



The Revealer



Vol. XII No. 6

ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
(International)

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Whole No. 69

Issued Bi-Monthly

John J. Walsh, Editor

IRISH CENSOR LABEL S.P.I.

By Miss Norah Wright

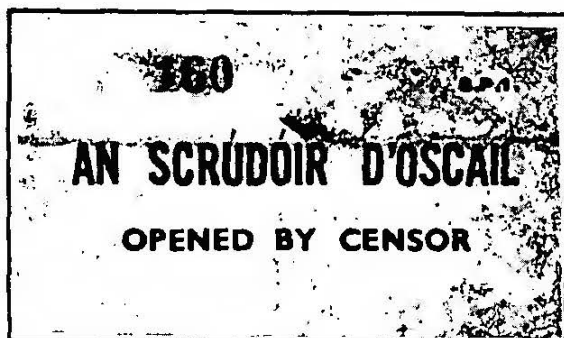
Compiled from information received from members of the I. P. S. G. I would like to thank Dr. Brian de Burca for his great help especially in identifying the types of printing on the Irish Censor Labels S.P. I.

LABEL S.P. I.

This was the commonest of the Irish Censor Labels used during the 1939-1944 war. Many different types of this label were issued. They differed in the size of the label, in the various types of print used and in the shades of colour in which the labels were printed.

Any of the labels can be classified by studying the accents over the u and o of Scrudoir, also the hyphen between the D and O of D'OSCAIL shows different characters or positions in each type.

Type I



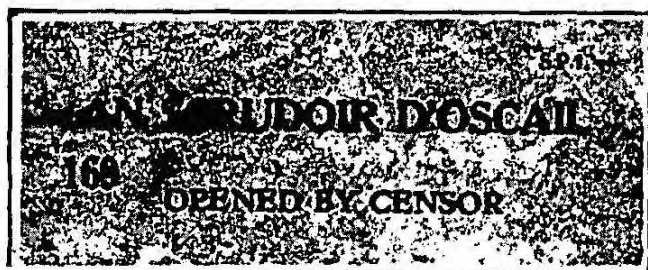
On large size label 82 x 50 mm. Printing bold face Gothic (sans serif). Numbers either above An Scrudoir D'Oscail or below Opened by Censor. Thorn-type accents over U and o of Scrudoir and hyphen between D and O in shape of seven and close to O. 1939-1941 Colour pink.

Nos. 8, 15, 19, 32, 36, 65, 75, 76, 91, 105, 125, 137, 138, 141, 150, 151, 160, 166,

Numbers added by hand sometimes very faint. Found only on incoming mail.

Type I a. As Type I but without number added by hand. Bearing handstamp Type 1939. Number in handstamp Type I. No. 115

Type I b. As Type I but numbers added in ink. Nos. 122, 154



Type II

Change in size of label. Printing deVinne variant of old Roman type. Figures under AN These figures are found wide and narrow. Thorn-type accent over u and o of Scrudoir and hyphen normal and

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Mr. William P. Hickey, at the above
address. Price of back copies 35¢ ea

THE BALTIMORE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The announcement on this page of exhibition of the Baltimore Philatelic Society known as BALPEX "62" to be held from 14-16 September 1962, in Baltimore, Maryland provides an excellent opportunity for our Association to promote the study and collection of the postage stamps of Ireland and at the same time to encourage membership in our Society. Our Secretary, William P. Hickey and our fellow-member, Joseph P. Foley, EPA #340 and Vice President of the Baltimore Philatelic Society have been working very hard to make our participation possible and we should all help to make this exhibition the wonderful success that it should be.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

#365 Stafford H. Wilde
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Membership in Arizona Philatelic Hall
of Fame:
#333 Robert Corless, 1826 W. Indianola
Phoenix, Arizona.

BALPEX "62"

Dr. John A. Buchness, General Chairman, has announced that the Baltimore Philatelic Society will stage BALPEX "62", from 14-16 September 1962, in Baltimore, Maryland. BALPEX "62" is planned to be one of the outstanding philatelic events in the eastern Atlantic area for the year 1962.

BALPEX "62" will be held in the Emerson Hotel, one of the finest in Baltimore and air-conditioned throughout. The lezzanine ballroom has been reserved for the event and sufficient rooms will be available for out-of-town guests.

BALPEX "62" will be an open show WITH SUITABLE AWARDS FOR the various categories. It is anticipated that from 200 to 250 frames will be entered in competition. Each frame will accomodate 16 standard sized album pages. A dealers'

The participating societies are the American Philatelic Congress, the United Postal Stationery Society, and the Eire Philatelic Association. The following arrangements have been made for the E.P.A.:

All exhibits received from E.P.A. members will be grouped together and suitably identified. These exhibits will be eligible for all awards and competitions as well as a special category reserved for the EPA. A registration booth will be provided as well as a lounge for the EPA. A meeting room in the hotel has been secured for a get-together on Saturday afternoon. Members of the EPA who participate should indicate their society membership on the entry blank. It is expected that a frame will be provided for the EPA to promote membership in the organization.

Members who desire to enter exhibits should send the official entry blank to Mr. Herbert N. DeMoss, c/o DeMoss & Maisel, 11 West 25th Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland. Members who plan to personally attend the exhibition should mount their exhibits not later than 9:00 P.M. on 13 September, 1962 and those who wish to send their exhibit to be mounted by the committee should do so to Mr. DeMoss.

NOTIFY SECRETARY OF CHANGE OF
ADDRESS
PLEASE PAY DUES PROMPTLY TO
SECRETARY

IRISH CENSOR LABELS (continued)
close to D.

1940-1943 Colour deep pink.
Nos. 2, 3, 5, 15, 17, 22, 26, 33, 35, 36, 42, 47, 50, 53, 61, 65, 66, 77, 80, 82, 115, 117, 118, 121, 132, 134, 139, 158, 169, 172, 182, 190.

Found on incoming and outgoing mail registered and ordinary.

Type IIa. Same as Type II except colour changed to pink. 1940-1943

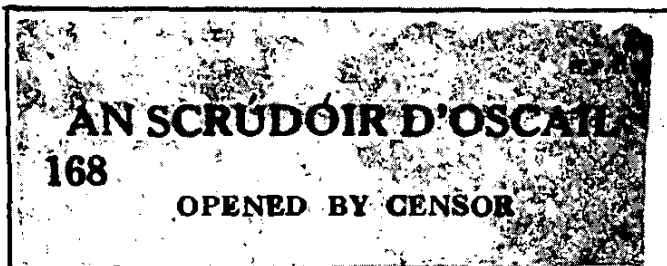
Nos. 10, 15, 17, 21, 26, 36, 43, 51, 53, 54, 61, 65, 66, 77, 86, 93, 95, 111, 115, 118, 121, 125, 126, 137, 141, 143, 147, 151, 155, 158, 167, 170, 171, 172, 179, 187, 189, 192, 203.

Type IIb. Same as Type II but number to right. 1941

Nos. 31,

Type IIc. Same as Type IIa but number omitted.

TYPE III

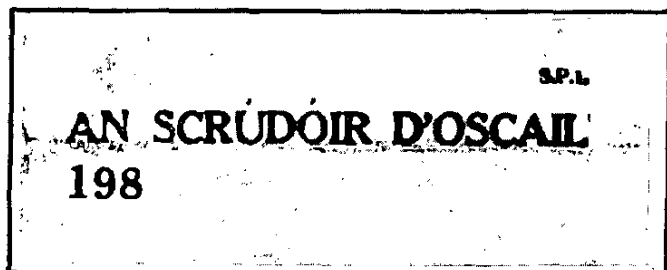


As illustrated. AN SCRUDÓIR D'OSCAIL has under spacing measuring 81 mm. in comparison to 75 mm. of Type II. Line accents over u and o. Hyphen midway between D & O.

1940-1944 Colour pink.
Nos. 36, 61, 164, 168.

Type IIIa. As type III but number omitted.

TYPE IV



Same as Type II but opened by censor omitted. Irregular type accents over o and u. Hyphen close to D of D'Oscail. Print shows evidence of wear. AN, IR and AIL joined.

1942-1945 Colour pink.

Nos. 9, 15, 21, 26, 34, 36, 47, 50, 61, 65, 66, 84, 95, 118, 132, 151, 155, 160, 172, 183, 190, 198, 200.
Outgoing mail registered and ordinary.

Type IVa. As Type IV but number on top.

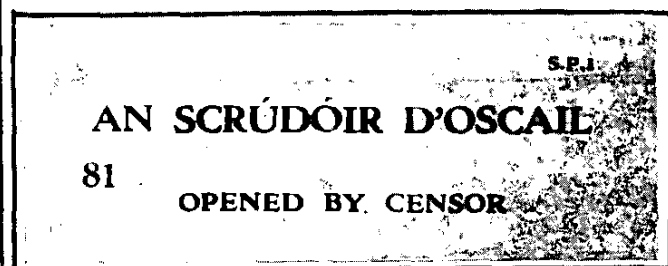
Nos. 141,

TYPE V.

Bold type Gothic as in Type I but with smaller letters and better spacing. All strokes of equal thickness sans serif. Thorn accents over u and o Hyphen normal equal distance between D and O. Opened by Censor omitted.

Colour pink. No. 105,

TYPE VI



As illustrated a much finer impression of Type II. Triangular accents over u and o. Hyphen equidistant between D and O.

1941 Colour pink.
Nos. 65, 81, 120.

Type VIa. Same as type VI but colour changed to deep pink. No. 65,

The English censor labels P.C. 90 were frequently found sealing the opposite side of the envelope to the S.P. I label. When air letters were opened, one side only was sealed with S.P. I. label and the other with plain paper. S.P. I labels have been seen cut into in order to seal large covers.

The British forces letter airforms with the 1 1/2d printed stamp used in Southern Ireland with a 2 1/2d. Irish postage stamp added. It is

IRISH CENSOR LABELS (concluded)
curious to find that these were not opened by Censor. Army mail from the north to the south was normally opened by Northern Ireland Censor and sealed with Army Form W.3424. It does not appear to have been opened by an by an Irish Censor.

LABEL S.P. 2

This was a yellow label for sealing letters returned by the senders, and was accompanied by a slip enclosed to give the reason for return.

LABEL S. P. 4

This was a slip enclosed to draw attention to the absence of reported enclosures and disclaiming responsibility.

LABEL S. P. 5

This was a smaller slip disclaiming responsibility for the mutilation of the letter.

The above article is reprinted from the December 1961 issue of the Irish Philatelic Study Group Journal, the official publication of our sister organization. We are deeply grateful to them and to our own member, Miss Norah Wright for the privilege of bringing this fine article to the attention of our members. Our members who are interested in joining this wonderful organization may write to the Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, Mr. Michael Leonard, 2, Alvanley Road, West Derby, Liverpool 12, England.

EMBOSSSED REVENUE STAMPS OF IRELAND

Dr. Samuel B. Frank, M.D. of 3 Fairway Drive, Mamaroneck, New York has asked the editor to ask those who have embossed revenue stamps of Ireland in their collections to contact him as he is trying to compile data on these stamps for a catalogue. He has uncovered records at Somerset House relative to embossed revenues on and after April 1838 but needs information before that time.

Fly AER LINGUS

New Issue

Ireland will join with other members of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations in the issue, on the 17th September, 1962, of this year's special Europa stamp. The Irish stamp will be in two denominations, 6d and 1s.3d. Further details will be announced later.

Department of Posts and Telegraphs
May, 1962. Dublin.

+++ CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING +++

RATES --- MINIMUM RATE - 10 WORDS 35¢
ADDITIONAL WORDS AT \$.04 PER WORD.
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, New York.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Two (2) Irish Booklets Serial Nos. 36-52, 37-54. Also first day of issue covers: 6 airmail stamps on three (3) covers; Barry, O'Clery, Holy Year, An Tostal, Redmond, Barry, O'Criomthain, U.S. Constitution, Moore, Mangan, Davitt, Irish Constitution 1937, Tone, Leinster House, Rice, Easter Rebellion. Two Irish Government brochures of stamps- £ 2,2/6 1922-1954, £ 2,15/0 1922-1959. Prefer trade.

George Carley, 383 Main Street
Torrington, Connecticut

SHANNON RIVER STAMP FIRST DAY COVERS

Mr. Fred Dixon calls our attention to an error on page 533 of the latest REVEALER. An example of a first day cover postmarked Dublin is said to have been posted on 5th October 1930. This should read 15th instead of 5th however.

While we are on this subject, the editor has in his collection a first day cover registered (strip of four) postmarked clearly 16 X 30 with a partly faint postmark SRAID AN DI*** and at the bottom A***T. It is back-stamped clearly DROICEAD NA DOTRA (Ballsbridge) 2:30 PM 16 X 30.





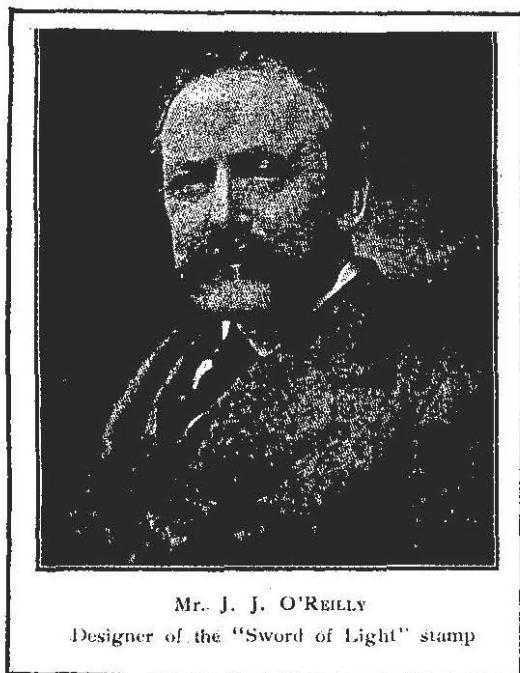
IRISH FREE STATE



SUPPLEMENT No. 7

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

July-August, 1962



Mr. J. J. O'REILLY

Designer of the "Sword of Light" stamp

THE EDITOR

Professor Atkinson of Dublin submitted pictorial designs for the 2/6, 5/- and 10/- values. It was not until 1937 that the Saint Patrick design was used for the definitive high values.

It had been originally planned to have the new definitive postage stamps available on 6 December 1922 but a number of difficulties combined to make this unlikely. The printing plates were to be made at the Royal Mint in London. A special paper bearing the SE (Saorstat Eireann) watermark had to be manufactured and since the Government proposed to do the printing of its postage stamps and revenue paper at a Government Printing Works at Dublin Castle, new printing presses had to be purchased and installed. In addition, it will be recalled that the spring and summer of 1922 was a time of great trial particularly to the Post Office Department. Dublin was practically in a state of civil strife and the I.R.A. controlled most of the south of Ireland and was interfering with the delivery of the mails by conducting raids on post offices and even attempting to set up its own postal service in Cork. These events culminated in the Battle of the Four Courts in Dublin in July of 1922 and the recapture by the Irish Free State troops of Cork and the south of Ireland in August, 1922.

For the past forty years, the four designs approved for the definitive issues of Ireland have been in constant use and despite some criticism of their design, they have served Ireland well. The symbolical nature of the designs have promoted the study and collection of Irish postage stamps and the scarcity of errors and varieties is a tribute to Irish workmanship and care.

One of the accepted designs and the first in use was the so-called "Map of Ireland" designed by Mr. James Ingram of Glasnevin, Dublin. Page 25(L-1)

Almost as soon as the Provisional Government of Ireland was formed in December of 1921, preparations were made for a series of postage stamps for the forthcoming Irish Free State to be established on 6 December 1922.

The Postmaster General, Mr. J. J. Walsh on 1 February 1922 publicly invited designs for the new stamps. He proposed the payment of £25 for each successful design and stipulated that "all designs submitted should be of symbolical nature, and may not embrace any representation of a personal nature. Inscriptions must be shown in Gaelic characters."

Over 800 sketches were submitted of which 130 received careful study by an adjudicating committee presided over by Mr. Arthur Griffith. This was reduced eventually to eight, of which four designs were finally approved for the low values, 1/2d. through the 1 sh. For some unexplained reason, designs for the high values were not chosen at the time, although it is said that

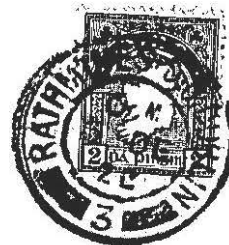
IRISH FREE STATE 2d 1922



"The first Map stamp was not printed in Ireland but in London -- at Somerset House -- and is in reality Ireland's first commemorative issue. It was issued to commemorate the establishment of the Irish Free State and the first step in securing political independence from British rule. Irish leaders desired to see this adhesive printed in Ireland and available for distribution on the day that the nation took over its own government.

"The Dec. 6th printing was made on paper made in Ireland, watermarked "SE" in monogram, and perforated to the British gauge of 15 x 14. The color is a beautiful deep sea green and gives the appearance of being on chalky or coated paper. A considerable amount was sold on the first day of issue. Many of the stamps sold were used on First Day of Issue covers. All copies on Dec. 6th and immediately thereafter, have the same color and appearance.

"The reissue copies, printed in Ireland, [The reissue, or Dublin Castle printing, took place in late December of 1922] are a deep blue-green and have strong bluish tint when held to the sunlight. Used stamps, if soaked, lose the green appearance and tend toward a blue" [Malcolm O'Reilly in The Revealer].



The Accepted Design for the Low Values.

After the initial issue of the 2d value in December of 1922, there was a lag in the issuance of the remaining values and designs and to meet the needs of the Post Office Department, the "Saorstát Eireann" overprints by Thom were in use from December 1922 through 1923 and were gradually displaced by the definitive issues.

ARRANGEMENT AND PRINTING OF THE DEFINITIVE ISSUES

The printing plates were made in London, whereas the printing was done after the initial December issue of the 2d in the newly equipped government printing plant, Dublin Castle on presses furnished by Grover & Co. Ltd. of London. The paper was exclusively a domestic product containing somewhat longer fibres for sufficient strength. Experiments and improvements in the paper continued after the issuing of the 2d value, which explains certain variations in the thickness of the paper. Perforation was 15 x 14 also done in Dublin

The counter sheets contained 240 stamps in two vertical panes of 120 stamps (12 rows of ten stamps each), separated, as in the British stamps by a gutter of stamp height. The outer sheet margins had no imprint of any sort, and there were no Controls. The gutter was of the same design as the British stamps and both panes were surrounded by an interrupted Jubilee line.

The Map of Ireland design was used for the following values:

1d. Carmine Rose	First Day of Issue - February 23, 1923
1 1/2d. Claret	First Day of Issue - February 2, 1923
2d. Deep Green	First Day of Issue - December 6, 1922



CELTIC CROSS DESIGN

The Celtic Cross design was the next to appear. President Arthur Griffith suggested to the Postmaster General that among the selected designs might well be the Sinn Fein propaganda label which since 1908 had been associated with the aims and objects of the new government. The original designer, Miss Lily Williams was asked to prepare a design from the old one suitable for single color printing. Miss Williams, a painter who was born in Dublin and studied at the Royal Hibernian Academy had painted the portraits of many of the famous Irish patriots of 1916

The Celtic Cross design was intended to appear on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1923 but since this was a public holiday, the 3d stamp was issued on day previous, March 16th and first day of issue covers are so postmarked. The entire issue was sold out by the afternoon of that day and further supplies had to be printed. The Celtic Cross design was used for the following values:

3d. Ultramarine	First Day of Issue	March 17, 1923
10d. Brown	First Day of Issue	May 11, 1923

SWORD OF LIGHT DESIGN

The next design to appear was the Sword of Light, designed by Mr. J. J. O'Reilly, a lithographic artist and designer of Westmoreland Street, Dublin who was born in Dublin in 1879. Famous for his illuminations, Mr. O'Reilly also designed many of the Irish bill dies. The design shows the Sword of Light with its name in Gaelic [An Claideam Soluis] and is taken from the ancient Book of Kells. Around the elliptical shield showing the Sword is the design in Celtic ornamentation of the Dragon, representing evil. Rather than a weapon of warfare, it is the Irish Emblem of Progress and Learning.



The Sword of Light design was used for the following values:

1/2d.	First Day of Issue	April 20, 1923
5d.	First Day of Issue	May 11, 1923
6d.	First Day of Issue	December 21, 1923
1 sh.	First Day of Issue	June 16, 1923

ARMS OF THE PROVINCES DESIGN



Finally, in the fall of 1923, appeared the last of the designs, that of the Arms of the four post-Tudor Provinces Leinster (Harp), Connaught (divided Eagle and hand grasping dagger), Ulster (Bloody Hand surmounted on a Cross with a dotted background signifying Gold), and Munster (the three Crowns representative of the kingdoms of Munster, South Munster and Connaught). This was designed by Miss Millicent Grace Girling, a designer in crafts and metal who was born June 23, 1901 and was less than 21 years of age when her design was accepted. She was a teacher of design at the Metropolitan School of Art.

The Arms of the Provinces design was used for the following values:		
2 1/2d.	First Day of Issue	September 7, 1923
4d	First Day of Issue	September 28, 1923
9d	First Day of Issue	October 26, 1923

CHECK LIST OF THE DEFINITIVE ISSUE OF IRELAND (1922-1940) WATERMARK SE
Scott S.G.

No.	No.	Value	Design	Color	Paper Used	Watermark	Color Variations
65	71	1/2d.	Sword	Emerald	Thin & ordinary. Thick paper. Toned paper	Inverted	Pale yellow green Pale dull green Green; Deep green, Emerald. Aniline deep green.
66	72	1d.	Map	Carmine	Thin & ordinary. Toned paper.	Inverted	Pale rose, rose, rose-red, light and deep carmine
67	73	1 1/2d.	Map	Claret	Thin & ordinary.		Pale claret; full claret
68	74	2d.	Map	Deep Green	Thin & ordinary. Thick paper Coarse paper	Inverted; Inverted & Reversed	Rich sea green (Dec 6, 1922). Full sea green (Dec. 1922 reissue). Deep green, dull green, gray-green.
69	75	2 1/2d	Arms	Chocolate	Thin & ordinary.	Inverted	Reddish brown, Dull brown, yellow brown.
70	76	3d.	Cross	Ultra-marine	Thin & ordinary	Inverted	Pale ultramarine, ultramarine, full blue.
71	77	4d.	Arms	Slate	Thin & ordinary		Slate blue, gray- blue.
72	78	5d.	Sword	Deep Violet	Thin & ordinary		Bright purple, deep reddish purple.
73	79	6d.	Sword	Red Violet	Thin & ordinary	No Wmk	Pale purple to deep and dull purple.
74	80	9d.	Arms	Violet	Thin & ordinary		Deep violet, dull violet.
75	81	10d.	Cross	Brown	Thin & ordinary		Rich brown
76	82	1/-	Sword	Light Blue	Thin & ordinary		Light blue, blue, bright blue

MAJOR VARIETIES IN STAMP DESIGN

- A. Open and closed "p" in "Pigin" - 1d., 1 1/2d., 2d.
- B. Storm Off Lough Swilly - 2d. A spot of color at the approximate spot on Map design where Lough Swilly is located in County Donegal. Found on the lower pane of the sheet, the 12th stamp in the 17th row.
- C. Malformed "2" in Value Tablet - 2d. Found in position #72 in the sheet, the 2nd stamp of the 7th row.
- D. Missing Accent on "EIRE" - 3d. Position not given. 10d. (12th stamp in the 17th row of the sheet).
- E. Cross between the "i" and "r" of "EIRE" - 10d. Position not given.
- F. Booklet panes of six stamps: Scott No. 65a 1/2d. Scott No. 66a 1d. booklet pane of three stamps plus three labels. Scott No. 66b 1d. Booklet pane of six stamps. Scott No. 68a 2d. The foregoing booklet panes appear in Booklets No. 31-1 thru 21-40 for the years 1922 thru 1940. Thereafter the booklet panes are watermarked "E".
- G. There are of course numerous examples of faulty inking or wear of plates and are of interest to the specialist but difficult of cataloguing because of not being constant.