

The Revealer

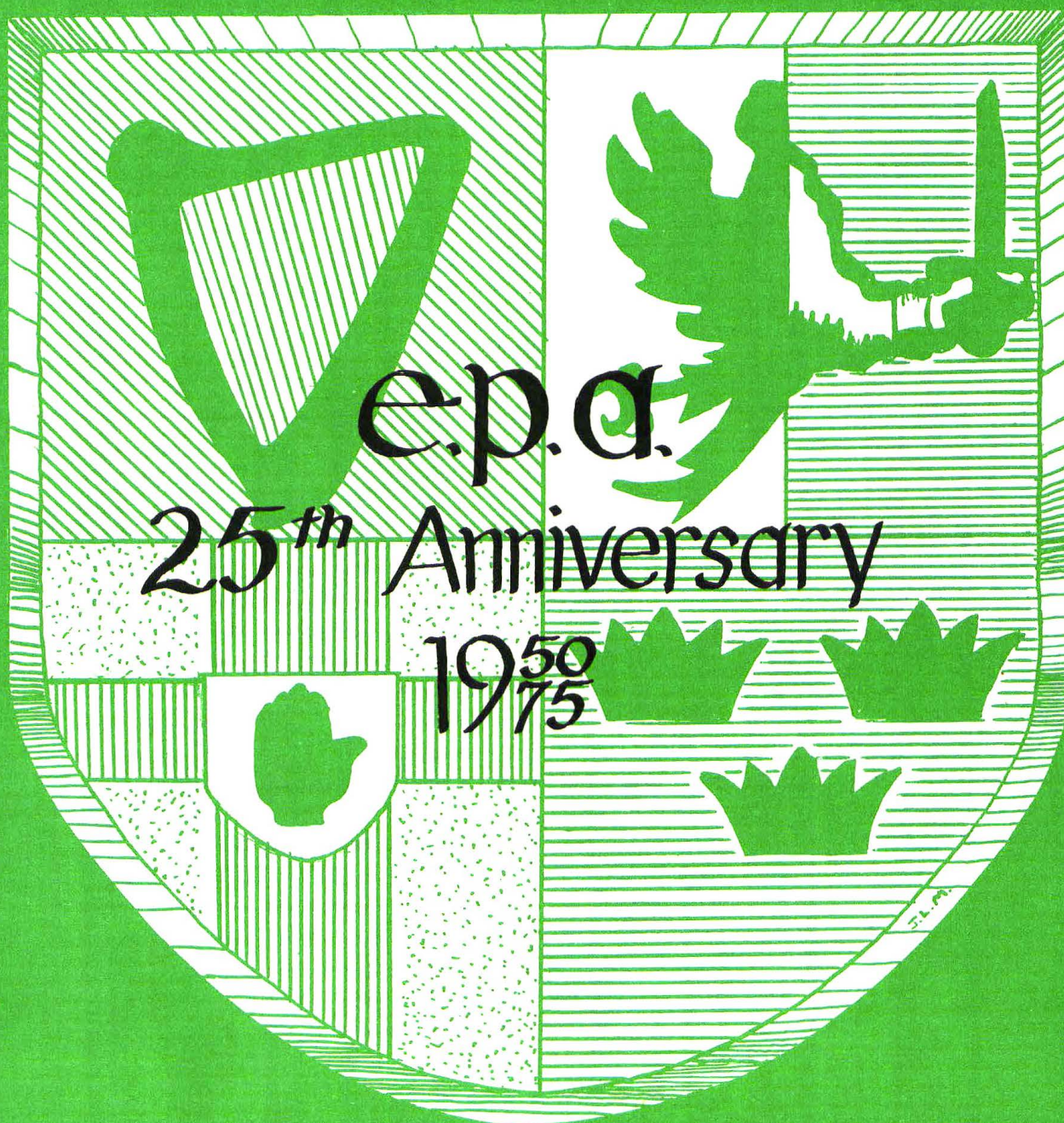


QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

VOL. XXIV NO. 4

WHOLE NO. 118

APRIL, 1975



THE REVEALER

Published quarterly by the Eire Philatelic Association at \$4.00 per year, which includes membership and all the privileges of the association.

STAFF

Editor:

James Brady
55 Lockwood Street
Newark, N.J. 07105, USA

Associate Editor:

Joseph E. Foley
Box 3073
Brick Church Station
East Orange, N.J. 07019, USA

Art Director:

John L. McManus
18½ East Street
Whitinsville, Mass. 01588, USA

Revealer Back Issues:

John A. Keough
P.O. Box 5
Suffern, N.Y. 10901, USA

Back issues of **The Revealer** are available through John Keough at \$1.00 each for members and \$1.25 each for non-members, plus postage and handling. Large discounts are given on all orders for complete sets and discounts are available on all sizable orders. A complete supply of all back issues and supplements is currently available.

EDITORIAL

This special issue marks the 25th anniversary of the Eire Philatelic Association. It is an event of which to be proud; few philatelic societies as specialized as we are can make the same boast. On the following pages there are guest editorials by Neil Stack and Judge John J. Walsh, both previous **Revealer** editors.

The success of this issue can only be attributed to the tremendous response to request for articles. Material poured in from all over, from new writers as well as our regulars. The sometime pain-staking job of assembling each **Revealer** was made somewhat more interesting from the diversity of information submitted. I have tried to 'round out' this issue to include something for everyone, both beginner and specialist alike.

The American Philatelic Society has graciously decided to honor the E.P.A. in their April 1975 issue of **The American Philatelist**. Selected articles related to Irish philately will be included in this issue and Joe Foley is working on a brief guide to identifying the overprint issues. All credit for getting the A.P.S. material together must go to Joe.

In the January issue I neglected to include any information about the cover, and a few recent letters indicate that I should have done so. The illustration was taken from a colored engraving of the General Post Office in Dublin as it appeared in the late 1800's. This engraving belongs to Bruce Weinman, who after winning it in a recent I.P.C. auction, kindly lent it to me for use as a cover illustration. If any of our readers have similar items they think might make appropriate covers, please bring them to my attention. This anniversary issue cover was designed by our Art Director, John McManus, and depicts the Eire Philatelic Association crest.

J. Brady

President's Notes

EPA 25TH ANNIVERSARY — As an international organization, growth has depended primarily upon our journal — **The Revealer**. It is the only means we have of providing articles of interest in our specialty and communicating with the entire membership. We are being honored at Westpex in recognition of our steady growth and continuing efforts to promote worldwide interest in Irish Philately.

I would like to thank our former editors, Neil Stack and Judge John J. Walsh for their part in helping the EPA toward success in celebrating our 25th anniversary. Our present editors, Jim Brady and Joe Foley have continued to provide the membership with a very informative, interesting, award winning journal. I know personally that this special issue represents a great deal of planning, correspondence and many hours of hard work on their part. Make it a point to send a word of thanks to let them know you have appreciated their efforts.

I would like to express my personal thanks to Westpex for acting as host for our 25th anniversary celebration. The success of this exhibition has depended upon planning carried out well in advance by team effort. Long hours of hard work by many EPA members, as well as individuals and organizations that have cooperated with us, has assured its success. To our overseas counterpart, the Irish Philatelic Circle, we extend thanks for their help. President Bill Kane has publicized the celebration and encouraged IPC members to enter exhibits.

Information released previously stated that the Aer Lingus award would be an inscribed silver tray for the best Irish Air Postal History exhibit. In a telephone conversation with Mr. Thomas P. Kennedy, Public Relations Manager, he informed me that he was having a special award made up for us in Ireland. The award, received just before publication deadline, is illustrated below.



It is handmade of Irish marble and includes a silver shamrock and plaque on the face. Mr. Kennedy's idea is appreciated for providing us with something different in the way of a philatelic award. On behalf of the entire membership, I would like to express my thanks to Aer Lingus and Mr. Kennedy for donating the special award.

+ + +

PHILATELIC PUZZLE — I have received two answers to date for my puzzle picture in the January issue. The only thing I will say for both of them is that they were correct but it was the wrong side. Due to space limitations in this issue, the answer with appropriate photos will appear in the July or a subsequent issue.

+ + +

WESTPEX '75 — A special message to members attending. My plans are to be there for the entire three days of the exhibition. It would be appreciated if you make it a point to look me up as I want to become personally acquainted with all west coast members while there.

Bill McCaw

In Retrospect

By Neil Stack

Looking back to Sept. 15, 1950, our founding date, it seems only yesterday that Eire Philatelic Association, International was born. Yet 25 years have passed and we are now celebrating our Silver Jubilee.

The fact that we are a worldwide specialist group is attested by our diversified membership. At the time we came into being a good foundation was laid. Through the years this has become evident by our progress and steady growth in membership which has passed the 500 mark.

Our early public relations did much to bring E.P.A. to the attention of the Irish Government. In the beginning the G.P.O. was not receptive to our suggestions to improve service to the philatelist — nor were members in the houses of government. However, through the Irish Export Board, Irish Tourist Association and the Dollar Board of Trade we succeeded in interesting the Dept. of Posts and Telegraph in a much broader scope than just printing adhesives for the sake of postal duty alone.

Many of us (Bill Kane, Fred Dixon, John Clark, Michael Giffney and myself) worked to educate the Dept. of Posts in the requirements of the Irish philatelist. It was stressed that there was need for good stamp design; planned emission of stamps at spaced intervals; publication of amounts of denominations printed; a revamping of the philatelic section and in general a closer harmony with the collector and dealer.

Publicity in our early stages was most helpful. The philatelic press of the U.S. was contacted and E.P.A. made known to them. On several occasions *The Revealer* was featured in *Linns* as a special issue devoted to Irish philately. We gave the Irish embassy in Washington a list of all newspapers, magazines and publications devoted to stamps or ran articles on stamps. To these, the embassy sent releases on all new emissions.

Throughout our existence we have had capable officers. But without *The Revealer*, then a bi-monthly periodical, we would become defunct. *The Revealer* brings specialist news to our members and informs them of various other news such as: stamp exhibitions, auctions, etc.

In the early days of our existence it was difficult to obtain enough stamp news to fill our 8 page paper. Thus it was necessary to resort to featuring Irish culture and history. Histories of various Irish counties were used as "filler." Gradually we were fortunate in receiving contributions from Perry Adams, Mal O'Reilly and others. We were always short of copy just before we went to press but somehow managed to get material at the last minute.

Layout, typing, editing, proofreading and sending the copy to the printer was my lot. It wasn't easy and many long hours went into each issue. On obtaining our 300 copies — mailed flat from the printer — I would take the large package to John Clark's home. Here, Mrs. Clark, the children and I would collate, fold and insert copies in the prepared envelopes for mailing. Just as we would finish, John would return from work. We would then have Irish soda bread and tea. Mrs. Clark served delicious soda bread and we all enjoyed it.

In order to make E.P.A. better known, John Clark and I attended many Irish society functions in New York. In 1952 I spoke before the Eire Society of Boston to make E.P.A. known to them. My subject was: An Approach to Irish Culture Through Stamps. It was an illustrated lecture and generated much interest in the Boston area. A number of new members were recruited as a result of this effort.

Under the able editorship of John Walsh, *The Revealer* took on a new dimension and became solely devoted to Irish philately. During John's editorship *The Revealer* became a

quarterly journal and many times included a special supplement.

With the transformation of *The Revealer* from a 12 page photo-offset job to a slick magazine, our new editor, James Brady, has brought us into the professional field.

Were Perry Adams, Tom Field and other founding fathers still with us, I feel sure that they would enthusiastically take part in our Silver Jubilee.

May E.P.A. forge ahead and continue its fine work in the field of Irish philately — ultimately to reach its Golden Jubilee.

With Scissors and Paste Pot

by John J. Walsh

April 1975 marks the silver jubilee of the Eire Philatelic Association and I am pleased to be invited to join with our membership in paying tribute to the pioneers who contributed so much of their time and enthusiasm and talent in making our society the outstanding organization it is today.

The Eire Philatelic Association came into existence at a time when it was most appropriate that Irish Philately be taken out of the limbo into which it had fallen shortly after the initial popularity of the postal emissions of the infant Free State. The sparseness of the commemoratives and the inability to readily distinguish the various overprints did little to help the decline in popularity.

Like the ancient Irish monks who kept learning alive during the dark ages, a little band of Irish and English philatelists did the same for our hobby. Although an ocean separated us, men like the late Thomas E. Field and Fred Dixon maintained correspondence with the late Hans G. Zervas, Malcolm O'Reilly and others. Our good friend Neil Stack sought to revive interest in this country in Irish philately and with a handful of associates he started our association and was the editor of *The Revealer* until July 1957.

The late Perry Adams in that year urged me to take over the task of editorship and I accepted it on a temporary basis, realizing that there were others far more expert in the field than I was. This temporary assignment lasted for fifteen years, July 1957 to July 1972. The seventy issues, No. 39 through 109 together with the various supplements could be called my "years with scissors and pastepot" because basically that is what it was.

They were years studded with the fondest memories of great people in the hobby who were ever ready to help a struggling editor find enough material to fill an issue. While some of the issues were less than satisfactory in appearance and design, the material was usually interesting and our proudest accomplishment was that we never missed a date line in production.

I wish that I could list all who helped in that effort but it would fill an entire issue and I would still overlook someone. Perry Adams did the pioneer work on the booklets; the late Thomas E. Field and Hans G. Zervas put the overprints in proper perspective for us and I must confess that I encouraged the intriguing debate between Zervas and H. G. Leslie Fletcher on the double overprint. My dear friends William Kane and Fred E. Dixon not only contributed much valuable research but fostered a great spirit of cooperation on the part of our fellow collectors in Great Britain and Ireland. Joseph Foley and James Brady were most helpful and did the same in this country and to them I turned when I decided to retire from the pressure of maintaining a production deadline. To all of them and others I express my sincere gratitude.

Today, Irish Philately is enjoying a new golden age, brought about in no small measure by the work of our association and its members. *The Revealer* has developed into one of the finest and best produced journals in philately. Many happy returns of this day of anniversary.

epa '75

westpex

25th ANNIVERSARY - EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
15th ANNUAL WESTPEX INC. PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

By Preston A. Pope

Dear Fellow Irish Collectors:

It is truly our pleasure to welcome you to WESTPEX '75. Your efforts, support, and cooperation have made this exhibit of Irish philately one of the most comprehensive in history. Stamp exhibitions are successful mainly due to exhibitors who unselfishly take the time to painstakingly prepare their exhibits, and we extend our sincerest thanks to all of you.

It is our pleasure to present to you a message from the WESTPEX General Chairman, Mr. Cyrus R. Thompson:

WESTPEX is pleased to welcome the participation of the Eire Philatelic Association. This dedicated group we are sure, will add much to the success of WESTPEX '75, one of the country's finest exhibitions. In the past WESTPEX has exhibited collections from Australia, Canada, Japan and Mexico; now with the E.P.A. we are anticipating several outstanding exhibits from Ireland.

It has long been the practice at WESTPEX to feature national collecting groups. With the E.P.A. in 1975 an even greater opportunity to view and buy stamps and meet collectors of international calibre will be in evidence.

The major portion of the excellent arrangements is due mainly to the work of Preston Pope and Garvin Lohman. Both gentlemen are also members of the WESTPEX Committee. They have consulted with and been counseled by the long time Secretary-Treasurer of E.P.A., Mr. Gil Roberts, Jr., of Stockton, California.

A most cordial welcome awaits not only E.P.A. members and friends, but all of the Philatelic Collecting Fraternity. We are happy to have you with us, and look forward to greeting all of you personally.

Cyrus R. Thompson, General Chairman
WESTPEX, INC.

The following is a planned program for WESTPEX '75. This program is subject to some changes; however, it is hoped that this will be helpful in scheduling your vacation trip to San Francisco:

Friday, April 18, 1975 — Gas Buggy Room 'B'

1:00 - 4:00 P.M. — EPA Meetings, Special Speaker and Seminar

6:00 P.M. — EPA Reception

Saturday, April 19, 1975 — Gas Buggy Room 'B'

10:00 A.M. — EPA Exhibitors' Seminar (at their exhibits)

1:00 - 4:00 P.M. — EPA Meetings, Special Speakers and Seminar

7:30 P.M. — EPA and WESTPEX Awards Banquet

Sunday, April 20, 1975 — Gas Buggy Room 'A'

11:00 A.M. — EPA No Host Brunch

2:00 P.M. — EPA NOR-CAL Chapter Auction

3:00 P.M. — EPA Special Presentations, Grand Finale

5:00 P.M. — Take-down of Irish Exhibits

A warm and sincere welcome will be extended to all of you at the EPA table, and we will be looking forward to meeting you.

REVEALER BACK ISSUES

A complete supply of back issues of *The Revealer* is available to members wishing them. These back issues can be ordered from Jack Keough, P.O. Box 5, Suffern, New York, N.Y. 10901.

The Triangular Cancellations of Ireland

by Howard L. Rosenberg

One of the more interesting aspects of Irish Postal History is the triangular cancellation. In use throughout Ireland, they were initially introduced by the British. This was consistent with British postal policy throughout a good part of the Empire.



Used in over one hundred Irish cities, they exist in both hand stamp and machine formats. By way of description, one can find the abbreviation of the city or town in which it was used within the triangle. In the illustration accompanying this article, we find the machine triangular cancellation "B.A.C." which stands for "Baile Atha Cliath", the Gaelic for Dublin. This is somewhat consistent for all designations with the exception for Dunmanway which was given the numeral designation "200" in its cancellation. For a complete listing of the cancellations see the *Corkcoin Specialized Catalogue of Irish Philately 1865-1973* (Cork, Ireland).

The use of the triangular cancellation can be seen as an expedient means of doing a job quickly and inexpensively in the obliteration of bulk and printed matter mailings, as it is on this type of mail that most examples of the cancel are found, though they undoubtedly exist on other types of mail. Also, the relative simplicity and maintenance of the cancelling device is what made them attractive for use. In this connection, one of the obvious characteristics is that they are undated. This may seem rather unusual in light of normal cancelling procedures, but this can lead one to attempt speculation.

Since printed matter items are usually delivered after most other classes of mail (i.e. first class), if the date an item was posted were not to appear in the cancel, then the individual receiving the item would not necessarily be aware if delivery were delayed for some reason. Such a motive can at times be implied of a postal service. Of course, if the contents were dated then the situation would not exist. It does make it more difficult, on the other hand, for the postal historian.

Despite the fact that these cancels were used on a voluminous class of mail, they are surprisingly difficult to find. There may be a simple explanation to this. Usually, when someone receives something like an advertising circular they are apt to throw the item away without much thought. Hence, their relative scarcity.

If in fact they are hard to find, most collectors would not be aware of them. Also, there are other characteristics which may make them somewhat unpopular for collectors. Most of the stamps used on items containing these cancels are low value definitives. In addition, without some kind of a guide, they can be extremely difficult to trace regarding usage.

To someone interested in working with the triangular cancellations, there are several postal history aspects worthy of study. First, the locations where they are used are well documented, but types used within a city or town, if any, need to be studied. Secondly, the types of mail on which they were used

need to be examined to see if they are limited to any particular class of mail. Finally, the question as to what stamps one can find these cancels on arises.

This article, while brief, is meant as a general introduction to this area of Irish Postal History. Several general aspects of collecting them have been presented along with several research questions and suggestions. It is hoped that this has stimulated further inquiry. Perhaps a study group can be started within the Eire Philatelic Association. If anyone is interested, please contact this writer.

Election of Officers and Amendments to the Constitution

In accordance with the E.P.A. Constitution, President McCaw has appointed an Election Committee consisting of E. J. Ryan, Chairman; V. A. Linnell and J. E. Foley, members and J. J. Blessington, secretary. The nominations, together with ballots and instructions for their use will be published in the next issue of *The Revealer*. In addition to the nominations made by the committee, in accordance with Article IV, Section 3 of the constitution, nominations for any elective office may be made by five (5) or more members and filed with the secretary not later than June 15, 1975. As a practical matter, we would suggest that members considering making nominations secure the approval of the individual being nominated. We would also appreciate it if the nominations could be filed earlier than noted with the secretary, so that the editor can have them before the June 1st publication deadline.

Some amendments to the constitution are being considered by a committee chaired by V. A. Linnell. If possible, we plan to present the proposed amendments in the next issue of *The Revealer* and expand the ballot for the election of officers to include the amendments. Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution provides that amendments may also be proposed upon application of not less than ten voting members of the Association, delivered to the Secretary of the Election Committee. Although not required, it would simplify matters if any members considering the proposal of amendments in this manner, deliver them to Mr. Blessington in sufficient time for him to have copies with the editor prior to June 1, 1975.

Postal Stationery Notes

by J. E. Foley



REGISTERED ENVELOPES — A very interesting variety of the 1/9d envelope was reported in the December issue of *Irish Philately*. The cover was reported by Paddy Smithers and concerns a size G envelope. When the 1/9d first appeared in 1969, preprinted envelopes which referred to the old registry rate were used. This type of "variety" is just about the norm everytime the rate changes. The 1/5d which preceded the 1/9d went through two interim steps before the text was in line with the actual rate. In 1964, the 1/5d appeared on envelopes with the old text with a rubber stamp making a correcting notation. In 1965, the correcting notation was printed in red on the reverse of the envelopes in two lines ("NOTE: The minimum registration fee is now 1s. 6d."). In 1966 the text was revised and the proper rate included. The first 1/9d envelopes used the envelope stock from the 1966 1/5d issue. Mr. Smithers reports a 1/9d, size G, on the 1965 stock that had the notation printed in red. A used cover is illustrated in *Irish Philately* and is the first we have seen of this variety.

U.S. STATIONERY USED IN IRELAND? — Under U.P.U. regulations, the United States issued reply cards covering the surface rate for overseas postage. The recipient would detach the reply portion, which was imprinted with a U.S. "stamp" and send it back to the originator with a reply to his message. The cancellation would be that of the country where the original card was sent. These cards are no longer available from the Post Office and I don't know if the regulations still provide for them. I have one in my collection, the 7 cents card with a Dublin cancellation. An interesting sideline to an Irish stationery collection, probably available on the cards of several countries and worth looking for in those cover boxes at stamp bourses.

+++

STAMPED TO ORDER STATIONERY — Fred Dixon reports that there are 2 additions to his recent stamped to order postal stationery notes. To his list on page 971 of the January *Revealer* issue, please add the following:

- 16. 1974 As No. 15 with 1½p. added by meter-mark
- 17. 1974 5p. Greenish-yellow, surface printed

+++

NEW REGISTRATION ENVELOPES — Fred Dixon also reported the new H and K size registered envelopes, with 25p. blue stamp, were on sale in the philatelic section, Dublin GPO, on 16 January, with the customary error of obsolete rates on the reverse. The packet wrappers were old ones amended by hand, and I profited by a mistake by which a packet of H size were priced at only 25p. (instead of 26p.) each.

REVEALER ARTICLES

The editors are always in need of good quality articles for each *Revealer* issue. The interests of our readers vary greatly, so almost everything related to Irish Philately will be of interest to them. All articles submitted to the Editor should be typed and double spaced.



1/3
ARTHUR GUINNESS

Ireland

IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN
CHANNEL ISLANDS, U.S.A.

OVERPRINTS — COMMEMORATIVES

AIR MAILS

POSTAGE DUES — GUTTER PAIRS

VARIETIES

FIRST DAY COVERS — BOOKLETS

ALWAYS BUYING MINT COMMEMORATIVE SETS

10 PERCENT DISCOUNT TO ALL EPA MEMBERS

George E. Wright

STAMPS WHOLESALE - RETAIL

R.D. 2, BROOKLINE ROAD
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y. 12020



1/3
ARTHUR GUINNESS

Questions and Answers

This column is designed to assist members in finding information related to stamps, labels, and covers they need identified. From time to time we all come across some Irish philatelic item that is strange to us. This column can serve two purposes; first, we can help an individual identify his or her item, and secondly, we can pass this information on to the membership. Please send all material related to this column in care of the editor.



FREE IRELAND LABEL - The triangular label shown here has probably been seen by many members. There are four design and various colors. The question remains, who printed it and why. A possible clue might be three covers where the labels are used as just labels, and not as postage. All covers are cancelled in the late 1950's and early 1960's, and all are addressed to Price & Co., the stamp dealers of Dublin.



NATIONALISM LABEL - The label illustrated here seems to be another of the early political labels stressing Irish "Nationalism". It must have been printed in multiples since part of another stamp border is barely visible on the top border. The inscription on the top is ascribed to Woodrow Wilson. The stamp was printed on gummed paper in multicolors. Who, what, where, and when?



NUMERAL CANCEL - The illustrated copy of the half-penny Thom Saorstáit 3-line overprint was found among a huge lot of cancelled overprints. It is interesting to note that the stamp was cancelled with the numeral type obliterator of the

mid 1800's until the early 1900's. The number is for Bray (72) and it seems strange that it should have such late usage. Does anyone have any ideas on this?



Dear James Brady,

The report in the October Revealer (p. 954) about pre-dated FDC interested me because I had not previously realized that incorrectly dated First Day Covers were worthy of note.

My collection contains only a few FDC, but one of these, for the Father Mathew issue of 1938, (Scott 101-2) is a cover from Rath Fearnian to Albany, NY, (Registered, Rathfarnham No. 29) and dated 1 - VI when the actual First Day of Issue was 1 - VII. The CDS that tie the stamps to the cover are difficult to read but the extra impressions on the back because of the registration, show the date clearly.

The mistake is easy to understand, especially as it continues to happen. Unless the postal worker is aware, and awake, he pays little attention to the date as long as the stamp is cancelled. At least this is what a friend and fellow collector who has retired from the postal service tells me!

You and all others responsible are to be congratulated on The Revealer!. It is fun to get, interesting to read, and every time I look at back issues I find something of interest I missed the first time. Thanks!

Sincerely,
William S. Stilwell
EPA No. 488

Becoming a Specialist

by M. H. Priestly

There comes a time with stamp collections when you have assembled one of each catalogued stamp and perhaps some of the listed varieties too, and you wonder what you must do to maintain interest in your hobby. Since this is true of collectors of Irish stamps too, I thought my experiences might be useful to those who intend to specialize.

First, decide on a general area of specialization, some aspect which particularly interests you - Irish overprints in my case. I chose overprints because it is a strictly limited field and I would therefore not be encouraged to spread my efforts too wide. It is surprising how many areas of specialization there are within a single country.

The next essential is to find out how much is known about the subject already. There is usually a standard work of reference which you must have. If you cannot buy one, borrow one, as I did, and copy it. Back numbers of specialist journals are very useful. I joined a philatelic library and went through back issues of journals printed at the time the overprints appeared, copying relevant articles. Finally I had files of literature of my own with all the printed information available.

The next problem is to find material, the stamps on which you intend to specialize. Good collections seldom come up for sale, even if you could afford them. You need not own stamps to

study them, many times I have studied other collector's stamps when I visited their homes, or when they have generously lent me their stamps for study. Auction lots can be viewed - you need not buy. You can visit exhibitions or examine dealers' stocks. One dealer let me examine a complete sheet in detail and note the flaws, even though he knew I wasn't going to buy. The information gained through these many experiences, in the form of sketches of overprint flaws, went into my overprint library.

Most collectors eventually want their own stamps in their collections. With limited money available, I found the best source of specialist material was to exchange with other collectors, or from exchange packets. Many collectors are very helpful, and sell items at reasonable prices once they find out you specialize.

On what particular part of the general area should one concentrate. I began by trying to verify the available information. For example, I found the published overprint plate measurements inaccurate and remeasured them to a greater degree of accuracy. It is surprising even in such a well trodden field as Irish overprints that there is so much still to discover. I was able to find out something new about all six of the low value issues by patient examination of the stamps themselves. This is the real reward of specialization, but even if you are not lucky enough to find out something new, you can get great pleasure from finding stamps to illustrate specialist points.

What equipment do you need? For detailed work, I found a stand magnifier most useful (10x magnification) - of the type used for counting linear threads. For accurate measurements, I found a transparent scale worked in 1/4 mm divisions; with a high power magnifier (25x magnification), I could measure to an accuracy of 1/8 mm. I use Hawid strips for all my stamps so that I can easily remove them for examination.

Sooner or later you will want to write up your findings for an article or a display. After experimenting with several different ways of writing, I now use a 3mm Rotring stencil. With practice, mistakes can be avoided and the letter spacing made to look professional. A heavy metal ruler keeps the stencil on the same level. Illustrations of flaws, stamp designs, etc. are a problem if you have no artistic ability, like myself. Some use photography, but I found I could enlarge overprint letters to any desired size by drawing.

The method I use may be of interest. First, I pasted an (unwanted) overprint onto a page of squared paper and pencilled the squared lines across the stamp so that the stamp was covered with a 1/10 inch grid. Using the stand magnifier, I carefully copied the letters onto millimetre graph paper making the detail included in the 1/10 inch square fit into a square centimetre, thus enlarging it considerably. I used a ruler for all straight lines; many of the curved lines could be made using a plastic stencil which had circles of various diameters cut in it. After copying all the squares in this way, I finally had a complete enlarged drawing of an overprint. Individual letters could be easily copied onto a display sheet by taking measurements from the drawing. This technique could be used to produce accurate drawings of any part of the stamp design.

As my collection has developed and new items added, I have rewritten each page many times. I think it is worth writing up pages for exhibition standard for one's collection; when there is need to produce sheets for a display, they come straight out of the album. Currently, I am choosing sheets for Westpex 75 - I hope you are doing the same!

Literature Notes

by J. E. Foley

Irish Philately, U.K., Irish Philatelic Circle, Volume 1974, December, No. 4.

The letters to the editor published in *Irish Philately* are well worth reading. The four pages of letters in this issue contain

some worthwhile bits of information on Irish philately. In his column for beginners, Noel Langton discusses Irish Aero-philately. The treatment is a bit shallow even for a beginner. The editor, O. M. Richards, continues his series on the cancelling machines, this time covering Nenagh, Navan, Athlone, Ballina and Athy together with additional information on Waterford and Monaghan, covered in previous installments. The editor also has another of his "Postmark Miscellany" articles. Alex Droar provides further information on the stationery item, the subject of articles by Dixon and Jamieson in the two previous issues. A new postal stationery variety is presented by Paddy Smithers (see "Postal Stationery Notes" in this issue of *The Revealer*).

++ +

A. F. Finn, "Emerald Isle Philately," *Western Stamp Collector*, (Albany, Oregon, Dec. 18, 1974), p. 5 (section I).

Following a short report on STAMPA, Finn reports on a rather curious FDC of the unwatermarked definitives, where only margin copies are used, with the selvage not stuck down, so that the lack of a watermark can be easily detected! A rumor is presented that a new definitive series is under consideration. A few notes on WESTPEX concludes the column.

++ +

D. F. Newsletter, Dublin, David Feldman, Ltd., Winter, 1974, Vol. 2, No. 17.

It's always nice to see something from your own collection on the cover of a stamp journal! In this case the Newsletter has used as its cover, illustrations from Robson Lowe's sale of March 28, 1974 (see "Literature Notes" in the July, 1974 *Revealer*). The sale featured a number of lots of proofs of the embossed revenue stamps struck in red stealing wax. All of the lots were reported as sold in the prices realised published by Lowe after the sale, and generally went at prices slightly under the estimates. In an insert with this issue of the Newsletter is a listing of the proofs Feldman has for sale. The descriptions are the same as in the Lowe auction catalog, and the prices are the same as Lowe's estimates. The six illustrations are from the Lowe catalog. An article on political labels by Father John Brennan, "Stamps with an Irish Story" has been reprinted from the Spring 1966 issue of *St. Kierans College Record*. The date of the original publication and the title of that journal are not given in the Newsletter reprint. Thus information uncovered since 1966 is not included, nor was the author given an opportunity to update his article. Nevertheless, for most of the labels, it is an excellent introduction to the subject. Bill Kane continues his excellent article on the Bishop Marks and "Hibernicus" notes several varieties on recent commemoratives. Additions to the Feldman catalog conclude this issue.

++ +

The Forwarding Agents (II), by Kenneth Rowe. Published by Harry Hayes, 48 Trafalgar Street, Batley, Yorkshire, England. 1974. approx. 50 unnumbered pages, offset, hard-bound, illustrated. £2.50.

The last article on the Malcomson & Bell markings (*Revealer*, July, 1974, p. 930) mentioned Rowe's original work on the subject. This latest publication on forwarded markings contains numerous additions and revisions to the earlier edition. However it does not repeat the material from the first book, so both are needed. The Malcomson & Bell markings reported in *The Revealer* are listed. There is a curious comment added parenthetically after the illustration of Rowe's Malcomson & Bell cover that we didn't have time to untangle before the deadline for this issue.

++ +

Literature Available: We have a few copies of H. R. Harmer's auction catalog of the sale of the late John Sherman's collection left. This catalog contains a record of many rare and some unique items. 50 cents to cover packing and postage from J. E. Foley. (mint U.S. stamps accepted).

Interesting Irish Covers

by James P. Gough

COVER OF DECEMBER 16th, 1831



Perhaps the most interesting aspect of this pre-stamp cover is that it was addressed and signed by DANIEL O'CONNELL — the Father of Catholic Emancipation in Ireland. O'Connell's 'FREE' stamp is in the upper-right of the cover, while to the left of the cover there is the scarce 'double W' obliterating an impressed (but not inked) 'PENNY POST' stamp.

The amazing thing about this cover is that I had an opportunity to obtain it from the same auction house twice, but when it first appeared, the photo in the auction catalogue showed only the double 'W' and at the time I had no interest in the postmark. But then the item came up again for auction a year later with a full photo, my eye caught the name of the signature, whereupon I rushed a letter off to the National Library of Ireland requesting their opinion of the signature from the photo. Nineteen days later (the U.S. and Irish PO's must have realized how urgent the correspondence was) I received a letter from P. Henchy, the library's director. He enclosed a Xerox of one of Daniel O'Connell's signatures on file there and said that, "The signatures are strikingly similar." That was all I needed. So I bid and won the cover which is now one of my special exhibiting prizes — however I only wish I would have been wiser to buy the cover in the first auction. That way I might have saved as much as 80 percent of what I ended up paying (evidently others woke up late, too).

A RE-DIRECTED COVER

London — March 23, 1861
Dublin — March 23, 1861



Originally sent from London to Dublin, this letter was re-directed in Dublin to Nenagh. In redirection of this cover, the PO in Dublin restamped and cancelled it in accordance with the PO

Code which then stated, "... every redirected letter or other postal packet will be liable to an additional postage (at the pre-paid rate) ..."

This is an example of what one can find in dealer 'junk' boxes if he or she is willing to spend the time looking and later researching. I have never seen another cover like this for Ireland, so I gather they are uncommon.

The Thom "S Over E" Variety

by M. H. Priestley

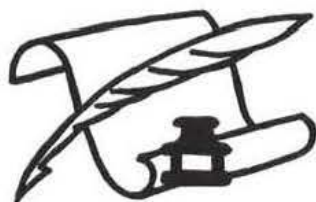
The Thom low value overprint issues include a number of interesting varieties in which one or more of the overprint lines has moved relative to the others. Most of these varieties occur in the 5-line issue, but one occurs in the 3-line issue, the so-called "S over E" variety. In this the first line of the overprint has moved to the right, so that the letter 'E' in Eireann is almost under the letter 'S' of the word Saorstát. This occurs in stamp 10 of rows 7 and 10 of Plate 2.

In *The Postage Stamps of Ireland*, Meredith records that this variety was quickly corrected in row 7, and one would imagine that it would therefore be rare in this position. E.P.A. member Les Graham kindly let me examine a number of examples of the variety in strips and blocks in his collection. From these pieces I have shown the type flaws illustrated in Figure 1.

Although similar flaws exist in several different examples, only the damaged number 9 seems to be consistent in all the examples of stamp 10, row 7. The two strips of the corrected setting in the collection both had the varieties shown in the right hand column of Figure 1, the reversed c for o in Saorstát being particularly noticeable. Collectors of recurrent overprint type varieties should look for this one. If it is combined with a damaged 9, it is almost certain to be the corrected "S over E" variety of stamp 10, row 7.

	Normal Setting	Corrected Setting
Stamp 10	S over E	No S over E
Row 7		
Stamp 10		
Stamp 10		
Stamp 10	S over E	S over E
Row 10		
	Not consistent	

Fig 1



Random Notes by F. E. Dixon

RUBBER CANCELLERS

All major sorting offices have single-circle datestamps for cancelling the adhesives on soft or fragile items, but they are rarely used. I recently found an example from Sligo. It is, however, on an ordinary envelope which had been found open and re-sealed. An interesting feature is the month abbreviation MAR, but there is an accent on the A to show that it is the Irish form which has been abbreviated.

PROPAGANDA LABELS

"Re-cycling" — the putting back into use what is thrown out as waste — is becoming more important as prices soar. I was interested to find on the back of an envelope a large triangular green sticker with white lettering "I SAVE WASTE PAPER."

SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

Most of the revived slogans are used at about the same time each year. Dundalk has departed from the routine by using "DUNDALK MAYTIME FESTIVAL" during October.

FISCALS

Volume 3 of "The Stamp Duty of Great Britain and Ireland" by Samuel B. Frank and Josef Schonfeld has now been published and is obtainable from Dr. Frank, 3 Fairway Drive, Mamaroneck, N.Y. 10543, U.S.A. This volume is devoted entirely to the Irish embossed dies from their introduction in 1774

to 1970. Almost all are illustrated, and the scope of the historical survey and the explanations of the stamps and their uses make this a really encyclopaedic work.

T.P.O. DISCOVERY

On 3rd September I was at Waterford railway station and noticed a decrepit TPA van obviously out of service but with its letter slit open. I seized the opportunity to post myself a card, wondering how long it would be before it was found and dispatched. It was eventually delivered on 19th December, bearing a skeleton datestamp of the previous day, inscribed B A C SLIGEAG CS ANIOS! i.e. Dublin-Sligo Sorting Car, Up. Obviously the van was taken from retirement and put on the Sligo route for the Christmas rush period, and my postcard emerged from its hiding place when the sorters started work. The only other example I know of this route was of 1964. How many other years has it functioned?

IRISH PHILATELIC

About 50 years ago the Irish Philatelic Society invented or discovered an Irish word "Seighneachair" for "Philatelic." The Department of Posts & Telegraphs has found another word, "Stampshanaís" (stamp knowledge) for the shop in the arcade behind Dublin GPO.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' MAIL

It is difficult to ascertain how the authorities treat the mail of prisoners in the republic's jails. A few items that I have seen from a well-known detainee at Portlaoise show no evidence of censorship, and are normally stamped and cancelled with the Portlaoise cancellers. The sender has, however, signed his name inside the envelope flap and added "Portlaoise Jail." One envelope was endorsed in the sender's writing "Registered Post Please." The prison authorities obliged and the registration

(Continued on Page 988)

IRISH EMBOSSED REVENUES

The third volume of "The Stamp Duty of Great Britain and Ireland" by Dr. Samuel B. Frank and Josef Schonfeld has now been published. It describes all the Irish embossed fiscal stamps — 1774 to the present.

Five Subdivisions:

- Kingdom of Ireland — Irish Administration
- Kingdom of Ireland — English Administration
- Southern Ireland & Irish Free State — Provisional Issues
- Irish Free State and Republic (Eire)
- Northern Ireland

Illustrated — Dates of Registration and Defacement where known — 65 pages of descriptive text — 166 pages of catalog listings.

Available from Dr. Samuel B. Frank, 3 Fairway Drive, Mamaroneck, N.Y. 10543, for \$13.20 (£ 5.50).

Random Notes

(Continued from Page 987)

label is one of the blank type, PORTLAOISE being added by rubber stamp. It is possible that this registration label was used only in the prison?

IRFU ISSUE

The December issue of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* asserts that the first plate of the 3½p was damaged by a broken roller and subsequent printings from it were too pale. A second plate was brought into use and gave much darker impressions. I regard this as unproved. There was a dark printing, but I saw it only on used examples. The 3½p poses many problems. There were at least seven different panes of the pale printing, some panes occurring in two or three states. My belief is that the dark impressions were the earliest and that the damage accelerated the rate of wear.

POSTAGE RATES

To the list in REVEALER 116 add:

1st October 1974: Letters — first 2 oz. 7p, each extra 2 oz. 3p. Post cards — 5p. Samples and Printed Papers — first 4 oz. 5p, each extra 2 oz. 2p. Newspapers (per copy) — first 6 oz. 5p, each extra 6 oz. 2p. Parcels — not over 2 lb. 5p; not over 7 lb. 35p; not over 11 lb. 45p; not over 22 lb. 65 p. Registration 18.

The REVEALER listing prompted me to have another attempt to find an extrapolation formula to fit the figures. The best I find for the minimum letter rate is

$$p \text{ equals } \frac{8.4}{(1976-y)} 0.6$$

where p is the rate in (new) pence and y the date in years. If this continues to apply inflation has entered its final explosive stage, p reaching infinity early in 1976. The postcard rate suggests a slightly later date.

AUCTION PRICES

Ship Letters continue to boom. At Robson Lowe's November sale the commonest Dublin type made £70 and one of Limerick reached £135.

SINN FEIN LABELS

Collectors of the 1908 and 1916 labels are familiar with examples pen "cancelled" by a date in Roman numerals: e.g. xviii v iv — 4 May 1918. I have mentioned before that these were all done by one man who seems to have had a huge stock of the labels and used them for several years. I have now seen a letter from him, U. S. O Seogachaig (?) written from Mullinger on notepaper headed with crossed Irish flags and motto Sinn Fein Abu. The letter concerns the difficulty of obtaining mustard manufactured in Ireland. Attached to it is the Hibernia design cancelled as above, and a mint pair. The Hibernias are the fat hound type, and the cross type has thin cross in green, which I believe to be the last printing.

ONWARD AIR TRANSPORT

The oval-framed "O.A.T." seen on airmail letters of the period of World War II seems to have been applied in England on items going overseas. An unusual example is a letter of September, 1943, from Canada to Dublin. Censorship labels evidence that it reached Great Britain and the Onward Air Transport indicated must have been that from there to Ireland.

GPO PHILATELIC SHOP

I usually manage to pass the promised premises at least once a week, hoping to observe further progress in the fitting of counters and showcases. There is very little to report. The last time that I passed someone had been testing the glass of a large showcase, and ascertained that it was not unbreakable.

BRITISH LEGION

There was considerable surprise that the Irish Republic should have allowed the use of a special one-day cancellation to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Irish (Southern) Branch of

the Royal British Legion. And, as so often, there was inadequate warning. My notification arrived only three days before the event. However, following the developments during 1974, the canceller was of good design, and we hope that we shall see no more of the feebly improvised skeletons.

"ENGLISH" POSTMARKS

Irish language enthusiasts will be disappointed to learn that a recent batch of envelopes included one with handstamp cancellation, single-circle, arc at foot, reading DUBLIN NO. 6.

ANNUAL LOTTERY

Each year I have malicious delight in discovering which post offices lose in the draw for the new year plugs. This year Fermoy, Mullingar and Tullamore still had no "1975" for their cancelling machines at the end of January.

WRONG SLOGAN

1975 is European Architectural Heritage Year, but the office of Dublin Tourism began the year with the "European Conservation Year 1970" die in its meter-mark!

MOURNING POSTAL STATIONERY

The official envelopes (white, blue inside, with harp embossed on flap) had a black border added for Mrs. Childers's use in acknowledging messages of sympathy on the death of the late President of Ireland. My example has the official paid machine postmark and the presidential frank (UACTARAN NA hEIREANN) although it was posted 13 Dec. 1974, during the period that the office was vacant.

After typing that note, I discovered another fascinating error: since 1973 and possibly earlier the franking stamp has had "nEIREANN" instead of "hEIREANN."

ANOTHER ERROR

This led me to look through some other official paid covers in search of similar slips. Only one caught my eye, "Bramse" for "Braine" on an envelope from the Intermediate Education Branch of the Department of Education.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES

G size envelopes with embossed 25p stamp was on sale 19th February. Inevitably it has the wrong 12p fee on reverse.

"LOTTERY MAIL RETURN TO SENDER"

This marking of the USA post office has been seen on a letter from the USA intended for Barbados. Can anyone report its use on letters to or from Ireland?



American Philatelic Society
EMERSON A. CLARK
PRESIDENT
P. O. BOX 6788
BURBANK, CALIF. 91510

April, 1975

On behalf of the American Philatelic Society I send my sincere best wishes and congratulations to the Officers and Members of the Eire Philatelic Association on the occasion of their 25th anniversary.

Affiliate Number 21 of the APS is active in many areas. They publish a fine journal, *The Revealer*, conduct regular auctions, assist in the compilation of several catalogues, and attract members from many parts of the world.

I personally know a number of your members and their attitude certainly reflects the friendly and outgoing association that your organization is.

Once again, congratulations on your Silver Anniversary, and may your next 25 be even more successful.

Emerson A. Clark, President
American Philatelic Society

The Aerophilately of Ireland

by James J. Brady

PART EIGHT

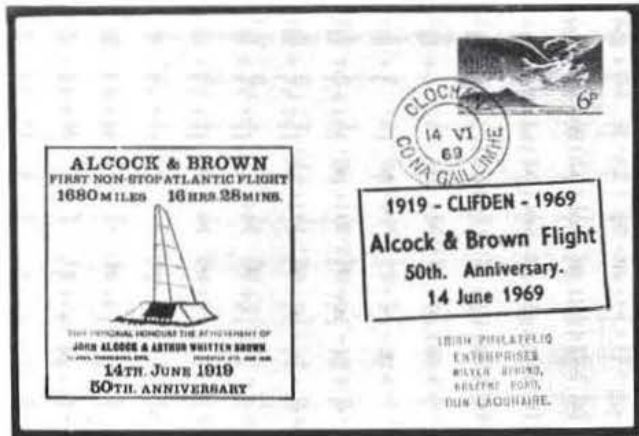
When I originally started this article on Irish aerophilately, I had no idea it would run so long. Since I wrote as I went, the depth of information did not become apparent until now. The response to the article has been very gratifying and I hope I have stirred some interest into the subject for other collectors.

Illustrated here are a few covers that were not included in the previous installments. I feel a picture is worth a thousand words, and by illustrating them, they may become more readily identifiable to others.

1959 (June 15) Derrygimla to Galway City Commemorative Flight



1969 (June 14) Alcock & Brown Anniversary Cover



1972 (April 1) First Flight Dublin to Frankfurt by Lufthansa



1974 (April 6) First Flight Dublin to Dusseldorf by Lufthansa



The following list is a ready reference guide to the different flight covers of Ireland. It encompasses all of the different first flights and special events previously covered in this series. I have taken the liberty to indicate some degree of scarcity by placing letters after certain flights. These code letters can only serve as a guide to the flight cover collectors as to what may or may not be within their reach. The codes are (S) Scarce; this means tough to come by, but attainable, in the range of \$25.00 and up bracket; (R) Rare, very few available, in the range of \$100.00 and up; (VR) Very Rare, usually less than 5 or 10 covers known to exist.

IRELAND — First Flight Covers

- 1924 (May 2) Belfast to Liverpool Experimental Service
 - Later date flights through June 2nd
- 1928 (April 12) Baldonnel to Greenly Island, Newfoundland (VR)
- 1928 (Sept. 24) Belfast to Liverpool 2nd Experimental Service
 - Later date flights through October 4th
 - Irish Free State dispatches (S)
 - "No Flight" cachet
- 1929 (August 26) Galway to London Experimental Service
 - American cover with S.S. Karlsruhe etiquette
 - Cover sent from S.S. Karlsruhe with German franking (S)
 - Galway - London - Paris
 - Galway - London - Konstanz via Berlin
 - "Too Late For Air Mail" cachet
- 1930 (June 24) Portmarnock to Newfoundland by Kingsford-Smith (VR)
- 1932 (August 18) Portmarnock to New Brunswick by Mollison (R)
- 1932 (October 22) Galway to Berlin Service
 - Dublin dispatch
 - Cover sent through to South America on 9th Zeppelin flight (R)
- 1934 (March 23) Dublin to Aintree Newspaper Experimental Flights (S)
- 1934 (August 20) Belfast to Manchester by Railway Air Service
 - Belfast to Glasgow
 - Belfast to Douglas (Isle of Man)
 - Belfast to Birmingham
 - Belfast to Bristol
 - Belfast to Cowes (Isle of Wight)
 - Belfast to Plymouth
 - Belfast to Southampton
 - Belfast to London
 - Any of the above covers except to Douglas and Manchester sent on the 21st of August from Belfast
 - Irish Free State dispatch (S)
- 1934 (November 1) Belfast to Liverpool by R.A.S.
 - Belfast to London
- 1934 (December 1) Belfast to Essex (London) by Hillman Airways
 - Belfast to London

(Continued on Page 990)

The Aerophilately of Ireland

(Continued from Page 989)

- a. Belfast to Glasgow
- b. Belfast to Liverpool
12. 1935 (December 2) Belfast to London Resumed Service by R.A.S.
 - a. Belfast to Liverpool
 - b. Belfast to Glasgow
13. 1937 (July 1) Dublin to Isle of Man Experimental Service (S)
14. 1937 (July 5) Foynes to Montreal and New York via "Caledonia" (S)
15. 1937 (July 16) Foynes to Botwood via "Clipper III"
16. 1938 (June 4) Dublin to Isle of Man 2nd Experimental Service (S)
 - a. Later date flights through September 19th (S)
17. 1938 (July 20) Foynes to Montreal and New York via "Mercury" (R)
18. 1939 (June 30) Foynes to New York by Pan American Airways
 - a. Foynes to Shediack, Canada
 - b. Foynes to Botwood, Newfoundland
 - c. Covers flown round trip from any of the above points
19. 1939 (August 5) Foynes to New York by Imperial Airways
 - a. Foynes to Botwood, Newfoundland
 - b. Foynes to Montreal, Canada
20. 1940 (September 15) Dublin to New York via "Clare" (R)
21. 1941 (September 1) Belfast to Liverpool by R.A.S. Resumed Service
22. 1945 (October 24) Limerick to London by "Flagship London"
23. 1945 (October 25) Limerick to New York by "Flagship London"
 - a. Limerick to Gander, Newfoundland
 - b. Limerick to Boston
24. 1945 (November 20) Limerick to Chicago by "Flagship Chicago"
25. 1945 (November 24) Limerick to Washington by "Flagship Washington"
 - a. Limerick to Philadelphia
26. 1946 (January 15) Dublin to Liverpool by Aer Lingus and W.C.A.S.
27. 1946 (June 16) Limerick to Vienna by Pan American Airways
 - a. Limerick to Brussels
 - b. Limerick to Prague
28. 1946 (June 17) Dublin to Paris by Aer Lingus
29. 1946 (July 1) Limerick to New York by B.O.A.C.
 - a. Limerick to Gander
30. 1947 (January 9) Dublin to London Replacement Service
31. 1947 (February 1) Limerick to Ankara by Pan American Airways
32. 1947 (March 15) Limerick to Karachi by Pan American Airways
33. 1947 (April 18) Limerick to Brussels by Sabena Airlines
 - a. Limerick to New York
34. 1947 (May 21) Dublin to Amsterdam by K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines
35. 1947 (June 3) Shannon to Prestwick by American Overseas Airways (S)
36. 1947 (June 18) Limerick to New York by "Clipper America"
37. 1947 (June 28) Limerick to Calcutta by Pan American Airways
38. 1947 (July 24) Limerick to Damascus by Pan American Airways
39. 1947 (September 28) Limerick to Tokyo by Pan American Airways
40. 1949 (January 21) Limerick to Basia by Pan American Airways
41. 1951 (March 12) Dublin to Manchester Night Air Service
 - a. Belfast to Manchester
42. 1952 (April 22) Dublin to Edinburgh by Aer Lingus (S)
 - a. Round trip covers (S)
43. 1953 (December 16) Lisburn to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina (S)
44. 1954 (May 2) Limerick to Chicago by Pan American Airways
 - a. Limerick to Detroit
 - b. Chicago - Limerick - Chicago
 - c. Detroit - Limerick - Detroit
45. 1958 (March 20) Dublin to Lourdes by Aer Lingus
46. 1958 (April 28) Dublin to New York by Aer Lingus
 - a. Limerick to New York
47. 1958 (October 8) Dublin to Boston by Aer Lingus
 - a. Limerick to Boston
48. 1959 (April 4) Dublin to Copenhagen by Aer Lingus
49. 1960 (June 3) Limerick to New York by Pan American DC8
50. 1960 (December 14) Dublin to New York by Aer Lingus Jet Service
 - a. Limerick to New York
51. 1961 (May 5) Shannon to New York by Trans World Airlines
52. 1965 (June 8) Dublin to Dusseldorf by Aer Lingus
53. 1965 (June 14) Dublin to Zurich by Aer Lingus
54. 1966 (April 28) Dublin to Toronto by Air Canada
55. 1966 (May 2) Dublin to Chicago by Aer Lingus Jet Service
 - a. Dublin to Montreal
56. 1967 (October 13) Shannon to Newfoundland by Shelia Scott (S)
57. 1968 (May 25) Dublin to Dusseldorf by B.E.A.
58. 1971 (April 5) Dublin to New York by Aer Lingus 747 Jumbo Jet
59. 1972 (April 1) Dublin to Frankfurt by Lufthansa
60. 1973 (May 19) Belfast to Jersey by B.M.A.
61. 1973 (November 2) Dublin to Glasgow by British Island Airways
62. 1974 (April 1) Dublin to Geneva by Aer Lingus
63. 1974 (April 6) Dublin to Dusseldorf by Lufthansa
64. 1974 (May 2) Dublin to New York by T.W.A.

IRELAND — Airmail Special Event Covers

1. 1948 (April 7) First Day Cover of Irish 3 pence and 6 pence airmails
2. 1949 (February 1) Dublin to London Reduced Air Mail Fee
3. 1949 (April 4) First Day Cover of Irish 1 pence and 1/- airmails
4. 1949 (September 24) Balloon Flight in Belfast
5. 1954 (December 13) First Day Cover of Irish 8 pence and 1/3 airmails
6. 1956 (May 23) Balloon Flight in Dublin
7. 1959 (June 15) Derrygimla to Galway City Commemorative Flight
8. 1865 (April 1) First Day Cover of Irish 1/5 airmail
9. 1968 (May 29) Rocket Flight in Wexford by Rockets JFK I and II
10. 1969 (June 14) Alcock and Brown Anniversary Cover
11. 1972 (October 2-7) Balloon Championship of Ireland in New Castle

The Harrison 5-Line Coils

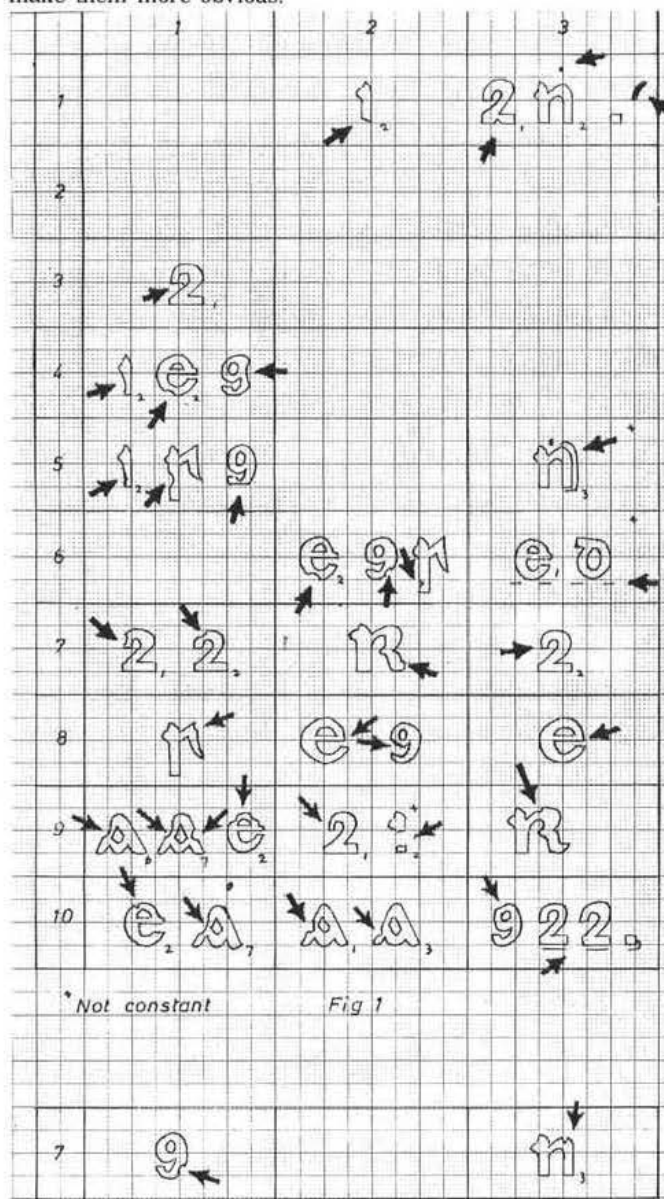
By M. H. Priestley

In my article in the Winter 1972 Revealer, I described the 3x10 stereo of the original sheet from which the Harrison 5-line coils were prepared. Thanks to kind E.P.A. members, notably Les Graham, I have been able to borrow many more Harrison coil strips to confirm my findings and to obtain additional detail of the stereo flaws.

The flaws shown in Figure 1 have been found in over 50 coil joins and strips. While the type flaws are constant, except for

the one indicated, the ink marks are very variable and I have included a few of the more constant ones. On many occasions I thought I had found evidence of a second Harrison plate, but in all but two occasions they proved to be from the stereos shown here. These two cases are shown in Figure 2, a vertical and horizontal strip fixing the stereo position of the type flaws. It is difficult to explain why no other evidence of a second plate has appeared, although possibly Michael Phelan's coil, also described in the Winter 1972 Revealer issue, could be from the second plate, since none of his flaws appear in my stereos.

As was stated in my previous article on the Harrison 5-line flaws, some of the varieties have been exaggerated in order to make them more obvious.



* Not constant

Fig 1

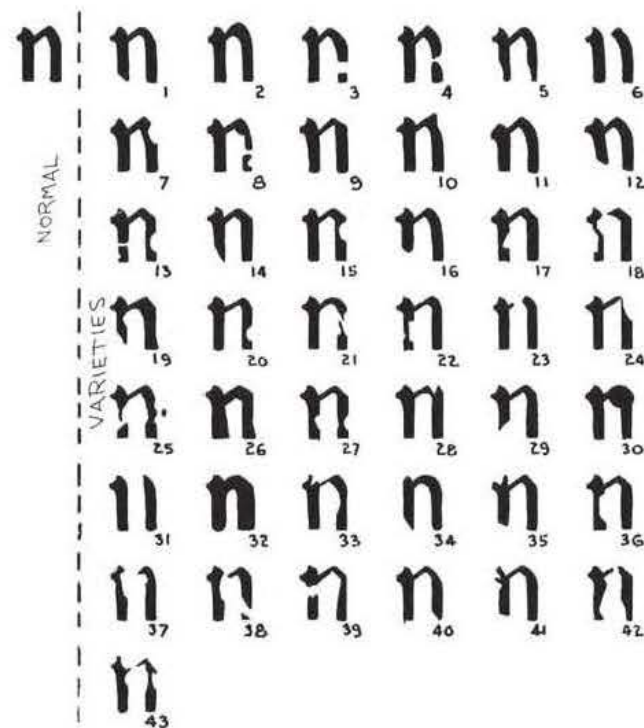
ADVERTISING

All paid advertising is sold through the editors. All submitted professional advertisement should be camera ready copy. Members wishing to buy or sell material through the journal are offered reduced rates. The advantages of using us as an advertising medium are obvious. Where else can you reach this many Irish stamp collectors at one time.

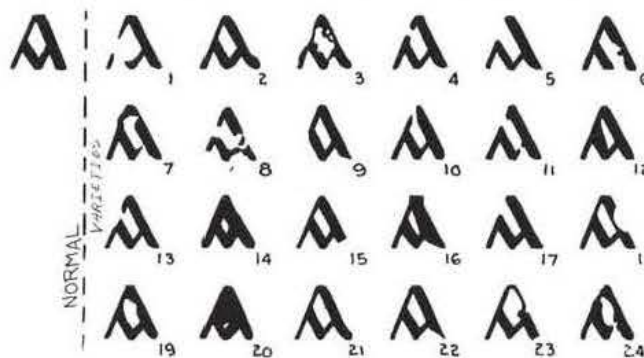
Dollard Minor Letter Flaws Plates 1, 2, 3

by V. A. Linnell

This concluding segment of the Dollard overprint letter flaw study examines the 3rd and 4th line of the overprint and the date. The minor overprint flaws illustrated are from the words "NA HEIREANN" and the numbers in the date.



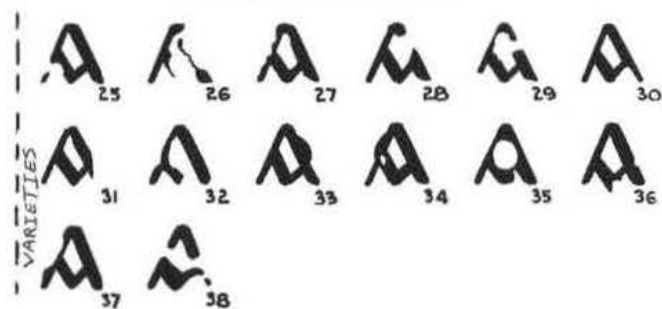
N.	1.	All Plates. Location varies.			N.	12.	P.2	R.12	S.2
	2.	P.2	R.5	S.3		14.	P.3	R.11	S.10
	3.	P.1	R.7	S.2		19.	P.3	R.13	S.5
	4.	P.1	R.7	S.3		21.	P.3	R.18	S.6
	5.	P.1	R.7	S.5		25.	P.2	R.5	S.1
	6.	P.1	R.9	S.5		29.	P.2	R.10	S.4
	7.	P.1	R.9	S.4		34.	P.2	R.4	S.11
	8.	P.1	R.10	S.1		40.	P.1	R.4	S.6
	9.	P.1	R.10	S.2		43.	P.3	R.7	S.8



(Continued on Page 992)

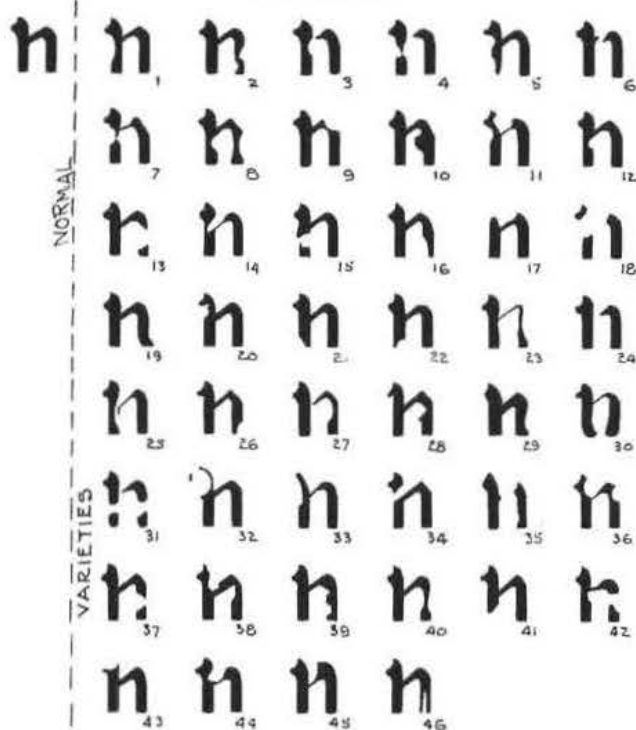
Dollard Minor Letter Flaws

(Continued from Page 991)

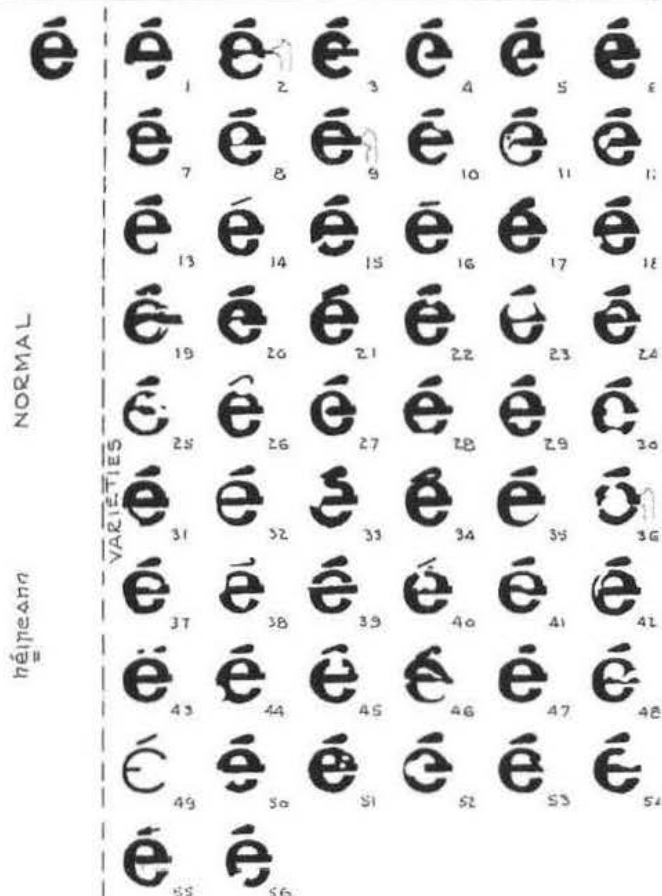


A.	1.	P.2	R.6	S.9	A.	19.	P.2	R.12	S.8
	2.	P.2	R.8	S.3		23.	P.3	R.6	S.6
	3.	P.2	R.9	S.9		28.	P.2	R.4	S.7
	4.	P.2	R.9	S.10		29.	P.3	R.12	S.10
	5.	P.1	R.8	S.3		32.	P.3	R.10	S.9
	6.	P.1	R.7	S.4		35.	P.3	R.7	S.6
	7.	P.1	R.9	S.4		37.	P.3	R.5	S.9
	8.	P.1	R.10	S.5		38.	P.3	R.8	S.9
	13.	P.3	R.3	S.2					

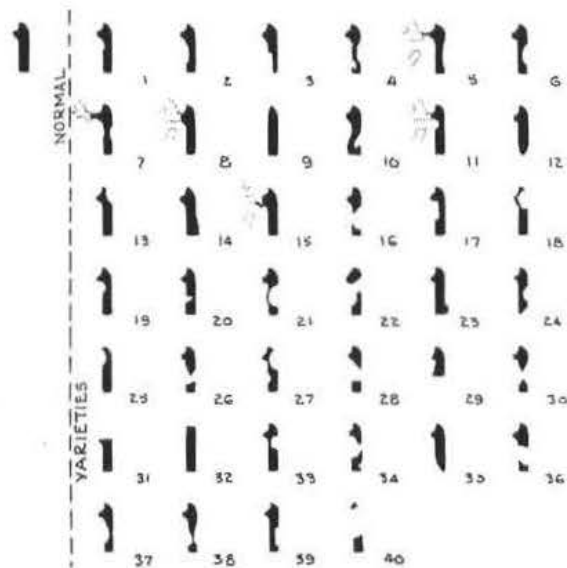
HEIREANN



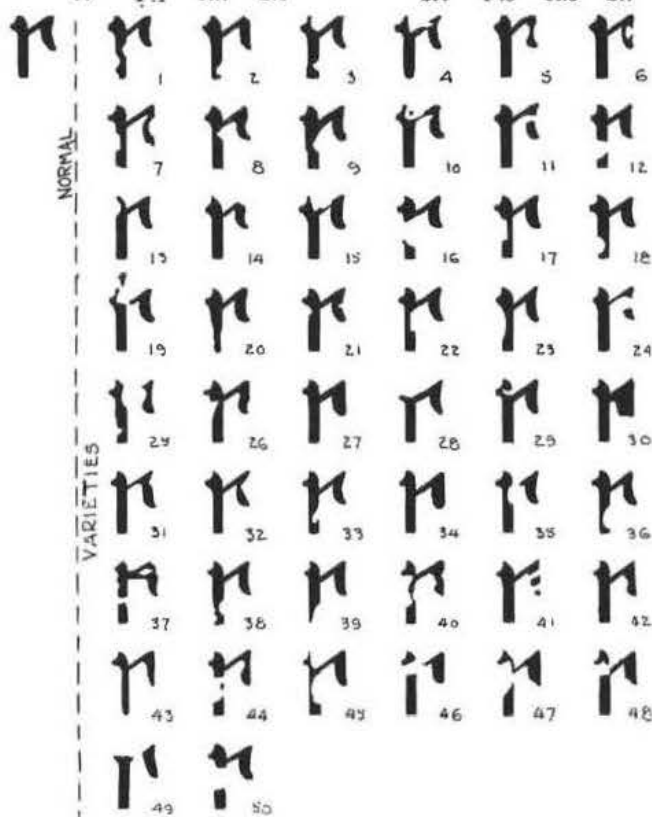
H.	1.	P.1	R.7	S.2	H.	11.	P.2	R.5	S.7
	2.	P.1	R.7	S.4		12.	P.2	R.6	S.5
	3.	P.1	R.7	S.5		13.	P.2	R.8	S.5
	4.	P.1	R.8	S.4		14.	P.2	R.8	S.8
	5.	P.1	R.8	S.6		15.	P.2	R.8	S.9
	6.	P.1	R.9	S.3		16.	P.1	R.7	S.3
	7.	P.1	R.9	S.6		17.	P.2	?	?
	8.	P.1	R.10	S.5		18.	P.2	?	?
	9.	P.1	R.10	S.6		21.	P.3	R.11	S.1
	10.	P.2	R.5	S.3		26.	P.3	R.18	S.11
						35.	P.3	R.14	S.9
						37.	P.3	R.4	S.11



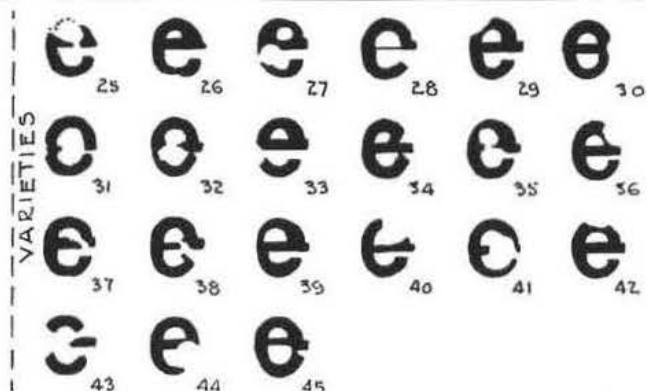
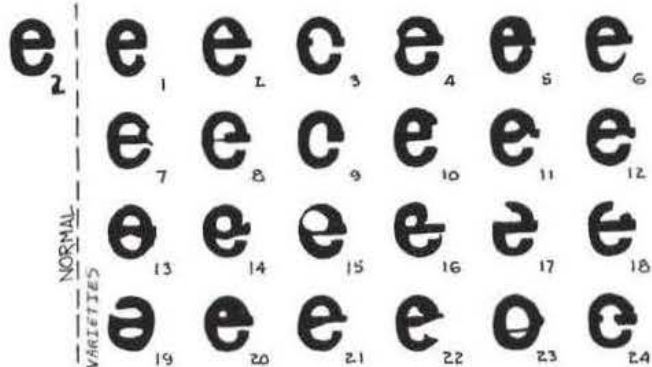
E.	1.	P.1	R.7	S.3	E.	10.	P.1	R.5	S.4
	2.	P.1	R.7	S.6		11.	P.1	R.7	S.1
	3.	P.1	R.8	S.1		12.	P.1	R.9	S.1
	4.	P.1	R.8	S.4		13.	P.1	R.9	S.4
	5.	P.1	R.9	S.6		26.	P.3	R.9	S.2
	6.	P.1	R.10	S.4		31.	P.3	R.3	S.9
	7.	P.2	R.6	S.4		44.	P.3	R.3	S.9 ?
	8.	P.2	R.6	S.9		53.	P.3	R.7	S.4
	9.	P.2	R.8	S.7		56.	P.3	R.10	S.5



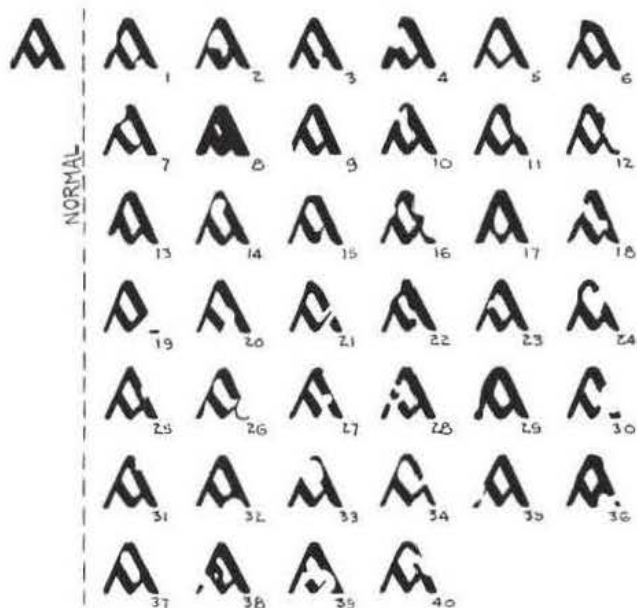
L	1.	P.1	R.7	S.5	L	8.	P.2	R.5	S.4
	2.	P.1	R.8	S.1		9.	P.2	R.6	S.6
	3.	P.1	R.8	S.2		10.	P.2	R.8	S.6
	4.	P.1	R.9	S.1		11.	P.2	R.8	S.7
	5.	P.1	R.9	S.5		17.	P.3	R.13	S.3
	6.	P.1	R.10	S.5		33.	P.3	R.1	S.8
	7.	P.1	R.7	S.6		37.	P.3	R.5	S.7



R.	1.	P.1	R.7	S.1	R.	11.	P.1	R.6	S.3
	2.	P.1	R.7	S.2		12.	P.1	R.7	S.3
	3.	P.1	R.7	S.5		13.	P.1	R.7	S.4
	4.	P.1	R.8	S.5		17.	P.3	R.14	S.11
	5.	P.1	R.8	S.6		31.	P.3	R.15	S.5
	6.	P.1	R.9	S.3		32.	P.3	R.4	S.11
	7.	P.1	R.9	S.5		35.	P.3	R.5	S.1
	8.	P.1	R.9	S.6		44.	P.3	R.6	S.2
	9.	P.2	R.7	S.5		46.	P.3	R.3	S.2
	10.	P.2	R.9	S.11		50.	P.3	R.2	S.1



E2	1.	P.1	R.7	S.4	E2	11.	P.2	R.5	S.7
	2.	P.1	R.7	S.5		12.	P.2	R.6	S.7
	3.	P.1	R.8	S.4		13.	P.2	R.7	S.7
	4.	P.1	R.8	S.5		14.	P.2	R.8	S.4
	5.	P.1	R.9	S.3		15.	P.2	R.8	S.7
	6.	P.1	R.9	S.4		16.	P.2	R.9	S.5
	7.	P.1	R.9	S.6		18.	P.1	R.10	S.4
	8.	P.1	R.10	S.2		29.	P.3	R.15	S.5
	9.	P.1	R.10	S.4		31.	P.3	R.13	S.6
	10.	P.1	R.10	S.5		37.	P.3	R.5	S.8



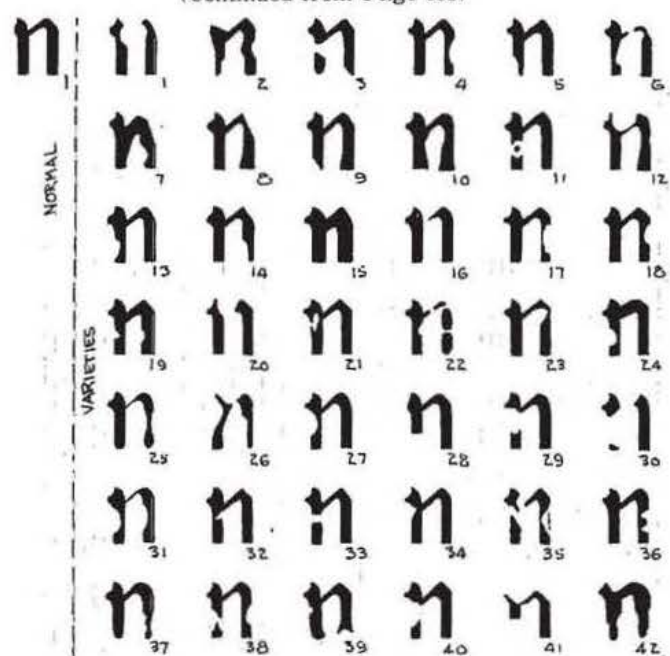
A.	1.	P.1	R.7	S.4	A.	7.	P.2	R.6	S.11
	2.	P.1	R.7	S.5		12.	P.3	R.15	S.3
	3.	P.1	R.8	S.2		20.	P.3	R.4	S.7
	4.	R.9	S.6			35.	P.3	R.3	S.11
	5.	P.1	R.10	S.3		36.	P.3	R.11	S.4
	6.	R.10	S.6						

(Continued on Page 994)

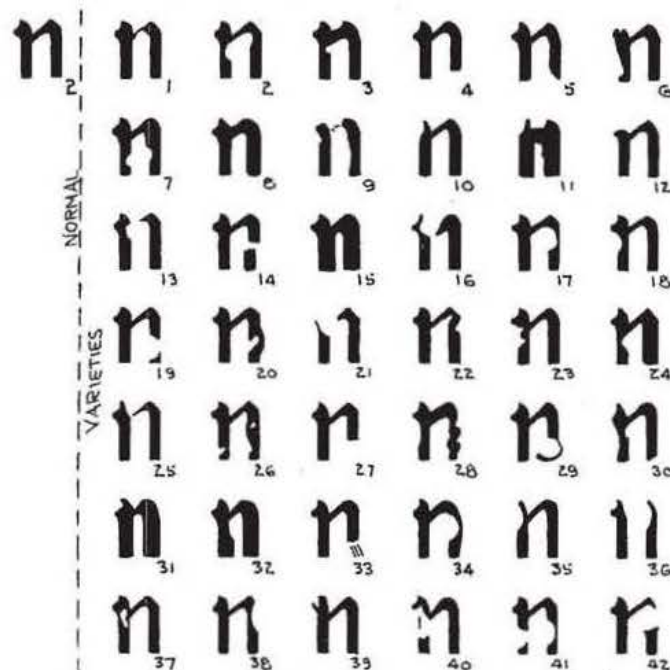
VOLUNTEERS are always needed to chair regional EPA meetings and assist in various association functions. If you would like to help, drop us a line.

Dollard Minor Letter Flaws

(Continued from Page 993)



N1	1.	P.1	R.7	S.2	N1	9.	P.2	R.5	S.3
	2.	P.1	R.7	S.4		10.	P.2	R.5	S.8
	3.	P.1	R.7	S.5		11.	P.2	R.5	S.9
	4.	P.1	R.8	S.4		12.	P.2	R.8	S.1
	5.	P.1	R.9	S.1		13.	P.2	R.8	S.11
	6.	P.1	R.10	S.4		14.	P.2	R.8	S.4
	7.	P.1	R.10	S.5		26.	P.3	R.1	S.7
	8.	P.2	R.5	S.2		40.	P.3	R.14	S.11



N2	1.	P.1	R.7	S.4	4.	P.1	R.9	S.1
	2.	P.1	R.8	S.4	5.	P.1	R.9	S.4
	3.	P.1	R.8	S.6	6.	P.1	R.9	S.6

N2	7.	P.1	R.10	S.2	15.	P.2	R.9	S.3
	8.	P.1	R.10	S.3	16.	P.2	R.9	S.8
	9.	P.1	R.10	S.5	17.	P.3	R.3	S.8
	10.	P.2	R.5	S.1	22.	P.3	R.8	S.6
	11.	P.2	R.5	S.2	27.	P.3	R.7	S.10
	12.	P.2	R.7	S.2	34.	P.3	R.14	S.1
	13.	P.2	R.7	S.5	38.	P.3	R.10	S.1
	14.	P.2	R.8	S.9				

THE DATE FLAWS

During the last few years, Major M. Priestley has prepared an intensive study of the plating of both the Dollard and Thom overprints, and he has been able to locate many of the minor letter flaws which form an interesting subject for study.

The following chart deals with date flaws of the Dollard overprint and presents in a concise form many of the figure varieties that are found. Where possible the plate from which these come is indicated on the tabulation, basing this on Major Priestley's study of Plate 3.

According to published records, 3 plates were used by the Dollard Company in overprinting various values and, by elimination, it is possible to indicate the other plates which produced flaws.

In making this tabulation, each number has its own section. The normal number is in the left column, followed by a drawing of each variety which is designated by a letter, listed next is the probable plate from which the variety came, and finally the values of stamps where these varieties are found. In all cases at least two of each listed type of variety occur, in order to reduce the possibility of this being an inking failure.

DOLLARD FIGURE VARIETIES

NORMAL FIGURES	VARIETIES	1					
		I	I	I	I	I	I
NORMAL FIGURES	VARIETIES	9					
		9	9	9	9	9	9
NORMAL FIGURES	VARIETIES	2					
		2	2	2	2	2	2
NORMAL FIGURES	VARIETIES	2					
		2	2	2	2	2	2

Plate Row Stamp Value

1	A.	3	3	7	1/2 d, 3/4 d 10d
	B.	1			1/2 d

C.	1 or 2			1 ₂ d
D.	1 or 2			1 ₂ d, 1d, 3d
E.	1 or 2			1d
9				
A.	1 or 2			1 ₂ d
B.	1 or 2			1 ₂ d, 1d
C.	1 or 2			1 ₂ d
D.	1 or 2			1 ₂ d, 1d
E.	3	5	11	1 ₂ d, 1d
F.	1			1 ₂ d, 1d
G.	1			1 ₂ d
H.	3	3	3	1 ₂ d, 1d, 4d, 5d
J.	1 or 2			1d, 5d, 10d
K.	1 or 2			1d, 3d
L.	1 or 2			1d
M.	3	14	2	1d
N.	1 or 2			1d
O.	3	9	10	1d
P.	1 or 2			1d
Q.	1 or 2			1d
R.	3	9	5	1d
S.	1 or 2			1d, 5d
T.	1 or 2			1d
U.	1 or 2			3d
2 (1)				
A.	1 or 2			1 ₂ d
B.	3	8	1	1 ₂ d
C.	3	6	7	1 ₂ d
D.	1 or 2			1d
E.	1 or 2			1d
F.	3	4	11	1d
G.	3	1	5	4d
2 (2)				
A.	1 or 2			1 ₂ d
B.	3	6	9	1 ₂ d
C.	3	10	5	1 ₂ d
D.	1 or 2			1d
E.	1 or 2			1d

We know parts of the printing plates were damaged at times and, according to Major Priestley, sections were removed and replaced by new stereotypes, thus it is possible that some letter flaws occur in only part of the printings.

The above data and diagram is prepared from a study of many Mint and Used stamps and is incomplete since other minor letter flaws are known, but from this base it is possible to add other varieties to each section as they are found.

Swift's Journal to Stella And the Irish Posts

by H. O. Molitor

On Saturday, September 2, 1710, Jonathan Swift wrote a letter to Esther Johnson (whom he called "Stella")¹ and her companion, Rebecca Dingley, in Dublin, announcing that he had crossed the Irish Sea and was safely arrived in Chester. This letter began the famous correspondence, *Journal to Stella*², which ended with Swift's sixty-fifth letter, written, again from Chester, on June 6, 1713, to announce his return to Ireland. The *Journal* records the triumphs of Swift's three years in London—his association with leading courtiers, statesmen, and writers, his success in obtaining a grant from Queen Anne for the Church of Ireland, his career as a political writer, his appointment as

Dean of St. Patrick's; it records also his major disappointments—his failure to reconcile differences between the Tory leaders whom he supported and his inability to obtain a deanery in England—or a bishopric in Ireland. In addition, Swift reports such everyday events as the purchase of a pet bird by his servant Patrick (and Patrick's bouts of drunkenness and insubordination), the price of coal for his fire, a bad cold which kept him abed for ten days.

Of special interest to students of postal history are the many references to the postal service between England and Ireland in the early eighteenth century; Swift, in the *Journal*, ranges from considerations of the complex political machinations of the post office to strangely familiar complaints about the slowness and inefficiency of mail deliveries. As early as Letter III, September 9, 1710, Swift introduces the topic of postal politics. He says:

"I forgot to tell you, that I begged Will Frankland to stand Manley's friend with his father in this shaking season for places. He told me his father was in danger to be out; that several were now soliciting for Manley's place; that he was accused of opening letters; that Sir Thomas Frankland would sacrifice everything to save himself; and in that I fear Manley is undone, etc."

The background to this somewhat cryptic passage is complicated. Sir Thomas Frankland was one of the two joint Postmasters-General of England from 1690 to 1715. Isaac Manley had been Comptroller of the Inland Post in England until 1703 when Sir Thomas appointed him to the position of Postmaster-General for Ireland (at the same time, Sir Thomas appointed his son Will to Manley's old position).

The Irish Post Office was part of the English postal system; it had a certain independence—its own Postmaster-General, obviously, a head office in Dublin with at least four clerks, and three major "post roads" within Ireland as well as the route from Dublin to London.³ But it was a kind of "sub-system," submitting its accounts to the English post office with appointments made in London, sometimes but not always upon advice from representatives of the Anglo-Irish "establishment." Thus, Manley had the appearance of an independent position, but little of the substance, and was dependent upon the good will of the Franklands, particularly Sir Thomas.

Further, Swift's comments upon two subjects familiar to the eighteenth century but perhaps shocking to modern patrons of the post office. First, what are now, in theory at least, civil appointments based upon examinations were then political ones; when the Whigs won an election, hundreds of Tory appointees feared the loss of their jobs, as the Whigs did when the Tories took power. In the summer of 1710, Queen Anne was gradually replacing the Whig ministers of Earl Godolphin's government with the Tory followers of Robert Harley, and it was obvious to all that Harley would within a few months or even weeks lead a Tory government. Both of the Franklands and Manley were Whigs; all three were increasingly nervous throughout the fall of 1710, as the Tories consolidated their power and Whigs lost their positions. Manley was in a particularly weak position on two counts: first, his job required him to remain in Ireland, and he was thus out of touch with the political maneuvering in London, and, secondly, he was in a subordinate position, dependent not only upon the whims of the new ministers but upon Sir Thomas Frankland, who, as Will Frankland told Swift, might willingly sacrifice some of his Whig subordinates in hopes of retaining his own appointment.

Swift saw clearly this second danger; he tells Stella on September 25, 1710, that his advice to Manley is "... To keep as much in favour as possible with Sir Thomas Frankland, his master here." This advice Manley obviously followed, for Swift's letters of December 14, and December 17, 1710, and of June 1, 1711, report to Stella that Sir Thomas strongly supports Manley. Further, these same letters say that John Manley,

(Continued on Page 996)

Swift's JOURNAL TO STELLA

(Continued from Page 995)

Isaac's brother who was a Member of Parliament and in London, "stands up heartily for him." Manley himself not only kept in with Sir Thomas, but took steps to ensure he had allies in addition to his brother who would speak for him in London. Specifically he wrote to Swift in October of 1710, appealing to him for aid. And Swift responded. He had already talked with Will Frankland; he spoke also to Sir Thomas (and reports his success in the three letters mentioned above). In addition, as a close acquaintance of Edward Southwell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, he was able to tell Stella by December 14, 1710 "... Ned Southwell is (Manley's) friend." Early in 1711 Swift reports "... it was in the newspaper that (Manley) was turned out," but he adds that "secretary St. John told me it was false, only that newspaper is a plaguy Tory." Since Henry St. John, afterwards Viscount Bolingbroke, was then Secretary of State it is clear that Manley was in no real danger from Harley's moderate policies which were often criticised by more extreme and "plaguy" Tories for not purging Whigs as thoroughly and vindictively as they ought.

In fact, given support by the Franklands, Southwell, and especially Swift who was not only a representative of the Anglo-Irish establishment but a leading writer for the Tories, Manley was in little political danger by the beginning of 1711. The patronage system, liable though it was to corruption, did operate on certain tacit assumptions which lessened its evils and emphasized its virtues in a small, tightly-knit political community. Swift, for example, felt that his own reputation rested upon the truthfulness of his recommendations. He will try to help those he knows. For example, he obtained an army commission for a young man named Bernage by writing on Bernage's behalf to the Duke of Argyle, but he explains to Stella on February 12, 1711, that his letter asked "... that his Grace will please to take Mr. Bernage into his protection; and if he finds Bernage answers my character (of him), to give him all encouragements" (my italics). On April 5, 1711, Swift says "... I always give my good offices where they are proper. ..." and on April 13 he defines his notion of propriety.

"A great man will do a favour for me, or for my friend; but why should he do it for my friend's friend? Recommendations should stop before they come to that. Let any friend of mine recommend one of his to me for a thing in my power, I will do it for his sake; but to speak to another for my friend's friend, is against all reason; and I desire you will understand this, and discourage any such troubles given me."

Thus Swift's use of the patronage system shows clearly the restrictions placed upon it by men of integrity.

What gave Manley a continuing sense of uncertainty was not then the patronage system itself, but the fact that, as Swift mentions repeatedly, the Irish in London generally hated him. And their hatred of him was based at least partially upon his own lack of integrity, his own willingness to sacrifice the impartiality of his office to political pressure and advantage. Quite simply, the Irish Tories believed that Manley had opened mail at the behest of the Whig government and that he might continue to do so at the behest of his Whig friends even when there was no shadow of legality to support such invasion of the mails.⁴ This accusation is mentioned by Swift in his first reference to Manley in the *Journal* (see the first quotation above); Swift refers to it again on September 26 in 1710; and in February of 1712, he says flatly to Stella, who has apparently suggested their letters are being interfered with, "I cannot imagine who should open my letter; it must be done at your side," though he adds, "If I should hear of any thoughts of turning out Mr. Manley, I will endeavour to prevent it." By March of 1713, he writes, "let me hence forth call Ld Tr eltee, because possibly my Letters may be opened

..." (Harley, now Earl of Oxford, was prime minister, or Lord Treasurer.)

It is almost certain that Manley did in fact open letters at least when the Whigs were in power. In fact, on one occasion, after Harley's government had fallen and Swift had returned to Ireland in 1713, we know that Manley was at least indirectly involved in opening two letters sent to the Dean himself. Appendix XI to the last volume of Swift's *Correspondence*, edited by Harold Williams, contains a series of letters from those involved in the seizure of these letters. Events were as follows: On the morning of May 19, 1715, a Mr. Jeffreys arrived from England. One of the officers of the Dublin Custom House, noticing two packets addressed to Swift, seized them and handed them over to his superiors who in turn took them to William King, the Anglican Archbishop of Dublin, and the Earl of Kildare, two Whig Lord Justices of Ireland. The Lord Justices were apparently the ones who actually opened the packets which were, in any event, not sent through the mails but were being brought to Dublin privately by the messenger, Mr. Jeffreys. But one of the letters written by an English official to King, praising him for his actions, begins:

"I received yesterday a letter from Mr. Manley giving an account of the seizing of a parcel of treasonable papers ... directed to Dr. Swift. I acquainted my Lord Lieutenant with it, who was very well pleased with this fresh instance of your Grace's zeal and diligence in the King's service, which cannot fail of being highly acceptable to his Majesty. (*Correspondence*, V, 232.)

Thus, while Manley may not have acted in this episode, he was obviously quick to associate himself with King and Kildare and to write to his Whig masters in London telling of their actions.

In fact, the packets seized were not treasonous; they contained several pamphlets attacking the Whig government but these pamphlets had been in circulation already in London and were not there seized as treasonable, and had enclosed two letters to Swift which were inflammatory perhaps, but specifically mentioned that Swift had not been in communication with their authors and hence showed he could not even have been aware of their plans even if they had been treasonous. As a result, the seizure of the packets did Swift no actual harm, although it did seem to encourage Whig surveillance of him to continue. And it certainly brought home to Swift, who found out about the seizure, the moral "Put not your trust in Whigs" — not even in a Whig postmaster-general whose reputation and position he had previously helped to save.

¹ Some biographies have argued that Swift and Stella, whom he had known since she was a child, were secretly married. This controversy seems to me highly academic, for the two, we are repeatedly told, never met without a third person present.

² The standard edition, which I use throughout my discussion, is *Journal to Stella*, ed. Harold Williams, Oxford, 1948, two volumes.

³ In Howard Robinson's *Britain's Post Office* (Toronto, 1953), we are told that the Irish establishment in the late Restoration had four clerks and five letter carriers for Dublin, plus responsibilities for the three major routes to Munster, Ulster, and Connaught. Post nights then were Tuesday and Thursday. By the time Manley took charge (1703), there were three posts weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday). In the same period income of the Irish Post Office had increased from less than £6000 (1689) to over £16,000 (1702-3). Robinson, pp. 49-50.

⁴ The sanctity of the mails has often been more apparent than real, for in times of stress, governments tend to establish surveillance over correspondence to a far greater extent than the public usually realizes. But when such surveillance — and interception — does become public knowledge, it seems always to have been deeply resented. See Robinson, *Britain's Post Office*, pp. 91-2, 176, for accounts of such reactions in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Notify the E.P.A. Secretary of any changes in address as soon as possible.

Secretary's Report

We take this opportunity to announce to the members a new book, "The Stamp Duty of Great Britain and Ireland, Volume 3," has been added to the library. This fine book was donated to the library by the authors, Dr. Samuel B. Frank and Josef Schonfeld. For those of you who collect Embossed Revenue Stamps this book is indispensable and you should add it to your library. For those of you who have only a few stamps and would like to identify them the book is extremely easy to use. . . . I cataloged my small horder of revenues in a very short time. Even if you don't have any revenues the book is interesting reading. At any rate it is now available for loan. You may borrow it for two weeks. . . . All you have to do is pay the postage both ways.

NEW MEMBERS

J1091 MICHAEL MCCARTHY, 128 Forest Ave., Hudson, Mass. 01749
 1092 JOHN J. WOODS, 420 Cary Ave., Staten Island, N.Y. 10310
 1093 ELIZABETH MCGAHAN, 564 Dufferin St., Fredericton, Canada E3B 3A9
 1094 LAURENCE SOLBERT, 20 Forest Lane, Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583
 1095 JEFFREY H. TERRY SR., 6949 Ridgeland Ave, Hammond, Ind. 46324
 1096 MARGARET GURTSHAW, 2236 Hindle La., Bowie, Maryland 20716
 1097 BARRY T. HYNES, Council Chambers, City Hall, Boston, Mass. 02201
 1098 LAWRENCE E. FREEMAN, 1956 W. Hood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60660
 1099 GEOFFREY HANISEK, 3500 Sutherland Ave. A206, Knoxville, Tenn. 37919
 1100 KATHLEEN F. HANS, 25 - 117th St., Troy, N.Y. 12182
 1101 MARTIN L. McCULLEN, 312 Warwick Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94610

RESIGNED

John A. B. Cormack

MOVED, NO ADDRESS

Jan Ericson

MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Members as of November 30, 1974		544
New Members	11	
Dropped	2	
Net Increase		9
Members as of February 29, 1975		553

100 Years

by V. A. Linnell

Why this title? Not so very hard to explain as E.P.A. is 25 years old and I am 75 years old, so using this combination we can assemble a rambling story of IRELAND'S stamps and collecting interests. Just which of the two events was most important depends on opinion, either the gleam in Bill Hickey's eye when E.P.A. was born, or that in my Fathers when I first blinked at daylight, so lets assume that both were important to the respective parents.

Not having E.P.A. to guide and assist me in my boyhood collecting interests, the stamps I accumulated were the usual assortment presented by adults, gathered by trading and sweetened by careful spending of my weekly allowance and were the usual colorful assortment of Borneo animals, Malay tigers and Sudan camels.

Not content with trading, I like most boys made up some sales books to be left at the corner store in the hopes to make some money for other stamps, but like most of these ventures it failed. . .

During the '20's I was too busy working to do much collecting and my albums remained on the shelf gathering dust until 1929 when I spent a months vacation in Ireland (I was in Dublin when the market crashed and I lost my shirt, but that is another story.) While there I visited the Mint Stamp Company on Grafton St. and met Col. Freeman, spending many hours with him talking about the "Overprints" and he aroused my interest to the point that I came home with some of them.

E.P.A. POSTAL AUCTIONS

The E.P.A. postal auctions are a great opportunity to sell your mint and used duplicate material at your price. Recent auction activity has indicated a growing demand for all aspects of Irish philately. The needs of the auction are currently ex-



Fig. 2.
Thom 5 line overprint.
Dull Black Ink.

My newly found interest suffered during the depression years and not many stamps were added but a collecting trend was developing. No more general countries but British Commonwealth took hold and my accumulation slowly grew. Came the war and my participation with our Canadian Army and overseas duty for some years, during which time I was able to take a couple of leaves in Dublin, arranging with a hotel in Holyhead to keep my uniform and travel in civilian clothes. Quite a change from the "Blackout" and restricted rations as Dublin was well lighted up with no food restrictions, also, each time included a visit with Col. Freeman to talk stamps and lay the foundation for future supplies on my return home.

With the war behind me and after my return to civilian life the conversations in Dublin paid off and I received a steady supply of the Overprints so that my expanding Irish collection required more than one album, forced a decision to develop in "loose leaf" formation, and at the same time ceasing the collecting of British Commonwealth to concentrate on Canadian and Irish stamps.



Fig. 4. A Registered, Censored and Customs inspected Cover.

From time to time I was fortunate in being able to visit overseas with usually a few days in Dublin to renew my friendship with Col. Freeman and also his son who by then was helping him, and through their aid I was able to add many items of interest in Ireland's stamps and also some of the Forerunners. The minor letter flaws in Dollard and Thom issues were a source of interest and they supplied me with many, all of which were mounted but never seriously studied until recent years when time became available, and it took me over a year to examine the Dollard minor flaws, a study which has just been completed.

(Continued on Page 998)

ceeding the donations and sales material submitted. Send your auction sale material to Mr. Bruce Weinman, P.O. Box 274, Cedar Grove, N.J. 07009.

100 YEARS

(Continued from Page 997)



Fig. 5. Proof block of Dollard setting.



Fig. 6. Dollard overprint showing four letter flaws.

Some time around 1957 I heard of the E.P.A. and was accepted into membership. This contact was made through the late T. E. Field whom I had previously met through the Irish Study Group in Dublin and it opened up a new sphere of interest which has provided me with many busy hours since then, particularly in the making of additional friends here, in G.B. and Ireland.

In 1960 our membership stood at 335 interested collectors among whom we find Bill Hickey (No. 1), Gil Roberts (No. 34), Bob Gray (No. 65), Mike Giffney (No. 105), Bill Kane (No. 214), John Walsh (No. 216), to name some of the pioneer hard workers in E.P.A., all of whom played a major part in the building of our Association. Later on, in the '60's I was asked to become one of your officers and never regretted active participation in E.P.A. Sure, it took time and thought but I really enjoyed it, especially as I was able to attend some of our group meetings from coast to coast and in so doing had the great pleasure in meeting many members. One of the highlights of such meetings were those held at Philymphia, 1970 in London, England which were joint gatherings of E.P.A. and I.P.C. with over 50 members present.

Also that same year it was a personal pleasure to present some of our Charter Members of 1950 with a Certificate of Honor for 20 years of dedication to E.P.A. I cannot refrain from specially mentioning Gil and Margaret Roberts who always have been among the stalwarts of our Association, and with whom I spent many happy hours.

Over the years our membership has steadily increased which in my opinion is due to the continued hard work of our elected officers. Once the 400 member mark was reached more and more time was needed to promote the Associations welfare, requiring the spreading of the load both here and overseas among our members, all of whom are helping to make our Association truly International.

Our growth has been assisted by the series of regional meetings now being held from coast to coast and I strongly recommend that you attend at every opportunity, not only to see the display of Irish material but to join the discussions and also add to your circle of friends. Such meetings and displays have developed the recognition of Ireland's stamps at National and International levels as being of real interest to all collectors, and it is my belief that by making these gatherings an annual event it will assist the growth of E.P.A.

Can we expect a large membership to develop in the future? With over 500 members I am inclined to think that we are reaching the saturation point partly due to the difficulty of obtaining early material and thus forming a complete collection. We all know the amount of Overprints issued in 1922 and have a general idea of their distribution among our membership and general collectors, thus limiting the possibility of future collectors filling in these issues. By omitting the Overprints, it is reasonable to assume that all issues since then are available and fine complete collections can be formed starting with the first Definitive issues. While some people complain there have never been enough variety of issues to hold a collector's interest, it must also be recognized that a number of varieties occur in many issues which form the basis for a study in depth. For example the Gaelic Athletic Association issue (Scott 90.) requires 3 pages in my collection to display the varieties in the wavy background lines and it is still being improved.



Fig. 8. Gaelic Assoc. 1934.



Fig. 9. Aikenhead issue 1958

Other studies such as the 1954 Marian Year, 1958 Aikenhead, 1966 Ballintubber, 1967 Swift are among those issues providing material for display. We know these varieties exist and all it requires is time and study of material that is not difficult to obtain. A field of exploration exists in both issues of the early definitive watermarks, both normal and inverted with many varieties of these relating to size, shape and number on each stamp are to be found due to the misplacing or damage to the "bits" on the dandy rolls during the paper making process.

Air Mail use, quite apart from First Flights, provides a wide field for study as so many stamp combinations exist, also cancellations are to be found on covers showing the development of Europe and Mid East service, quite apart from the many Air Line routes opening up the Trans Atlantic service. Some are easy to find while others are difficult, but despite this, a study and display will be of true historical worth.

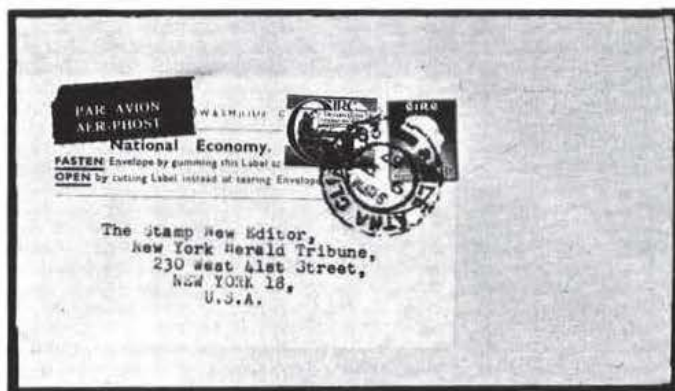


Fig. 10. An economy label used on Government letter.

We must not forget Postal History which at present is being intensely studied with pre-stamp entires and part covers being a source of information about early postal service, routes, costs, mileages, cancellations and collecting offices all of which make a vital study showing Ireland's growth.

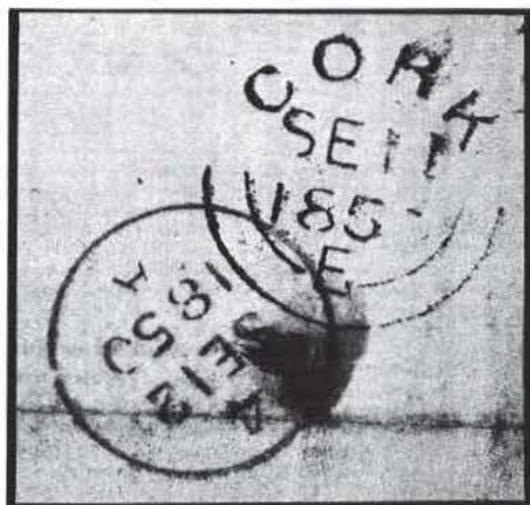


Fig. 12. CORK Date Stamp 1850.

Have you ever hunted around for some of the designs submitted in competition for early definitive issues requested by the Posts and Telegraph Department?



Fig. 13, 14, 15. Suggested Stamp designs for Definitive issue.

Copies of many designs are available through photographs (National Gallery, Dublin), a few of which are illustrated; add to these propaganda labels which frequently appeared, and we find cartoons even published in a well-known weekly magazine such as is illustrated. True, these are not stamps, but they add to any collection to support a presentation of certain studies and are to be found by the enquiring collector.



Fig. 16. Remondus Rex design for 1d. stamp.
(Punch Magazine, 1912)

Have you ever considered assembling town cancellations in English and also the same in Gaelic? They exist and are hard to find, for example Fivemiletown. Co. Tyrone is now Baile na Lurgan. Co. Thir Eoghain, with the English name dating back to early mileage marks 1826-1834. Many are to be found on the stamps of G.B. Pre 1922 but after that date most town names were converted to Gaelic.



Fig. 17. Dundalk.

(Continued on Page 1000)

100 YEARS

(Continued from Page 999)



Fig. 18. Dun Dealgan.

Yet 52 years later we find the Sub Post Office "USERS QUAY, DUBLIN" is still in use. Where else can one find such contrasts? You may well say where can such types be found, and a source of supply are old office files to be supplemented by the advertised "Mission Mixtures" on paper some of which contain older cancellations and will more often provide you with Gaelic town names. It takes time to sort through such mixtures and the "plums" that are found are well worth the time involved.

Have you ever considered collecting the Triangular obliterations containing 2 or 3 capital letters? They are to be found in limited quantities and represent the code letters used in bulk mailing, parcel post or at Telegraph Offices.



Fig. 19. WSM. Wicklow.

Over the years I have always watched for them, and when found they have been set aside for future mounting as an interesting sidelight on cancellations but as yet they are in envelopes, along with many of the Gaelic town names, all needing further study and tabulation in preparation for mounting.

Also take a look at perfrins. Especially in the earlier issues, there are not too many floating around and those that I have are still unclassified. Maybe someday I will get around to this, adding, that to my knowledge there are not too many companies that perforated their stamp stocks to control their use. Another of the many side lights in forming a collection.

As you can gather from the various comments, I have been exploring Ireland's stamps and history with bulk of my studies taking place during the last 15 years, some of the facets have

been looked at and put aside but others have taken up months of study. Fortunately the time is available and has been used as a relaxation from other duties and chores. One most important factor to these studies is a library that I have built up over the years consisting of Irish history, specialist catalogues of Ireland's stamps, reference books by Meredith, Cooke, Freeman and other students of the Overprints all of which are invaluable in providing valuable information to assist in study and write-up of issues. A loose leaf volume of clippings and articles appearing in various philatelic magazines over the years, which I hope to re-organize in some form of regularity to present a reference file of Ireland's stamps. I strongly recommend that a library is invaluable to you when studies of any issue is involved, and the special articles are supplemented by books describing the art of paper making, engraving, lithographing, printing etc. all of which form the base on which knowledge of stamp production is founded. Also be sure to include the Post Office Guide for ready reference concerning charges, postal rules, towns and all pertinent data concerning the operation of a postal system.

One must not forget the important date of January 1951, less than a year after the formation of our group as it was then that Vol. 1 No. 1, of *The Revealer* first appeared under the editorship of Neil Stack, and it has never failed to appear regularly since then. Not only was it a meeting place for members letters and comments but it has always contained valuable articles relating to Ireland's stamps. Neil continued in this duty until 1957, when Mal O'Reilly acted as temporary Editor for a couple of issues to be followed by Judge John Walsh who continued as Editor until the summer of 1972. Between July 1972 and April 1973 a joint journal by E.P.A. and I.P.C. appeared under the Editorship of Bill Kane and Joe Foley. This project did not work out to the satisfaction of all and after due consideration it was agreed to return to individual club journals. Ours under the leadership of Editors Jim Brady, Joe Foley and their staff are presenting a *Revealer* that is outstanding in every way.

During the Editorship of Judge Walsh a series of special issues named "Supplements" appeared between July 1961 and 1970 which presented an article on each section of Ireland's philately including Forerunners, Overprints, Definitives, Revenues etc. all of which provide valuable information to every collector, and is a monument to Judge Walsh. In my opinion no serious collector should be without a set of the Supplements as a reference due to the valuable information they contain.

Don't forget another extra in assembling your collection or exhibit and one that I occasionally use to illustrate some special detail, namely Photography. If used to emphasize a feature or flaw it will draw the attention of all, but don't use too many or the information will distract from the stamp. Also, don't wander too far afield by their use unless your objective is of a historical nature and the stamp is used to support the study. It is my opinion that an excessive display of this nature is no longer a stamp collection and becomes an exercise in historical or other research. Unless the observer is particularly interested in this special phase of study there is a rapid loss of interest.



Fig. 23. Dollard Minor Letter Flaws.

A very natural outcome of your growing collection and knowledge is a desire to show your fellow E.P.A. members the

results as exemplified by a display at any E.P.A. or other gathering. It can be a frustrating or rewarding experience as I have found, and after a number of years of study and exhibitions including some displays, which from an award viewpoint have ranged from nothing, through certificates of Merit to golds, which once attained have satisfied my personal desire. Many hours of thought and work went into such exhibits and I usually tried to attend the exhibition to learn what makes a good display. But the greater pleasure is the making of many friends throughout the years which after all is the greatest dividend of all, thus my association with stamps over 60 years has been truly rewarding, especially the last 18 years of association with E.P.A.

Join in our 25th anniversary program and make friends through attending meetings, as well as preparing articles for *The Revealer* thus sharing your knowledge with others. It is my hope to attend our San Francisco meeting to see you, where we can bend an ear, and also an elbow.

I close with the wish to yourself and the Eire Philatelic Association;

Lang may your lum reek,
May your days be sunny,
With the wind in your back,
And the road always downhill.

Vince

The Lithographed 3d Y Coils of 1969 - The "Booklet Coils"

by Pádraig O Mathúna

In January, 1970, when posting mail at night, I had to obtain stamps from an outdoor Post Office vending machine. Before obtaining the number I needed, the roll reached the last stamp and so, luckily, I was able to withdraw the end paper still attached to the stamps. Upon rapid examination I noticed some unusual features:

- 1) the last stamp was joined to the end paper by transparent gummed paper; and
- 2) between that join and the next normal tab join there were 14 stamps.

Needless to say, my letters were not posted that night! Thus began a search that led to the discovery of a most unusual and interesting issue of Irish coil stamps.

Before detailing that issue it is necessary, for the sake of clarity, to review the previous issues.

Vertical delivery coils were made up by joining strips of 10 stamps by their marginal tabs. These were obtained from standard sheets of 240 (in 2 panes of 12 across by 10 down).

The vertical Y coils of Lithographed 3d (D 21, SG 116, Scott 111) over their period of use conformed to this form of manufacture. Each roll contained 960 stamps and had a sales value of £ 12. Therefore, each roll consisted of 96 strips of 10 stamps.

In 1967 that lithographed 3d was replaced by sheets, in the same format but in the new photogravure version printed on chalky paper (D33, SG 227, Scott 225). In due course these were made into Y coils of 960 stamps, again in strips of 10. The earliest date of manufacture I have seen on a leader is 2 Sept. 1968. These D33 were on sale throughout the State from then on until my unexpected purchase of the obsolete D21 in early January, 1970.

My report of this discovery was included by F. E. Dixon in his "Random Notes" No. 167 dated February, 1970. He failed to locate supplies in Dublin Post Offices.

Over the next few months I obtained sufficient paper leaders and ends attached to stamps to note four important facts:

- 1) The strips between margin tab joins contained 22 stamps.

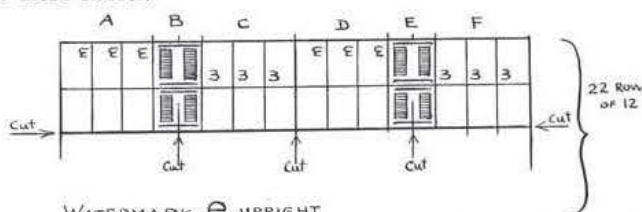
2) Each roll contained one odd strip of 14 stamps, attached to either the leader or end paper. That join to paper was made using transparent gummed paper because one end of the strip of 14 was without a margin tab.

3) Some strips had watermark e inverted. These strips alternated with strips having watermark upright, OR were in long sequences of either upright or inverted watermark.

4) The paper and ink shade compared exactly with panes of this stamp made into booklets in the final period.

The deductions to be made from these facts showed that the coils were made from sheets containing 22 stamps vertically. Since these could not come from the normal counter sheets of 240 the only possible source was sheets printed for making into booklets. Incidentally, the odd 14 is accounted for by the necessity of having 960 stamps in each roll. Therefore 960 divided by 22 gives a result of 43 strips of 22 and an odd 14 stamps.

Booklets are made up from specially printed sheets containing 264 stamps and two internal vertical gutter margins. The sheet has the format 12 stamps across by 22 stamps down. From this source watermark inverted stamps are normal because of printing requirements. The attached diagram shows the layout of these sheets.



WATERMARK E UPRIGHT

On paper with upright watermark the following is printed from left to right:

- a) 3 stamps with image inverted
- b) gutter margin
- c) 3 stamps with image upright
- d) 3 stamps with image inverted
- e) gutter margin
- f) 3 stamps with image upright

After cutting midway through the gutter margins and between c) and d), assembly is then made by inverting section a) and placing it upon c) before stitching into booklet form. This action reverses the condition of a) and it then has an upright image but acquires an inverted watermark in the process. This inversion of the watermark is not an error but the result of a deliberate process to gain maximum economy and ease of manufacturing of booklets.

Arising from this, it is obvious that in making Y coils from these sheets, all the new variations earlier listed were inescapable.

Period of manufacture.

The dated leaders known to survive, at time of writing, show clearly that these coils were made between 18 August 1969 and 4 September 1969. This covers a period of two working weeks.

Their relation to coils of D33.

Similar inspection of coils made up from cylinder 1 and cylinder 2 printings of photogravure D33 suggest that their manufacture was completed by March, 1969. If this is correct then the obsolete booklet material was made into coils five months after manufacture of the D33 Y coils was completed.

Period of sale.

They were inserted into the P.O. vending machines possibly toward the end of December, 1969, but certainly in early January, 1970. When supplies of D21 were exhausted by the end of April, 1970, they were replaced by coils of D33 in the normal strips of 10.

(Continued on Page 1002)

The "Booklet Coils"

(Continued from Page 1001)

This indicates a sales life of four months for the "Booklet Coils."

Distribution.

These coils were on sale from vending machines in Post Offices in 1) Cashel, Cahir and 2) Thurles. These are all in Co. Tipperary though two Head Office areas are involved. I suspect that they were also in Naas in Co. Kildare but shortage of coin whilst passing through that town late at night prevented me from getting more than 3 specimens of D21 during this period. Since the watermark was upright no definite conclusion could be drawn. A leader owned by C. F. Godfrey is of unknown origin.

Location of surviving leader and end papers

- 1) My own collection — 2 leaders — 3 ends — Origin Cashel
- 2) Donal Sammon (Thurles) — 1 leader — 1 end — origin Thurles. No other survived from here.
- 3) James Munro (London, England) — 1 leader — origin Cashel.
- 4) F. C. Godfrey (Margate, England) — 1 leader — origin unknown.

Since there are five leaders known to exist there is evidence for the existence of five coils. Any further information in this respect will be welcomed.

For the record, it may be of interest to describe my own collection briefly. It consists of:

- 1) Leader dated 29-8-1969 joined with transparent paper to strip of 14 invert wmk. — join — 3 invert wmk.
- 2) End joined by transp. paper to strip of 14 upright wmk — join — 22 invert wmk — join — 2 invert wmk.
- 3) End joined by margin tab to strip of 22 invert wmk — join — 2 invert.
- 4) Leader dated ?-9-1969 joined by margin tab to 22 upright wmk — join — 22 invert wmk — join — 22 invert wmk — join — 22 upright wmk — join — 2 upright wmk.
- 5) End joined by transp. paper to strip of 14 upright wmk — join — 22 upright wmk — join — 3 upright wmk.

As can be seen from this article, therefore, when the decision was made to use up stocks of D21 in sheets of 12 x 22 booklet material the end result was the exciting and completely new rolls that I call the "booklet coils" which were made up in 1969 and sold in 1970. This discovery shows that modern issues of Ireland are just as exciting as any issues of the past and equally worthy of study.

EPA Postal Auction No. 31

CLOSING DATE — JUNE 15, 1975

Lot No.	Description	Reserve
1.	Sc. 1-8, low value Dollards, mint, LH, VF	9.00
2.	Sc. 3 var., Meredith V173, 2½d Dollard with "Rial" damaged, used, creased	.50
3.	Sc. 12, 2½d Dollard, mint og, few short perfs., fine	9.00
4.	Sc. 16 (x20) Sc. 16b (x20), Thom blacks, used, fine	1.00
5.	Sc. 44-55, low value Thom Saorstats, mint NH, VF	17.00
6.	Sc. 44-45 var., DF T47e, T48j, "Sac" for "Sao," used, ½d VF, 1d short perf	6.00
7.	Sc. 78, 5 - Castle narrow setting, mint, small hinge remnant, Fine	12.00
8.	Sc. 145-146, Moore, mint og, VF	1.10
9.	Sc. 149-150, Emmet, mint og, VF	5.50
10.	Sc. 155 var., DF C49b, Re-entry "ohn" in John Barry, used, fine	3.50
11.	C4 var., DF A4a, 8d Air with "hand flaw" variety, mint, NH, VF	7.50
12.	Sc. J3 var., DF PD3b, 2d due sideways watermark, used, fine	12.00
13.	Sc. J6 var., DF PD6b, 1d due with inverted "Q" for "O" in "POSTAGE" variety in a block of 4, mint NH, Very Fine	6.00
14.	Sc. J10 var., DF PD10a, 5d due inverted watermark, mint NH, VF	1.25
15.	4 color postcards, all with GB one penny stamps, postmarked	

BALLYMENA, DUBLIN, CORK & KILLARNEY, usage between 1907-1909, FINE	2.00
16. 3 B&W postcards, all with GB one penny stamps postmarked in Ireland, usage between 1903-1906 period, Fine	1.00
17. Color postcard, with GB one penny stamp, postmarked BELFAST Aug. 18, 1908, postcard in fine condition.	.75
18. FDC, Sc. 99-100, Constitution on two cvs, DEC. 29, 1937, Good Fine	5.00
19. Definitive lot, low values, 1975 Scott 14.00 +, used, Fine	1.00
20. Sc. 15-18, 16b, Black Thoms, used fine	1.75
21. Sc. 23-26, 26b, 28-33, 35, Blue-Blacks, used fine	10.00
22. Sc. 44-53, 55 (U23 perf control), Thom Saorstats, used fine	6.00
23. Sc. 80-82, O'Connell, mint og, Fine, hinge remnant	1.50
24. Sc. 92, 2d coil pair used, VF for this issue	9.00
25. Sc. 118-119, Rebellion, mint og, fine	6.50
26. Sc. 118-119, Rebellion, 3d creased, used Fine	2.25
27. Sc. 126-127, Hamilton, mint LH, VF	1.75
28. Sc. 133-134, Plowman, mint, LH, VF	1.25
29. Sc. 139-140, Leinster House, mint LH, VF	2.25
30. Sc. 151-152, Marian Year, mint LH, VF	3.00
31. Sc. 153-154, Barry, mint LH, VF	2.50
32. Sc. 155-156, Clarke, mint LH, VF	1.75
33. Sc. 171-172, Guinness, mint LH, VF	2.60
34. Sc. 219, 234-25, 238-41, 266-68, 270-73, blks of 4 used with cds, Very Fine	4.50
35. DF 7B Booklet, serial no. 37-54, mint VF	18.75
36. as above	18.75
37. DF 11B Booklet, red cover 2/6, mint VF	2.50
38. as above	2.50
39. DF 12B Booklet, blue cover 2/6, mint VF	3.20
40. as above	3.20
41. DF 13B Booklet, green cover 5/-, mint VF	5.00
42. as above	5.00
43. DF 14B Booklet, 6/-, mint VF, SCARCE	8.00
44. as above	8.00
45. Sc. 142 var., Hib C36a, 2½d Holy Year, frame lines retouched in mint margin blk of 4, NH, VF	2.00
46. as above except in mint marginal corner block of sic, NH, VF	2.25
47. FDC, Sc. C7, 1/5 Air, cacheted, address in pencil, VF	2.00
48. Sc. 1-10, 11, Dollards, 5d has slight offset on reverse, mint H, LH, VF	11.25
49. Sc. 96, 2/6 St. Patrick, mint LH, VF	9.00
50. Sc. 97, 5/- St. Patrick, mint LH, VF	11.25
51. DF PSRE 5, Reg Env, size K, mint, VF, 5d value	12.00
52. DR PSRE 8, 8d Reg Env, size G with English & Irish Censors, used fine	10.00
53. DF PSRE 24, 6½d Reg Env, size H, mint VF	8.00
54. DF PSRE 24, 6½d Reg Env, size K, mint VF	8.00
55. Sc. 151 var, DF C45a, Marian Year, "Hand Flaw" in pair with normal, NH VF	25.00
56. Sc. 166 var., DF C60z, Clarke, "Hair behind the ear," margin single, NH VF	37.50
57. Sc. 194-95 var., DF C88a-C89a, Worlds Fair, tower flaw in pair with normal, mint, NH, VF	25.00
58. as above	25.00
59. Sc. 274 var, DF C140a, Irish art, short one in date in pr with normal, mint, NH, VF	2.75
60. Sc. 309 var, Hib C160b, Yeats, break in centre crossbar in margin pair with normal, mint NH, VF	1.50
61. Sc. 227 var, Hib D34a, 5d definitive, broken line under sword hilt in margin pair with normal, NH, VF	4.75
62. Sc. J8 var, Hib PD8b, 2d Due, no dot on "P" of "Pingin" in pair with normal, NH, VF	2.50
63. as above	2.50
64. Sc. J12 var, Hib PD12b, 8d Due, "P" flaw in margin pair, NH, VF	11.50
65. Sc. J12 var, Hib PD12c, 8d Due, dot on "s" in "Postas" in margin pair NH, VF	10.60
66. Sc. 261 var, DF D46a, 1/- definitive PVA gum, blk 4, NH, VF	4.95
67. as above	4.95
68. FDC, Sc. 141, Mangan, pair on addressed cacheted cover, VF	2.95
69. FDC, Sc. 141, Mangan, single on addressed cacheted cover, VF	2.75
70. FDC Lot, 7 covers, Sc. 151-52 Marian yr, 153-54 Newman, 159-60 O'Crohan, 163-64 Wadding, 165-66 Clarke, 167-68 Aikenhead, 171-72 Guinness, all unaddressed and with cachet, VF	16.00
71. as above	16.00
72. Sc. 121-123 var, DF D30A-D32A, high values on cream paper, NH, VF	22.00
The following 20 lots are all Postal Stationery, in VF mint condition. All listed with DF numbers.	
73. Postcard PSPC 7, 1947, 1½d purple on off-white	11.00
74. as above	11.00
75. Postcard PSPC 9, 1951, 2d green on white	.90
76. as above	.90
77. Postcard PSPC 9 var, 1951, 2d green on off-white	.90
78. as above	.90

79. Envelope, PSE 16, 1953 Provisional, 2 1/2d + 1/2d	12.00
80. as above	12.00
81. Envelope, PSE 17, 1954-55, 3d blue	1.35
82. as above	1.35
83. Envelope, PSE 18, 1962, 4d blue	1.35
84. as above	1.35
85. Lettercard, PSLC 9, 1958, 3d blue	3.50
86. as above	3.50
87. Reg. Envelope, PSRE 36, 1962, 1 1/1 blue, size F.	3.75
88. as above	3.75
89. Reg. Envelope, PSRE 43, 1971, 14p green, size G, wrong text	1.00
90. as above	1.00
91. Wrapper, PSW 12, 1957, 2d green	.90
92. as above	.90

END OF STATIONERY

The following 14 lots are all First Flight Covers with Hibernian Catalog Numbers

93. 1945 (Oct. 25) Limerick to Boston by PAA, AC20	4.00
94. 1945 (Nov 24) Limerick to Washington and return flight, on 2 covers, by PAA "Flagship Washington," AC21	8.00
95. 1953 (Dec 16) Transoceanic Record Flight, Lisburn to Killy Hawk, North Carolina, American Airmail Cat. No. 1456, see JULY 1974 REVEALER, page 920, very scarce and rare, Hib. unlisted	45.00
96. 1958 (April 30) New York to Dublin, AC38 return flight	2.00
97. 1959 (June 15) Commemorative Flight Derrygimla to Galway City, AC41	3.50
98. 1960 (Dec. 14) Dublin to New York by Shamrock Jet Service, AC42	2.00
99. 1965 (June 14) Dublin to Zurich by Aer Lingus, AC44	2.00
100. 1965 (June 8) Dublin to Dusseldorf, AC43	2.00
101. 1966 (May 2) Dublin to Chicago, AC46	3.00
102. 1971 (April 5) First Jumbo Jet Flight Dublin to New York, AC47	2.00
103. 1972 (April 1) Dublin to Dusseldorf & return, 2 cvs, via Lufthansa	5.00
104. 1973 (May 19) Belfast to Jersey, Channel Islands	3.00
105. 1974 (May 1) New York to Dublin via TWA	1.00
106. 1974 (May 2) Dublin to New York via TWA	1.00

END OF FLIGHT COVERS

107. 1822 Stampless Folded Letter, Prospect Lodge to Dublin, Dublin receiving datestamp (No. 1545) in red, plus mileage marks	3.00
108. 1839 Stampless Folded Letter, Galway to Dublin, Galway CDS in black (No. 1554) and Dublin receiving stamp in red (No. 1516)	3.00
109. 1840 Stampless Folded Letter, London to Dublin, London Maltese paid datestamp in red, Dublin receiving datestamp in red (No. 1516)	2.00
110. 1864 Cover London to Dublin, franked with GB No. 33 (pl 79) with H&K packet datestamp on the reverse	1.50
111. 1835 Stampless Folded Letter, Exeter to Ardilea, Co Down, Dublin receiving datestamp in red (No. 1546)	2.00
112. 1951 S.S. America "Paquebot Cobh" CDS on cover to New York	1.00
113. Lot of 22 diff. slogans & cvs, items inc. SP23, 37, 115, 127, 145	3.00
114. Sc. 194 variety, 5d 1964 World's Fair, example with "Tower Flaw" used on piece, fine	1.50

END OF SALE

Prices Realized No. 29

1. 6.25	24. NS	47. 1.25	70. 2.95
2. 45.00	25. 2.50	48. 0.75	71. 2.95
3. 4.25	26. WD	49. NS	72. 2.50
4. 45.00	27. 2.35	50. 2.50	73. 2.50
5. 3.00	28. 2.10	51. 1.10	74. 2.50
6. 3.25	29. 2.50	52. 3.00	75. 2.50
7. 0.50	30. 1.35	53. 1.85	76. 4.25
8. 1.85	31. 2.00	54. 0.25	77. 4.25
9. 6.25	32. NS	55. NS	78. 10.00
10. 3.50	33. 20.50	56. 3.00	79. NS
11. 3.00	34. 1.60	57. 5.25	80. NS
12. 3.00	35. NS	58. NS	81. NS
13. 7.50	36. 7.25	59. 2.00	82. 3.75
14. 7.75	37. 2.25	60. 1.25	83. 3.75
15. 15.50	38. 10.00	61. 1.00	84. 4.00
16. 2.20	39. 2.75	62. 3.00	85. 4.00
17. 1.85	40. 11.00	63. 1.20	86. 1.10
18. 10.50	41. NS	64. 0.85	87. 1.10
19. 3.75	42. NS	65. 0.85	88. 12.00
20. 1.00	43. 4.50	66. 2.75	89. 12.00
21. 11.50	44. 3.00	67. 2.75	90. 1.60
22. NS	45. 6.25	68. 6.50	91. 1.60
23. NS	46. 3.70	69. 6.50	92. 1.35

93. 1.35	103. NS	113. 12.00	123. 2.10
94. 11.00	104. 49.00	114. 1.80	124. 1.50
95. WD	105. 100.00	115. NS	125. 1.50
96. 0.90	106. 300.00	116. 8.25	126. 2.25
97. 0.90	107. 27.00	117. 7.75	127. 6.25
98. 0.90	108. 5.00	118. 4.50	128. 6.75
99. 0.90	109. WD	119. 12.75	129. NS
100. 0.90	110. 7.00	120. 11.00	130. NS
101. NS	111. 6.25	121. 8.00	131. 8.25
102. 24.75	112. 23.50	122. 2.10	

NS — Not Sold
WD — Withdrawn

EPA Trading Post

All EPA members are entitled to two free 25-word ads in the "Trading Post" each year. For Sale and Priced Offers are not accepted. Only want lists and exchange ads will be accepted by the Auction Manager. The editors can be contacted regarding other types of advertising.

WANTED: Irish postal history, G.B. used in Ireland, and interesting Irish cancels. Eugene M. Labiuk, 8 Cobourg Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6H 1H8

WANTED: Irish philatelic items connected with Christmas. Cancellations, stamps, seals, postcards. L. D. White, 105 DeNormandie Street, Aylmer, Quebec, Canada J9H 2T7

WANTED: Used Irish Revenues; Victorian mileage cancellations; and higher denomination used commemoratives and overprints. M. E. Hager, 5 Emerson Road, Winchester, MA 01890

E.P.A. SPECIAL OFFERS

The following items may be ordered from Edward J. Ryan, 19 Ruth Place, Glen Head, N.Y. 11545, U.S.A. All prices include postage and handling. Make all checks and money orders payable to E. J. Ryan.

THE "TAYLOR-MADE" FENIAN ESSAYS — J. E. Foley's study of the origin of the Fenian labels that appeared in *The American Philatelist*, has been reprinted as a booklet through a joint venture of the E.P.A. and the A.P.S. The 24-page booklet contains 25 illustrations and 80 footnotes. The origin is traced not to the Fenian Brotherhood, but to the notorious 19th century producer of bogus philatelic material S. Allan Taylor. Price \$1.25 each.

E.P.A. SEAL RUBBER STAMP — The official seal of the Eire Philatelic Association, as seen on the front cover and all official E.P.A. letterheads, has been reproduced into a rubber stamp available to our members. Dress up your envelopes and letters by using the official seal. Price \$2.75 each.

THE ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS OF IRELAND: 1858-1925 — James J. Brady's detailed study of Irish revenue stamps as reprinted from *The American Philatelist*. All the revenues from this period have been placed into easy-to-follow catalog form with many interesting details related to these issues. The booklet begins with the pre-Victorian revenues and ends with the Provisional Government Overprints of 1925. The 20-page booklet contains over 85 illustrations and is a must for the Irish collector. Price \$1.75 each to members and \$2.00 each to non-members.

Too Late

By Bill Kane

Time keeping is of the utmost importance to each and every one of us. No one likes to be late for an appointment. Employers will not tolerate employees who attend late for work. Which brings to mind how true the old saying was, "Time and Tide waits for no man." Hence the title of this article has a bearing on our lives each and every day. The Post Office in London brought this fact very forcibly home to the public when in the 1790's it introduced a late fee system in London. By the payment of an extra sixpence a person could hand in a letter which had just missed the normal collection, and it would be included in the

(Continued on Page 1004)

Too Late

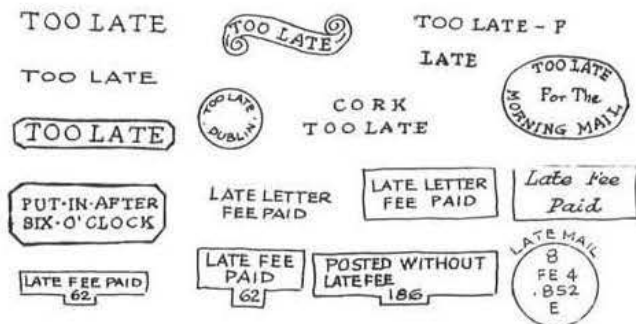
(Continued from Page 1003)

dispatch. The problem of complaints regarding slow delivery of letters in the provinces, gave rise to the introduction of the "TOO LATE" marks. This type of mark was employed at the larger offices. The stamp was applied to letters posted after the time of the normal collection, on which the late fee charge had not been paid. It was by way of an explanation to the addressee for the delay in delivery.

Prior to 1840, Ireland, like Scotland, did not have a late fee system, however by 1808 Dublin had a straight line "TOO LATE." By 1829 the Dublin Scroll type appeared on Free Letters, also another type of the straight line with a dash and a letter. Around this period the framed "PUT IN AFTER SIX O'CLOCK" came into use. The straight line "TOO LATE" was also used at some of the Irish provincial offices. Various sizes and colours of ink are recorded. Cork employed a "TOO LATE" with the name of the town above. Derry, Enniskillen, and some other offices used similar stamps with different frames. The simple "LATE" was used at Belfast before the dated type appeared.

In the 1900's the office numeral appeared in the framed "LATE FEE PAID," Belfast being 62, and the framed "POSTED WITHOUT LATE FEE" with the Dublin "186" is also noted. The most attractive oval framed "TOO LATE FOR THE MORNING MAIL" is recorded as being used in 1830. The straight line "TOO LATE" was used by many offices until sometime around 1870.

At Dublin many new stamps were introduced for "LATE" letters. In the 1850's letters for the night mail had to be posted before 5 p.m. at the Town Receiving Houses, and it was about this time that the unframed "LATE LETTER FEE PAID" is recorded. The framed type made its appearance during the 1860's, as did the circular "TOO LATE — DUBLIN," which was applied to letters that were posted after the collection had been taken up.

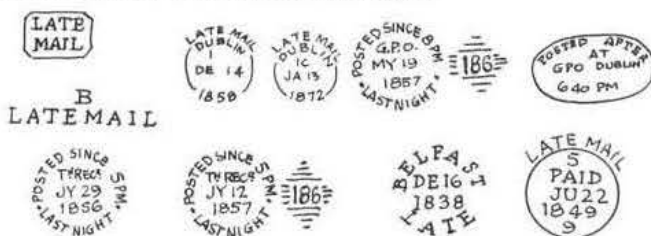


An interesting series of Dublin Diamond late fee markings are recorded as used in Dublin during the years 1841 - 1852. All with the word "FROM" and the different posting times underneath. This mark was struck on the reverse of the cover, the following types are known.

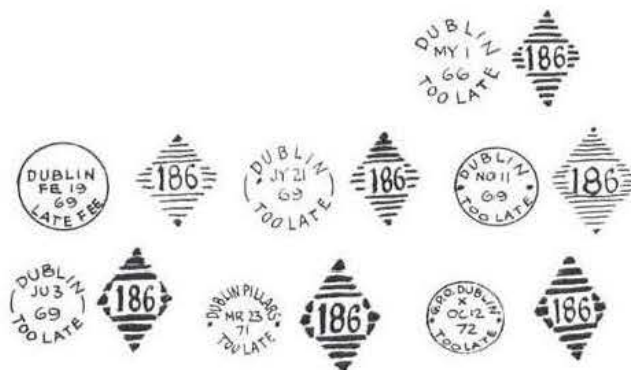
- 3.30 to 4.30 P.M. in Black — 1843.
- 5.00 to 5.30 P.M. in Red — 1844-48.
- 5.00 to 5.45 P.M. in Red-Black — 1846-47.
- 5.30 to 5.45 P.M. in Red — 1844-48.
- 6.00 to 6.15 P.M. in Red — 1852.
- 6.00 to 7.00 P.M. in Black-Red — 1845-47.
- 7.00 to 7.30 P.M. in Black — 1845-48.
- 7.00 to 8.00 P.M. in Black — 1842.
- 7.30 to 7.45 P.M. in Black — 1847.
- 8.00 to 8.30 P.M. in Black — 1841-43.



Belfast used a distinctive combined date stamp which incorporated the word "LATE" during the 1830's. Around this time the LATE MAIL came into use, both in framed and unframed styles. Dublin used a "LATE MAIL" above its circular datestamps including "PAID" type in the 1840's and from the 1850's to the '70's used a small type with arcs at the sides and surmounted by "LATE MAIL." A type known as "POSTED SINCE" came into use at Dublin in the 1850's, first as a circular handstamp, later as a duplex. Each mark is worthy of individual attention. For instance, let us consider the Duplex with the "G.P.O." Note the four lines at the left hand side of the diamond numeral are all equal in length, while the lines on the right hand side of the diamond are all different lengths. Then observe the height of the figures "186" in this instance they are 5 mm. The Diamond consists of three lines above and below the "186" and has four lines on each side of the numeral. These details are different in the case of the "TN. RECR." (Town Receiver) The Diamond in this case consists of four lines above and below also the same on the sides. The Diamond is also $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wider than the "G.P.O." diamond. Here again the four lines on the left hand side of the diamond are all equal in length.



Dublin being the chief office, had the greatest variety of handstamps, and these are worthy of specialised study. Ranging from their introduction in the 1860's to the final date of use, the Dublin late fee Duplex provide material for considered attention. These marks would make for an excellent article on their own. I merely mention the ones I have seen, there may be many more. Attention should be paid to the measurement of the circle, the size and style of the lettering. Size of the Diamond — Thick or thin bars, and the height of the figures of "186." The oval framed "POSTED AFTER 6.40 P.M. AT THE G.P.O. DUBLIN" is recorded as being in use during 1881.





In the late 1890's circular types of "LATE FEE" and "TOO LATE" handstamps came into use in Dublin. In 1899 an interesting type is recorded. The letters P.M. replace the code number, which now takes its place between the words TOO LATE at the foot of the stamp, and the words G.P.O. precede DUBLIN.



With the establishment of the Irish Free State, February, 1922, many changes took place. The current "LATE FEE" stamp in Dublin was hexagonal with heavy bars at the sides. In 1928 thinner bars appeared. The hexagonal Late Fee handstamp inscribed "DUBLIN" continued in use until 1950, when a new style of stamp came into use. It was a circular stamp outlined with a black hexagonal frame. The word Dublin no longer appeared, the Gaelic Baile Atha Cliath took its place. The word Baile was in a contracted form.



I much regret this is only an outline to what must be a subject for specialised study. There must be many more marks that I have not recorded, I much regret this incompleteness. One other point I must draw attention to is the fact that it is not quite fair to include the "LATE FEE" items under the heading "TOO LATE." These marks deserve separate treatment. "TOO LATE" covers only such letters as suffered delay, but by paying the Late Fee this delay was avoided.

If by this article I have started someone on the road to a study of these fascinating marks, then my time has been well spent. Before closing I would like to thank Mr. Fred Dixon for reading through my notes and making amendments where necessary.

Irish Philatelic Service News

The following information was received from the Philatelic Information Service of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs just prior to press time.

Program of Special Postage Stamps for 1975
The special and commemorative postage stamps for 1975

are (listing subject, date of issue and denominations):

- International Women's Year, 24-3-1975, 8p, 15p
- European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) (EUROPA), 28-4-1975, 7p, 9p
- European Amateur Golf Team Championship, 26-6-1975, 6p, 9p
- Contemporary Irish Art, 28-7-1975, 15p
- Bi-centenary of the foundation of the Presentation Order of Nuns, 1-9-1975, 5p, 7p
- European Architectural Heritage Year, 6-10-1975, 5p, 6p, 7p, 9p
- Christmas, 13-11-1975, 5p, 7p, 10p

The dates of issue and denominations are provisional.

Special pictorial datestamps will be used to cancel all mail emanating from the Philatelic Section, GPO, Dublin 1 on the first day of issue of each new stamp in 1975.

Definitive Series of Stamps

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs wishes to announce the following changes in the present definitive series of stamps:

1. The following definitive stamps will be withdrawn from sale at Post Office on Wednesday, 30th April, 1975.

1½p, 2½p, 3½p, 7½p

These denominations will be available from the Philatelic Section, GPO, Dublin 1, after the above date until stocks are exhausted.

2. The designs of the 6p and 7p definitive stamps will be changed from the Stag design to the Dog design.

3. Three new definitive stamps will be introduced as follows

8p — Stag design
18p — Winged Ox design
£1 — Eagle design

The changes at 2. and 3. above will be introduced later this year, probably in June, 1975. The exact date will be announced later.

The usual First Day of Issue service will be available in respect to the 6p and 7p stamps in the Dog design and the 8p (Stag), 15p (Winged Ox) and £1 (Eagle) stamps. A special first day cover will also be on sale.

These five stamps, which will be printed on un-watermarked papers, will all be issued on the same date.

COIL STAMP FIRST DAY?

Bruce C. Weinman, E.P.A. 800, has found an interesting piece while sorting through a large mixture of used Irish stamps. Illustrated here is Sc. 91 used on piece and dated November 2, 1934, Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin). All prior listings for this stamp have simply listed the date of issue as November, 1934. From this new discovery, it should be safe to assume that the horizontal coil definitive stamps of 1934 were first released on November 2nd of that year. Anyone having additional information related to this stamp or any of the other coil stamps is asked to please contact Bruce at P.O. Box 274, Cedar Grove, N.J. 07009.



Overprint Proof Plates

by M. H. Priestley

I recently had the good fortune to be able to examine a fine collection of overprint material, and as I am interested in overprint plates, I paid particular attention to that aspect of the stamps. This is what I found.

1) Dollard proof in red on white paper

Block of 32 (Stamps 1-4, Rows 1-8)

The first three vertical rows were Plate 1, but the fourth was Plate 3. This was clearly part of a composite plate (alternate stereotypes of plates 1 and 3). There was no backstamp.

2) Dollard proof in red on white paper

Block 16 (4 x 4)

The first vertical row was Plate 1 and the other three rows were Plate 3, again a composite plate. This piece was backstamped "Original Proof Dollard 17.2.22." The first two lines were in small type as described in Supplement No. 12 of *The Revealer* of July-August 1963.

3) Dollard Half-Pence Green overprinted in red

Block of 4 (Stamps 11-12, Rows 9-10)

This could have been Plate 2 or 3. No backstamp.

4) Thom Narrow Setting, black on white paper

Block of 60 (Bottom 5 rows of the pane)

There were no Ei 1 varieties and so it could have been Plate 1, although there were no characteristic flaws. Some stamps showed the R 23 (1) variety. (See *Revealer* Supplement No. 42, October 1969)

5) Thom Narrow Setting, black on white paper

Block of 4 (2 x 2)

The bottom two stamps were R Se (2) and R Se (3), and since the other lines were normal, it almost certainly comes from Plate 2, Row 17, stamps 3-4.

6) Thom Narrow Setting, black on white paper

Block of 4 (2 x 2)

This is interesting because of the backstamp "Original Proof Supplied by Thom To Dollard 17.2.22." I had not seen this variety before, though it is described in the March-April 1955 *Revealer*, indicating a possible link between Thom and Dollard.

Recent Varieties

by John R. Smallman

New Airletter — A new airletter form appeared in November. The difference between the old and new forms is in the Irish text on the back of the form. The changes are 'gnathpost' changed to 'rignathpost' and 'seolfar' changed to 'sheolfar'. There is also a very slight difference in the shade of color, but it is not very significant.

New 5 Pence Envelope — I have seen two quite distinct shades; a green and a yellow-green.

Definitive 10 Pence — By some mixup, all the stocks of the 10p. definitive stamp in Athlone came through on unwatermarked paper long before any official P.O. release of these. I posted some of these stamps in the Athlone office to possibly get some pre-first day covers.

Christmas Stamp Variety — The recent 1974 Christmas issue comes with a very notable variety of both values. I call it the "Light in the stable" variety because a red dot of color appears where the stable would be in the background. This variety is found, for both the 5p. and 15p., on the 10th stamp in row 9. This red dot is quite clear and unusual for an alien color to appear through the photogravure process. It is also consistent, appearing on all the sheets I examined.

Savings Stamps — Quite unannounced, the 5p. savings

stamp is now out on unwatermarked paper. In checking I've also noticed that both the 5p. and 10p. savings stamps can be found with both dex and PVA gum.

50 Pence Booklets — The philatelic service is all out of the 50p. green booklets. On checking many of the local P.O.s, I failed to come up with a single one. It seems all these green 50p. booklets are now gone.

Postal Etiquettes — I am interested in doing a study on the Irish postal etiquettes and can use information related to these. If any of our readers can supply any type of background material, it would be most appreciated. I am particularly interested in finding out about those marked 'Road Borne', 'Perishable', 'Fragile', and 'Eggs'. These bear the form letters PP41, PP42, PP43, and PP34. These, and possible others, have lengthy codes on them that show the date of printing, and apparently the number printed.

The Union Stamp

by J. E. Foley

In 1914, several anti-home rule labels were produced. Illustrated here is the 1d (Feldman No. L14, Hibernian No. L22) inscribed "Patriots Maintain the Union." As with most labels, these were sold to raise funds, with perhaps a slight philatelic overtone. The label shown in the illustration is affixed to a sheet giving a little more background on the intended use. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time that this leaflet has been illustrated.

National Movement against Home Rule.
THE UNION STAMP.

The UNION STAMP has been issued for all who are determinedly opposed to the Home Rule Bill. It should be widely circulated as a means of expressing the feeling of the country against this dangerous and unworkable measure.

The beautiful stamp is designed to represent the Union of the Kingdom, which all true patriots are resolved to maintain at any cost. Under the Imperial Union are the historic arms of the United Kingdom, and the design is printed in imperial red, with the appropriate motto, "Patriots, maintain the Union!"

The Union stamps are finely produced, and are equal in quality to Government stamps. They will be valued by many collectors as mementoes of the national campaign for the Union.

USE THE UNION STAMPS EVERYWHERE!
ONE PENNY EACH

HOW TO USE THE UNION STAMPS.

Fill up the spaces in the following form with Union stamps, and enter the name and address of an opponent of Home Rule in the space below. Send the form at once to:

STAFFORD NORTHCOE, Esq.,
St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

Further copies of this form will be supplied gratis. Ask for Form 50A.

Any number of Union Stamps from 1 to 18, can be stuck in these blank spaces.

The undersigned is an opponent of the Home Rule Bill:—

Name _____
Address _____

ORDER FOR UNION STAMPS.

To: HERRING NORTHCOE, Esq.,
MANAGER, PHILATELIC SERVICE,
90, ADELPHI GATE, LONDON, W.C.2.

Please send me by return of post _____ Union Stamps at 1d. each. I enclose _____ for £ _____

Name _____
Address _____

USES FOR THE UNION STAMPS.

There are many ways in which patriots can use the Union Stamps, in addition to filling up the stamp form above:

1. Distribute the stamps as widely as possible. Send 6 or 12, or more, to each of your friends to distribute. Ask them to order more stamps.
2. Stick a Union Stamp on every letter or card you write.
3. Stick a Union Stamp wherever it will be seen by the public.
4. Buy the Stamps and sell them to friends of the movement at 1d. each. This is an excellent and simple way of getting people to contribute to the campaign against Home Rule.
5. Send for further copies of the stamp form 50A, as above. Circulate the forms among private men and women, and ask them to fill in the blank spaces.

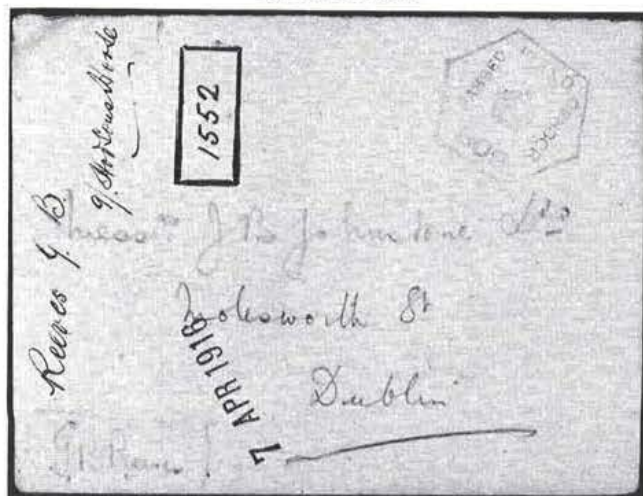
Note: The Union Stamps will be supplied at special rates for bazaar, political meetings and organizations.

All communications should be addressed to Stafford Northcoe, Esq., St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

© 1914. Printed and published by the Managers, 90, ADELPHI GATE, LONDON, W.C.2.

Dublin Censored Mail of 1916 - Some New Aspects Revealed

by H. G. Moxter



When the Easter Rising started on Easter Monday, 24th April 1916, a number of strategically located buildings in the center of Dublin were occupied around mid-day by the insurgents. Headquarters of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic were installed at the General Post Office in Sackville Street (now O'Connell Street). Even though the forceful proclamation of the Irish Republic did not lead to immediate independence of entire Ireland and instead resulted in death and injury for many participants, as well as the destruction of a large part of Dublin's center, it is nowadays generally accepted as the decisive step into independence.

The philatelist has an opportunity to recall those events when he meets provisional postmarks from Dublin on stamps used in that city directly after the Easter Rising. The GPO burned out completely in the final phase of the insurrection on Friday, April 28th, and practically all postal installations in the building were destroyed. This included the postmark-devices. When postal operations were resumed stamps were cancelled by hand with devices, dated and undated, as they became available. On page 628 of *THE REVEALER* No. 85 we find these handstamps illustrated. From the text of the same article we learn that a series of 12 "Skeleton" date stamps were in use, numbers 10 to 12 being double-ring "Skeletons", while numbers 1 to 9 were probably all one-ring "Skeletons", with numbers 6 and 8 being mentioned as not yet on the record. There are also to be found undated postmarks on letters and postcards, mainly impressions of rollers with DUBLIN OFFICE between bars and also the so-called Dublin bar cancel normally used on parcel post.



The latter postmarks do not show a date and therefore can only be dated when we meet them on entire pieces of mail together with dated markings of censorship. These markings consist of two parts, as already described by V. A. Linnell on page 630 of *THE REVEALER* No. 85, first a small handstamped rectangular red box (12 x 27 mm), into which a four-digit number was entered by hand in blue or red ink, and second a frameless office-type datestamp (5 x 32 mm) in red. Studying a few censored items closer I wondered whether there was any relation between the number in the box and the date stamped beside it.

I suspected the number in the box to be the number of the censor, a custom widely practised in British censorship. So I compiled all box-numbers and corresponding dates known to me. If a censor had worked for a certain period of time on the mail, he would have used always his own censor number and it might be possible to find two covers with the same number, probably in the same handwriting. Up till now only seven pieces of mail with such markings are known to me. V. A. Linnell classified this treatment of mail as regimental censorship. I have a cover with a Field Post Office no. 7 postmark dated 3.4.16 and censored by Field Censor 809. In addition this cover shows 1552 in the box and 7 APR 1916, i.e. a date before the Easter Rising. On the other hand a postcard from a private person in Dublin to a tailorshop in Dublin shows 1804 and is dated 19 MAY 1916. This brings up the question, whether we have here a kind of censorship of civil mail, after the proclamation of martial law on 25th April 1916. So far I know the following 7 items:

Number in box	Date
1552	7 APR 1916
(EASTER RISING)	24.4. - 29.4.16)
1804	19 MAY 1916
1934	1 JUN 1916
2013	6 JUN 1916
2056	12 JUN 1916
2375	17 JUN 1916
2419	20 JUN 1916

Looking over these numbers and dates one notes a clear tendency of increase in both columns. Maybe the number in the box was not a censor number? Now my interest in this matter had been stimulated and I asked Mr. Linnell for photostatic copies of his two items. Of course, I got quick, EPA-like, cooperation and in his comments of November 7th 1974 Mr. Linnell mentions: "When examining the names of the various people shown on the covers and also the note showing the money received in the letter, I come to think that a clerk in the Johnstone Ltd. added these when the mail was delivered, as the writing and figures all appear similar, thus the written name is not the individuals signature." This observation is absolutely right and we can further dismantle the theory of regimental censorship. The reasons are: 1. Some of the items inspected never passed the regimental headquarters orderly room, they originate from field post or private addresses. 2. Four out of seven items

(Continued on Page 1008)

Dublin Censored Mail of 1916

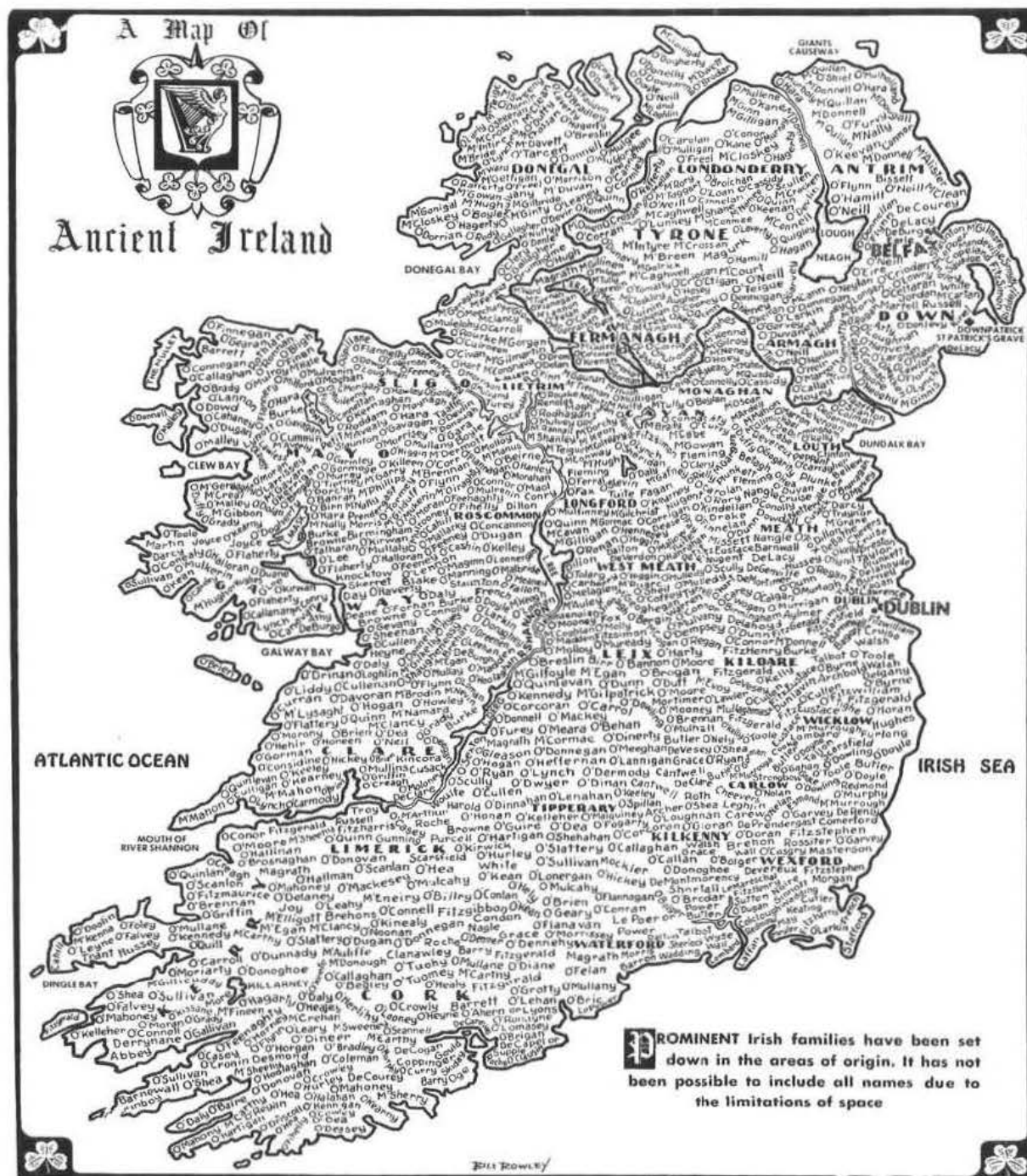
(Continued from Page 1007)

mention amounts of money credited to the senders of the respected pieces of mail. 3. All seven items are addressed to Messrs. J. B. Johnstone, 32 Molesworth Street, Dublin, Military Tailors. This brings us to the point where we can claim, that in this case we have no proofs of censorship before us. Instead we just were fooled by the careful accounting of a good Dublin bookkeeper who noted down his company's order numbers and

dates on the envelopes and put them into the files from where they reappeared 40 years later and found their way into our collections, all through the same dealer by the way. This does not speak against the covers or their philatelic value, because without the clerks careful dating they would not show the exact date of their use, the provisional postmarks on them being dateless.

Here the Revealer once more has a chance to justify its name by clearing up a matter of interest to all friends of Irish philately.

LOCATION OF FAMILY ORIGINS IN IRELAND



THE 'TAYLOR-MADE' FENIAN ESSAYS

by J. E. Foley



This study of the origins of the Fenian Essays has received international acclaim. The 24 page booklet contains 25 illustrations and 80 footnotes. The origin of these labels is traced to S. Allan Taylor through an exhaustive amount of study and research. Not only a must for the Irish collector, this booklet is worthy of any philatelic library.

PRICE \$1.25 postpaid

ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS OF IRELAND

1858-1925

by James J. Brady



This booklet deals with all the Irish revenue stamps from the Victorian period of English rule to the Free State overprinted revenues of the mid-1920's. Written in an easy-to-follow catalog form, the booklet contains 20 pages packed with over 80 illustrations. It is a must for both the Irish and revenue collectors. It has received numerous national and international literature awards.



PRICE \$1.75 postpaid

Both of these booklets may be obtained from Mr. E. J. Ryan, 19 Ruth Place, Glen Head, New York, 11545, USA. Make all checks or money orders payable to the Eire Philatelic Association.

Eire Philatelic Association

Whole No. 118

(Affiliate No. 21 — The American Philatelic Society)

April, 1975

President:

William T. McCaw
368 Grand Street
Newburgh, New York 12550 USA

Vice Presidents:

Eugene Labiuk
8 Cobourg Avenue
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Michael P. Giffney
Site 19, Gracepark Estates
Drumcondra, Dublin 9, Ireland

Secretary & Treasurer:

John J. Blessington
4302 St. Clair Avenue
Studio City, Calif. 91604 USA

Association Attorney:

Daniel I. Murphy
1020 Suburban Station Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103 USA

Librarian:

John J. Blessington

E.P.A. Trading Post:

Bruce C. Weinman

Auction Manager:

Bruce C. Weinman
P.O. Box 274
Cedar Grove, N.J. 07009 USA

Historian:

William P. Hickey
60 Georgia Avenue
Providence, R.I. 02905 USA

Committee on Forged & Bogus Material:

Robert Gray (Chairman)
831 San Pablo Drive
Hemet, Calif. 92343 USA

Members:

F. E. Dixon
J. E. Foley
V. A. Linnell

Directors:

M. M. Lenane
J. J. Brady
G. F. Lohman
J. L. McManus
Maj. M. H. Priestley
J. J. Blessington
E. J. Ryan

A.P.S. Representative:

J. E. Foley

IRELAND

POSTAL HISTORY

Ship Letters * Maritime * Penny Posts * Paid Ats * Bishop Marks * Dockwrms * Dublin Date-stamps * Sunday stamps * Provincial Namestamps * Mileages * Post Pairs * Local posts * Uniform 1d and 4d stamps * Free Franks * Instructional stamps * Inspectors stamps * Unpaid stamps * Late and Midday stamps * Charity and Revenue stamps.

We can offer all these, and much more, from our huge stock of Irish Postal History. We cover the complete range of Irish Philately from earliest times to the present day. Why not write to us, detailing your interests, and we shall be happy to offer you superlative material from the finest stock in the world.

PUBLICATIONS

RAILWAY STAMPS OF IRELAND (Illust.) only \$0.20

D. F. NEWSLETTER annual subs. \$6.00 post incl

D. F. NEWSLETTER

Annual subscription \$6.00 post included. For those who wish to be informed on Irish philately, this journal is a must. All aspects are covered. Published quarterly.

NEW PRICED CATALOGUE

Illustrated catalogue of Irish Stamps

- * * Complete forerunners — Overprints — Definitives
- Essays — Commemoratives — Airmails and Dues
- * * Complete Errors — Varieties — Proofs — Controls
- Coils — Booklets & Postal Stationery, etc.
- * * PRICES revised and right up-to-date
- * * ALL NEW ADDITIONS
- * * ALL LATEST ALTERATIONS
- * * MULTILINGUAL INTRODUCTION
- * * NUMBERS LISTED BY
- D.F. — S.G. — SCOTT — MICHEL — YVERT

This price list completely replaces our previously published price list and Supplements 1 & 2.)

U.S.A. \$2 (incl. Airmail postage)
DON'T DELAY — Order your copy NOW!



DAVID FELDMAN LTD

Ireland's leading dealers

102 LEINSTER ROAD, DUBLIN 6, IRELAND

Tel: Dublin 977449. Cables: "FELDSTAMPS" Dublin

Members: B.P.A., P.T.S., A.S.D.A., A.P.H.V.