



The REVEALER



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ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
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John J. Walsh, Editor

THE ORIGIN OF THE "IMPERIAL UNION" LABELS

By J. E. Foley

The Feldman handbook states that the labels illustrated in Fig. 1 were issued by the Irish Imperial Home Rule Association and that they were produced in Manchester in 1912 to counter previous labels (DF No. L11-13).

An article in *Stamp Collecting* of June 4, 1932 by Prof. L.W. Renouf, under the title "Stamps of the Irish Republican Army, 1922" presented a brief set of comments on various other labels, including the Imperial Union Label, as well as the IRA items.

The other type is believed to be an aftermath of the 1916 rebellion, and is in the nature of a reply to the Sinn Féin propaganda. The stamps are of large format, more than double the size of ordinary postage stamps. They bear a female figure with a harp, flanked by two columns surmounted with crude Celtic Crosses and entwined with shamrock. A scroll stretched from column to column is inscribed "Ireland," while at the foot of each column is a shield, on which is a large figure 1. Between the crosses at the top are the words "Provisional Government," between the shields at the bottom "Imperial Union," and alongside each column "Éire." These exist in two colours: green on white and dull orange-brown on white. They are perforated 11, but not gummed. In green this design is known also on thin card imperforate.

In the July 2, 1932 number of the same journal the indefatigable W. Ward countered in an article entitled "A Famous Philatelic Hoax!— Truth About Irish Propaganda Labels." Ward was a prolific writer in the early twenties for *Stamp Collecting* and other journals, whose pen, on occasion was a bit influenced by the enthusiasm of its owner. As we shall see, Ward's philatelic activities were not limited to journalism.

After a few somewhat deflating comments on some of the other labels, Ward gets on to his main subject under the sub-title "The Great Hoax!" which with the permission of *Stamp Collecting* is quoted in full below:

The Great Hoax!

And so to the last stamps described by Professor Renouf, who states that they are believed to be an aftermath to the 1916 rebellion.

These stamps first saw "light" in 1912, and of course have attained the doubtful honour of notoriety of inclusion in "Phantom Philately" by Mr. Fred J. Melville.

They were never intended primarily as other than a political take-off of the period. Neither were they made as most of the above mentioned labels, from a commercial aspect of pecuniary gain, and from what it has cost the wicked maker of them since in postages, notepaper, envelopes, and time, must have more than punished him for daring ever to show that Ulster could have stamps as well as Sinn Féin.

The design noted by Prof. Renouf is correct, but the descriptions of colour, etc., are not.

They were stereotyped in six from a half tone block, and printed in panes. There were only 250 "sheets of 6" altogether printed in four different colours—rich emerald; pale green; vivid orange; and lukewarm orange-just to show that they had no particular political bias! They were on fully gummed paper, so that Prof. Renouf's specimens must have got torpedoed. The "thin card imperforate" he describes was from an "explanatory" postal when the "stamps" were circulated among sundry friends and collectors.

The blocks were made by a process engraver in Manchester, the "stamps" printed after also being "made-up" by the wicked designer at a friendly printer's in the Cottonopolis, while the only "post office" they ever saw for "issue" was that of the writer's who after just twenty years, feels that he should confess in case other philatelic writers waste good paper and space in describing as an Irish product, and at the same time thank many philatelic friends for not giving him away. There were no errors and the "plates" were burnt long ago. And no "remainders."

I really think that was one of my wicked Manchester friends who suggested when I won the stamp designing competition for the Margate Congress, after a trip back from Dublin "loaded" with Sinn Féin Propaganda labels bought at the famous "Skin-the-Goat's" newspaper shop (after they were "prohibited") that I should "do" a stamp for Ulster!

Anyway they are as worthy of status as any so-called I.R.A. stamps so far issued—but in Mr. Melville's *Phantom Philately*!

Just to show that they were only ever considered as an innocuous joke, a certain noble Lady who very much takes to heart the interest of Northern Ireland, told me in after years that she was sorry that she had not known about them at the time, else she could have had some fun with them among her friends. Anyway, when stationed on Co. Antrim, none of Sir Edward Carson's friends indicted me for a drum-head court-martial!

I think from the above we can reasonably conclude that these items rather than being Political Labels were indeed nothing more than a philatelic jest.



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SECRETARY'S QUARTERLY REPORT

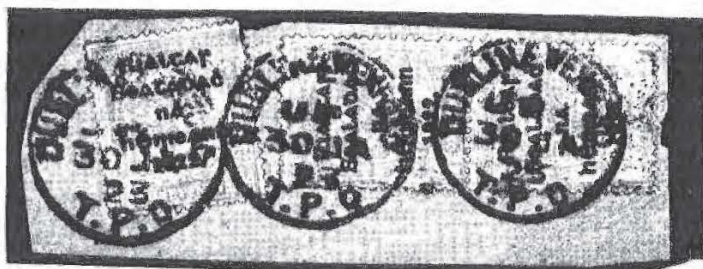
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(continued on page 826)

THE "WEXFORD REGUMS" MYSTERY

James J. Brady



Between the establishment of the Irish Provisional Government and the Irish Free State in 1922, an interesting sidelight to Irish philately first appeared. Values of the one and two pence Thom 5-line Rialtas overprint were found to have been regummed and placed into circulation. These stamps were believed to be those stolen from Post Offices in the Wexford area during January 1923.



On January 6, 1923, guerilla units of the Irish Republican Army, staged organized raids on a number of Post Offices. Large quantities of stamps were taken, resulting in a shortage of stamps available. A story concerning these raids first appeared in the January 20, 1923 issue of Stamp Collecting, written by "Mac Na Bhaird" *

"I.R.A. POSTAL RAID - On Saturday, January 6, a huge organized raid of all Southern Irish Post Offices (practically south of a line from Wexford to Limerick) was made by Flying Columns of the Irish Republican Army. In addition to the regummed (rose-colored) 'Irregular issues', it is anticipated that supplies may be sold with an I. R.A. overprint. Ordinary civilians were held up and examined before being admitted one at a time into county offices for the purchase of stamps. Few Post Offices have more than a shilling or two's worth of stamps -- and in the case of Wexford the four main office stocks could have been bought with a ten-shilling note. Supplies are now only sent daily to the Post Offices, and, of course, supplies are soon exhausted. In some places the clerk takes the letter and marks with the cancelling stamp in the upper right-hand corner, adding the words in pencil, 'no stamps' -- and I have seen 'postage dues' used as ordinary stamps from Cork."

This account exaggerates the shortage of stamps at the Post Offices. It also raises the question of why the author mentions the regummed issues as if they were already well known since there is no contemporary record of them

Some of the stamps, stolen from one of many Post Office raids, became wet or damp in the course of the theft, or shortly thereafter, and lost their gum as a result. They were then regummed by dipping them into a gum solution and letting them dry. A film of gum was formed on the face and reverse of the stamps and the white underportions took on a pinkish hue. These regums exist both used and unused, the former being all cancelled in or about Wexford. Philatelically, these stamps are also known as the "Rebel Regums" and the "Republican Regummed Stamps". In the 1927 edition of Meredith's The Postage Stamps of Ireland, they were listed on page 63 at 7/6 unused and 5/- used for either the one or two pence Thom Rialtas in blue-black.

Now the question arises as to just who regummed the stamps. Meredith claims it was the Irish Republican Army, as does the author of the article in

* Probably the nom-de-plume of William Ward, noted for his phantasm in philatelic reporting

the January issue of Stamp Collecting. In the Zervas translation of Kohl's handbook it states:

"The stolen stamps which, as a result of having become damp or wet, had lost their gum, got into unauthorized hands who, for private gain, brought them into circulation or used them for franking purposes."

This would indicate the involvement of a second unknown party, which seems highly unlikely. Besides, most of the information that went into the handbook was taken from Stamp Collecting or other philatelic trade magazines which carried very unreliable information in regard to these stamps. The most probable source of the regumming was the Post office itself.

Raids on mail trains and Post offices in Southern Ireland were very common at this time. Trains were frequently stopped near Wexford and looted for mail. The looted letters were then censored by the I.R.A. and returned the next day when the train was stopped again. This cycle continued for a long time, indicating the strong control exerted by the Republicans in the south. It is quite possible that the "Wexford Regums" were taken in a raid on a Waterford to Wexford train in July, 1922. An account in Stamp Collecting February 10, 1923, reported the sentencing of five men to prison terms for this raid and the recovery of £ 2,570 in stolen stamps. The account continued:

"This case has no connection with the organized raids recently reported. Further raids took place in the Cork area during the week ending January 20, but several of the raiders were caught after most of the Cork city offices had been cleared of all postage stamps..."

"We understand that the Free State Authorities have already an important capture of the 'Republican Postal Department' and many thousands of pounds' worth of the 'looted' stamps have been retaken. As already described, these have been regummed and were intended for use as postage stamps of the 'Republican Provisional Government' while stamps overprinted 'Saorstát' have either been destroyed or retained for some other purpose."

"In most cases the ordinary Postage Due stamps were ignored, resulting in the temporary and authorized use of these as ordinary letter stamps. Their sale was, however, forbidden to the public, and where letters were handed over the counter to an official, prepaid, they were stamped with the Postage Dues, obliterated and forwarded in sealed bags to their several destinations, with a covering note explaining that no postage stamps were available..."

In a further account in the March 31 issue, it was stated that the author had doubt as to whether the regumming was done by the rebels or the Post Office. He also said he had found eight or nine pieces, all with Wexford postmarks, all Thom Rialtas overprints in pairs, and dated from October to February.

In the course of researching the regums, other collectors have informed me that they have regummed stamps dated as early as September 9, 1922. If the regums were made from stamps stolen in the Wexford raids in January, 1923, how then could they have been used in September, 1922? There can be no doubt that these stamps must have come from an earlier robbery.

Photo #1 (page 813) shows used copies of the regums, one of which was cancelled on 9 October 1922.

As has been shown, stamp supplies in Cork and Wexford Post Offices were very low. Due to these shortages, letters were prepaid the 2d. rate and forwarded without stamps. The cover in Photo #2 illustrates this procedure. The 2d. rate was prepaid and the letter was cancelled with the Knocknagree, Co. Cork date stamp. In the left hand margin the Post Office official has written "No stamps available." The letter is postmarked August 1, 1922, indicating the shortage of stamps much earlier than the Wexford raid.

The second cover illustrated in Photo #3 also bears the "No stamps available" and is postmarked January 22, 1923. Postage Due stamps have been removed from the cover. The probable sequence of events for this cover are: (a) letter posted on January 22 at small unspecified Post Office and enclosed "No stamps available" but no evidence that postage had been prepaid; b) postmarked at Bantry the next morning where 2 1/2d. charge marks applied; c) Postage Due labels affixed at Fairview, Dublin, delivering office; d) addressee refused to pay postage so labels were peeled off and charge marks penciled out.

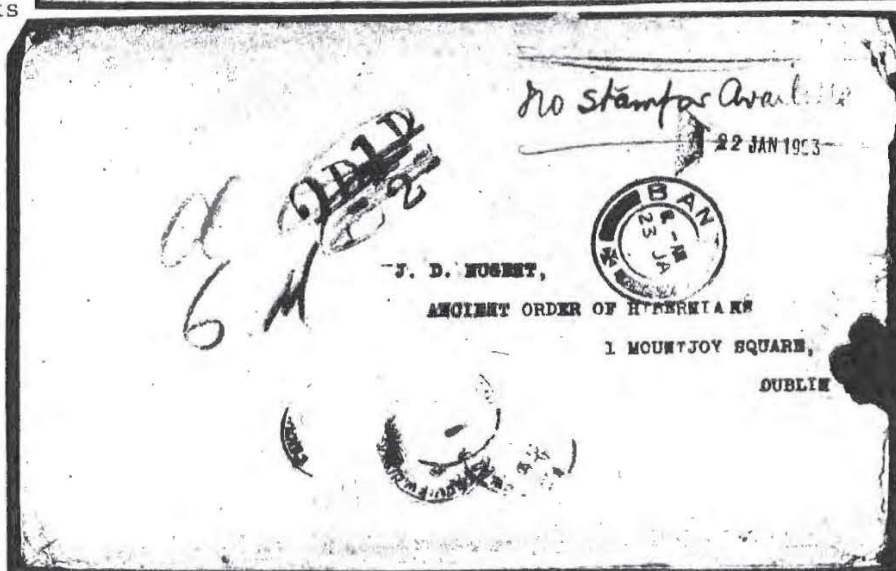
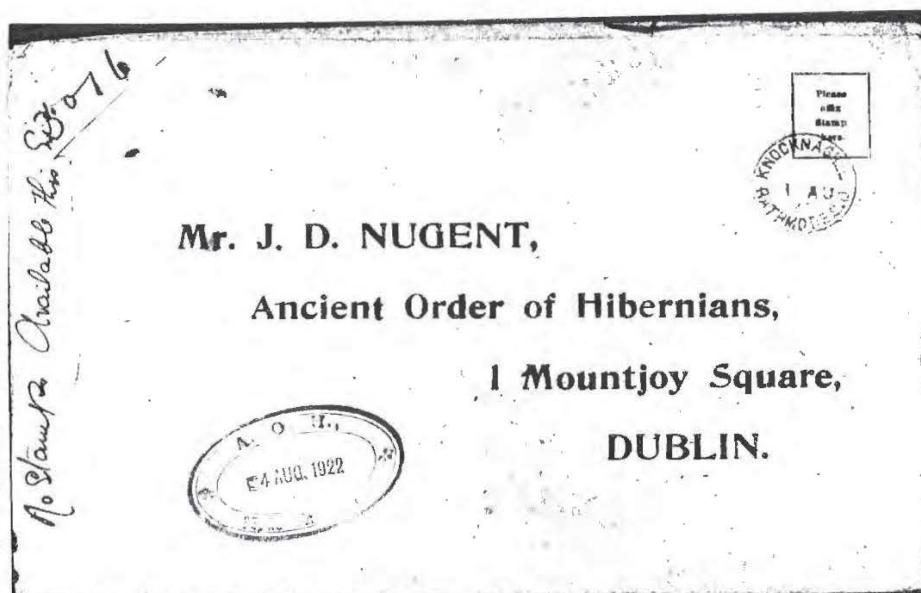
In the Zervas translation it states, "Inasmuch as after many of the Post Offices in Counties Wexford and Cork were practically stripped of stamps, for a few days letters offered at Post Offices had to be prepaid in cash. On letters prepaid in this manner, postal officials applied suitable manuscript marks of affixed the required amount of Postage Due stamps, which at that time could not be issued to the public."

The statement that postage due labels were used in lieu of postage stamps is incorrect. The author probably saw some unstamped letters that had been prepaid at origin but the delivery points applied postage due labels when they saw no stamps or indication of prepayment (as in illustration #3). So far, there are no known examples of postage due labels used in place of regular postage stamps.

Another method of prepayment was to pay for every sixth letter with a one shilling stamp. These letters would be bundled together with the cover bearing the 1/- stamp on top, thus covering the rate of 2d. per letter.

In the F.J. Field collection there were two examples of 4d stamps bisected and used for postage. One was bisected diagonally and the other vertically. Both were cancelled in the Cork area.

It should therefore be indicated that the Post Office, who was at times critically short of regular postage stamps, regummed the damaged stamps. Many



examples of the regums are known used with no indication that the Post Office ever tried to ban or prohibit their use. The regums were probably used only when diminished or stolen supplies required and usage ceased when new stamp supplies were received.

#

I would like to express my thanks to member Fred Dixon; without his help this article would not have been possible.

Photos: Courtesy of F.E. Dixon, and made by S. Boutrelle

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G. Zervas, Collector's Club, N.Y. 1941, pp. 140-41.

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THE FIRST IRISH STAMP DESIGNS

by Rev. John Brennan



On 1st February 1922 the Irish Postal Authorities invited designs for postage stamps; this was done in the form of a competition. From the designs submitted four were chosen; all were used for the lower values:- 1/2d to One Shilling. No design was considered suitable for use on the higher values:- 2/6, 5/- and 10/-.

Early in 1923 Professor George Atkinson R.H.A., Principal Dublin Metropolitan School of Art, was invited to submit designs for the higher values. For these, the Department suggested three themes:- 1st. The General Post Office building. 2nd. The Old Parliament House, College Green; and 3rd. The Custom House. Later that year, after the death of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, a further theme was proposed, viz. - Portraits of these two leaders.

It has been alleged that some problem may have arisen for the artist as regards designs for the G.P.O. and the Custom House. Both buildings had been destroyed during the years of fighting; both were being rebuilt. Was it known at that time if the new buildings would differ in some ways from the old in design? A sketch by Atkinson exists with "2/6", "Leat Coroin", "Old G.P.O. Dublin" and some details of design, but not a building.

There was no immediate problem with the Old Parliament House, or the Griffith-Collins theme. Atkinson prepared designs for these, giving an alternative arrangement of portraits for the Collins-Griffith stamp. It was alleged that the Department did not agree that the Collins portrait represented a true likeness. Hence the design was not used.

It seems that the Department purchased these designs from Atkinson because essays (or proofs) were sent to the National Museum and are kept there. The Museum director was kind enough to have them photographed at my request some years ago. I understand these photographs may be had from the Museum at any time for a moderate fee.

My information on the history of the higher value designs now jumps to 1st July 1935. On that date Professor George Atkinson, amongst others, was invited by the Department "on behalf of the Committee of Selection to submit

one or more designs for a new postage stamp to be used for the high values". It was suggested by them that the design be expressive of Renaissance as symbolized by emblems, natural objects or heroic figures from Irish history or mythology. Details of size, shape and inscription were included; and the latest date of receipt of design was fixed at 23rd July 1935.

On 21st July Atkinson sent a draft design in black and white, and a rough rendering in colour of same, in vertical arrangement. The theme represented a Warrior and a youth. As an alternative to the Renaissance theme he recommended the harp. With a sketch of this he included another in pen and ink of a Warrior with two Wolfhounds standing on a rising slope facing sun rays.

On 4th October 1935 he received a letter from the Department stating that the Committee of Selection thanked him for all the designs but regretted they were unable to accept them - none being quite what was required for a Postage Stamp. However they invited him to submit further designs or sketches embodying a design of his own selection, to arrive not later than 14th October. I have no evidence that he did in fact submit any further designs for the high values.

The only other unaccepted design that I know of is one signed by J. J. O'Reilly with 5 shillings value. I do not know when it was submitted.

I would like to bridge the gap between 1923 and 1935 and for this reason I approached the Department several times. Although I was given to understand certain records are held I was not given any information. Now that we are about to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Irish Stamps perhaps this is the time to try again.

(Photographs courtesy of the National Museum)

ACCENT INSERTED ON 6d SAORSTAT

A recent acquisition of Jim Brady is the 6d Saorstat with accent inserted by hand. A very difficult stamp to obtain. Jim thoughtfully had an enlarged photo made for the Revealer. A word of warning to members considering the purchase of these accent varieties. At a recent New York show, a member was offered what appeared to be the same variety by a German dealer. That stamp had a B.P.S. certificate, however on slow examination, the "inserted accent" was applied over a normal accent which could be seen with the aid of a glass. Moreover, on the reverse, the embossed effect of the normal accent was quite apparent. A rather well done forgery - however, the dealer claimed that the "experts" must be right and that our member must be mistaken.



WORLD HEALTH DAY ISSUE - 7th APRIL 1972

The Irish postage stamp marking World Health Day was issued in two denominations, 2 1/2p and 12p. Designed by Mr. Louis le Brocqy, embodying the image of a beating heart.

2 1/2p (18,000,000) Gold and Brown

12p (2,000,000) Silver and Gray

Photogravure Revenue Stamping Branch Sheets of 100. Size: 40 mm x 24mm. Perf. 15. Watermark E



IRISH PERFINS OR SPIFS

by Fred J. Gomme

There is no difference between a PERFIN or a SPIF except where or in what country it is used. In England it is a SPIF; here in America it is a PERFIN. I think it is both in Ireland. The word SPIF is seldom used today, PERFIN having taken over.

Stamps perforated with the initials of firms or other organizations are done for security reasons to detect or deter thefts.

Very little has been published on Irish Perfins to date. Green Isle Philately published two articles by "Hibernicus" in January and May of 1955. Two Perfin Clubs exist today, "The Perfins Club" Secretary is Mr. Richard L. Mewhinney, 4 John Glenn Road, Morristown, N.J. 07960; the other is "Security Endorsement and Perfin Society of G.B., Abbreviated SEPS, Secretary is Mr. J. Rucklidge, 13, Moncrieffe Road, Sheffield S71HG, England. Neither Club can offer much on Irish Perfins. Numerous companies headquartered in England use the same perfin punchings on stamps of Ireland for their company offices in Ireland.

Perfins can be found on all issues of Irish stamps from 1922 onward to date. Before 1922 when the stamps of Great Britain were used in Ireland, it becomes very difficult to separate those used in Great Britain from those used in Ireland unless one has them with a clear postmark or used on entire with corner card of Company. Most collectors of perfins of Ireland start with 1922 onward and try to obtain one copy of each perfin; the specialist would try to obtain all values of all issues with the same perfin, a most difficult try.

Most perfins have little or no value as almost all collectors usually throw them out. When one can purchase them, they can be bought for approximately 30¢ per hundred. Collectors of Irish perfins trade them with other collectors or give them away with no thought as to their value. The highest price I have paid was 20¢ for a perfin on entire with corner card; these are scarce.

There are two methods of cataloging Perfins, listing the individual number of punches or holes in each letter with a slash bar (/) to indicate the number of lines; the other method is to list the total number of punches or holes of all letters. I prefer the former as it makes it easier to identify the similar types. The height of the lines is measured in mm, i.e. H5 would indicate one line 5mm high Horizontal; 2H5 would mean 2 lines high 5 mm each, horizontal. The H stands for Horizontal not high. D would mean diagonal; M = monogram; A in an arc, etc.

Inasmuch as the stamps are perforated by the individual companies on a perforating machine, no great care is taken to have each stamp perfect, as sheets of stamps are folded sometimes more than one in order to speed up the perforating job hence sideways and inverted as well as reversed perfins are very common.

An extract from "EOLAI AN PHOIST" (1959) states:

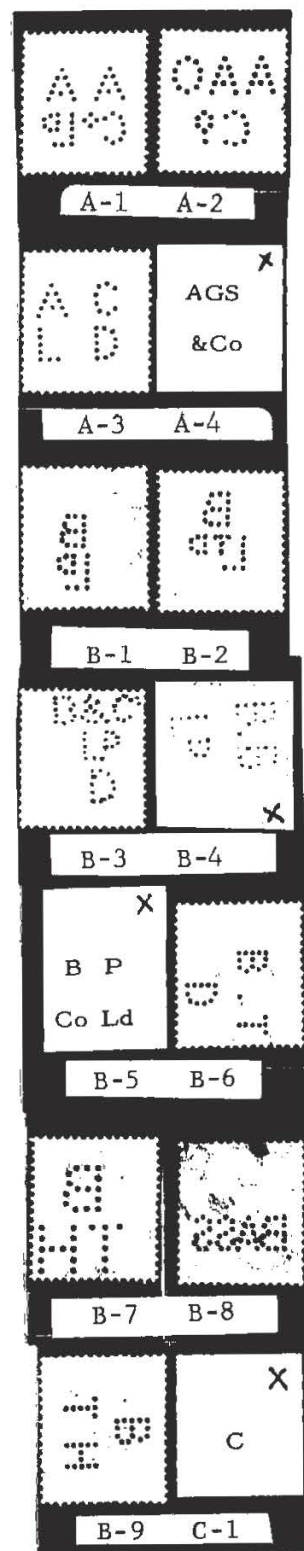
"Stamps may be perforated with initials, (but not with names of trade marks), provided that the perforating holes are no larger than those dividing one stamp from another. The work of perforating the stamps with initials is not undertaken by the Post Office."

CHECK LIST

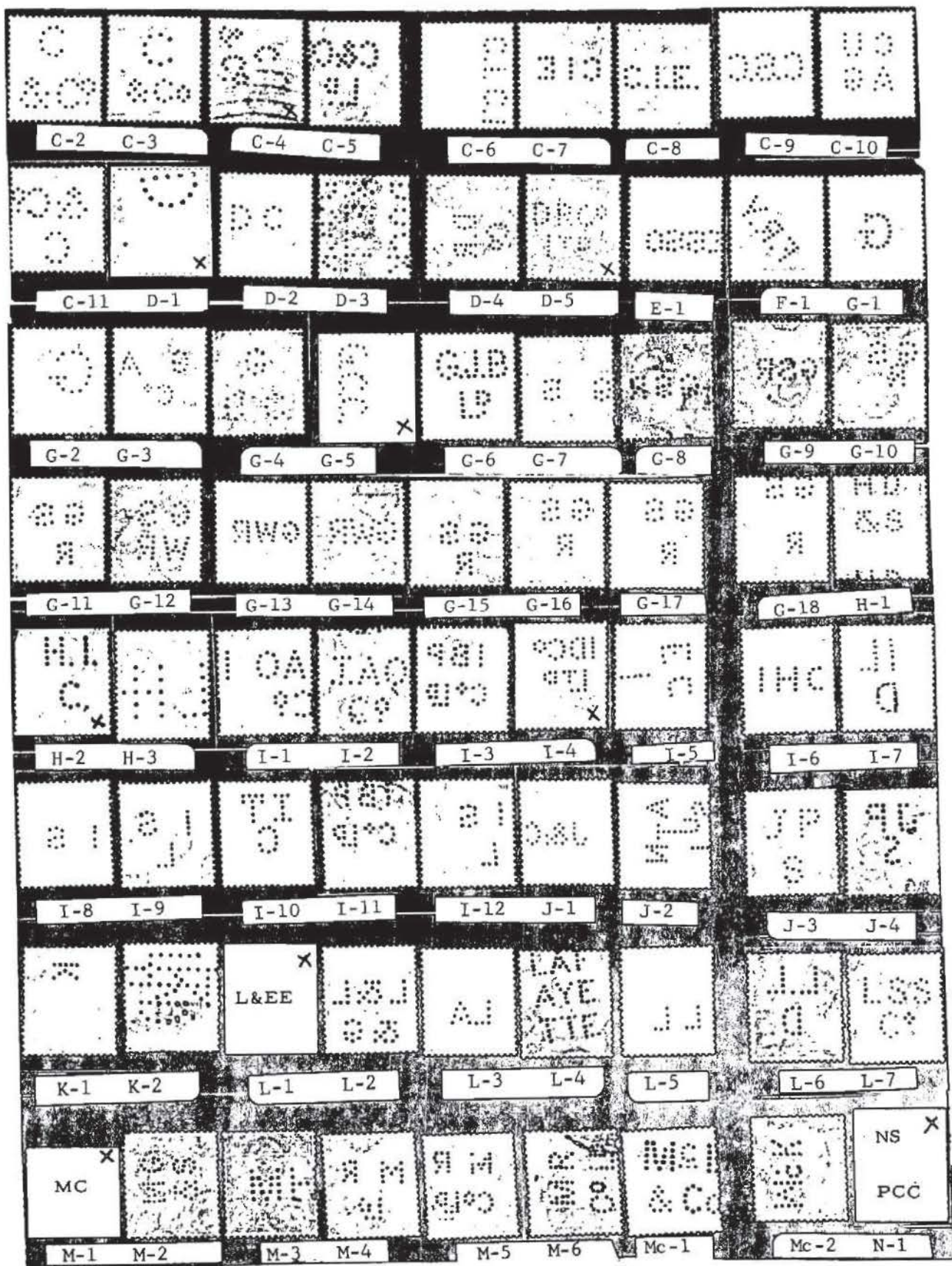
This list was compiled from information supplied by Miss Norah Wright, Messrs Joseph L. Purcell, David Stump and Dr. Harvey G. Tilles.

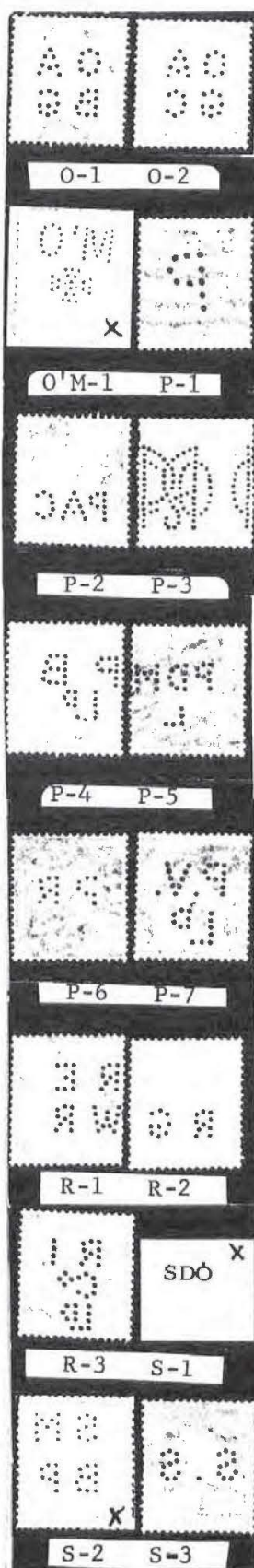
Certain items in this list are known but have not been seen by the author, while some of the illustrations used are from collaborators and are from xeroxed copies. These have been all marked with an X. All stamps with perfins are arranged in alphabetical order. This list is dated as of 12th November 1971.

A-1	AA/CoLd	10-10/8-4-7-7	2H5	Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd
A-2	AAO/Co.	10-10-10/8-6-1	2H5½	Anglo American Oil Co.
A-3	AC/LD	10-8/7-11	2H5	
A-4	AGS/&Co			Arthur Guinness Son & Co. Ltd
B-1	B/Ld	14/7-7	2H5	
B-2	B/Ltd	14/7-5-7	2H5	
B-3	B&Co/Ld/D	12-12-8-6/7-7/11	3H4	
B-4	B.B/Ld	13-1-13/7-7	2H5½	
B-5	BP/CoLd	14-10/8-6-7-7	2H5	
B-6	B.T/D	13-1-7/11	2H5	
B-7	B/TH	15/7-12	2H7	British Thompson Houston Co. Ltd
B-8	BASS	14-10-10-10	H5	
B-9	B/TH	14/7-12	2H5-4½	British Thompson Houston Co. Ltd
C-1	C	9	H6½	
C-2	C/&Co.	9/12-9-6-1	2H6	Clery & Co. O'Connell St. Dublin
C-3	C/&Co.	8/12-7-6	2H6-4½	Ditto
C-4	C/&Co.	8/12-8-6-1	2H4½	Ditto
C-5	C&Co/Ld	8-13-8-6-1/7-6	2H5	Ditto
C-6	C.I.	7-1-4-1	H4½	
C-7	CIE	7-4-9	H4½	Coras Iompair Eireann (Irl Rys)
C-8	C.I.E.	7-1-4-1-9-1	H4½	Ditto
C-9	C.S.C	8-1-11-1-8	H5½	Clyde Shipping Co.
C-10	CU/AG	7-8/8-9	2H4½	Commercial Union Assurance Group
C-11	C/&Co.	9/12-9-6-1	2H6½	Clery & Co. O'Connell St. Dublin
D-1	D	12	H11	
D-2	DC	9-7	H5	Dublin Corpn
D-3	DOCK/RELL	9-8-7-9/9-9-6-6	2H5½	W. J. Dockrell & Co. Georges St. Dn
D-4	D.R/Co	10-1-11/8-6	2H4	Dunlop Rubber Co.
D-5	DRCo/Ltd	10-11-8-6/8-5-7	2H4½	
E-1	ESSO	9-9-9-8	H4½	Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd Ireland
F-1	F.R.Y	8-1-12-1-8	D4½	J. S. Fry Chocolate Co.
G-1	G	19	H7½	Guinness
G-2	G	15	H8½	Ditto
G-3	GA/Co	10-10/Co	2H4½	Guardian Assurance Co
G-4	G/CC	9/7-7	2H5	
G-5	G.C.C.	11-1-8-1-8-1	H5½	
G-6	G.J.B/Ld.	10-1-7-1-13/7-7-1	2H5½	
G-7	GS	9-9	H4½	
G-8	GSR (Wide)	9-9-10	H4½	Great Southern Railway
G-9	GSR (Narrow)	10-11-12	H4½	Ditto
G-10	GS/R (0-mm)	9-9/10	2H4½	Ditto
G-11	GS/R (4-mm)	9-9/10	2H4½	Ditto
G-12	GS/WR	10-11/14-12	2H5	Great Southern & Western Railway
G-13	GWR	10-14-12	H4½	Great Western Railway
G-14	GWR	9-12-10	H5	Ditto
G-15	GS/R (2mm)*	9-9/10	2H4½	Great Southern Railway
G-16	GS/R (3mm)*	9-9/10	2H4½	Ditto
G-17	GS/R (5mm)*	9-9/10	2H4½	Ditto
G-18	GS/R (8mm)*	9-9/10	2H4½	Ditto
H-1	HD/&S	12-12/14-10	2H4½	
H-2	H.I./C.	11-1-5-1/8-1	2H5½	
H-3	H.L	11-1-7	H11	
I-1	IAO/Co.	5-10-10/8-6-1	2H5½	Irish American Oil Co.
I-2	IAO/Co.	9-10-10/8-6-1	2H5½	Ditto
I-3	IBP/CoLd	4-11-8/7-4-6-6	2H4½	
I-4	IDCo/Ltd	5-10-8-6/7-5-7	2H4	
I-5	I/EC	5/10-8	2H5½	Irish Educational Co. Talbot St. Dn
I-6	IHC	5-12-7	H5	
I-7	IL/D	6-8/13	2H6	
I-8	IS	4-9	H4½	
I-9	IS/L	5-10/7	2H4½	Irish Shell Ltd
I-10	IT/C	9-10/10	2H5½	Imperial Tobacco Co.
I-11	IBP/CoLd	4-11-8/7-4-6-7	2H4	
I-12	IS/L	4-9/6	2H4½	Irish Shell Ltd
J-1	J&Co.	7-12-8-6-1	H4½	Jacob & Co.
J-2	J/AN/SL (M)	14/10-13/9-7	3H9-4-4	Junior Army & Navy Supply Co.
J-3	JP/S	7-10/11	2H5½	
J-4	JP/S	9-10/9	2H5½	
K-1	K	10	H5	
K-2	K/LTD (M)	49 (14x17mm)	****	



****K-17mm, L-10½mm, T-14mm, D-9½mm





L-1	L&EE	7-13-11-11	H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
L-2	L&L/&G	6-12-6/12-9	2H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
L-3	LA	6-8	H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
L-4	LAF/AYE/TTE	7-10-8/10-7-10/7-7-10	3H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
L-5	LL	6-6	H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
L-6	L, L/D	7-1-7/11	2H5 $\frac{1}{2}$
L-7	LSS/Co	7-10-10/8-4	2H5
M-1	MC		
M-2	MG/&S	15-10/12-11	2H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
M-3	MH	17-12	H6
M-4	MR/Ld	11-10/6-6	2H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
M-5	MR/CoLd	15-12/8-6-7-7	2H4
M-6	MR/CoLd	17-12/10-8-7-9	2H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mc-1	Mc B/&Co	18-7-3-14/12-8-8	2H6
Mc-2	Mc.K	15-6-T-10	H5 $\frac{1}{2}$
N-1	NS/PCC		
O-1	OA/BG	8-8/11-9	2H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
O-2	OA/GC	8-8/9-7	2H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
O'M-1	O'M/Maltese Cross	12-2-21/24	2H5 $\frac{1}{2}$
P-1	P	10	H9 $\frac{1}{2}$
P-2	PAC	9-10-8	H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
P-3	PACO (M)	27-33/15-20 ****	2H14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10
P-4	PB/Ld	10-14/7-6	2H5
P-5	PDM/Ld	8-9-11/5-6	2H4
P-6	PR	8-10	H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
P-7	P.V./Ld	10-1-9-1/7-7	2H5 $\frac{1}{2}$
**** PA supered over CO using punches each other where they cross over.			
R-1	RE/WR	10-9/12-10	2H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
R-2	RG	10-9	H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
R-3	RI/Co/Ld	10-4/7-4/6-6	3H4
S-1	SDO	11-12-10	H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
S-2	SM/BP	9-11/11-8	2H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
S-3	S.S	10-1-10	H5
S-4	S/M/D	9-11-9	3H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
T-1	T.B	7-1-13	D6
T-2	TH/D	7-12/11	2H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
V-1	VOC	7-8-7	H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
W-1	W	8	H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
W-2	W&A/G	14-14-11/10	2H5
W-3	W.B.	15-1-13-1	H5 $\frac{1}{2}$
W-4	WC/&S	14-8/14-10	2H5
W-5	WEIR	14-9-5-11	H6
W-6	WILLS	14-5-7-7-10	H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
W-7	W/ITC	12/4-6-7	2H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
W-8	WJP	15-7-9	H5 $\frac{1}{2}$
W-9	W.J.S	16-1-7-1-10	H4 $\frac{1}{2}$
W-10	W/T (Wide)	12-6	D4 $\frac{1}{2}$
W-11	W/T (Narrow)	12-6	D4 $\frac{1}{2}$
W-12	W.T./L	15-1-7-1/8	2H5
W-13	W.B./F.	15-1-13-1/8-1	2H5 $\frac{1}{2}$

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to Children

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Prudential Assurance Co.
Patriotic Assurance Co.

Shell-Mexican/British Petroleum Co.

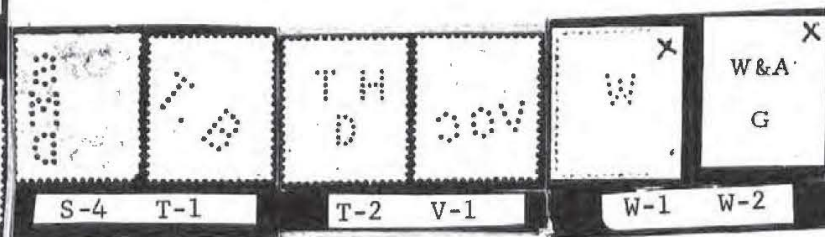
W. & A. Gilbey (Liquor Merchants)

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& Sons, Dublin

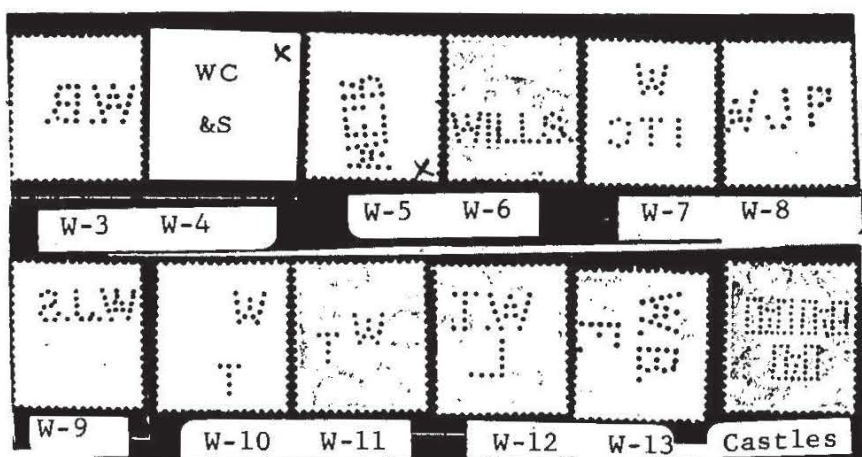
3 Castles

68/34

2H5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 Dublin Corpn



821



Photographs by Adrian Boutrelle

Anyone interested in joining the Perfins Club may write to Mrs. Dorothy Savage, 9312 Muroc St., Bellflower, Calif. 90706 who is the official greeter for new members.

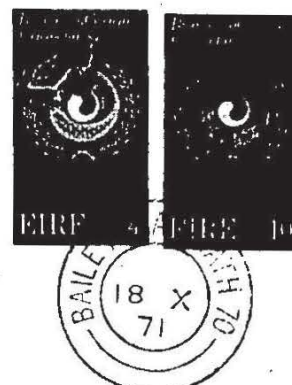
Those interested in the United Kingdom perfins used in Ireland prior to 1922, should read, "The Perfins of Ireland" by M. Leonard and Miss N. Wright in Irish Philately (IPC) 1971 No. 4 December 1971, pp. 38-40.

S over E on High Value Saorstats



The S is directly over the E in the low value Saorstats. On the high values it is not so pronounced. The top stamp in the above illustration is the variety and occurs on the second stamp of the ninth row.

PRINTING FLAW



Lá a Chéad Eisiúna
First Day of Issue

Mike Giffney has sent in a photo of a FDC of the recent commemorative set to combat racism and racial discrimination. As can be seen, there is a large printing flaw in the 4p stamp. Since this stamp is produced by lithography, it is entirely possible that a few other sheets also have this inking flaw.

O'CONNELL FLAW

Jim Brady sends us the white printing flaw across the face of the O'Connell 2d. Possibly some foreign matter on the plate during printing.

(Photo- Boutrelle)



ACCENTS : INVERTED, REVERSED, GRAVE OR ACUTE

by Rev. John Brennan

I hope I can throw some light on the article "Inverted, Reversed, Grave or Acute" - Revealer (Fall 1971) Whole No. 107, p. 780

Since I bear some responsibility for providing information on reversed accents as incorporated in Feldman's "Handbook of Irish Philately" I would like to say that basically there are two such varieties.

These are:- 1. Thom SAORSTAT, Row 7 x 4 (Feldman p.46-7) where the main feature, besides the reversed accent is that the apex of the accented A is undamaged in any way, and the final t usually slopes slightly downwards toward the right.

2. Castle ALL WIDE Date O/P, Row 9 x 2. This can be classified reversed accent in only more general terms because it is really a breaking up accent. Hence as your article says - "Inverted, Reversed, Grave or Acute", you could have added "Circumflex or Flat". In fact it can be so badly broken it is almost a missing accent. These are recorded in Feldman as "Circumflex" on p.56 and as "Flat" on p. 58. They are always Row 9 x 2.

However, they can always be distinguished from the Thom (above) because the top of the accented A is always imperfect, i.e. in forming a proper apex: usually the t before this A is damaged as well. The illustration of "Circumflex Accent" in Feldman p. 56 is unfortunately incorrect in this respect - the apex of the A should show damage as it does (correctly) on p. 58 for "Flat Accent". Perhaps illustrations showing the last three letters of these overprints would be best of all, thus:-

{ $\tau \dot{A} \tau$ = Thom (R 7 x 4)
 { $\tau \dot{A} \tau$ = Castle "All Wide Date" (R 9 x 2)

There is reference in the article to the tiny ink dot between S and A of SAORSTAT. Feldman's Handbook states (p. 55): "The tiny ink dot OFTEN appears between the A and A of SAORSTAT". This is quite correct. The late Professor Renouf pointed out this to me many years ago. I studied it carefully on full sheets and large pieces ever since. No regular pattern of dots has emerged although 14 to 16 per sheet of stamps can be found. Hence the only worth while information I could pass on to help philatelists is in Feldman p. 55. This is that where this dot is found the overprint is always Castle "All Wide Date"; but the fact that it is not present does not prove the O/P is not "All Wide Date"

From the enlarged illustration which accompanies your article in Revealer I conclude that Mr. Donnelly's stamp is Castle "All Wide Date" O/P (Row 9 x 2) as confirmed by John Sherman.

Accents broke up to such an extent that they became "Missing" or 'almost missing' accents. The accent
 (continued on next page)

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MARCH 1972

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on Mr. Donnelly's stamp is complete (not damaged) - although obviously reversed. Because of the position of the accent on Donnelly's stamp - as well as its shape, i.e., reversed, it seems to be an inserted accent - which incidentally, must be quite rare.

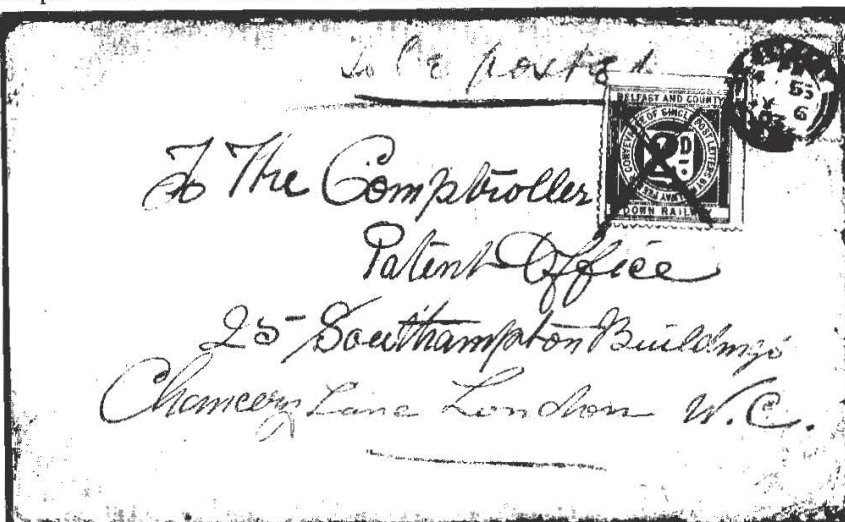
ANPHILEX

One of the truly outstanding philatelic exhibitions was held last November at the Waldorf Astoria to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Collectors Club of New York. While there were no displays of Ireland in the main exhibit, one collection of Great Britain contained some outstanding Irish cancellations, mostly ex Field. In addition to the main exhibit, there was a

section reserved for one frame displays of members of the Collectors Club. In this section, Joe Foley showed the Dollard low values, including the major and minor varieties, the settings, misalignments, proofs and bogus overprints. Included was a multiple piece of 51 stamps of the 4d overprinted in carmine, showing the intersection of four cliches of setting two, which were out of alignment. John Sherman exhibited a remarkable collection of Irish Railway Stamps in this section. While many of us have a few examples of these interesting stamps, this was by far one of the most comprehensive collections assembled of this material, and included various printings, multiple pieces, complete sheets and the two covers here illustrated. From the write-up, it was quite evident that John has not only studied these stamps, but has done considerable research as well. These stamps used on cover are seldom seen.

Fig. 1 shows a pair of the Londonderry & Lough Swilly 1d cancelled in manuscript with a British adhesive cancelled with a Londonderry c.d.s. The cover was carried on the train to Londonderry where it was deposited in the post on arrival. The addressee H. L'Estrange Ewen was one of the early collectors of this material and prepared the standard reference work on the subject. Although a philatelic cover, this does not diminish its importance

due to the scarcity of R.R. covers. Fig. 2, is a commercial cover, and is indeed a difficult item to find. The Belfast and County Down R.R. stamp being close to the British stamp is nicely tied by the Belfast c.d.s. Needless to say, John's display drew considerable attention.



ANOTHER MALCOMSON & BELL

COVER

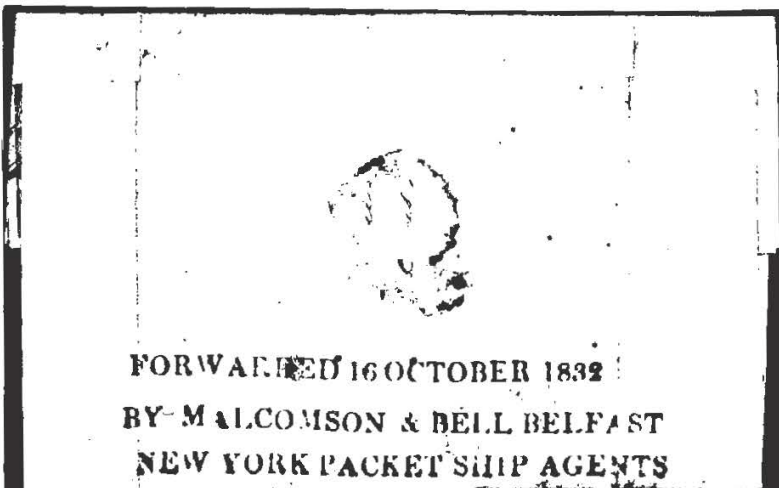
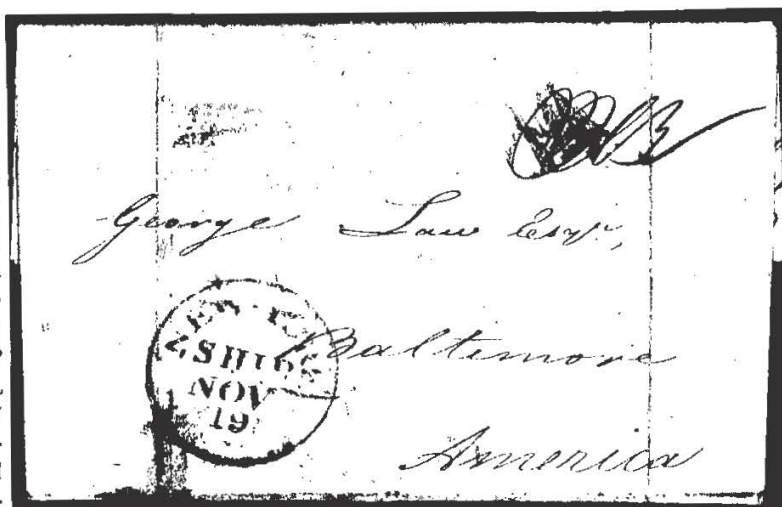
The last cover illustrated in the "Irish Postal History" series from the T. E. Field Memorial Lecture (Fall 1971 Revealer, page 789) showed a cover with what was considered a possible unique three line marking, "PACKET SHIP JOSEPHINE / MALCOMSON & BELL AGENTS / No. 9 DONEGALL QUAY BELFAST". That cover originated in Richmond Virginia, and was sent to Dublin via Belfast. Shown here is another cover with a similar marking, recently acquired by J. E. Foley at a New York auction.

The reverse of the cover bears the marking "FORWARDED 16 OCTOBER 1832 ? BY MALCOMSON & BELL BELFAST / NEW YORK PACKET SHIP AGENTS", again in three lines in red.

As near as can be determined, the type of the two markings is identical and it is hypothesized that temporary handstamps made up from individual brass or type-metal letters were used by Malcomson & Bell and probably changed as required for each packet. This particular letter originated in Giford (then in County Down)

as noted on the inside of the letter, where also it is dated September 29, 1832. It is addressed to Baltimore, Maryland, and bears a blurred manuscript marking in red in the upper right on the front. Nov. 19 also appears on the front.

From these two covers we can reasonably assume that Malcomson & Bell served as agents for ship mail in both directions between Belfast and New York. If any member has access to a contemporary Belfast city directory, we would like to publish any listing that might be given for Malcomson & Bell.



IRISH POSTAGE STAMPS -SPECIAL ISSUES FOR 1972

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has notified us that the following seven commemorative postage stamps will be issued during the year 1972:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. April 7, 1972 World Health Day | 2. May 1, 1972 Europa Issue |
| 3. June 1, 1972 Patriot Dead 1922-23 | 4. July 10, 1972 Contemporary Art |
| 5. August 28, 1972 50th Anniversary of Olympic Council of Ireland | |
| 6. October 16, 1972 Christmas Issue | 7. December 6th, 1972 50th Anniversary of the issue of the first Irish postage stamp. |

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2	.12	.07	91	8.25	—	168	3.00	.81	260	.14	.05
3	.78	.70	92	9.75	—	169	.40	.04	261	.17	.05
4	1.10	.55	93	8.50	11.00	170	1.60	1.00	262	.30	.16
5	1.37	1.40	94	34.00	34.00	171	.35	.04	263	.43	.20
6	1.56	1.60	95	145.00	—	172	2.15	.90	264	.86	.48
7	3.32	—	96	17.00	—	173	.20	.04	265	1.70	1.40
8	3.72	3.80	97	21.00	—	174	1.05	.81	266	.14	.05
9	.90	—	98	17.00	—	175	1.70	1.00	267	.21	.12
10	2.75	—	99	.40	.06	176	5.80	2.70	268	.14	.05
10A	11.00	14.00	100	1.30	.90	177	.55	.40	269	.21	.12
11	3.35	2.80	101	.25	.08	178	1.05	.66	270	.20	.10
12	14.50	—	102	2.75	1.80	179	.30	.04	271	.30	.24
13	17.00	—	103	.50	.06	180	1.90	1.70	272	.15	.06
14	42.50	—	104	4.00	2.80	181	.80	.75	273	.20	.11
15	1.50	.55	105	6.90	—	182	.25	.04	274	.30	.25
16	1.00	.14	106	12.50	.06	183	1.00	.60	275	.15	.05
17	1.50	1.00	107	7.00	—	184	.40	.30	276	.35	.24
18	2.00	1.20	108	.05	.02	185	.80	.54	277	.12	.10
19	.90	—	109	.95	.04	186	.25	.04	278	.18	.20
20	1.00	—	110	.95	.04	187	.85	.54	279	.15	.13
21	7.20	—	111	.07	.03	188	.43	.21	280	.20	.19
22	2.90	—	112	.09	.03	189	1.32	.60	281	.35	.34
23	.35	.30	113	.10	.03	190	.25	.04	282	.15	.10
24	.10	.08	114	.15	.03	191	.50	.42	283	.25	.24
25	.85	.60	115	.20	.05	192	.21	.04			
26	.50	.08	116	.20	.08	193	1.19	.54			
26b	4.00	—	117	11.30	1.60	194	.30	.04			
27	.76	.65	118	.45	.15	195	1.10	.60			
28	1.70	—	119	9.55	4.00	196	.50	.33			
29	2.10	2.00	120	.85	.80	197	.90	.46			
30	1.26	1.00	121	.18	.17	198	.35	.04			
31	3.00	—	122	1.18	.44	199	.90	.42			
32	2.50	2.40	123	2.40	1.20	200	.35	.04			
33	7.20	—	124	.25	.04	201	1.15	.75			
34	6.40	5.00	125	.75	.12	202	.33	.04			
35	60.00	72.00	126	1.85	.11	203	1.92	2.50			
36	65.00	74.00	127	1.10	.24	204	.60	.34			
37	360.00	365.00	128	.05	.03	205	.90	.54			
38	.50	—	129	1.00	—	206	.25	.06			
39	.65	—	130	.30	.04	207	.25	.06			
40	1.60	—	131	.45	.05	208	.25	.06			
41	3.65	2.40	132	1.55	1.10	209	.25	.06			
42	9.80	9.60	133	.20	.05	210	.50	.50			
43	.07	.06	134	1.30	.45	211	.50	.30			
44	.11	.08	135	.30	.05	212	.55	.30			
45	.39	.45	136	1.45	.51	213	.55	.30			
46	.23	.20	137	.32	.04	214	.23	.04			
47	.61	—	138	.43	.09	215	.62	.24			
48	.99	.97	139	.50	.45	216	.30	.09			
49	1.04	—	140	1.75	.48	217	.55	.27			
50	1.44	1.39	141	1.09	.05	218	.22	.04			
51	1.04	.99	142	.30	.04	219	.63	.24			
52	1.44	1.39	143	4.50	1.80	220	.15	.10			
53	3.74	—	144	3.70	1.80	221	.15	.10			
54	1.64	1.59	145	.22	.04	222	.15	.14			
55	9.00	10.50	146	1.53	.90	223	.22	.09			
56	14.00	13.50	147	.30	.05	224	.38	.24			
57	47.00	—	148	4.70	2.70	225	.10	.04			
58	.50	—	149	.30	.05	226	.45	.24			
59	1.50	—	150	4.70	2.40	227	.15	.09			
60	2.50	—	151	1.10	.06	228	.08	.04			
61a	31.50	—	152	3.65	1.05	229	.14	.04			
62	1.00	—	153	.35	.05	230	.26	.09			
62a	7.00	—	154	2.65	1.05	231	.08	.04			
65	.08	.05	155	.30	.05	232	.32	.18			
66	.07	.04	156	2.20	1.05	233	.19	.08			
67	.36	.12	157	.50	.04	234	.24	.15			
68	1.40	.04	158	2.25	.90	235	.10	.15			
69	.12	.08	159	.30	.05	236	.02	.02			
70	.40	.14	160	1.70	1.00	237	.03	.02			
71	1.40	.36	161	.35	.07	238	.05	.02			
72	1.20	.12	162	4.40	2.35	239	.07	.02			
73	2.60	.72	163	.30	.05	240	.10	.10			
74	1.75	1.10	164	2.45	.90	241	.08	.02			
75	6.00	.80	165	.35	.05	242	.15	.14			
76	12.00	14.00	166	2.25	1.00	243	.12	.11			
77	14.00	—									
77b	16.90	16.00									
78	.30	.06									
78b	24.50	—									
79	38.20	—									
80	.25	.08									
81	.85	—									
82	1.65	1.70									
83	.45	.08									
84	.85	.08									
85	.40	.06									
86	1.35	1.20									
87	6.50	—									
87a	17.90	—									
88	.30	.06									
89	1.15	.90									

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DEATH OF FRED GOMMO

It is with a deep sense of personal loss that we report the death of Fred J. Gomme, whose article on the "Irish Perfins" is printed in this issue. He was an outstanding member of EPA who shared his research with all of us. We express our deep condolence to his family.

LITERATURE NOTES

"The Overprint on the G.B. Ulster Paintings Issue". Irish Philately Dec. 1971 p. 43 (see The Revealer, Vol. XXII No. 2 pp. 807-809).

"Unofficial or Bogus Red Overprint: Irish Philately Dec. 1971 pp. 44-45 (see The Revealer, Vol. XXII No. 1 p. 781).