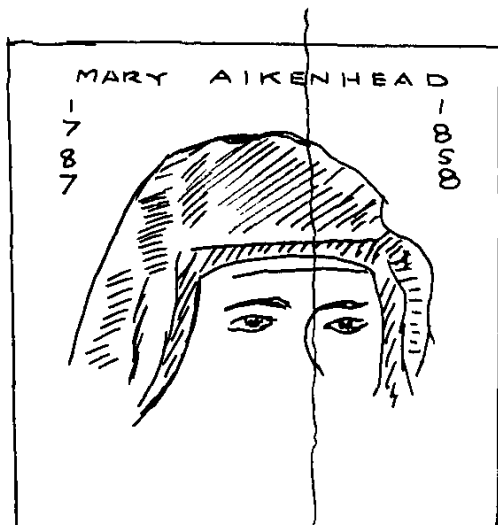
① HAIRLINE.

④

③

What to look for :-

①
HAIRLINE



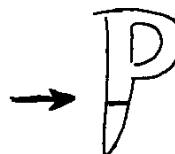
② DOT IN "E"



④ DOT IN
CRUCIFIX.



③ BROKEN "P"



(1) "Hair Line" or as some people like to call it, a "Doctor Knife" flaw, which seems to be the result from defects in the blade which removes the surplus ink from the printing cylinder. This variety was constant in the early printings, as it was not long until it disappeared, its disappearance could also be attributed to the blade of the knife being cleaned or adjusted as the case be. There is no way of proving the issue at the moment.

This line started in the gutter at the top of the pane and continued right through the second vertical row of stamps until it reached the gutter at the bottom of the pane.

(2) & (3) Dot in the first E of EIRE. This variety was constant, its position was the 12th stamp on the 2nd row. This same stamp at some stage before or after the "dot in E" contracted the variety of the broken "P". I have positional blocks showing both stages. One stamp showing Var. No.2 and the other stamp containing the two varieties Nos. 2 and 3.

(4) Dot in the crucifix is found on Stamp 11 on Row 2 - the stamp before the stamp with varieties Nos. 2 and 3. Yet in the block quoted above variety No.4 does not appear which proves that these specks have not been on the printing cylinder for the complete printing. Yet variety No.4 is constant. I have seen many copies of this flaw and I must say they are varied in the extent of size of the dot.

There are many other cases of dots and specks, two of which I think were constant - those of Stamps 61 and 64 (stamps 1 and 4 on Row 6). One other flaw I must mention is the "Blue Cloud" in the top left hand corner, which must have been the result of the wet ink being rubbed by the protective paper covering which the first issue of this stamp carried. All the above flaws are on the 3d Blue stamp.

1s/3d Value. The hairline is also constant on the 1s/3d value (Red) in the same position but this time on the 3rd vertical row, while on the 3d Blue it is through the second vertical row. There are many flaws which might be termed re-entries on the words "Mary Aikenhead" and I would recommend paying some attention to this aspect. So far I have not been able to determine anything of a positive nature.

1957 Centenary of the Birth of John Redmond

S.G. 165 1s/3d Brownish Purple

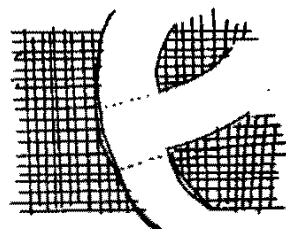
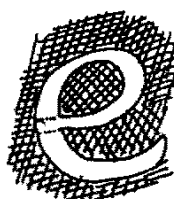
Where to look:-

①

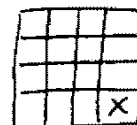


What to look for:-

①



This variety is found on the 4th stamp on the 4th row (left hand corner of pane IA. It has the appearance of two lines running across the upright portion of the letter E, as if the downward sweep of the letter was continued. It is very clear and distinct and was constant. I consider this a good variety as I have not seen too many. This value was used for outgoing air mail letters, so the bulk of the used stamps are all over the world and as mint copies are no longer available in bulk it will be hard to find this flaw.



REPORTED POSTAL RATE INCREASE

It has been reported that a six-penny postal order will cost 6d after March 28, 1960, a shilling order will cost 1/3 and the minimum charge for a telegram of 12 words increases from 2/6 to 3s.

These and other major changes became necessary because of pay increases granted to the Post Office staff.

Postage rates for letters has been raised from the former charge of 3d for not over 2 oz. to 3d. for not over 1oz.

For letters for delivery in the state or in the British postal area (which compose Great Britain and the Six Counties - the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man), the new charge will be 3d for not over 1 oz. (against a present charge of 3d for not over 2oz.

For over 1 oz. but not over 2ozs. the rate will be 4d. and 1d. for each 2 ozs. (against 4d. for each extra ounce at present).

The Post Office statement says that "the impact of the recent award cannot be withstood by the postal and telegraph services and increases in some of the charges in these two services are unavoidable."



N A P P E R T A N D Y (con't)

party of soldiers which would form the nucleus of an Irish Army. While in Paris, as the ballad relates, Tandy heard the news of the failure of the 1798 Rising and of the devastation visited on Ireland as a result.

The Anacreon, with Tandy in command, sailed from Dunkirk on September 4, 1798, and within a fortnight reached Tory Island off the Donegal coast. When Tandy landed on the island he at once issued a proclamation calling on the islanders "to strike from the blood-cemented thrones the murderers of their friends." Within eight hours the Anacreon was at sea again, for Tandy, on hearing of Humbert's defeat at Ballinamuck, decided to sail for Hamburg. When he reached Hamburg he was arrested at the instigation of the British resident, Sir James Crawford.

The arrest of Tandy and others on the ship precipitated an international crisis. France declared war on Hamburg because of the incident. Napper Tandy was sent back to Ireland, tried and sentenced to be executed. Through the intervention of Napoleon, he was reprieved and eventually set free. He was put on board a ship at Wicklow bound for Bordeaux, where he arrived on March 14, 1802.

The historian Lecky stated that perhaps the most remarkable fact in Tandy's career was "the wide and serious influence / his arrest / for a short time exercised in the affairs of Europe." Napoleon brought pressure to bear on England and it has been stated that he even refused to sign the Treaty of Amiens unless Napper Tandy was released.

Napper Tandy spent the last months of his life in Bordeaux and died there on August 24, 1803, at the age of 63. He was buried in what was then known as the Foreigners' Cemetery with the full military honours of a General of the French Army. Representatives of the civic, military and naval authorities of Bordeaux followed his hearse to the grave. The cemetery now forms part of a private property which surrounds it, but Tandy's grave can no longer be identified for time has obliterated the inscriptions on most of the tombs.

(Reprinted from the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs of The Republic of Ireland. No. 473: 7-III-1960 to which we are indebted)

IRISHMEN, IRISH HISTORY & IRISH ANCESTRY ON THE STAMPS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

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

Argentina

Admiral Guillermino Brown

Commemorating the Centenary of the death of the Naval hero, the founder of its Navy, Argentina issued a set of five stamps in 1957 that pictured Admiral Brown on the 2.40 value of the regular issue and also on the 2p value of the air-mail set. Scott Nos. 662, C-65

Chile

Ambrosio O'Higgins

Amrosio O'Higgins, the father of Bernardo O'Higgins is pictured on the 100 Peso Air-mail stamp issued in 1958 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city of Osorno, Chile. This stamp was also issued in a miniature sheet and given to officials that attended this celebration and are in very short printing. Scotts Nos. 193, a

Chile

Bernardo O Higgins; Juan MacKenna

The new issue column of Stamps on April 2nd, 1960, has a notice from Jose Galetovic, Santiago, Chile, that a twelve-value set is scheduled to be issued to mark the sesquicentenary of Chilean Independence. The set will picture various places and heroes of this fight, and on two of the values, will picture Chileans that have Irish ancestry - on the 50¢ value the picture of Juan MacKenna, and on the 1 escudo will picture, Bernardo O'Higgins.

Costa Rica

Father Edward Flanagan

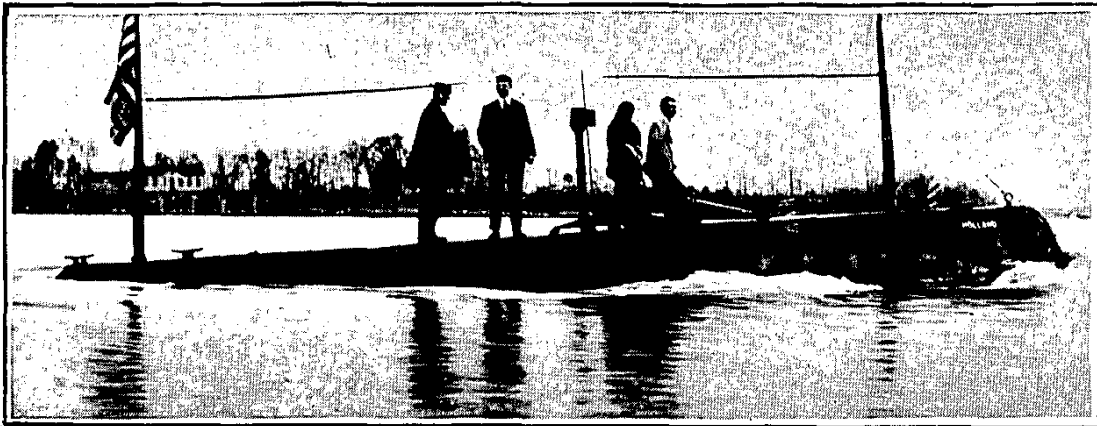
Issued a set of four semi-postals to commemorate the work for the children and on one of the values of 5c, was pictured Father Edward Flanagan, who is known world wide as the founder of Boys Town, Nebraska, who was born in County Roscommon, Ireland.




AER LINGUS

JOHN HOLLAND'S SUBMARINE

Sixty years ago the United States Navy commissioned its first submarine, a 54-foot "steel sub-marine torpedo boat". Named the "Holland" after its designer and builder, John Philip Holland, an Irishman, the novel craft represented the culmination of man's centuries-old efforts to devise a practicable form of underwater locomotion.



John Holland was born in County Clare in 1842 and, growing up in sight of the Atlantic, set his heart on a career at sea. Precluded by nearsightedness from realizing his ambition, he turned to the profession of teaching. It was during the Civil War in America that the idea for a submarine came to him. On reading newspaper accounts of the battle (1862) between the ironclads, Monitor and Merrimac, he conceived the general notion of an ironclad capable of submerging and launching a surprise attack on surface vessels. This broad conception was quickly translated into rough sketches for such a vessel. Over a period of time detailed drawings took shape.

Holland emigrated to the United States in 1872 and took up a teaching position in Paterson, New Jersey. There he proceeded to give practical expression to his theoretical concepts. In 1879 he successfully tested a submersible in the Passaic River. As yet, however, the craft was not susceptible of practical adoption. Propulsion was by gasoline engine, and the noxious fumes endangered the health and operational efficiency of the occupants.

The Fenian movement in the United States was nevertheless interested in Holland's invention and commissioned him to construct a one-man submarine, the "Fenian Ram" as it was named after it was built. The vessel was not put into operational use and it is to be seen today in Paterson where it is on exhibit in a public park.

Holland continued his work on submarines, evolving, over the years, successive improved designs. At last, in 1895, he began work on a vessel, the "Holland", which solved the problem of safe and efficient propulsion by utilisation of electric storage batteries for submerged operation. The "Holland", which was 54 feet long, and was propelled by a gasoline engine on the surface, displaced 75 tons and was armed with one torpedo tube and a pneumatic dynamite gun. It was during the period when this craft was being constructed that Holland joined with Mar I.L. Rice in founding the Electric Boat Co., forerunner of the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corporation, builder of the first nuclear-powered submarine.

Although the submarine was developed and first applied as an instrument of naval warfare, John Holland believed that his invention would advance the cause of world peace. He envisioned mankind as applying his invention only to peaceful purposes.



NEW ISSUES

WORLD REFUGEE YEAR



Holy Family's Flight

The special Irish commemorative set on the theme of the World Refugee Year which will end on June 30th, was issued June 20th, 1960. The two-value issue was in 3d mauve and 1/3 brown, in sheets of 120 stamps.

The design by Karl Uhlemann is based on the flight of the Holy Family. The stamps are inscribed "BLIAIN DIDEANACH DOMHANDA 1959 - 1960". The issue is in double size, recess printed by Messrs De La Rue of Clonskeagh, Dublin, on paper watermarked with the letter "E". Perf. 15 x 15.

First Day covers were serviced by the Controller, Philatelic Section, General Post Office, Dublin, and by the Postmasters of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Dun Laoghaire, and Wexford. A special first day cancellation was impressed on all covers posted at these offices.

FORTHCOMING NEW ISSUE

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Dublin has announced that another commemorative will be issued on September 19 to mark the founding of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations.

Details of the adhesive will be announced at a later date.

RICHARD J. SWORDS WINS AWARD

We are very happy to announce that our member, Richard J. Swords, E.P.A. 67 has added another award to his already impressive record of exhibiting the stamps of Ireland.

On March 26th and 27th, he exhibited ten four-page frames, which included propaganda labels, essays, regular issues, commemoratives, airs, and postal stationery and received a 2nd Award.

On April 22nd-24th, he exhibited in the 1st WESTPEX Show in San Francisco. The entry included four 12-page frames of selected pages of Ireland including overprints: proofs, distinctive features of the overprints, errors, type shift varieties, descriptive features of the control letters, forgeries. In the Definitive series: proofs, essays, propaganda labels, regular issues, commemoratives, airs and postal stationery. Mr. Swords received first prize for its class and rated high for research.

Mr. Swords has done much to help make the stamps of Ireland better known and appreciated. We in E.P.A. are very proud of his accomplishments.

CORRESPONDENCE

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 serifs. Five have hand stamped numbers. Low number is "10" and high is "203".

With kind regards,

Mrs. Anna M. Casner, E.P.A.# 24

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WANTED. Irish postal stationery. Prefer mint entires, stamped envelopes, postal letter cards, cards, wrappers, officials, etc. Also some cut squares, booklets and booklet panes. Write, stating condition and price. S.T. Wilson, 5716 Greenwood Avenue, Seattle 3, Washington.