



The REVEALER



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EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
(International)

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Whole No. 106

Issued Quarterly

John J. Walsh, Editor



EUROPA ISSUE - 3rd MAY 1971

The Irish Post Office issued the EUROPA postage stamp on Monday, 3rd May 1971. The design, which is by the Icelandic architect M.H. Hafliðason, is intended to convey the idea of solidarity and mutual comprehension which should characterize relations between countries from the same continent. The chain symbolizes the fraternity, co-operation and common effort of the people of Europe. The basic design was adapted for use on Irish stamps by Mr. Peter Wildbur.

Details

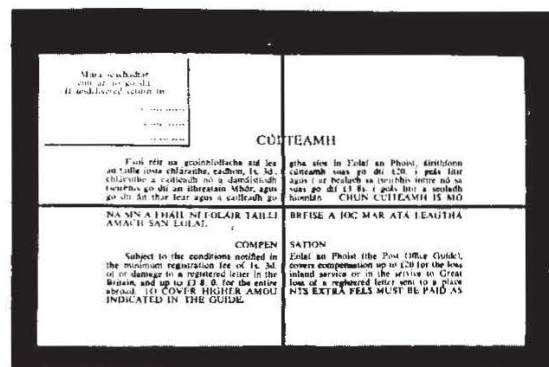
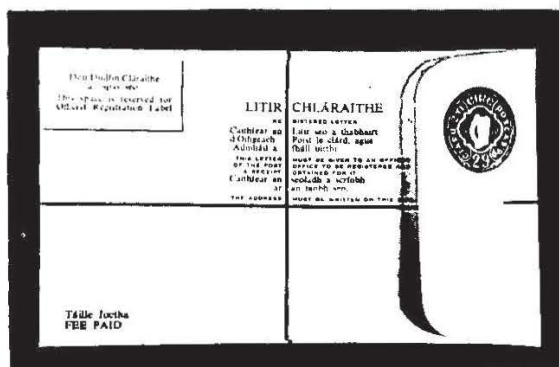
Denominations and quantities: 4 new pence (12,000,000) 6 new pence (2,000,000)

Size: 40 mm x 24 mm perforation to perforation. 37 mm x 21 mm print area

Makeup: Sheets of 100 Printing Process: Photogravure Watermark "e" Perforations 15

Printer: Revenue Stamping Branch, Dublin. Colors: 4 Lime Green 6 Turquoise

NEW POSTAL STATIONERY ITEM



(Obverse & Reverse of the new Registered Envelope, Size G. Photos Bob Gray)

Recently received are new 2/9 registration envelopes. The new embossed stamp, while following the usual harp design, differs considerably in detail from earlier issues. The size H utilizes the pre-printed envelope for the 1/5 issue of 1966 which refers to the obsolete registry rate of 1 shilling in the text on the back of the envelope. Sizes G & K are on pre-printed envelopes intended for the 1/9 issue of 1969 which refer to the obsolete registry rate of 1/3 in the text on the back of the envelope. To the best of our knowledge, the 1/9 issue has not been recorded on an envelope with the proper reference to a 1/3 registry rate in the text. It has been reported by Mike Giffney that the size F envelope has been discontinued.

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(INTERNATIONAL)



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- # 801 Edward A. Tucker, 100 McCann Road,
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- # 802 John L. Mc Manus, 1 Stuyvesant Oval,
New York, N.Y. 10009
- # 803 John F. Burns, 3255 Afton Road
Dresher, Pennsylvania 19025
- # 804 Jorgen Buur, Hjorringgade 21,
Kobenhavn, O, DK-2100, Denmark

768

- # 805 Wolfgang Salzmann, Am
Uhlenkrug 45, D-4300 Essen,
West Germany
- # 806 Richard J. M. Daly, Swarthmore,
Douglas Road, Cork, Ireland
- # 807 Dermot O'Mahony, Ballingeary,
Co. Cork, Ireland
- # 808 Franz-Volker Janssen,
D-2800 Bremen 1, Schnoor 15,
Postfach 1888, West Germany
- # 809 George E. Wright, Box 5
7 North Audley St., London, Eng.

Renewals

- # 694 Alex Acheson
- # 412 Hans G. Moxter
- # 538 G. Bradley Mc Innes, 568
Tedwyn Drive, Mississauga,
Ontario, Canada

Deceased

- # 732 Catherine L. Fisher
- #### Change of Address
- # 266 Rev. Joseph C. Foley, 1 School
St., Townsend, Mass. 01469
 - # 542 Grace E. Marston-Ling, 1711
Appleton St., Apt. 8
Long Beach, California 90802
 - # 611 Donal Joseph Mc Clure,
12138 Maxwellton Road,
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 - # 620 James Brady, 55 Lockwood St.
Newark, N.J. 07105
 - # 623 George J. Ginovsky, P.O. Box
31142, Washington D.C. 20031
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94596
 - # 757 James J. Owens, 5622 West
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 - # 798 Graydon Hicks Zip Code 23369

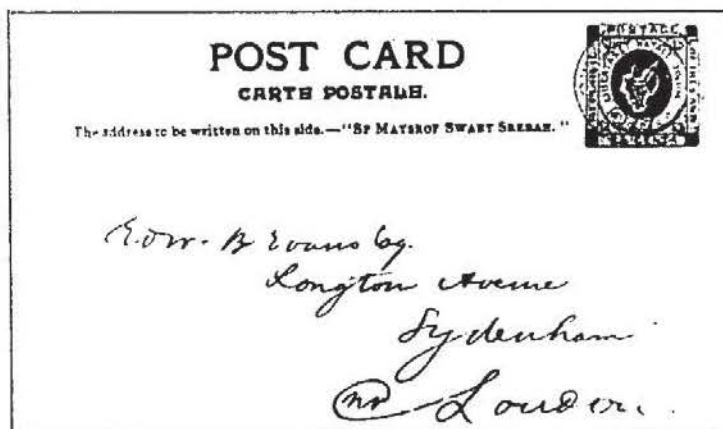
ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Included with this issue is
the ballot for the election of the
officers and directors. Also a
question of raising the membership
dues and a questionnaire to deter-
mine the opinions of the member-
ship on closer cooperation and a
possible merger with the Irish
Philatelic Circle. This latter
item is intended to provide guid-
ance and direction to your offic-
ers, and is not a final determin-
ation. We urge you to give these
matters your prompt attention.

PLEASE PAY YOUR DUES PROMPTLY

The Fenian POSTCARD

by Joseph E. Foley



Since the publication of "The 'Taylor Made' Fenian Essays" in the March issue of the American Philatelist, a little additional information has come to light. Figure 14 from that article (shown here as figure 1) illustrated the 24¢ printed on a postcard that was sold in the Field sale. Note that the gibberish on the third line spelled backwards, reads "Habershaws for stamps." EPA member George Turner, a noted student of philatelic literature, wrote me shortly after publication, suggesting a possible connection with the British firm that published Habershaw's Stamp Chronicle and Circular, Swansea, 1893. Once again a search in the library of the Collectors Club of New York proved fruitful. The journal underwent two changes in title and in April 1893 was known as The Stamp Chronicle and Circular. In that issue we find the following: "An inquisitive reader wishes to know when the Irish stamps may be expected. We have referred him to Mr. Gladstone"¹ and in the following month "In all probability, there will be separate stamps for Ireland, should the Home Rule bill be passed, but it rests with the future Irish Government. What will the design be, I wonder?"² In July of that year: "Now that philatelists are expecting 'Home Rule' stamps - although the G.O.M. does not approve of an issue - it may be of interest to readers to learn that an essay of a 24 cents stamp, in green, of the 'Fenian Republic' was prepared and we give a reproduction of the design, from a block kindly lent by Messrs. A Smith and Co., Bath."³ The following September: "I have seen the Irish postcard, and with my limited space, cannot give a description that will be a just one. I therefore, recommend readers to try and procure one before they are bought up."⁴ In the same issue the two advertisements shown in figures 2 and 3 appeared.⁵ The October issue in a general discussion of Essays described again the 24¢ Fenian⁶ and included the advertisement shown in Figure 4.⁷

The illustration in the July, 1893 issue does not show the signs of wear of the postcard illustrated in figures 14 and 22 of the American Philatelist. It is possible that the poor impression of the postcard could be attributed to factors other than a worn die. However, I believe we can reasonably credit R. T. Habershaw of Swansea with the production of the Fenian Postcard. His advertisement, spelled backwards, on the face of the card coupled with the references to his journal, topped off with the Swansea "cancellation" on the card are rather conclusive. It's interesting to note that he does not offer the card for sale, but gives it away as a premium for purchases or subscriptions, and then only offers it used, possibly to avoid any legal entanglements for selling a bogus item or creating an unused card that might be sent through the mails.

Additional information, as it comes to light, on the Fenian labels will be published in The Revealer.

Figure 2

A Pleased Customer is the best Advertisement.

Collectors are invited to write for my new Season's Price List of Cheap Variety Packets, from 2d. up to 20/-.

SPECIAL OFFER.

75 assorted stamps, postcards, etc., including Colombia, Uruguay, Wurtemberg official, Argentine, Baden, Sardinia, Japan, Indian postcard, Mexico, French Colonies, Hyderabad, 1st. issue Belgian, and many others, 4½d. only.

Used Irish Postcard free

to each buyer of above packet who applies for a selection of stamps on approval. Mention class required.

CLASS 1—Stamps of ½d to 2d

CLASS 2 " " 2d to 6d

CLASS 3—Upwards of 6d in value. (Reference for this class.)

R. T. HABERSTRAW,

20, Park Terrace, Swansea.

Figure 3

JUST ISSUED.

THE NEW

Postcard of Ireland.

Every fresh Subscriber to this journal within the next 6 weeks will receive a USED copy of the above

Kindly make early application

Those who already subscribe, see the offer in my other ad —R. T. Haberstraw, Park-ter, Swansea.

Figure 4

JUST ISSUED.

THE NEW

Postcard of Ireland.

Every fresh Subscriber to this journal within the next three weeks will receive a USED copy of the above.

Footnotes

1. R.T. Habershaw, "EnPassant" The Stamp Chronicle & Circular, I, (Swansea, #4, April 1893), p.18
2. Ibid., (#5 May, 1893), p.25
3. Ibid., (#7 July, 1893) p.42
4. Ibid., (#9 September, 1893) p.62 (title of journal changed to The Stamp Chronicle and British Philatelist)
5. Ibid., p. 70 and inside back cover
6. Ibid., (#10 October, 1893) p.74
7. Ibid., inside back cover.

THE "TAYLOR-MADE" FENIAN ESSAYS
by J. E. Foley

In a joint venture, the American Philatelic Society and the Eire Philatelic Association have reprinted J.E. Foley's study of the Fenian labels that appeared in the March issue of the American Philatelist, as a handbook. The monograph traces the origin of these labels, long attributed to the Fenian Brotherhood, to S.Allan Taylor, notorious producers of forged and bogus material during the 19th century. The 24 page handbook contains 25 illustrations, and is produced on high quality paper with a plastic cover. Copies can be obtained at \$1.25, postpaid, from Wm. T. McCaw, 368 Grand St., Newburgh, N.Y. 12550, or for those residing in the sterling area, at 53 new pence from M.P.Giffney, 22 East Road, Dublin 3, Ireland.

THE U.S. FATHER THEOBALD MATHEW STAMP

by J. E. Foley

Father Theobald Mathew (1790-1856) was commemorated in the 1938 issue of Ireland on the occasion of the centenary of his founding of the Temperance Apostolate. Perhaps not so well known is the United States Father Mathew stamp, a private proprietary revenue stamp. One of the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1862 required revenue stamps to be affixed to proprietary medicines. Manufacturers were permitted, at their own expense, to have dies engraved and plates made of their exclusive use. A discount of from 5% to 10% from face value was allowed by the government on orders from manufacturers who had their own plates prepared.

The Father Mathew Temperance and Manufacturing Company was a Canadian firm. What association it had, if any, with the Temperance Apostolate is unknown. The purpose and formula of the Father Mathew Remedy also remains an enigma, although from the value of the stamp, 4¢, we can determine that the cost of the remedy was approximately \$1.00, as medicines were taxed at a rate of 1¢ for each 25¢ of the retail price or portion thereof up to \$1.00. The firm opened an office in New York City in 1878. The attempt to establish a market in this country was apparently unsuccessful, and it is believed the office was closed in 1880 and arrangements made to dispose of the remaining stock through a New York doctor.

The stamp, first issued in the fall of 1878, is listed in Scott's United States Stamp Catalogue, Specialized, as RS 85. The die was engraved and the plate made by the National Bank Note Company of New York. The die bore their number 4955. Printed in sheets of 70 (14 x 5) the total printing of 14,300



stamps indicates only about 205 sheet impressions. The stamp is perforated 12 and printed in black on paper watermarked "USIR" (United States Internal Revenue).

Several years after the firm's New York office was closed, the late J. D. Bartlett purchased the remaining stamps from the doctor who was to have disposed of the remaining stock of the remedy. This amounted to 1053 stamps, some unused, others used and for some reason removed and still others with tears and missing corners. These were subsequently distributed to New York Stamp dealers.



References

George Griffenhagen - private correspondence
Henry W. Holcombe, "Private Die Proprietary Stamp Notes, The Father Mathew Temperance and Manufacturing Co." Weekly Philatelic Gossip. August 21, 1937, page 799.
Scott's United States Stamp Catalogue, Specialized.

Thom 5 Line Overprints

THOM 5 LINE WIDE SETTING
by M.H. Priestley

Towards the end of 1922, apparently when the Thom 5 line narrow setting plates had become worn, new plates were used to overprint the 1/2d, 1d and 2d values (issued on November 21st) and the 1 & 1/2d and 1/- values (issued on December 4th). They are easily recognized as they are noticeably wider. In Freemant and Stubbs' "Handbook of the Provisional Issue Irish Free State Stamps" there is a statement that the narrow setting master plate was used to overprint the issue. They say that the type on the master plate is wider than the copies used for the narrow

Plate	Control Block Measurement		Remarks
	1	2	
1	20 1/4	40 3/4	Sharp end to c in Sealadee 20x1
1 (1d)	20 1/4	40 3/4	20x10 20x12 Left of base in second 2 of 1922 broken
2	20 3/4	41	
2 (1d)	20 1/2	41	



setting plates because the type on the copies shrinks when cooling. I find this difficult to believe since the height of the overprint and size of the letters is similar to the narrow setting. There are also two wide setting plates, so that both could not be the master plate. The differences between the control blocks of the two plates are shown in Fig. 1.

To find out how these plates were made up, I was lucky enough to be able to examine a complete sheet of Plate 1. I found a considerable number of flaws among the figures 2 in 1922, but comparatively few flaws among the other letters. Many of the figure flaws, which I have illustrated in Fig 2 and 3, were quite similar, but in spite of close examination I could not find any pattern to suggest what size of stereo was used. The only conclusion I could come to is that the plate was prepared in one piece.

Tham Wide Setting Plate 1 Flaws						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	2			2	
2	2	2		2		2
3		2	2	2	2	
4	2	2		2	2	2
5		2	2			2
6	2	2	2		2	2
7			2	2	2	
8			2	2		2
9	2		2			
10		2	2	2	2	
11	2	2	2	2		2
12		2	2	2	2	
13	2				2	2
14	2		2	2		2
15		2		2		
16	2	2		2	2	2
17		2		2	2	2
18	2			2	2	
19			2	2	2	2
20				2		2
+Recurrent						

Fig 2

New Issue Notes and News.

STAMP PROGRAMME-1971

The remaining stamp
issues for 1971 ;

19th July

Centenary of the birth
of J. M. Synge. Values 4 &
10 new pence.

30th August

Centenary of the birth
of Jack B. Yeats. Value:
6 new pence.

18th October

International Year For
Action to Combat Racism
and Racial Discrimination.
Values: 4 & 10 new pence.

15th November

Christmas. Values 2 1/2
and 6 new pence.

HOME RULE LABEL

I have an unused ex-
ample of the Home Rule
label shown on page 765
of The Revealer. It is a
marginal copy and the
margin has part of the
printers' or publishers'
address "LONDON E.C." A
marginal copy of a dif-
ferent design of the same
size stamp and with simi-
lar black border shows
the words "PICTURE
STAMPS". I have a pencil-
led note on the page that
these were the Third Home
Rule Series. My belief is
that they were produced
in the period 1912-1914,
but have no proof.

F.E. Dixon

The significance of the figure 2 flaws appeared when I was shown a strip of five complete horizontal rows of the wide setting. Although there was no obvious indication from what part of the sheet the strip came, I soon found that nearly all the figure 2 flaws corresponded with rows 6 - 10 of the complete sheet. In fact out of 30 figure 2 flaws on the sheet, 23 were recurrent on the strip. There were only 17 flaws in other letters on these five rows and of these only one was recurrent. Why this should be so is a mystery but at least it helps

in plating blocks which do not contain the control numbers. I have noted the recurrent figure 2's in the control blocks (stamps 1-3 on 10-12 in rows 19 and 20) and in Rows 6 - 10. In the illustrations the first 2 of 1922 is on the left of each rectangle and the second 2 is on the right.

Later I was able to note the flaws on a top left half pane of Plate 2; the figure 2 flaws from this block I have shown in Fig. 4. If someone can supply details of the rest of that sheet my records of the wide setting will be complete.

RUBBER DATE STAMPS
1904
Issued to Irish Offices



(to be continued)
Impressions taken from
Official Archives through
courtesy of Dr. B. deBurca

Tham Wide Setting Plate 1 Flaws

	7	8	9	10	11	12
1		2	2			2 2
2			2		2	
3	2		2			
4	2		2	2 2 2		2
5			2			
6	2					
7		2				
8		2 2			2 2	
9					2	
10	2	2 2		2		2 2
11				2		
12				2		
13		2	2		2 2	2
14		2 2 2		2		
15						2 2
16		2	2	2		2
17		2 2			2	2
18			2		2 2	
19					2	2
20				2		2

*Recurrent

Fig 3
(concluded on next page)

Thom Wide Setting Plate 2 Flaws						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						2
2			2	2		
3				2		2
4			2	2		
5		2	2			2
6					2	2
7	2			2	2	
8			2	2	2	
9						
10	2					

Fig 4

IRELAND COLLECTION FOR SALE

Complete, all MINT, including AirMails, Most of Booklets and Postage Dues through 1970.

Also 16c-44b-502-53a-77a to 79a in pairs-77b to 79b in pairs-12 to 16; 36 to 38; 93 to 95 also others.

A few Essays and Proofs All on White Ace pages, some with detail write-up, as well as descriptions. For more information write to:

ELMWOOD PARK STATION
1718 South 51 Street
Box 6467
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68106

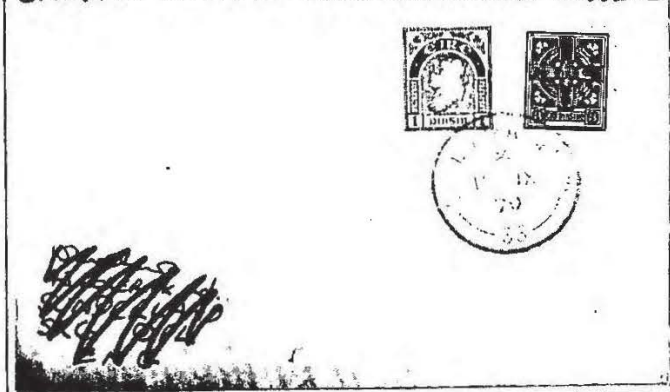
AN IRISH PHILYMPIA CARD

by Joseph E. Foley

Member William Mathews of Sunderland, England created the unique souvenir of Philymphia and the joint IPC-EPA meeting illustrated below.

The Irish Post Office Guide (EOLAI an PHOIST) provides for international reply-paid postcards of private manufacture. Mr. Mathews prepared his by folding a piece of card to the normal postcard size. He arranged to have the card posted to his own address in England from Dublin. This side of the card bore the appropriate UPU inscription in French "CARTE POSTALE AVEC REPONSE PAYEE". The card was then taken to the Philymphia station where the reply half, inscribed "CARTE POSTALE-REPONSE" and franked with the Irish 6d airmail received the special Philymphia airmail cancellation for Sept. 19, 1970, the day of the IPC-EPA meeting. The reply card also bore the EPA member label tied by an attractive cachet made by Mr. Mathews to commemorate the first joint meeting of our two societies.

CARTE POSTALE AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE



CARTE POSTALE - RÉPONSE



CASTLE COMPOSITE

Robert Gray submits an item from his collection which is seldom seen: a vertical pair from the upper left corner of the sheet of the Castle composite printing of the 2/6, the upper stamp with the narrow date and the lower stamp with the wide date. The layout of the known overprint plate for the composite printing of the 2/6 is shown in Supplement #20, and both stamps in this position should have wide dates. In the Feldman handbook there is a notation to the effect that a few sheets are known to have been overprinted with different settings of the wide and narrow dates, but no further information is given nor is it stated which values are referred to.

THE COMMITTEE ON FORGED & BOGUS MATERIAL

The last several issues of the Revealer have included reports of the Committee on Forged & Bogus Material. This Committee is composed of R. Gray, F. E. Dixon, V. A. Linnell, and J. E. Foley. It is not an expert committee, its purpose being to bring to the attention of the membership, through the Revealer, distinguishing characteristics of forged and bogus stamps for their protection. Members of the EPA having material of a suspicious nature are urged to send it to any Committee member, who will examine it and complete the form shown below. Examination usually takes between 60 and 90 days. Mr. Gray photographs each item and Mr. Foley prepares the notes for the Revealer. A slide program has also been prepared, and may be borrowed from Mr. Linnell.

In going to the trouble of forging an overprint, it is remarkable that the forgers were frequently careless about the basic stamp to which the forged overprint was applied. In the low values, the British issue of 1924 was frequently used which can be easily identified by the block watermark. On the other hand, in the high values, we have found the earlier printings by Waterlow and De La Rue which are approximately 3/4mm shorter than the Bradbury Wilkinson printings used for the genuine overprint. Used stamps were frequently the subject of forged and bogus overprints, and several items examined have English cancellations. Points worth checking when purchasing any of the better overprints.

In this report we have another item submitted by Dr. James E. Dempsey, a Saorstat overprint on a die I 2d. All available information indicates that only the die II 2d was used for the Thom and Harrison (coil) Saorstats. This is a well prepared bogus overprint. Figure 1 shows it with a genuine Thom and figure 2 with a genuine Harrison (the genuine is the stamp on the left in both cases). Figure 3 has the Rasmussen identifier for the Thom superimposed on the stamp and figure 4 the Harrison identifier. (The identifier overprint images are below those printed on the stamp.) The first line of the overprint is very slightly shorter than the genuine Thom or Harrison. The l in the date is broken at the bottom. There are some minute differences in some of the letters such as, the second t in Saorstat, and the a in Eireann. Both the upper and lower case S's differ from the genuine.



Figure 1



Dempsey 2d Saorstat on Type I with "Thom" guide



Figure 3

Dempsey Saorstat Type I with "Harrison" guide



Figure 4

Figure 2



IRA PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

Committee on Forged and Bogus Material

Committee Member's Report (please type or print)

Item _____ unused _____
 Property of: _____ Address: _____
 Received from: _____ Date: _____
 Basic British Stamp: Printer _____ Watermark _____
 Scott/Gibbons cat. # _____ Issue of _____ (year) _____
 Cancellation: Description _____
 _____ over _____ under overprint _____ Date _____
 Overprint: (circle) Dollard, Thom, Harrison, Castle, Wide, Narrow, Blatlas, Saorstat, 5 line, 4 line, 3 line, black, dull black, red, carmine
 Overall Dimensions _____
 Alignment w/Background Identifier _____
 Ink _____ Embossed effect? _____
 Rubber stamp? _____ Metal die? _____
 Unusual features _____

Copy to: All Committee Members
 Over of Item

Note: Send item to another Committee Member only if a second opinion is considered desirable, except that all items must be sent to Mr. Gray who will photograph and send prints to all Committee Members and the owner.
 Use additional sheets as required.

Overall opinion _____

 Comments relative to other items examined _____

 Item sent to _____ Date _____

SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARK - DUBLIN

To commemorate the Eurovision Song Contest held at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, April 3rd, 1971, the Irish Post Office used a three-coloured (black, green, and red) handstamp. Commemorative covers if still available at 60¢ surface mail; \$1.00 airmail Philatelic Bureau, P.O. Box 521, Dublin 4.

EUROVISION
SONG
CONTEST 1971

GAIETY
THEATRE
DUBLIN



Irish Provisionals. THE HARRISON OVERPRINTS. HARRISON COIL VARIETIES by M. H. Priestley

Recurrent Varieties in Harrison 5 Line Vertical Coils

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7 y p e j			n	R	n	n		n		n
7 y p e 2	n		A	S	n	2		1	2	n

Fig. 1

The details of the Harrison Coil overprinted issues are well documented in David Feldman's Handbook of Irish Philately and I will not repeat them here, except to say that both vertical and horizontal coils were made by dividing up complete overprinted sheets and joining up the strips by hand. The vertical coil strips are therefore ten stamps long between coil ends and the horizontal strips twelve stamps long. With the exception of the long 1 variety in the 3 line issue, I had not seen any recorded overprint varieties until a recent article by Michael Phelan in the IPC Journal. This article led me to try to establish the method of printing the original complete sheets.

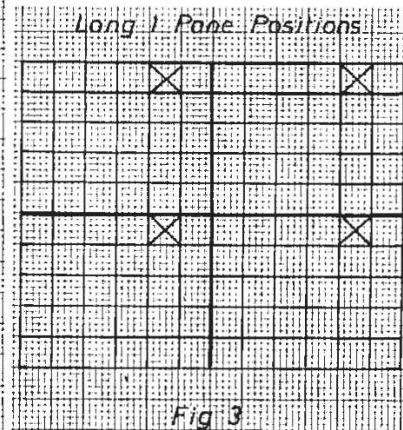
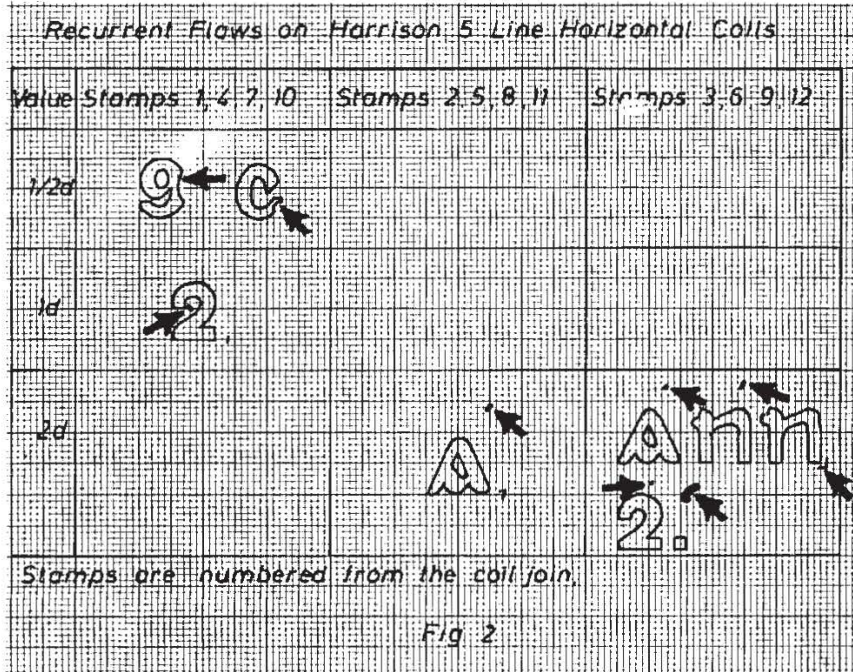
THE 5 LINE ISSUE

Michael Phelan was able to examine part of a vertical coil consisting of 37 strips - the complete coil would have contained 50 strips. He found that there were only two types of strip, each with distinct type flaws and ink smudges, 10 of Type 1 and 27 of Type 2. I illustrate the flaws found in Fig. 1.

When I examined the horizontal 5 line strips in my own collection I found that all had a number of flaws which recurred every three stamps, as shown in Fig. 2. Imagining these horizontal strips as part of a complete sheet, the sheet would have divided vertically into at least three types of strip and not two as Michael Phelan found. My horizontal strips must have been made from a different Harrison plate; there were therefore at least two of these and probably more 777

THE 3 LINE ISSUE

The July 1964 Supplement of The Revealer includes an ingenious theory to show that the 3 line overprint plate was formed from a 6 x 5 stereo. The long 1 occurs on the 5th and 11th stamp on horizontal strips, and on the 5th and 10th stamps of vertical strips. This would make the position of this variety on the pane as in Fig. 3.



Each of the four vertical strips in my collection has flaws common to one or the other strips as illustrated in Fig. 4. Since the strips do not include vertical coil joins I can only judge the position of the flaws to within three or four stamps.

The evidence of Harrison flaws is far from complete. If more information can be obtained from strips or, better still, from complete coils, perhaps the different Harrison plates and stereos may be identified, fifty years after they were issued.

