



The Revealer



Volume XXI No. 1

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
(International)

Fall, 1970

Whole No. 103

Issued Quarterly

John J. Walsh, Editor

Faked Overprints

THOM FORGED, NARROW, FIVE LINE OVERPRINTS



The Committee examined three stamps having very similar forged overprints. The most noticeable characteristic is the date, being grossly misplaced to the right. Although the position of the date is not constant in this printing, the genuine is not known so badly misplaced. On the 2 1/2d, the shade of red does not agree with the genuine, being almost a brown lake. The 5 & 6d are not the proper British stamp. Both are from the issue of 1924 with the block type "GvR" and crown watermark whereas, the stamps used for the Irish overprints were the issue of 1912-13 with the script "GvR" and crown watermark. The 2 1/2d is the appropriate British stamp. Although all stamps are used, the cancellations could not be identified. Other overprint characteristics shared by all three are: 1) The S in "Sealadac" - the serifs are indistinct and the letter appears to be upside-down; 2) Just about all of the letters are rounded at the bottom instead of square as is the genuine; 3) There are five lower case letter "a" in the entire overprint, and in these forgeries no two are alike; and 4) minor differences can be found in about every letter of the overprint. Except for the date, letter alignment with the Rasmussen identifier was quite close as were overall dimensions.

It is entirely possible that the same cliché may have been used to forge the inverted overprint on the 2d although none have been reported.

The Committee on Forged & Bogus Material is composed of F. E. Dixon, V. A. Linnell, R. Gray and J. E. Foley. Members having suspicious items are urged to send them to a Committee member. Examination usually takes between 60 and 90 days. These articles compiled by J. E. Foley, based on the notes of the Committee, will be a regular feature of the Revealer. All photos by R. Gray. In this article, the 2 1/2d is the property of Svend Yort, and the 5 & 6d - J.E. Foley.
July 15, 1970

Joseph E. Foley. 739

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(INTERNATIONAL)

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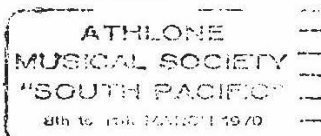
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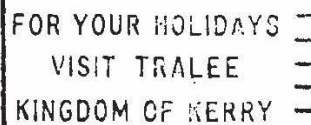
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- # 5 Willis McDonnell
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Change of Address
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21 Prince Street, S.E.
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SLOGANS & SKELETON CANCELLATIONS



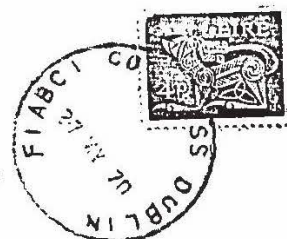
Athlone Slogan originally expected on
Feb. 20th, actually used 4th-16th March.



SLOGAN: FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS VISIT TRALEE
KINGDOM OF KERRY

Used at Tralee from 13th April to
the end of June 1970

SKELETON DATE STAMP
Used 23 to 28th May
1970 at the Inter-
national Congress of
Real Estate Agents
on the R.D.S. premises
Ballsbridge, Dublin.



QUANTITIES OF FIRST DAY OF ISSUE COVERS SERVICED FOR THE SIX
ISSUES OF IRELAND DURING YEAR 1969

by Michael Leonard

There are 39 Post Offices including Dublin giving this facility to collectors, free of charge. For the first time the record shows a nil return for an office, i.e. Ennis for the Mahatma Gandhi commemorative.

I am grateful to the Department of Posts & Telegraphs, Dublin for the above details.



Post Office

	Definitive Issues 6d, 9d, 1/9, 5/- 25 Feb. 1969	Definitive Issues 4d, 5d, 10d, 1/- 31 March 1969	Definitive Issues 1/2d, 1d, 3d, 7d 9 June 1969	I.L.O. 14 July 1969	Irish Art 1 September 1969	Mahatma Gandhi 2 October 1969
AN UAIMH	54	47	64	58	44	68
ATHLONE	83	78	101	103	93	94
BALLINA	22	9	51	18	35	48
BANTRY	150	150	180	120	100	109
BIRR	33	46	45	36	55	85
CARLOW	112	92	91	91	104	145
CARRICK ON SHANNON	18	14	24	18	7	23
CASTLEBAR	69	29	37	38	33	39
CAVAN	47	50	38	45	30	25
CLAREMORRIS	22	19	25	21	13	25
CLONMEL	139	246	456	218	335	250
CORK	1902	1898	4325	2231	2038	3279
DONEGAL	42	61	60	58	33	47
DROGHEDA	91	186	250	212	185	236
DUNDALK	116	263	290	225	156	204
DUN LAOGHAIRE	941	902	1139	1200	1205	1297
ENNIS	68	81	139	104	117	Nil
ENNISCORTHY	29	64	20	45	24	92
GALWAY	308	329	489	300	470	505
KILKENNY	130	124	128	94	131	169
KILLARNEY	162	192	125	75	82	96
LETTERKENNY	95	89	197	200	167	178
LIMERICK	600	610	684	554	1235	1177
LONGFORD	62	60	37	14	34	31
MALLOW	98	75	127	82	114	130
MONAGHAN	41	17	24	21	32	70
MULLINGAR	86	36	56	122	75	132
NAAS	123	88	124	70	104	178
NENAGH	42	46	25	36	50	102
PORT LAOIGHISE	39	51	77	27	42	50
ROSCOMMON	24	12	136	19	12	19
SLIGO	269	313	303	394	424	420
THURLES	75	45	43	29	36	29
TRALEE	25	47	39	128	52	60
WATERFORD	319	362	356	243	386	363
WESTPORT	146	12	41	25	44	20
WEXFORD	196	171	229	309	233	285
WICKLOW	34	42	62	33	47	44
BAILE ATHA CLIATH	16,087	15,417	22,182	18,167	23,127	21,115
TOTALS for the 39 offices	22,899	22,373	32,819	25,783	31,504	31,239

DATE
STAMPS

1904



The above impressions are taken from the official archives, London thru the courtesy of Dr. B. deBurca (to be continued) 741

VARIETIES ON THE ROYAL CORK YACHT CLUB COMMEMORATIVE
13th July 1970

by M.P. Giffney, K. A. Groskreutz & J.J.P. Cooke
Designer: Peter Wildbur, with Mr. P. Scott
Sheets of 120. Value 4d. 16,000,000
Photogravure by the Stamping Branch, Dublin
Watermark E. Perforations 15x15



We were fortunate in receiving not one, but three, very fine sets of notes on the varieties of the recent 4d Yachting issue. The work of the three authors has been combined into the following article.



Figure 1
Row 4, Stamp 3
Faint vertical line

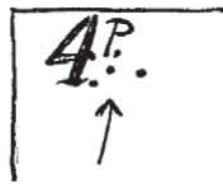


Figure 2
Row 11, Stamp 3



Figure 3
Row 12, Stamp 1

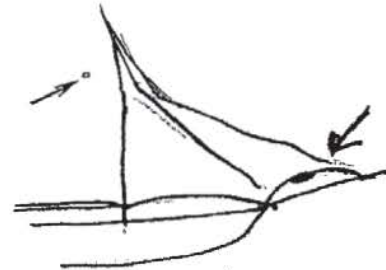


Figure 4
Row 14, Stamp 2
Red spot on sail

Row #	Stamp #	Variety
1	5	Circular spot over yacht & red spot over small yacht
2	3	Small hole and small tear in sail
3	1	Pale green spot on base of mainsail; 9 mm in & 1.5 mm down
4	2	Dot in cloud stern yacht
4	3	Dot in cloud stern yacht & faint vertical line under the second E of EIRE (see figure 1)
4	5	Red spots on the three sails
5	2	Red patches on sail and slight blue tear on sail
6	2	Blue streak in left cloud over flag and red spot in sea
7	4	Large blue spot on mid sail, 1.2 mm in and 1.3 mm down
9 & 10	2	Vertical line running through both
11	2	Break in R of EIRE
11	3	Blue spots near value (see figure 2)
11	5	Blue spot mid sail, 1.2 mm in and 1.3 down
12	1	Pink spot 1.2 mm in and 0.5 mm down and bright spot on pennant (see figure 3)
14	2	Red strip at base of fore sail and small hole in mainsail (see figure 4)
15	2	Dark blue spot in cloud between yachts
15	3	Large blue spot in sea, 0.1 mm in and 1.8 mm down
15	4	Blue spot in sea, 0.5 mm in and 1.9 mm down
16	2	Bright spot in cloud just astern of yacht
17	4	Small tear in sail
17	6	Small hole mainsail & small tear in 2nd sail
18	1	Object in sky over yacht
18	5	Tear in sail & flares in sky
19	1	Slight tear in sail
19	4	Hole in sails
20	1	Green spot in cloud gives appearance of "teddy bear" under value and red spot in center sky
20	2	Dark spot in center sky
20	6	Hole in main sail

In the above, the larger of the two yachts is the one referred to unless the smaller is specified. The dimensions are taken from the left hand side of the stamp. As is usual with photogravure printing, most of these varieties are quite small.

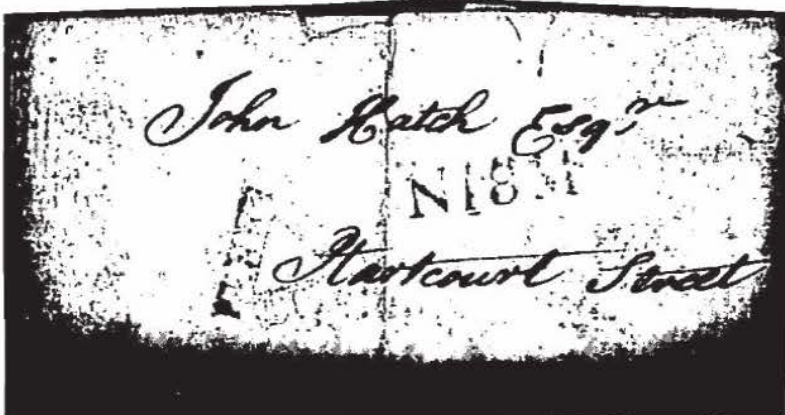
It was also noted that the shading varies in the lower pane of the sheet. A bluish tint is noted for stamp 6 in rows 11 through 20 (i.e. all stamps near the right hand margin). Red-brown for stamps 1 through 4 of row 11; stamp 1, row 12; and stamps 1 & 2, rows 15 through 20. Light red-brown - stamp 1 row 13 & stamps 1 & 2, row 14.

IRISH POSTAL HISTORY

(continued from the July 1970 Revealer, page 736)

The Dublin Penny Post is an important aspect of Irish Postal History and could be the subject of a small booklet in itself. It provides some of the outstanding rarities of the field.

A point not generally realized is that from 1765 to 1784, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, any ordinary letter which did not travel more than a single post stage was charged only 1d. One therefore finds Dublin local letters charged only the 1d even before the Penny Post was set up in 1773. The new Post was a separate organization, with its own receiving houses and letter carriers. Its main function was to provide the delivery service



for letters reaching Dublin from elsewhere, and the commonest of its postmarks is a simple datestamp, i.e. N 18 M signifies November 18th, Morning. This is found on many General Ppst letters reaching Dublin from the provinces or from overseas. Eighteenth century Dublin was a small city, and it was as easy to send a letter by one's servant as via the post office. The Penny Post was therefore little used within the city.

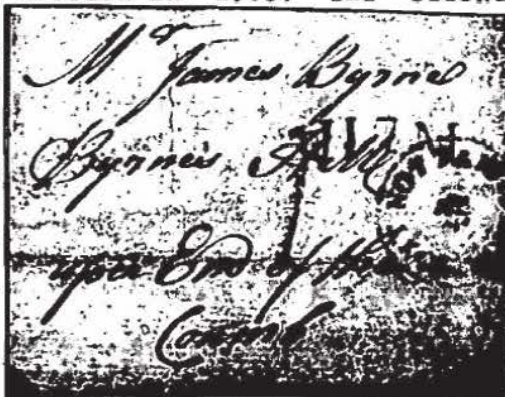
Fig 1 (above) shows the triangular PENNY POST PAID (#1620). This is described as the Dockwra-type after the man who introduced similar stamps in his 17th-century London local post. So far only seven Dublin Dockwras have been recorded. The last to be found realized \$ 1,200 at auction in 1968! The second item in fig. 1 is the N 18 M date stamp.

Fig. 2 (right) shows the only known example of a circular PENNY POST NOT PAID, and its existence was not known until 1962 when it was found in an Irish country house by F. E. Dixon. This item also carries the date stamp used in conjunction with the Penny Post. The letters shown in both figs. 1 & 2 are of 1788 and all markings are in black.

Unfortunately, this information was omitted by Mr. Foley, when preparing the E.P.A. booklet Irish Postal History and the following additional listings should be made to page 6:

1620a	1774-1809	(562) various types, 5-8 mm. tall	black	50/-
1620b	1788	* PENNY POST NOT PAID in circle	black	-

* for illustration, see fig. 2, page 741 Fall 1970 Revealer
(to be continued)



"Dollards" High Value

5 Line Overprints

In the May-June 1951 issue of The Revealer, James E. Donnelly (EPA #64) submitted copies of the 2/6, 5/- and 10/- values which appeared to be a Dollard overprint but in five lines rather than the normal four lines used for the high values. Mr. Donnelly reported that the ink was not as heavy and while the overprint measurements are normal, the "22" of 1922 is of slightly bolder type and in "Sealadac", the "d" is not normal. It looks more like "6". Later, William Hickey illustrated a copy of the 2/6. These items were reported again in the April-June 1968 Revealer (page 674).

Now Leon W. Davis (EPA # 63) sends us illustrations of the 2/6 and 5/- with the following letter:

"I recently purchased the 2/6 and 5/- Dollard 5 line overprints (the 10s. I have had for sometime). I have been seeking these two for several years.

"I am enclosing photos of the two as the overprints are very legible: all that I have seen in the past had very smudgy cancellations such as Mr. Donnelly's which were illustrated in The Revealer of several years ago. The line on the left of the 5/- is a blue crayon mark such as is used on registered mail envelopes.

"The controversy I assume still goes on. Are they proofs, fakes, forgeries, revenue cancellations, used in England, etc."



FLAWS AND VARIETIES ON COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES REPORTED

Europa Issue - 4 May 1970

I would like to report two minor faults I have found on the Europa issue of May 4. 1/9 top left hand corner stamp, retouched spot three cms below E of Europa. 6d the stamp above bottom left hand corner stamp distinctive retouch 1 cm below O of Europa.

Countess Constance Markievicz - 23 Sept. 1968

3d value. White spot on jaw bone. Fading of all letters at the base of the word "Countess. Retouch to broken letter O.

1/5 value. Large white spot on the centre of chin. Large white spot 3mm to the right of number 7. Large retouch 1.6 mm in, 1.7 mm down. Small white spot 11 mm to the left of right eye.

James Connolly Issue - 23 Sept. 1968

6d value. Bullet hole 4 mm above left cuff. Large retouch on right hand shoulder of jacket.

Surrey, England

John J.P. Cooke, EPA #618

THE LONGFORD SLOGAN

"MOTO 70 LONGFORD May 27th-June 1st" was due on 1st February

744

Actually came into use at Longford on 5th March, 1970.

F.E. Dixon, Random Note

20 YEAR CERTIFICATES GIVEN TO CHARTER MEMBERS

On September 15th, 1950, our Association was founded by a small group of enthusiastic collectors of Irish Stamps. This just did not happen but was the result of two years of planning as was described in the October 1969 issue of The Revealer by Neil Stack and there is no doubt they planned thoroughly and well. To assist in the Association development, they were encouraged by the Hon. Erskine Childers, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and also by the Hon. Donal Scully, Foreign Trade Attache of the Consulate of Ireland, New York City. A foundation was laid that has continued through the years. Our Association has shown a steady growth until today our strength is composed of approximately 400 members located in many parts of the world.

Many of the original charter members are no longer with us due to the ravages of Father Time but those whose company we continue to enjoy are the experts and senior collectors of Ireland's Stamps and their knowledge and experience is recorded in the many articles prepared by them in our Journal.

As a token of appreciation and respect to our 42 Charter Members your Directors decided that a Certificate be prepared and presented to them on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of our founding, bearing the signatures of W. Hickey, President and J.J. Clark, Secretary in 1950. It also bears the signatures of the President and Secretary for 1970.

The design and preparation of these Certificates has been a pleasure and on behalf of our Directors and Members I offer our congratulations to the following:

Thomas Armstrong Jr.	Robert Gray	John E. O'Keeffe
Thomas F. Bannigan Jr.	Brian T.S. Grindley	Thomas H. O'Neill
John W. Belby	William J. Hayes	Malcolm G. O'Reilly
Frank J. Brady	William Hickey	Henry C. Reckleff
John J. Clark	Robert J. Hutcheson	Gil P. Roberts Jr.
Michael J. Cogan	Earl E. Johnson	Leon Rose
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Mary S. Garrity	Rudolph Mitchell	Richard J. Swords
Michael P. Giffney	William T. Norris	George T. Turner

and wish all many years of collecting happiness and the best of health.

Montreal, Canada. September 15th, 1970 Vincent A. Linnell, President



CONTEMPORARY IRISH ART ISSUE OF 1st SEPTEMBER, 1970
 "Madonna of Eire" by Mainie Jellett
 Photogravure by the Stamping Branch, Dublin
 Sheets of 120. Watermark E. Perforations 15
 Value 1s. 2,500,000 stamps

The "Madonna of Eire" by Mainie Jellett is privately owned and is regarded as one of the artist's outstanding works. A detail of the painting is depicted on the stamp. Mainie Jellett (1896-1943) was born in Dublin. She studied at the Westminster School, London and in Paris at the studio of Albert Gleizes, with her lifelong friend, Evie HONE. On her return to Ireland, she founded her own art



The Thomas Edwin Field Award

WILLIAM KANE RECEIVES AWARD FOR 1970

To honor the memory of THOMAS EDWIN FIELD of Yorkshire, England, one of the foremost Irish philatelists who gladly contributed his knowledge and experience to his fellow collectors, the EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION established in 1967 the above annual award.

It is presented to a philatelist who in the opinion of a specially appointed committee has made many outstanding contributions to Irish Philately, and to date the selected recipients have been Judge J. J. Walsh and F. E. Dixon. By the unanimous vote of the Officers and Directors of the Association the recipient of the 1970 award is William Kane of Dublin, Ireland.

The award reads: "William Kane has been a philatelist from the days of the 1922 Overprints and Irish Stamps have long been his favourites. Apart from his Irish interests he has assembled award winning displays of 'Ships' and also 'Music' together with a fine display of Poland's stamps. He also recently developed a thematic display entitled 'War and Philately' a skillfully blended selection of Stamps and Postal History items for which he was highly honored by being awarded the 'Link House Trophy' at the British Philatelic Exhibition in 1969. His forte is in writing up and the bold script concisely stresses the important features, and incidentally reveals the writers wide knowledge and understanding. In recent years he has published a number of articles relating to Ireland's Stamps, many of which have been published in The Revealer and Supplements and all collectors have benefitted from his knowledge of the subject he writes upon. Despite his many activities in other Societies his interest in stamps is such that he was elected President of the Irish Philatelic Society in 1969.

"For a number of years he served the Irish Post Office in many capacities and is recognised for his extensive knowledge of Postal History and affairs. In later years he transferred and was appointed Assistant Manager to the Radio Telefis Eireann Symphony Orchestra and his musical knowledge is related to his thematic display of 'Music in Stamps'. He has now retired and is happily devoting all his time to philately and Postal History, which in former years was a hobby and now becomes a career full of interest and activity."

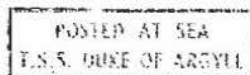
INAUGURAL SAILINGS BETWEEN BELFAST AND HEYSHAM, ENGLAND and BETWEEN DUN LAOGHAIRE AND HEYSHAM, ENG. May-June 1970

Through the courtesy of Anthony F. Finn, Holyrood Park, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland, we are privileged to be able to illustrate the inaugural sailings on May 22-23, 1970 from and to Belfast.

Similar covers were serviced for the maiden sailings on the Dun Laoghaire-Heysham routes. Pictorial "Paquebot" handstamps were in use



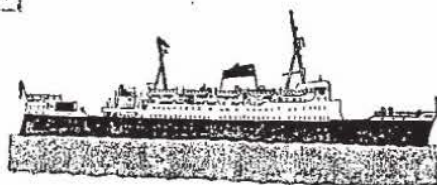
An interesting feature of this latter event was that Irish definitives were cancelled in Heysham, England and English QE II definitives accepted at Dun Laoire, in accordance with international "Paquebot" regulations.



HEYSHAM-BELFAST

⇒ **SEALINK**
IS GOING PLACES

BELFAST-HEYSHAM



Inaugural Crossing
T.S.S. Duke of Argyll

22nd May, 1970

Irish 1922 Provisionals Thom 5 Line Overprints

Supplement No. 46

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

October, 1970

THOM 5 LINE NARROW SETTING
by M. H. Priestley

Introduction

In the April-June 1969 issue of the Revealer, I listed the measurements of the ten Thom narrow setting plates given by Erinneach in The Philatelist. Since then I have examined a number of large Thom blocks and have been able to form an opinion on the method of printing of these plates and to revise Erinneach's measurements in some cases.

Stereo Layout

While the stereo layout of the Dollard low value issues is well known, there is no similar information on the Thom issues. My purpose was to find out, if possible, whether the Thom sheets had been made up from stereos and if so how large the stereos were.

The first clue came from the horizontal line spacing which showed a similar pattern in all the blocks examined. The spacing between lines 4 and 5, 7 and 8, 14 and 15, and 17 and 18 is distinctly greater than between the other lines - in other words, the pane is divided horizontally into three parts, one part four rows deep and two parts three rows deep.

There was no clear spacing pattern between the vertical rows so I next noted all the known recurrent flaws. (Fig. 1). These are the R/Se varieties described in another Revealer article, and the broken r of Rialtar which is a distinctive flaw listed by Meredith and occurs in several positions. I think it is clear from the diagram that the recurrence pattern is four stamps wide and that the pane was made up from a number of 4x4 stereos, with the upper or the lower row of the stereos removed to fit the stereo into the lower part of each pane. Only the wide ac variety did not fit into this pattern; it could perhaps have been introduced after the plate had been put together.

To find out how many different 4x4 stereos there may have been, I analysed the positions of the Ci/1 variety which have been noted for all the Thom plates, and occur fairly frequently (Revealer, October, 1969). I found the R/Se and Ci/1 positions could be accounted for by seventeen 4x4 stereos, some occurring as many as sixteen times; fifteen are illustrated in Fig. 2. Although this is a fair number of different stereos, it is not nearly as many as would have been the case if the Ci/1 distribution had been random. There are also other stereos without any identifiable flaws.

Plates

The revised plate measurements and recurrent flaws are shown in Fig. 3. I was interested to have confirmation of the existence of two types of Plate 2 which I have called Plates 2A and 2B. Although all Plate 2 examples have the same measurements and R/Se varieties, I found there were two quite different sets of type flaws in several examples of Plate 2 control blocks and of Rows 12 and 17 (the R/Se rows) in Plate 2.

I have been able to check the measurements of the plates in those cases in Figure 3 which are marked with an asterisk. Confirmation that these were the plates concerned was obtained from the Ci/1 positions which were given for each plate in my earlier article. It is difficult in some cases to be definite about the plate unless the block is large enough to include Ci/1 varieties, and this particularly applies to Plates 5 and 6.

Thom Recurrent Varieties												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1							7 8	7* 8*		7 8	7 8	7* 8*
							R/Se	R/Se		R/Se	R/Se	R/Se
2												
3												
4				7 8								
				8 7								
5												
6	5	5	5	5	5	5						
	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se						
7												
8												
9							5	5				
							R/Se	R/Se				
							6/19	6/19				
10				9 7								
				8 7								
11												
12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se				
	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	6/19	6/19				
13												
14												
15												
16												
17			2 3	2 3*	2 3	2 3						
			R/Se	R/Se	R/Se	R/Se						
							7 8					
							8 7					
18												
19												
20				5 7								
				8 7								
* Wide oc				Figures indicate plate number								
Fig 1												

Stereo distribution of recurrent varieties

8	3	12
e/r	e/r	e/r e/r
e/r e/r		
6	3	15
e/r e/r e/r	e/r e/r	e/r e/r e/r
10	2	3
e/r e/r	R/Se R/Se R/Se R/Se e/r	R/Se R/Se e/r e/r
7	1	1
e/r	e/r	e/r e/r e/r
3	2	2
e/r e/r	R/S R/S	R/Se R/Se

Numbers indicate frequency of occurrence

Fig 2

Thom Narrow Setting Plates

Plate Row	Measurements						e1/1 Positions	Recurrent Flaws			
	Stamps	1	2	3	Stamps	10			11	12	
		1	2	3		1	2	3			
1	19	20	20	508*					20x3	Stop slightly low.	
	20	20	198	506*					19x3		
2A	19	201	202	513*					20x2	Stop damaged.	
	20	201	202	513*					20x3	Overprint heavier	
2B	19	202	202	515							
	20	201	202	513*					20x2	Stop undamaged	
3	19	199	20	505					20x1		20x2 
	20	20	20	507*							
4	19	197	198	505	199	204	514	19x1	19x10		
	20	199	199	505	20	205	512	19x2			
5	19	205	199	513*	205	198	515*	19x8			
	20	205	198	513*	205	198	512*	19x2	19x11	20x1	
6	19	205	20	514*	205	198	512*	19x3	19x12		
	20	205	20	514*	205	198	512*	19x11	19x12		
7	19	198	198	505	198	199	505	19x10			
	20	20	198	507*	199	199	509*	19x11	20x1		
8	19	198	198	505*				19x12			
	20	198	198	505*				20x1			
9	19	205	197	514*	20	205	515*	20x1	20x3	19x2	19x3
	20	205	198	509*	20	205	515*	19x11	19x12		
10	19	198	204	508*	20	197	505	19x10			
	20	198	204	508*	199	198	505*	19x11	20x2		

*Measurement taken from examples seen.

*Not constant

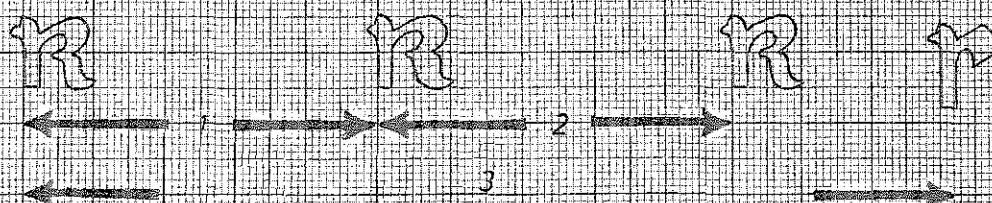


Fig. 3