



The Revealer



Volume XII No. 4

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

March-April, 1962

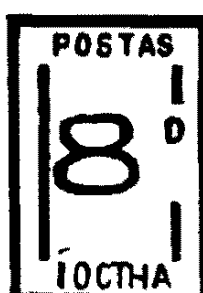
Whole No. 67

(International)
Issued Bi*monthly

John J. Walsh, Editor

PARCEL STAMPS

By F. E. Dixon

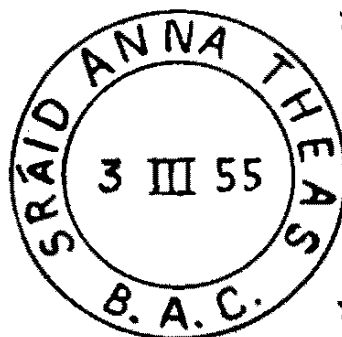
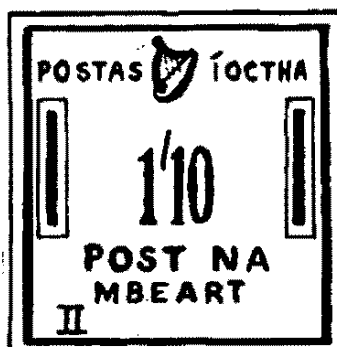
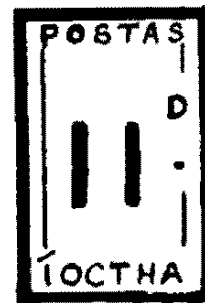


There are several advantages to the growing practice of using the 'bus-ticket' type of stamp which is printed while you wait. It is quicker to set the dial and turn the handle than to wade through the book looking for the necessary odd values of the normal postage stamp. It provides automatic accounting, and also eliminates the operation of cancelling.

The system was not immediately adopted in Ireland and it was not until 23rd August, 1948 that the G.P.O. Dublin brought the first design into use. The labels were printed on rolls 28-29 mm wide, and with a zigzag roulette of gauge 9 for separation and were of type (a).

The machine was withdrawn in December and no substitute appeared until the following December, when type (b) appeared. This was characterized by a taller harp in a narrower box and various changes in the proportions of the lettering. Paper and roulette were as before. Early in 1950 a similar machine was installed at College Green, Dublin, and soon afterwards others were sent to the principal provincial towns.

About the beginning of 1953 a new type was introduced, type (c), firstly at St. Andrew's Street, Dublin (successor to the College Green Office, and later elsewhere. The same rolls were used as before, but the rouletting was (and is) neater, sharper and with gauge 17. My illustration is from South Anne Street :



* note the "II" at lower left, indicating the second sub-office; St. Andrew's Street is "I".

It would be tedious to list all the possible values one could try to collect. In 1948 the minimum rate was 8d - it is now 1/3 and the last increase (28th March, 1960) caught the office unprepared. At the G.P.O., Dub- (please turn to page 530)

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- # 133 Arthur Shields
20 Rincon Vista
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Your secretary will undertake to hold a mail sale of all surplus or duplicate Irish stamps donated by members for the benefit of E.P.A. funds. In addition, more expensive items may be submitted for sale with 15% commission on such sales for E.P.A. All stamps to be received by May 1st. with sale shortly thereafter. Please sent to me at 96 Georgia Ave., Providence, Rhode IS 528
William P. Hickey

Postal History

Dear Mr. Walsh,

I read with great interest "The Political Labels of Ireland".

The first of these which I acquired was the female figure and harp and it was given to me by Miss Margaret Pearse in 1913 and she told me that she had it for some years. It has a rough roulette and not perf 11 as you state. Likewise my first Celtic Cross has a rough roulette. I also have both with perf 11. My postmarked March 1908 copy of the female figure is perf 11. Proofs exist.

I cannot believe for a moment that a secret post office would be run from a private house as you state in the case of Tom Clarke. I do know that this is incorrect and that the office was at Tom Clark's Tobacco and Newsdealer Shop in O'Connell Street. When I met him there I could not take my eyes off that wonderful mustache of his. Parcels were also handed out and remember being handed a box of coronas and asked if I ever felt cigars so heavy. Certainly this kind of explosive mail could not have gone through the ordinary post. There were no handstamps on the parcels or even an address. The directions were verbal.

The mail carried must have been scanty-certainly nothing like the numbers carried in the post 1916 Republican Post.

I have a postcard reproduction of the Celtic Cross printed in 1916 with the caption "A photograph of the actual stamp of the Irish Republic to be. One of few specimens to escape the Dublin Post Office fire."

Yours, Sincerely,
Brian de Burca
10, Parchmore Road,
Thornton Heath,
Surrey, England.

25/9/61

We are deeply grateful to Dr. de Burca for his kind comments and information relative to our Supplement No.2

The Editor,

A Stamp Club was formed here last year - The Penn-Laurel Stamp Club. It held its first annual show and bourse Last October 7, at the White Swan Hotel.

I exhibited three frames of Irish stamps and you will be pleased to hear that these received the First Award in the senior entries.

The frames consisted of the Irish Provisionals and the Air Mail issues.
Gerald O'Reilly EPA 264

1961 SLOGAN POSTMARKS

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

The only slogan in use as the year began was the pioneer pictorial propaganda for KILLARNEY FOR HOLIDAYS, which was withdrawn after a few weeks and has not reappeared.



On 13th January Dublin introduced PLEASE SHEW DISTRICT NUMBER IN DUBLIN ADDRESSES and as further supplies arrived they were distributed to all 40 provincial machines, some of which continued to use this slogan in April and May. Most, however, had LICENSE YOUR RADIO PROMPTLY or FAIGH CEADUNAS DOD RADIO for the second half of March and PREVENT FOREST FIRES during April.



Westport produced an attractive coastal view, plus a fish, with the legend WESTPORT FOR SEA ANGLING, on 1st June, the slogan being to the left of the name-and-date circle. On 1st July Letterkenny joined in with a feeble imitation showing two fishes and MOVILLE FOR SEA ANGLING. Also poorly designed was COME TO THE FESTIVAL OF KERRY, SEPTEMBER, TRALEE with depictions of the lady "Rose of Tralee" and a rose flower to convey the message. Its first date was 24th July.



Meanwhile Cork had revived WHEN IT'S AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY IT'S KINSALE REGATTA, and after it BANDON CARNIVAL 3rd WEEK OF SEPT. the latter showing the current trend by being to left of the circle. Waterford did the same when reviving WATERFORD INTERNATIONAL LIGHT OPERA FESTIVAL, SEPTEMBER on 1st August. The special cancellation for the International Surgery Congress in Dublin was applied only to parcels, but letters posted in the Congress Post Office received a handstruck cachet with portraits of Drs. Colles and Corrigan and, in Irish and French, SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE CHIRURGIE, DUBLIN 2-9 SEPT 1961.



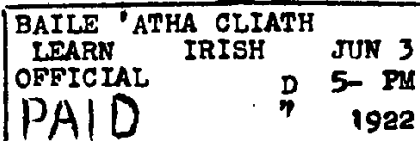
TEACH YOUR CHILDREN TO CLEAN THEIR TEETH was used at Dublin, Dun Laoghaire Galway and Limerick in August and part of September, being followed by some confusion with the two slogans MAKE SURE YOU ARE ON THE NEW VOTERS LISTS and ARE YOU ON THE VOTERS LISTS? CHECK NOW AT THE POST OFFICE. It seems to be the intention to use the first as a preliminary reminder and the second only when the Lists are available, but only a few offices outside Dublin have both dies so far.

From mid-November to the end of the year PLEASE SHEW DISTRICT NUMBERS IN DUBLIN ADDRESSES reappeared, interrupted by the inevitable POST EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS. The surprise was that this came into use only on 11th December instead of the usual 1st.

The number of new slogans is the same as in 1960, five, if one counts the cachet of the Surgery Congress. It was something new to Ireland - the commemorative cachet, in a different category from the earlier official cachets for First Flights or Day of Issue covers.



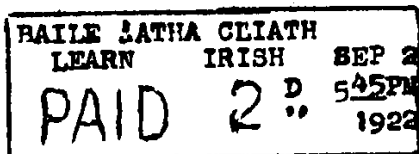
I.P.S.G. "RANDOM NOTES"
By F. E. Dixon



The sketch above shows a fairly well known slogan but it has long been a mystery why the "D" was left in an Official Paid stamp. The version below helps in the explanation, the slugs for

OFFICIAL and (larger) PAID

were interchangeable. The machine which printed these postmarks was one acquired after the 1916 destruction and was itself destroyed in the fire of November 1922.



YET ANOTHER SLOGAN SENSATION

You will remember that from 1935 to 1937 there was a slogan "BUY AT SAORSTAT FAIR.." with appropriate dates. Then, from 1938 to 1940 it was replaced by "VISIT THE SPRING SHOW...." However I have found one example of "BUY AT SAORSTAT FAIR, BALLSBRIDGE DUBLIN May 2-6" used on Dublin B machine on 4 April 1939 ! The dates prove that it is not an old die reintroduced.

CHRISTMAS SEALS

At last Ireland has followed the general trend by introducing for 1961 a sheet of 48 different designs which make one coherent pattern - a Celtic cross on a mountain top being the central feature. The inscriptions, in gold, are Irish and English for alternate lines, the English being DISABLED PERSONS YEAR 7 IRELAND 7 CHRISTMAS 1961

Published by Rehabilitation Institution Ltd, 37 Pearse St. Dublin 2, price 2/- per sheet of 48.

BOOKLET

Issue 42-61 is now on sale, but I cannot say whether it was available earlier than mid-November. It shows no change from the last.

THE WEXFORD REGUMMING

530 Among the stories still incomplete

is that of the sheets of 1d Thom (S.G. 36) stolen but later recovered lying in the open and with gum washed off by rain. These were roughly regummed, many showing the gum on the face, and put on sale. Robson Lowe (Enc. Vol. I, p. 397) states that copies bearing the Wexford office cancellation are fraudulent. I think that is too dogmatic although I have a probably fraudulent example, the gum appearing to overlie the cancellation. What I think authentic is a piece cancelled on the DUBLIN & WEXFORD TPO 30 Jan. 1923 where the cancellation seems to be on top. Mr. Harra-dine recently presented me with a mint example. This, of course, cannot be authenticated. To add to the confusion of what really happened, and when, I have found a 1d, cancelled at Wexford 9 October 1922 with no gum on the face but looking as if it has been soaked.

PARCEL STAMPS (continued from 527)

lin, from then until the end of October, the new rates were made up with postage stamps supplementing the labels - which meant reintroducing the cancelling. Elsewhere rates were sometimes made up with two labels of lower values. The new dies came into use on 1st February, 1961, and at the same time a change of ink occurred, the colour now being orange instead of red.

Inevitably there have been slips in inserting the date slugs. My examples are all type (b) of Dublin G.P. 0. and are - 14 NO 61 (should be 51), 28 JU 65 (should be 29 JU 55) and 39 SE 60 (should be 19 SE 60).

Editorial Note- The above is reprinted from the June 1960 issue of the I.P.S.G. Journal. We are grateful for the opportunity to present this worthwhile article for our members.

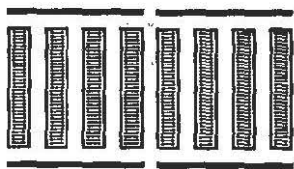
FLY IRISH AIRLINES

*** CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ***

RATES --- MINIMUM RATE - 10 WORDS 35¢
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DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES ON REQUEST

FIRST DAY COVERS. Collectors desiring first day covers of the new Irish commemorative stamps may write to IRISH CACHET COVERS, 947 East 32nd Street, Brooklyn 10, N.Y.

ARE YOUR DUES CURRENTLY PAID ?



British Varieties and Irish Overprints.



Supplement No. 5

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

March-April, 1962

The British stamps, supplied for overprinting by the Provisional Government of Ireland up to and including the 1 shilling value, were those of the contemporary Issue of 1912-1913. They were, with the exception of a single value, all typographed by Harrison & Sons, London. The 6d value was that printed by the Government Printing House (Somerset House) and was the only value produced on chalky paper.

The original sheets of the typographed stamps consisted of 240 stamps arranged in two vertical panes of 120 stamps each (ten horizontal rows of 12 stamps each). The two panes were surrounded by an interrupted Jubilee line, and were separated by a gutter, the same size as the stamps, and containing four vertical bars horizontally ruled. The term "Jubilee" line denotes the continuous line used to frame each pane of stamps on British stamps. Its purpose was to reduce the wear on the plates at the edges. It first was employed in 1887 which was the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria. Each sheet had a Control and the stamps were perforated 15 x 14. (see illustration above).

There were some engraving errors on the basic British stamps which while of particular interest to British collectors, nevertheless constitute an important segment of a specialized collection of Irish stamps.

There are about 4 items of sufficient significance to warrant attention. These will be considered in the order of ascending face value:

REVERSED "Q" IN THE "ONE" PENNY VALUE STAMP



REVERSED 'Q' IN ONE

It is claimed that the so-called "Q" for "O" in "ONE" (Gibbons GB 357a) exists in the overprinted Irish stamps but Mr. J. S. Preston in an article prepared for the Irish Study Group and reprinted by permission of the author in The Revealer, May-June, 1959, pp. 409-411 points out that he has been unable to find any evidence to substantiate this claim. Since the "Q" flaw is known on Control E-14 which was discovered about 1914 and not known to have been supplied by Great Britain unless it was in the reserves of the stamps remaining in the Irish Post Office stores when overprinting began, we will leave this matter for future research and discovery.

The somewhat similar flaw which we might well call the reversed "Q" does exist. It occurs on the ninth stamp of the fifteenth row of Control T-22. Since the flaw occurs on the printing plate, it is relatively immaterial whether the sheet is perforated or imperforated since the determination of the manner of perforation is made subsequent to the printing.

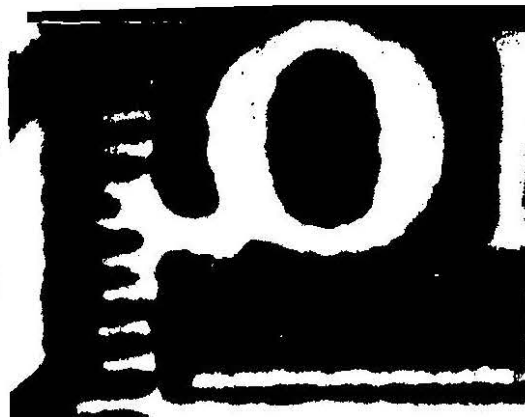
We reprint the illustration of this flaw, together with the enlargement thereof

from the excellent article by Mr. M.G. O'Reilly in The Revealer, January-March, 1957, page 302:

"This variety has been found on some of the printings of the plate with Control T 22. It is found on the 9th stamp in row 15 of the sheet, or position 177.

"This is, of course, in the lower pane. It is found with the five-line RIALTAS overprint as illustrated, and with the three-line SAORSTAT overprint.

"The variety is shown in two enlargements the second purely for emphasis."



"PENCF" and "PENCF" CORRECTED ON THE 1½d VALUE

Our good friend, the late Perry Adams described the basic error on the 1½d value overprinted by the Provisional Government in an article in The Revealer, Nov-Dec. 1952, page 94:



Original Error.

"In the Irish section, Scott notes the original error as # 15a, but does not mention that the overprint appeared on two distinct shades, chestnut and pale red brown (S.G. # 10 and 11). 'PENCF' appears but once in each overprinted sheet of 240 subjects -- the 12th stamp of the 15th row. Engraver's Control is confined to Q-21 Perf., the Thom cliché in black only. It does not appear in



The Error Corrected.

the Harrison Rialtas coils. The life of the overprint error was quite short, and, as the catalogs indicate, it has high premium value, even as a single; it is at its philatelic best in blocks of four and up.

"With the rest of the Thom black overprints, the error appeared at the same time as the Dollards --- February 17th 1922. By June, when Harrison overprinted the four lowest values for coil use (Scott 19-22a, S.G. 26-29a), the 'PENCF' error had been re-cut on the basic plate, and is easily distinguished from the normal without a glass, as the added lower bar of the final 'E' is longer than the top one. Scott and Gibbons fail to note the re-cut variety in their Irish listings.

"In addition to its appearance with the Harrisons just noted, it persists always with Control T 22, through all the subsequent Thom overprints -- the blue-blacks, that with wider setting and the Saorstat. As with the original 'PENCF' error, the re-cuts have marked extra value and are best acquired in blocks, the Harrisons in strips.

"PQSTAGE" on the 9d VALUE

In a few sheets of the 9d (olive green) used for the Thom Saorstat overprint (Gibbons No. 61 - Scott No. 53) a marginal stamp in the left side panel shows an "O" which appears more like a "Q" making the word "POSTAGE" appear as "PQSTAGE".

"ONF" SHILLING

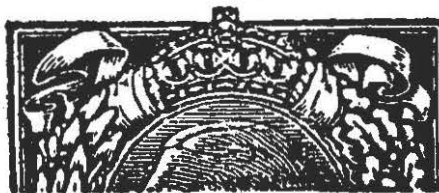
The shilling value, with Thom's wide-spaced "Rialtas" overprint (Gibbons No. 51 - Scott No. 43) and the Thom Saorstat overprint (Gibbons No. 63 - Scott No. 55), Control T 22 Imperf for both printings reveals a variety "ONF" for "ONE" with the lower bar mutilated in the value tablet at the bottom of the stamp. This appears once in each overprinted sheet of 240 stamps -- the 9th stamp of the 8th row. The illustration on the next page is from the O'Reilly article in The Revealer, January-March, 1957, page 302.

2d GREAT BRITAIN (Die I) AND (Die II)

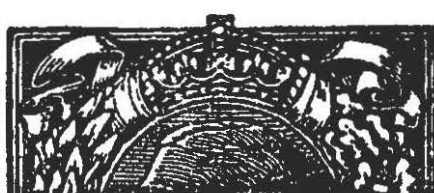
There are two dies of the 2d value in orange. These have been designated as Die I and Die II. Both Die I and Die II plates were used in the Thom "Rialtas" overprints both in black and later in blue-black and in the Harrison "Rialtas" overprints. Die II only was used for the "Saorstat" overprints by Messrs. Thom and also by Harrison.

In Die I, there are four lines of colour between the top of the head of George V and the surrounding oval. There is a space between the lines of the background and the inner frame line and the uncoloured line around the value tablet is thinner than it is in Die II.

In Die II, there are three lines only at the top of the head of George V. The lines of the background touch the inner frame line. The line around the value is thicker than in Die I.



Die I



Die II



ONE FOR ONE

High Value Stamps

For the three high values, 2/6, 5/- and 10/-, the British stamps used were until 1934 printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. of London.

The original sheets contained 40 stamps, arranged in ten horizontal rows of four stamps each. There was no gutter and the sheets were without Controls. Perf. 11 x 12. Issue of 1919.

2/6 Value

There are slight traces of re-entries on some of this value overprinted by Dollard. When Thom overprinted this value for the Saorstat issue, subject No.2 of the sheet shows a double entry. Not only are the horizontal and diagonal lines of the shield of Britannia doubled, but many of the lines of Britannia and Trident are doubled.

There are two markedly different shades of the 2/6 value stamp supplied for the Dublin Castle printing (Scott No.77-Gibbons No.83). The first shade, was a chocolate brown or russet brown, commonly described as a warm shade. This appeared in 1925 thru 1926. In some sheets of the warm shade only, stamp 3 of row 2 (in the sheet of 40 -- 4 across by 10 down) reveals a re-entry, comprising the partial doubling of the outside bottom frame line somewhat left of center; while there is a further slight doubling at the top left corner.

The other shade is a sepia brown, or dark brown or even black brown. This is commonly characterized as the cold shade and appeared in January or February of 1927. The engraving on this cold shade appears to have been normal up to the spring of 1927, when the right slanting stroke of the R in CROWN began to show signs of wear on all forty stamps of the sheet and this continued. The "Perfect R" is at a premium since there were more "Broken" and "Perfect" R's in circulation.

5/- Value

"Inverted T"

An interesting and quite rare engraving error occurs in the 5/- plate of the Composite printing (Scott 78a). On stamp #1, row 2 (overprinted with the

narrow "1922"), under the hoof of the dark sea horse, inside the outer frame line appears a very clear object which looks like and is referred to as an "Inverted T".

"Inner Frame Notch"

On the same plate in the same value, same Composite printing (Scott 78a) appears another engraving error. On stamp # 3, row 3 (overprinted with the wide "1922"), a clear short slanting notch appears which resembles a new 'shading' stroke. It is beneath the hoof of the dark sea horse and lies between the double lines of the inner-frame. Once thought to be found only in the Composite printing, Mr. M.G. O'Reilly has reported finding this variety in a pair of the Dublin Castle 1927 re-issue of the wide date in black (The Revealer, Sept-Oct 1956, page 284).

10/- Value

"Runnals Re-entry"

Mr. H.C. Runnals of Catford, England discovered a major re-entry on the 10/- overprinted "Saorstat Eireann" (Castle 1925 printing).

The re-entry is clearly visible on Britannia's robe in the slanting shading lines both to the right of the shield and down the right hand side of the skirt. The variety is visible also in the shield, and in this respect somewhat resembles the well-known entry of the 2/6 stamp. (See, The Revealer, March-April, 1952, page 4).

Broken "S" in "Postage"

On the 10/- stamp overprinted by Dollard (Scott # 14, Gibbons #21 and also later by Thom (Scott # 38, Gibbons # 46) the lower loop of the "S" in "Postage" shows a clean break, easily seen without a glass. The Dollards seem to be consistently of the broken "S" plate although there was a report in the January-March 1957 Revealer (page 298) that our member, Mr. R.J. Swords has a "Perfect S" Dollard overprint. As to the Thom Rialtas overprint, although it is usually found with broken "S", Mr. Thomas E. Field has a copy of the Thom Rialtas on the perfect "S" plate.

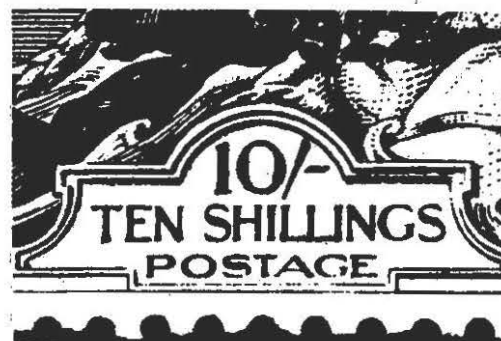
Mr. Perry Adams wrote in the Revealer (July-August 1952, page 7): "As the Thom Saorstat overprintings of the 10/- (Scott #58) came into circulation, someone suddenly noticed that certain copies no longer showed the broken "S". Closer study revealed whole sheets of forty subjects in which the original engraving error had disappeared. Thus for the first time came the realization of a second Bradbury Wilkinson 10/- plate. When the Government took over the printing at Dublin Castle, both Perfect and Broken S plates continued in use for the 10/- value, and later, the 'Composite' overprintings also were made on both. However, from sometime in the summer of 1926, again Broken S plate seems to have been used exclusively.

Dublin Castle Overprints of 1935

Before the definitive St. Patrick high values appeared, it was necessary in 1935 to re-issue the three high values. This overprinting was done by Dublin Castle on the new British issues, recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons in 1934 from new plates, easily distinguishable by the fact that the background of the King's head has crossed lines rather than horizontal in the shading. Issued in sheets of 40 - 4 x 10. Perf. 11 x 12.



THE PERFECT 'S' PLATE.



THE BROKEN 'S' PLATE.



PERFECT

BROKEN