



The Revealer



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(International)

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John J. Walsh, Editor

FOR THE GLORY OF GOD AND THE HONOR OF IRELAND

By the Editor



On June 30th, 1944 Ireland issued two stamps which are usually listed among the commemorative stamps of the country but were actually designed to replace the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1/- values of the then current "Sword of Light" design. I believe that they did actually achieve that status for a time at least, but since apparently large stocks of the old stamps were available they appeared in about equal quantities on mail.

I have been told that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d value was actually supplied in coil form probably from pasteup strips. If any member has any information on this, the writer would appreciate knowing it.

The two stamps, $\frac{1}{2}$ d emerald green and 1 shilling brown are fine examples of the work of the noted Irish artist, Mr. R.J. King. The design shows Brother Michael O'Clery, a Franciscan monk in his robe seated at his writing desk. Across the top of the design is the word "EIRE", the lower sweep of the "E" encompassing both the monk and his desk. The words encircled by the "E" read "Do cum glóire Dé" - "For the glory of God" and below that, "7 onóra na hÉireann" - "and the honor of Ireland". The "7" is the Gaelic symbol for "&".

The word which O'Clery has written on the page is "Annals", which refers to the "Annals of the Four Masters" of which he was the chief compiler.

The Four Masters were the greatest of the Irish historians. They were Michael O'Clery (O'Clery), Peregrine O'Clery, Peregrine Duigan and Ferfessa Mulconry.

Michael O'Clery was born in 1575 at Kilbarrow, Donegal of a family renowned as poets and writers. They saw to it that he was educated in the Irish schools and trained in Irish history.

Finding a vocation for the religious life, he entered the Irish college of St. Anthony at Louvain as a Franciscan lay brother around 1620. This was a most fortunate event for the Irish nation because at that very time, Louvain was sending out its students and historians to the libraries of France, Italy, Spain, Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Holland as well as Belgium itself to search out facts about the impact of the wandering Irish scholars of the earlier centuries upon the development of culture in Europe.

The arrival of a trained Irish historian at Louvain was received with joy because of the necessity of searching out the origins of the Irish Saints and Churches. He was sent back to Ireland, at a time when many price-

(Continued on page 486)

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CHECK LIST (Dollard Raised "c" Variety)				
Scott	S.G.	Meredith	Value	Color
1	1	V-171	1d	Black
2	2	V-172	1d	Black
4	5	V-174	3d	Black
6	7	V-177	5d	Black
8	9	V-180	10d	Black
9	22	V-173	2½d	Red
10	23	V-175	4d	Red
10A	24	V-176	4d	Carmine
11	25	V-178	9d	Red
		V-179	9d	Carmine

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Letters to the Editor . . .

LONDON INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION
July 9th - 16th 1960

I do not find it easy to report in any detail on the Irish Stamps which were on show at this Exhibition, largely because a single frame under the description "a collection including errors on the original stamps, inverted and other unusual varieties of overprints" - the property of Lt.Cdr. J.O.A. Arkell of Swindon - was the only Irish Exhibit other than my own.

I had hoped to be able to give a brief report on perhaps half-a-dozen Irish exhibits, but alas, that is not the case. And I must confess that less than a quarter of my own space was devoted to the Irish issues (particularly the overprints) from 1922 onwards, the rest consisting of material ranging from the late 17th century, through the era of "Great Britain used in Ireland" to Independence, and therefore, in the opinion of some, not ranking as an Irish collection at all!

Instead, I must be content to report what has been so widely acknowledged as the magnificence of the Exhibition as a whole, and the generally expressed opinion of the efficiency and smoothness of the organization of such a major event.

The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, which is held annually in a selected centre somewhere in the United Kingdom, was on this occasion held in the Festival Hall during the course of the Exhibition. It was no doubt a very happy arrangement for many delegates to and members of Congress, that attendance could be combined with a visit to the Exhibition; but conscientious attendance at the Congress meetings did curtail the time available for viewing the Exhibition, and I feel sure that I am not alone in having been able to inspect only a fraction of the material exhibited in the 1,164 frames which were on view including the non-competitive exhibits, notably that of Her Majesty the Queen and the Post Office exhibit.

(please turn to page 485)

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES FOR THE YEARS 1960-1961 ?

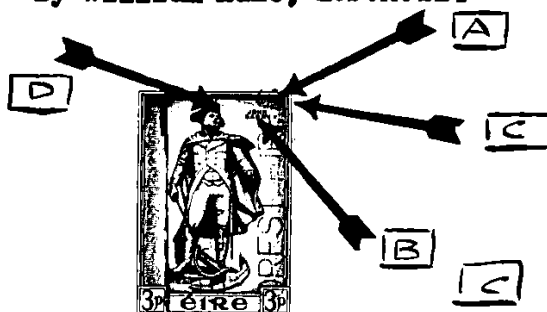
FLAWS AND VARIETIES

1956 Commodore John Barry Commemoration

The S.G. 162 3d Slate Lilac

By William Kane, E.P.A. 214

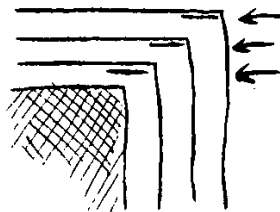
WHERE TO LOOK:-



WHAT TO LOOK FOR:- "Re-entries"

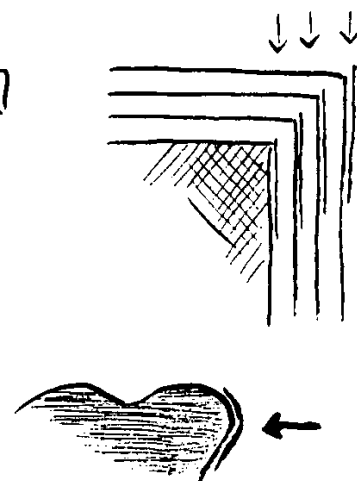
[A]

[B]



[D]

JOHN
↑ ↑ ↑



This particular group of varieties are interesting in that the four re-entries are adjacent to each other on the sheet, - in a block of four stamps from the Pane 2B, which includes the 6th and 7th stamps from row 2 and the 6th and 7th stamps from row 3, or alternatively by getting the 16th, 17th, 26th and 27th stamps on the sheet, starting from the top left hand corner. You can have a self contained unit of the four varieties.

(A) 6th stamp on row 2 - 16th stamp on the sheet. There is a slight doubling of the top horizontal frame lines, in the extreme right hand corner of the stamp.

(B) 7th stamp on row 2 - there is a partial doubling of the letters "OHN" in the word "JOHN".

(C) 6th stamp on row 3 - the 26th stamp on the sheet. There is a partial doubling of the vertical frame lines in the top right hand corner of the stamp.

(D) On the same stamp (26th) there is also a slight re-entry at the top right hand corner of the hat.

All these varieties are constant but are all confined to the pane 2B. No data available as to how many sheets were printed.

MEMORIAL TO JOHN BARRY

On Sunday, September 16, 1956, the American Ambassador to Ireland, William Howard Taft III, unveiled a plaque at John Barry's birthplace in Ballysampion, Ireland, under the Rosslare Harbor Tostal Council. It was from Rosslare that Barry shipped as a cabinboy at the age of ten. On the same day, Mr. Sean T. O'Ceallaigh, the President of Ireland, unveiled the statue of Barry on Crescent Quay, Wexford Town. The statue looks down on the Irish Sea from the port which was already an old seafaring haven before the Vikings occupied it in the ninth century and gave it its present name - Waesfjord, the sea-washed town.

Commodore John Barry (1745-1803), played a distinguished part in the naval warfare during the American Revolutionary War and later in building the United States Navy. He has been called "The Father of the American Navy". The Congress of the United States by a joint resolution on March 12, 1941, in honor of the bicentenary of his birth, decided to present a statue of Barry to the Irish nation.

DUBLIN HANDSTAMPS

BISHOP MARKS

Fig. 1



(1668)

Fig. 2



(1672-1746)

Fig. 3



(1707-33)

Fig. 4



(1746-95)

Fig. 5



(1769)

Fig. 6



(1778-94)

Fig. 7



(1770-85)

Fig. 8



(1746-90)

"MARKS INCLUDING YEAR"

Fig. 9



(1796-97)

Fig. 10



(1798-9)

Fig. 11



(1800-07)

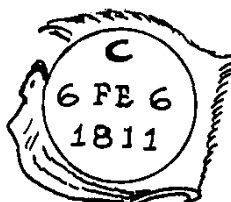
"MERMAIDS"

Fig. 12



(1808-11)

Fig. 13



(1811-12)

Fig. 14



(1811-14)

STRAIGHT LINE MARK

Fig. 15

DUBLIN

N. B. Illustrations are only approx. actual size.

DUBLIN HANDSTAMPS

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

When we consider that in various matters relating to Postal History, Dublin was second only to London, we then realise what a wonderful field for study it offers. Unfortunately, material for study is not so readily available for purchase today, but there are some excellent collections from which we can cull information.

In writing the following notes, I do not suggest they shall be complete in every detail, and so I would welcome information from readers regarding any marks I omit.

The first Postmarks appeared at London in 1661, and when Dublin followed the example a few years later the type used was so similar that the date-stamp cannot be attributed with certainty on some letters between London and Dublin. The difficulty disappeared in 1713 when the London type changed, the day being shown above the month.

Three letters in the National Library of Ireland, of early 1668, bear a handstruck W in circle, and this probably is a Dublin mark, but its significance is unknown. According to most authorities, the earliest Dublin marking is its Bishop-mark, known from 1672.

Bishop-marks vary in size, ranging from 13-14 m.m. to a mark of nearly 24 m.m. They also contain several individual characteristics. Period of usage was from about 1672 until 1795. All examples so far recorded were struck in Black.

Fig. 2 was apparently cut from a solid piece of brass. Fig. 3. Note the division in the centre giving the appearance of two separate sections. Fig. 4. Here the size of the mark is increased to 20 m.m. Fig. 5. The largest of the marks is nearly 24 m.m. Fig. 6. Note the broken line dividing the month and the day. Fig. 7. Here we find a dash between the letters of the month. Fig. 8. A dot instead of a dash. Fig. 9. Now we find for the first time the inclusion of the year in the date-stamp. Fig. 10. The dots on each side of the date have been removed. Fig. 11. The full date of the year is now included in the date-stamp. These three types are normally in black, but Fig. 9 is known also in Red.

"Mermaids"-Early in the year 1808 the marks now known as Mermaids superseded the date-stamp (Fig. 11.) In appearance this mark takes its shape from that of the Harp, and the figure is emblematic of Erin, but if a good copy of this mark is examined we find the figure is like that of the Mermaid, and so that name Mermaid has been adopted by collectors. The Mermaid is also found on the Free Franks of this period, more anon - There are three different types of this date-stamp, all of which have been struck in various shades of Red and Black.

The period of usage is shown in my illustrations. Regarding Fig. 14, I have never seen any dated for 1815. The first Mermaid of 1808 (Fig. 12) has a double circle surrounding the date. In Fig. 13 we observe a single circle with the addition of a letter (A to F) above the date. It is thought that these letters referred to the different sections in the sorting office. Fig. 14 is similar, has a smaller scroll, and no letter.

Dublin straight line mark (Fig. 15.) This mark could be written up in as much detail as the Bishop-mark. There must be at least half a dozen different, and of considerable variation in size during its period of use about 1720 - 1788.

CANADA CUP TOURNAMENT IN IRELAND

At the Canada Cup Tournament, played this year at Portmarnock Golf Club, Co. Dublin, the United States won the trophy, and a Belgian golfer won the individual prize. Sam Snead and Arnold Palmer made up the winning U.S. team and the individual champion was Flory van Donck.

Thru the kindness of Bill Kane, we are privileged to illustrate the Irish special postmark in use during the tournament:



Irish Free State



Short "1" in 1922.

An interesting variety in the Thom printing of the "Rialtas" overprint which is sought after by specialists is the so-called short "1" in the date "1922".

This occurs on Plate 9 used for the overprinting. It is on the 5th stamp of the 20th row and is not found on the 2d (Die I) value nor on the 5d, 9d value in agate nor on the black printings of the 1d, 2d (either Die), 3d, 6d, 10d, or 1/- since these values were not overprinted with plate 9.

CHECK LIST

Scott	S.G.	Meredith	Value	Color
23	35	V-394	1d	Blue-black
24	36	V-395	1d	"
25	30	V-396	1 1/2d	"
26	32	V-397	2d (II)	"
27	37	V-398	2 1/2d	Red
28	38	V-399	3d	Blue-black
29	39	V-400	4d	Red
31	33	V-401	6d	Blue-black
33	42	V-402	9d (sage)	Red
34	43	V-403	10d	Blue-black
35	34	V-404	1/-	"

A somewhat similar variety, although not so pronounced, occurs on the 2nd stamp of the 20th row of Plate 3. Thus, it is not found on the following: 1d, 1d, 2 1/2d, 4d, 5d, 9d, 10d and 1/- (blue-black). It is found on the following: 1 1/2d, 2d (both Dies), 3d, 6d and 1/- (black only).

"S" over "E."

In our last issue, we discussed the variety "R" over "S" in the "Rialtas" overprint. Equally interesting and as rare is the variety in the "Saorstát" overprint by Messrs. Thom in which the "S" of "Saorstát" appears directly over the "E" of "Éireann" instead of in its usual position- "Sa" over "E".

Although five different plates were used for this series of overprints, the 10th stamp on the seventh row and the 10th stamp on the tenth row have in some printings the "S" over "E". This variety was shortly thereafter corrected on the 7th row where there is usually a clip out of the "E" of "Éireann" and the bottom stroke of the second "s" of "Saorstát" is weak

This variety - "S" over "E" cannot be found on the 2 1/2d and 4d values since plate No. 2 was not used.

This variety is preferably collected in a vertical strip showing the variety with the normal setting. A strip showing both varieties is even better.

The same variety "S" over "E" appears on the 2nd stamp of the 9th row of the plate used for the high values.

CHECK-LIST

Scott	S.G.	Meredith	Value	Color of
44	52	V-89	1 1/2d	Black & Blue
		V-89a		*Strip of 4
45	53	V-90	1d	Black & blue
		V-90a		*Strip of 4
46	54	V-91	1 1/2d	Black only
47	55	V-92	2d	Black & blue
		V-92a		*Strip of 4
49	57	V-93	3d	Black & blue
51	59	V-94	5d	Blue-black
52	60	V-95	6d	Black & blue
53	61	V-96	9d	Red
		V-96a		*Strip of 4
54	62	V-97	10d	Blue-black
55	63	V-98	1/-	Blue-black
		V-98a		*Strip of 4
56	64	V-99	2/6	Black & Blue
57	65	V-100	5/-	Black & Blue
58	66	V-101	10/-	Black & Blue

* A strip of 4 which shows both varieties (S of E on the top and bottom stamps and normal on the two middle).

Raised "C."

Messrs. Dollard overprinted most of the values of the "Rialtas" overprint before Messrs. Thom took over the work at a later date.

To make the printing plates, they set up the type on a monotype machine in five rows of three overprints each. Stereos were then taken and sixteen of these (16 times 15 overprints equals 240 overprints, a complete sheet) were tacked on a wooden board to make the plate.

The first plate made was very accurate and few if any variations appeared thereon.

In the second setting used subsequently, the third stamp of the first row of the setting of type has the "c" of "Sealadae" slightly raised. When the stereos were then made and tacked on the board to make the plate, six- (please turn to page 485)

NEW ISSUES



The special Irish postage stamp to commemorate the founding of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administration was issued on 19th September, 1960.

The stamp which is in two denominations - 6d. colour brown ($1\frac{1}{2}$ million) and 1s.3d. colour blue ($1\frac{1}{2}$ million) appears in sheets of 120 stamps. The design submitted by the Finnish artist P. Rahikainen whose name appears on the stamp was selected at a meeting of the member countries of the Conference. The stamp is inscribed with the word "EUROPA" in Roman characters and with the letters "CEPT" the initials of the name of the organization in French, its official language. The "O" in "EUROPA" represents a wheel with 19 spokes, one for each member administration. The denominations and the name of the State in the Irish language, "EIRE" also appears on the stamp.

The issue was recess printed by Messrs De La Rue, Clonskeagh, Dublin on paper watermarked with the letter "E". Perforations 15 x 15. First Day covers were serviced by the Controller, Philatelic Section, General Post Office, Dublin, and the Postmasters of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Dun Laoghaire and Wexford and a special first day of issue mark was impressed on first day covers posted at the offices mentioned.

London Stamp Exhibition (continued)

Ours is a friendly hobby, and in the course of 30 years in it I have made so many friends and acquaintances that "round every corner" at the Festival Hall I encountered someone with whom it was the greatest pleasure to chat for a while; but that didn't make for very rapid progress round the frames! The Editor of the Journal of a certain Society, even referred (in this connection) to the fact that he had on one day heavily disguised himself for his visit to the Festival Hall!

By courtesy of the Postal History Society, which put its private Lounge at our disposal for the purpose, the first General Meeting of our Irish Philatelic Study Group was held - although there have been several earlier Regional Meetings. Attendance was modest, but included members from as far afield as Dublin, Devon, and Yorkshire, as well as several from the London area. Our affairs were regularized by the adoption of a provisional Constitution, and those present virtually ratified the actions taken, somewhat unofficially, since the Irish Study Group (as it was at first named) was founded. We look forward to increasingly close co-operation between I.P.S.G. and E.P.A., as the two bodies are complementary rather than competitive. It is pleasing to note that of 20

members of E.P.A. living in Great Britain and Ireland, as included in the E. P. A. Membership List for 1960 which was circulated with a recent Revealer, more than half are members of I.P.S.G. also, I believe that the others (mainly residing in the Republic) would obtain pleasure from I.P.S.G. Membership, and with that thought in mind repeat the information that Hon. Sec. is Mr. Michael Leonard of 2, Alvanley Road, West Derby, Liverpool, 12.

It is most satisfactory to note that copies of the Revealer and of the I.P.S.G. Journal are now exchanged periodically, enabling members of each body to be informed of the activities of the other. And I take this opportunity of sending fraternal greetings from I.P.S.G. members to those of E.P.A.

Thomas E. Field, Chairman
Irish Philatelic Study Group and
E.P.A. Member 88

IRISH FREE STATE (con't from 484)
teen stamps on the sheet have the "c" raised. In the third setting, the third stamp of the first row of the setting of type again has the "c" raised and this slightly more so than in the 2nd setting. Here again, there are a total of 16 such for the entire sheet (the 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th stamp of rows 1, 6, 11 and 16 of the sheet (twenty rows of 12 overprints each - four rows of four stereotypes each making the plate.
(see Check List on page 480) 485

FOR THE GLORY OF GOD AND THE HONOR OF IRELAND (continued from front page)

less documents and books had been destroyed recklessly and wantonly. His task was perilous because the Franciscan Order was outlawed in Ireland at the time. He spent ten years in Ireland collecting and copying every document he could find of historical interest.

Returning to Louvain, he and his three companions recorded all the facts into the "Annals" which they wrote. The "Annals" today constitute the chief source reference to early Irish history.

As Franciscans, they wrote "For the glory of God" and as Irishmen, "For the honor of Ireland". Among the works of the Four Masters are the "Annals" (1636), a "List of Irish Saints", and the "Book of Invasions" as well as an Irish glossary.

Michael O'Clery died at Louvain in 1643.

1944 TERCENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF MICHAEL O'CLERY

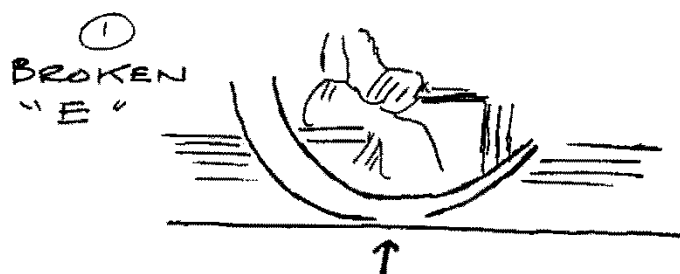
S.G. 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ d Emerald Green S.G. 134 1/- Red Brown

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

WHERE TO LOOK:-



WHAT TO LOOK FOR:-



(1) The lower line of the letter "E" is completely broken at its base. This flaw is found on the 2nd and 3rd stamps of the last row of the bottom pane of stamps. It is also found corrected. In this instance, the white line is much thicker than the normal line - only found in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d value.

(2) "No Cheekbone" is probably due to wear of the plate as it is found in varying degrees from full cheekbone to no cheekbone. I have a block of 4 all showing the final stage of the variety. Strange to say, this variety has only been found in the 1/- value and on the red brown shade of the stamp.

As these stamps were a long time in use, I suspect there were many printings and it is interesting to compare the shades. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ d value from light green to a deep green and in the 1/- value from a red brown to a deep dark brown.