



The Revealer



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John J. Walsh, Editor

IRISH PROVISIONAL ISSUES. "Dollards"

IDENTIFICATION OF LOW VALUE DOLLARD OVERPRINTS

by M. H. Priestley

Introduction

The Dollard low value overprints were printed from a plate made up of sixteen 3x5 stereos as described by H. G. Leslie Fletcher in EPA Supplement No. 12 July-August, 1963. There were three settings which can be distinguished in blocks by the relative position of the five lines of overprinting (Fig. 1)

The first setting was accurately set up in type, so that there is no detectable difference between the fifteen stamps in that stereo. The relative positions of the lines within the second and third stereos differ considerably. There are therefore 31 possible varieties of these Dollard overprints which were printed in all three settings, one from setting one and fifteen each from settings two and three.

Relative Position of the Overprint Lines

To make an accurate comparison of the relative position of the overprint lines, the position of the second, third, fourth and fifth lines is compared with the first line. The first line is, in effect, "fixed" and the other lines are "movable". This has been done by drawing a line through the middle of the first 'a' in Rialtas and noting the position of letters of the other lines relative to the line. The results are shown in Figs. 2 - 4 for the three stereos.

These results have been compared in Fig. 5 by taking six typical positions for each line.

Conclusions

There are no sets of figures in Fig. 5 which are precisely the same (Setting 2 3/5 and Setting 3 3/5 can be differentiated by examination of the stereo drawings) and it is therefore possible to separate all 31 possible varieties.

Method of Measurement

Accurate alignment of the vertical line in the drawings is essential to make worthwhile comparisons. I find the most satisfactory method is to place the edge of a Hawid strip through the centre of the first 'a' in Rialtas. Then under a stand magnifying glass (X 10 magnification) to align it vertically by making sure the Hawid edge cuts the same part of the same perforation at the top and bottom of the stamp.

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Income

Expenses

Total \$ 904.14

SECRETARY'S QUARTERLY REPORT

New Members

580 John Reginald Dick
24, Greenfield Park,
Dublin 4, Ireland

581 Mrs. Thomas T. Fenton
2037 Steele Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La. 70808

582 L. Douglas White
105 Queen Street
688 Aylmer, Quebec, Canada

Renewals

Changes of Address

406 Ralph W. Clark (to)
1504 Paul Street
Baldwin, New York 11510

455 Denis J. Behen (to)
The Stevenson Apts. 914
5800 Annapolis Road
Bladenburg, Maryland 20710

489 Major M. H. Priestley (to)
5 Bucks Close
West Byfleet, Surrey, England

528 Eddy Dalton (to)
1, Lidyard Road,
London N 19, England

539 Lawrence M. Nathan (to)
1402 N.E. 40th Street
Seattle, Washington 98105

Our Friends Abroad

HANDBOOK OF IRISH PHILATELY



Above: (left to right) - Mr. Richard Stein (Director, David Fishman Ltd.), Mr. George Fink, and Robert E. and Leonard Karpis in the back; Mr. F.R. Stein, who wrote the Foreword, Mr. Arthur L. B. (Arthur) and a guest in his limousine, President de Gaulle - the group on the right in the front.

Dollard Settings

Setting 1

$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$	$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$	$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$
$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$	$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$	$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$
$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$	$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$	$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$
$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$	$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$	$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$
$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$	$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$	$\frac{l/n}{i/i}$

Setting 2

	$\frac{l/na}{i/i}$	$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$ Raised c
	$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$	$\frac{i/i}{i/i}$
$\frac{l/na}{ir/i}$	$\frac{l/na}{i/i}$	$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$
$\frac{i/i}{i/i}$	$\frac{r/a}{i/i}$	$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$
		$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$ $\frac{i/i}{i/i}$

Setting 1

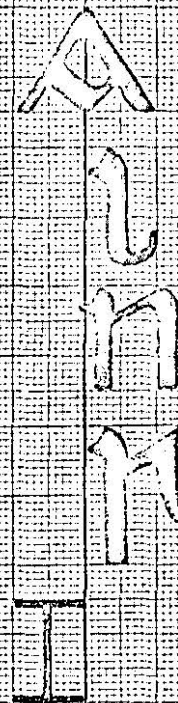


Fig. 2

Setting 3

$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$	$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$	$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$ Raised c
$\frac{l/na}{i/i}$	$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$	
$\frac{l/na}{i/i}$	$\frac{i/i}{i/i}$	$\frac{i/i}{i/i}$
$\frac{i/i}{i/i}$	$\frac{r/a}{i/i}$	$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$
$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$		$\frac{r/a}{l/na}$ $\frac{i/i}{i/i}$

Fig. 1

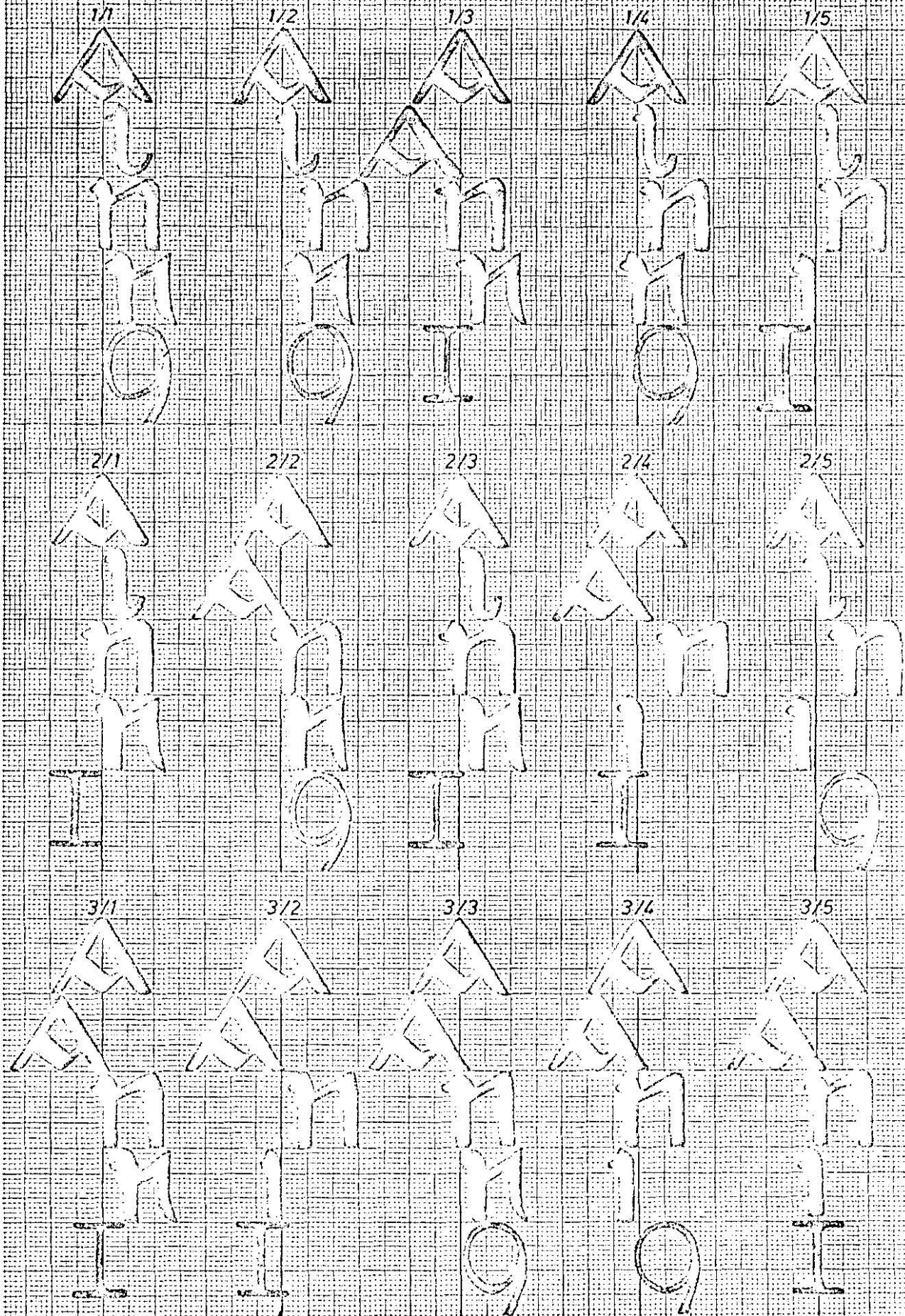


Fig 3

Setting 3

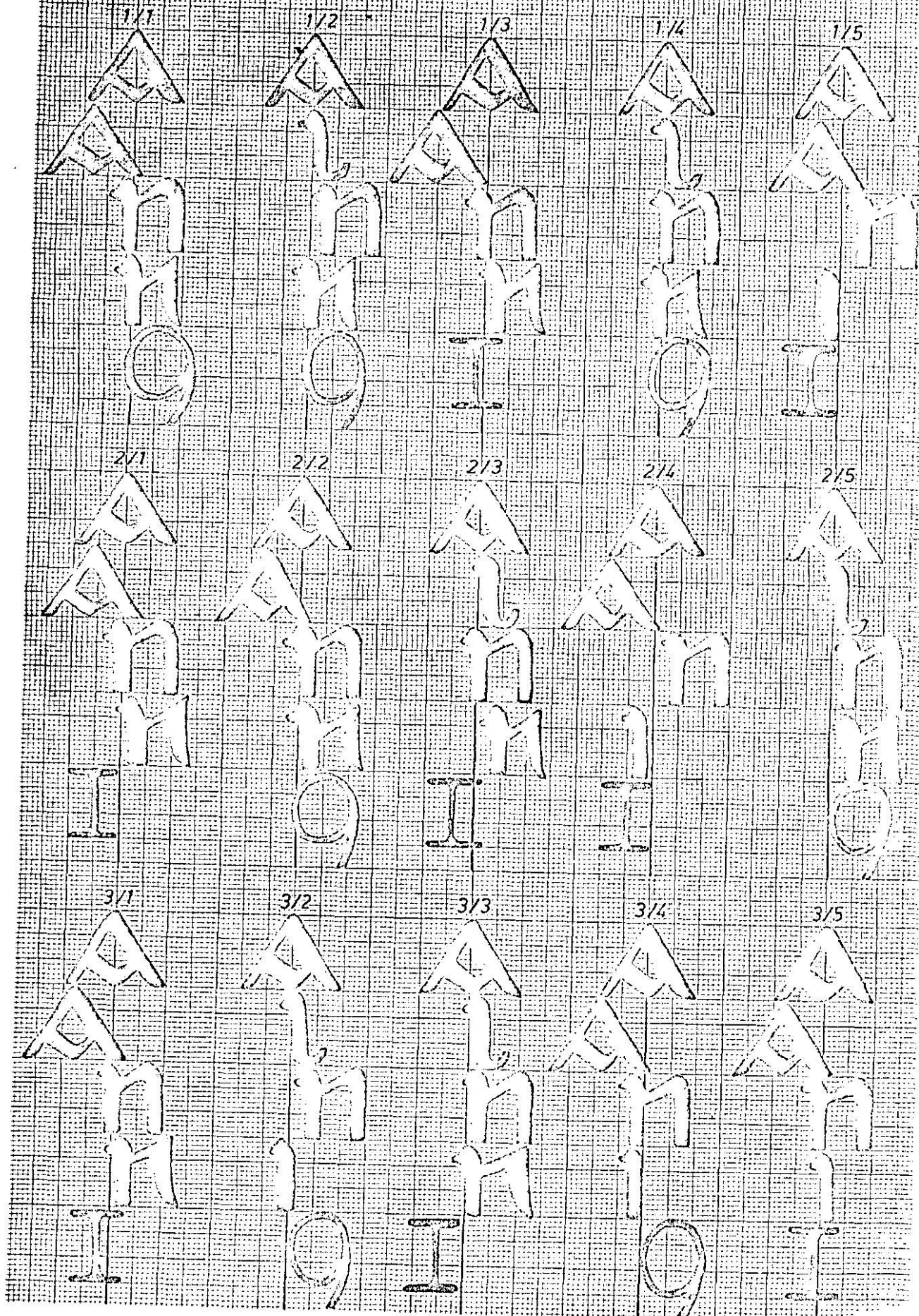
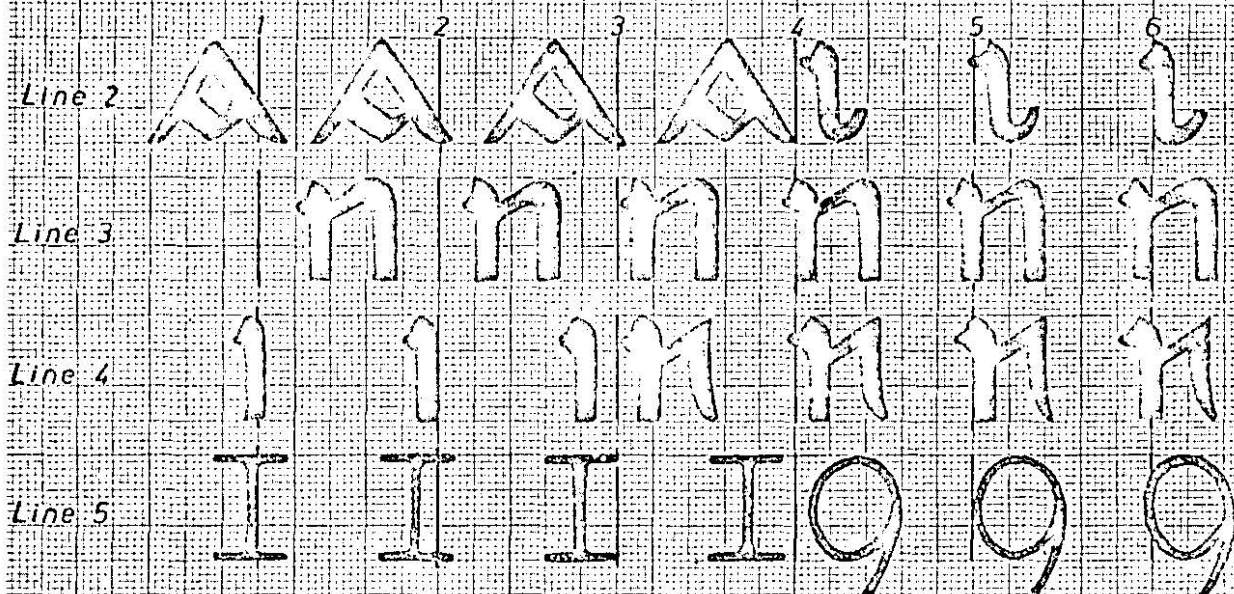


Fig 4

Dollard Setting Chart.



Setting	Stamp	Line 2	Line 3	Line 4	Line 5
1	All	4	4+	3	3
2	1/1	4	5	3	5
	1/2	6	2	3	4
	1/3	3	6	4	2
	1/4	5	3	6	6
	1/5	4	3	2	3+
	2/1	4	4	4	3
	2/2	2	4	3	4
	2/3	4	5	3	2
	2/4	1	1	1	2
	2/5	6	2	2+	5
	3/1	2	4	3+	1
	3/2	3	2+	2	2
	3/3	2	5	3	5
	3/4	2	6	2+	6
	3/5	2	5	1	1
3	1/1	2	5	6	6
	1/2	6	3	6	6
	1/3	4	5	4	1+
	1/4	6	5	6	6+
	1/5	1	2+	2	3
	2/1	1	5	4	3
	2/2	2	4	4	6
	2/3	5	5	3	2
	2/4	3	2+	2+	3
	2/5	6	3	3	5
	3/1	2	5	4	2
	3/2	6	3	1	5
	3/3	5	4+	5	4+
	3/4	3	6	2	5
	3/5	2	5	1+	1

+Not precise, see setting diagram.

Fig 5



Timely Observations

Editor's Letter Box.



Your editor has received a number of communications which are of special interest to our members.

The first is from Vice President Vincent Linnell which we quote: "I enclose an enlargement sent me by M. T. arkinson of England showing a break in the vertical lines in the shield held by 'Brittania' in the 5/- value. It occurs in the 1913-35 printings but only in this value. I have checked all my overprints in this period and find it to exist. As it would appear to be a constant variety, it might be worth a note in The Revealer asking if others have noticed it and have they any information regarding such a flaw."

Your editor has noticed that in the 1935 re-engraved plate, this same break occurs on all values, 2/6, 5/- and 10/-

While on the subject of varieties on the basic British stamps, we might mention a letter from John B. Sherman:

PERFECT vs. BROKEN "S" IN "POSTAGE" VARIETY

"I have an item which I am quite puzzled about, and would greatly appreciate the help of the members on; it is the top right margin corner block of #38 with the top two stamps showing the "perfect S in Postage", whereas the bottom two stamps show the 'Broken S in Postage'. I realize this isn't supposed to exist se tennant; however there it is. And it was on display at WESTPEX with no one able to give me an explanation."

Still another interesting variety appeared recently in David Feldman Ltd. "Newsletter". The major retouch on the Bradbury Wilkinson 10 shilling British stamps has been found with an Irish overprint.

It is the 1922 (October) 10s. blue with Rialtas 4-line overprint in shiny blue-black (Alex Thom & Co Ltd.) showing the Major Retouch. It is valued £1500.

RECENT COMMEMORATIVE FLAWS

Our good friend, William Kane keeps us informed of flaws on the commemorative issues. He has sent on sketches of two of these.

The first is the "Hair on Nose" variety which is constant. It occurs on the lower pane of the sheet (6th stamp, 4th row). 3d. →

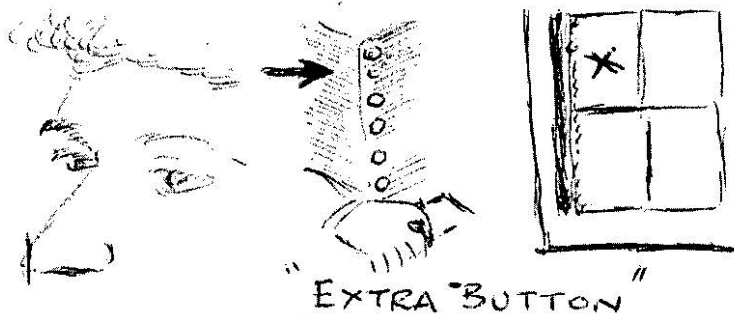
The other is on the Connolly plate, both values. It is the extra button on Connolly's coat. Actually it looks more like a tear in the fabric. It is constant and is found on the 1st stamp of the next to the last row on the bottom pane

REGIONAL MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA BAY, N.Y. SUCCESSFUL

The regional meeting held by Vice President Vincent Linnell in connection with the annual meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in September was a very succesful one. Seven E.P.A. members attended, with Bill Hickey, one of our founders coming all the way from Providence to attend. The Irish Post Office provided a 12 sheet display and the afternoon was given over to a discussion of all phases of Irish philately. Vincent gave a color slide presentation of the overprints which was enjoyed by all who attended. Congratulations.

LLINGS
→ POSTAGE

Minor Retouch: (Plate 5A: Row 2: Stamp 1) A retouch to the plate consisted in some doubling of the bottom horizontal frame-lines, in "G" and "S" of "SHILLINGS" and in all the letters of "POSTAGE"



NEW ISSUES

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

EIRE

1868-1927
COUNTRESS MARKIEVICZ

3P



James Connolly was born in Edinburgh of Irish parents on 5th June, 1868. The hardship endured by many workers at the time was experienced at first hand by Connolly from his youth. In forceful speech and writing he took up the cause of working class emancipation and Irish political freedom in this context. He founded the Irish Socialist Republican Party and edited its organ, the "Workers' Republic". From 1914 onwards he was in command of the Irish Citizen Army, which joined forces with the Irish Volunteers in the Rising of 1916 to proclaim the Irish Republic. He was executed on 12th May, 1916.

Countess Markievicz was born in London on 4th February, 1868, the eldest child of Henry Gore-Booth, heir of Sir Robert Gore-Booth of Lissadell Estate in Sligo. She married Count Casimir Dunin-Markievicz in 1900. She spent her life as a young woman in the milieu of the Anglo-Irish landowning society but later became totally committed to the cause of the workers of Ireland and to the struggle for national independence. She helped to found "Fianna Éireann", was President of Cumann na mBan, and fought in 1916 as an officer of the Citizen Army. She was sentenced to death for her part in the Rising but the sentence was commuted. She was the first woman to be elected to the British Parliament when in the General Election of November, 1918, she stood as a candidate for Sinn Féin. She did not, however, take her seat. In the First and Second Dáil Éireann she was Minister for Labour. She died in Dublin on 15th July, 1927.

23rd September 1968

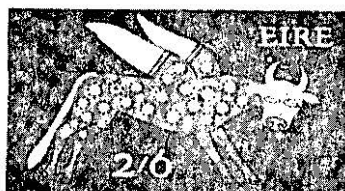
Centenary of the Births of James Connolly and the Countess Markievicz

The designs of both stamps are based on photographs. The stamps were printed by photogravure by the Revenue Stamping Branch, Dublin, on paper watermarked with the letter "E" in sheets of 120 stamps, and in the following values and colours:

James Connolly		Countess Markievicz	
6d. Brown	1 million	3d. Black	16 million
1s. Dark Green	1.5 million	1s. 5d. Blue	1.5 million

NEW DEFINITIVES

The stamps will be printed by photogravure in the Revenue Stamping Branch, Dublin, on paper watermarked with the letter "E". All perforations will be 15 x 15.



Date of Issue	Value	Colour	No. of Stamps per Sheet
14th October, 1968	2d.	Light Brown	240
	8d.	Tan and Dark Brown	240
	2s. 6d.	Orange, Green, Blue and Yellow	120
	10/-	Brown, Red, Green and Yellow	120
24th February, 1969	3d.	Blue	240
	6d.	Dark Brown	240
	7d.	Yellow and Brown	240
	5s. 0d.	Dark Green, Blue, Yellow and Light Green	120
	4d.	Red	240
31st March, 1969	5d.	Dark Green	240
	10d.	Violet and Brown	240
	1/-	Light Brown and Dark Brown	240
	1/2d.	Orange	240
9th June, 1969	1d.	Light Green	240
	9d.	Olive Green and Blue	240
	1s. 5d.	Turquoise and Black	240

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE

1968

4th November, 1968

Sheets of 120
5d. black
with gold and
yellow letters
(16,000,000)
7d. red
with gold and
yellow letters
(1,500,000)
Photogravure

