

The Revealer

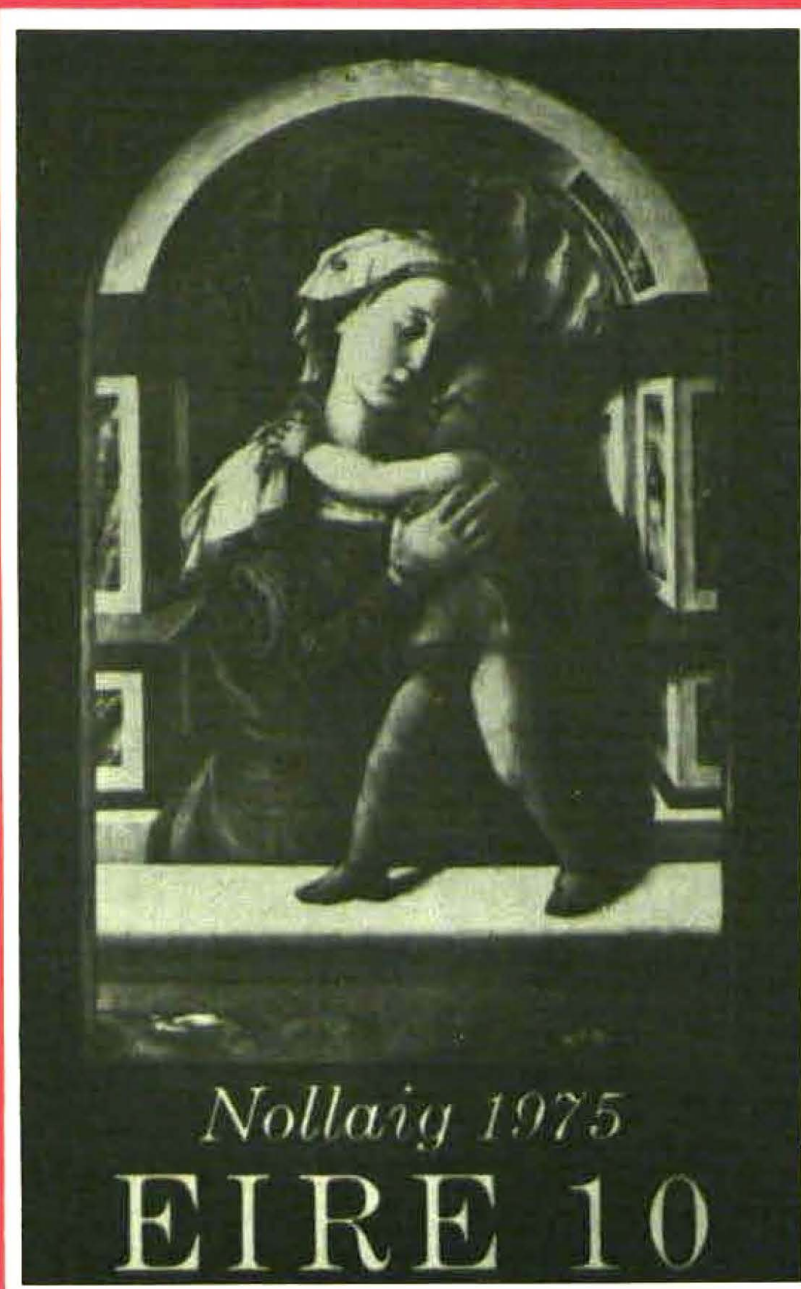


QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

VOL. XXV NO. 3

WHOLE NO. 121

JANUARY, 1976



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
22½ East St.
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.

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

— OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS —

(Affiliate No. 21 — The American Philatelic Society)

WHOLE NO. 121

JANUARY, 1976

President:

Preston A. Pope
217 Southcliff Ave.
So. San Francisco
Calif., 94080 USA

Vice President:

Michael M. Lenane
632 Larchlea
Birmingham, Mich. 48009 USA

Vice President:

Michael H. Priestley
Greenmantle Winterbourne
Houghton

Blanford Forum, Dorset
England

Secretary & Treasurer:

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

Librarian:

John J. Blessington

E.P.A. Trading Post:

Bruce C. Weinman

A.P.S. Representative:

J. E. Foley

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 and

Bogus Material:

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

Members:

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

Directors:

Garvin Lohman
John L. McManus
Eugene Labiak
B. B. Zellers
Padraig O Mathuna
J. J. Blessington
James Brady
William T. McCaw

the benefit of the E.P.A. and is used entirely to help defray **The Revealer** expenses. United States postal increases on all insured and registered mail will be reflected in the invoices to successful bidders in this sale. The auction, a great source of extra income for the E.P.A., could always use your cooperation; and in particular, donation lots.

"Postal Stationery Notes" and reports from the Committee on Forged and Bogus Material have been set aside for a few issues to make room for more timely material. Both these articles will appear in the near future.

Some mention of the lack of material for the beginner has been brought before the editors. We hope that the reprint of both the Zervas and Meredith works will help the beginner, since both, while detailed, cover all the basics related to the overprints and early commemorative and definitive issues. Further details about all the commemoratives and definitives can be found in the back issues of **The Revealer**. Jack Keough, who handles the back issues, can supply interested members with a recent bibliography of all **The Revealer** issues, and the related supplements. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope when requesting the bibliography from Jack.

J. Brady

President's Notes

DUES — As was noted in the editorial of our October **Revealer**, an increase in dues will be necessary, as current economic conditions have caused our costs to rise substantially. The cost of printing, postage, paper, photographs, etc., have been continually increasing, and with this issue of **The Revealer** we are faced with another increase in Postage Rates. The Board of Directors, after careful consideration, has recommended that dues be increased from \$4.00 to \$5.00 (or the equivalent in the sterling area). The proposed increase will be brought before the membership for approval in the April **Revealer**, to become effective September 1, 1976.

Every effort is being taken to carefully budget our expenses for the current fiscal year. The nominal dues increase will insure continued quality of **The Revealer**, as well as other EPA activities, for the benefit of our membership. Money raised through the sale of the complete **Revealer** sets has enabled us to print a twenty page **Revealer** issue for the balance of the year. Unfortunately, the dues increase is necessary to meet our printing budget for next year.

I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank all those members who so generously included a donation with their dues payment. Donations are always most welcome and gratefully appreciated.

+ + +

INTERPHIL '76 — Last year the EPA celebrated its 25th anniversary at WESTPEX '75 in San Francisco. We will again be able to celebrate another important anniversary — our nation's bicentennial — at INTERPHIL '76, the international philatelic exhibition in Philadelphia, May 29 - June 6, 1976.

Reservations have been confirmed for our EPA meeting at INTERPHIL. The meeting will be held on Societies Day, Saturday, June 5, 1976, from 2:00 to 4:00 P.M. A noteworthy speaker will present a lecture on one of the more interesting aspects of Irish Philately. Also included for the meeting will be the first showing of the slides from the just completed 'Fred Gomme Memorial Slide Program.'

Since this is an international exhibition, we expect good EPA attendance from throughout the U.S. as well as overseas. A luncheon is planned for 12:00 noon prior to our meeting for all EPA members to become acquainted and welcome our overseas members attending. Recognition will be given at the luncheon for all of the Irish displays in the exhibition.

Please mark down the date and plan to attend if at all possible. Further details on the meeting will appear in the April

EDITORIAL

My associate editor, Joe Foley, is moving to Denver, Colorado. While his mail will be forwarded from his East Orange post office box, please be patient in waiting for a reply from him. Until Joe's new address is published in **The Revealer**, correspondence relating to **The Revealer** should be sent to me.

Plans are now underway for the E.P.A. meeting and participation in INTERPHIL. In the April **Revealer** issue, all details related to this event will be published. All area members are asked to try to attend this International show.

As of this E.P.A. Auction, all auction commissions are increased from 10 percent to 15 percent. This increase is solely for

Revealer as well as the philatelic press. Let us all do our best to make this the biggest and best EPA meeting ever held. I am planning on attending INTERPHIL '76 and will be looking forward to personally meeting all the EPA members in attendance.

I would like to extend a special thanks to our past President, Bill McCaw, as well as all the Officers and members, for their help, support, and co-operation. Your efforts have been most helpful in taking over this office, in an orderly manner.

+ + +

WISHING YOU ALL A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

Preston A. Pope

Literature Notes

by J. E. FOLEY

Handbook of Irish Postal History to 1840, by David Feldman and William Kane, David Feldman (I) Ltd., 102 Leinster Rd., Dublin 6 Ireland. Hard Cover, 131 pages, 6.50 (U.S. \$14 surface mail, \$16 air mail).

A copy of the handbook advertised in the last issue of *The Revealer* is now at hand. This book is in the "must have" category for any collector interested in the subject. The work is the only comprehensive revision and expansion in its field since the E.P.A. published F. E. Dixon's revision of the Irish Postal history section of Robson Lowe's *Encyclopaedia* in 1969.

The various markings are divided into two main groups, Dublin and Provincial and subdivided into 18 chapters each covering a general type of mark such as Bishop Marks, Town Mileages, etc. The presentation is straight forward and specific catalog numbers noted for each identifiable marking. Valuation is very difficult in postal history material and the authors have grouped values by code letters as follows:

- A — under £ 5
- B — £ 5 - £ 25
- C — £ 25 - £ 100
- D — £ 100 - £ 250
- E — £ 250 - £ 1,000
- F — over £ 1,000

The valuations, even at a \$2.00 pound, strike us as being on the high side with over 40 percent of the markings falling in the "C" category and less than 6 percent in the "A" group.

There are numerous illustrations throughout the book. These are at best sketches and do not come near the quality of such earlier works as the Lowe *Encyclopaedia* or Alcock & Holland. It's a pity that adequate drafting could not have been provided. However, the sketches, albeit somewhat crude, suffice for identification.

Starting with the first chapter, considerable historical background is presented. This is extremely useful and gives the collector a much better understanding of the circumstances of the marking and the Post of that era.

The section on the Bishop Marks follows along the line of Bill Kane's excellent work that appeared in the *D. F. Newsletter* last year. There is a chapter on the "Mermaids" which is far more detailed and comprehensive than any other treatment of the subject that we can recall. This amount of detail is also present in several other areas and the authors have paid considerable attention to the size and configuration of the markings. At the end of each chapter there is a catalog type listing, recapitulating the material presented in the text and illustrations. We did note that while red and brown "DUBLIN" markings were noted in the text (p. 23), only black was included in the listings (p. 26).

Penny and Two Penny Post markings are well covered. The historical background given in this chapter is well worth reading. Incidentally, the elusive "Dockwra" type markings

are given an "F" evaluation. The appendix contains much useful information and the index appears to be thorough. All factors considered, this is an excellent and much needed handbook.

+ + +

Finnish Mail Censorship, by Hans G. Moxter, available from the author at 4 Im Langenfeld, D-6201 Oberjosbach Taunus, Federal Republic of Germany. Soft cover, 100 pages, illustrated, U.S. \$6, German text.

Hans Moxter needs no introduction to readers of *The Revealer*, having published several articles on Irish Postal history. His latest work, although not in our field, appears to be up to his usual high standard.

+ + +

Irish Philately, U.K., Irish Philatelic Circle, Volume 1975, Sept. 1975, No. 3.

John Hearn has a letter to the editor that provides information on Sligo T.P.O.'s, and the editor also has some additional information on the subject. In another letter Michael Kerr provides an addition to a list of Business Reply Stationery. O. M. Richards has an item on the Philatelic Office GPO Arcade Dublin. Plating the Saorstát Overprints is the title of an excellent article by Dr. C. I. Dulin. Fred Dixon's "Random Notes" and O. M. Richards' "Postmark Miscellany" conclude the issue.

+ + +

"The Mileage Postal Markings of Great Britain and Ireland 1784-1839," *American Philatelic Congress Book*, 1975, by Edith R. Doane.

This review is based on tear sheets, thus the bibliographic note above is incomplete. However, the entire book is usually completely reviewed in the general philatelic press and our readers can obtain ordering information from those reviews.

The article comprises 40 pages and is of the usual high caliber postal historians have associated with the author, Edith Doane. There is a considerable amount of background information, and the text is well footnoted with excellent illustrations. To give an example of the depth of the study, the section on Ireland cites the first Irish road survey organized by S. William Petty in 1660. The descriptions of the markings themselves, is nicely tied to Hans Moxter's study published in *The Revealer* in 1970. Too often missing in philatelic literature are the acknowledgments and bibliography with which the author concludes the article. Incidentally, plans are being made to reprint the general and Irish portions of this study in a future issue of *The Revealer*.

+ + +

D. F. Newsletter, Dublin, David Feldman, Ltd., Autumn 1975, Vol. 2, No. 20.

The lead article is another of Bill Kane's outstanding pieces, this time on the Dublin G.P.O. building. There are several interesting letters to the editor as well as notes on recent varieties, WESTPEX, Lowe's auction of May 14, and the marriage of DF director Richard Stein.

+ + +

"Liverpool Postal Censorship, 1915-18," *The American Philatelist*, by F. E. Dixon. (State College, American Philatelic Society, Vol. 89, No. 10), p. 976.

In the February 1975 issue, the *AP* reprinted a pamphlet on the censoring of American mails during World War I. Our own postal scholar, Fred Dixon, has uncovered a similar publication and reports on it in this article.

EPA POSTAL AUCTIONS

Bid early and by air mail to insure getting those lots you want. Remember, all checks for lots are to be made payable to the auction manager.

The Irish Post: 1710-1713

By Helen Molitor

In addition to information about the postal intrigues of the Irish Post Office in the eighteenth-century (discussed in my article in the April 1974 issue of *The Revealer*), Jonathan Swift's *Journal to Stella* provides us also with all sorts of details about the postal service between London and Ireland during the years 1710-1713. For example, Swift's letters to "Stella" (Esther Johnson) in Ireland, are always sent on a Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday, and Swift often says he must finish his letter quickly as it is late in the evening, and the post office will soon close.¹ Thus, just from the *Journal* we could ascertain some of what Howard Robinson asserts are the facts: that the central post office remained open late, until midnight, on the three "post-days" when mail left London for Ireland and other parts of England, and that the mail was usually sorted and on its way by 2 a.m. on the mornings of Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, except when it was delayed for "King's letters," that is, for official government mail.²

Further, *Journal to Stella* contains frequent references to the various methods of mailing letters. Swift preferred to take his letters directly to the post-office in Lombard Street, on the way home perhaps from dinner or a conference with his political allies and leaders. On January 4, 1719, he says, "I was going into the city (where I dined) and put my 12th (letter), with my own fair hands, into the post-office as I came back, which was not until nine this night." On other occasions, his servant Patrick was sent either to post letters or to pick them up at Lombard Street. But Swift mentions yet another method of mailing letters. In his letter of October 19, 1710, to Stella, he says, "... I must send this by the bell-man . . ." and, again, he says on November 11, 1710, that, because he was kept late by the Secretary of State, he "was forced again to give my eighth (letter) to the bell-man . . ." Harold Williams, the learned editor of the standard edition of *Journal to Stella* identifies the bell-man as the night watchman, a natural but in this case a mistaken assumption.³ Admittedly there were night watchmen who carried and rang bells, but they are not "bell-men." The bell-men were in fact employees of the post office who collected mail along certain routes on post-nights, and only on those nights (whereas the night watchmen were on duty every night), and who rang their bells to announce their whereabouts to householders wishing to mail letters without having themselves to go to the post office.

These bellmen were the survivors of a "half-penny" private mail service established some years earlier by Charles Povey; his service had been so successful that the government had forced him out of business on the grounds that he was competing with an official "monopoly" on the posts. However, the public post office had seen the advantages of and had itself reinstituted his bell-man system.⁴ The habits of bureaucrats seem to change little over the centuries, but it is perhaps worth mentioning that eighteenth-century bureaucrats, while bent on demolishing private competition, were at least capable of learning from it.

Although the primary subject of this article is the postal service between London and Dublin, it may be relevant here to mention a second example of intelligent postal bureaucracy — the famous "Penny Post" which was a postal system within London. Like Povey's bell-men, the Penny Post began as an independent enterprise. As many of my readers will know, William Dockwra in 1680 had established a system whereby a letter or a parcel weighing up to one pound could be handed into a "receiving house" in London, then sent to a central sorting house, and from thence delivered anywhere within London for the price of one penny. There were well over one-hundred receiving houses, the service was rapid and convenient, and Dockwra's financial success was so great that the government took it over in 1682, two years after it had begun.

Swift himself mentions the Penny Post on several occasions. He does grumble about it occasionally; on September 17, 1710, he was doubly irritated with the Penny Post: "I was disappointed to-night: the fellow (probably his servant Patrick) gave me a letter and I hoped to see little MD's hand; and it was only to invite me to a venison pasty to-day: so I lost my pasty into the bargain."⁵ However, since Swift had spent the day out of town, he could not really blame the Penny Post for the letter reaching him at night, after the pasty had been consumed. He mentions sending a Penny Post letter to Stella's mother on September 21, 1719, comments on the 26th that he has had no reply and that the "penny-post letter, I suppose, miscarried," and adds that he will write again to Mrs. Johnson. Finally, on November 11th, he reports, "At coming home I saw a letter from your mother, in answer to one I sent her two days ago." Yet despite these occasional complaints, one of the most striking things about the *Journal to Stella* is sheer volume of mail referred to by Swift. During the fall of 1719 and spring of 1711, when he was still relatively "new" in London, there are only occasional references to numbers of letters. But, on November 22, 1711, he says, "One particular in life here different from what I have in Dublin, is, that whenever I come home I expect to find some letter for me, and seldom miss . . .", and on the 24th he mentions, "When I came home I found letters on my table as usual . . .". Repeatedly Swift mentions spending the evening trying to catch up with his mail, yet on October 11, 1712, he confesses, "I have twenty letters on my hands, I am so lazy and so busy I can't answer them: and they grow upon me for several months." Furthermore, many of these letters were not business or political letters, but invitations, gossip chat, and importunate requests for aid or money — remarkably like modern mail. Swift says that much of his mail is not "worth a farthing, but often to vex me" (November 22, 1711), and describes, on March 19, 1712, a note and an enclosed legal document from "one Fetherston a Parson": "... Fetherston whom I never saw has been so kind to give me a letter of Attorney to recover a debt for him." We do not know whether Swift did act as a collection agency for Mr. Fetherston, but the tone of this description suggests that he responded to the request as most of us respond to similar kindly requests mailed to us, third-class, and by strangers. But even such outrageous notes as Fetherston's suggest the freedom with which the early eighteenth century used the mails, not merely for essential communications but also for all those other sorts of communications necessary to our gregarious, sociable, and mercenary species. And we know that in 1702, the Penny Post was handling about a million items a year (revenues were over £4,000). In 1727, Daniel Defoe mentions that there were up to eight deliveries a day.⁶ Quite simply, a system invented by a private individual and then taken over by the government provided London in the early eighteenth century with postal service unmatched, in relative cheapness and efficiency in the world then — and, I suspect, in the world now. (Interestingly enough, Dublin was the second city to have a Penny Post, but not until 1773).

(TO BE CONTINUED)

1. I use throughout this article the standard edition: *Journal to Stella*, ed. Harold Williams, Oxford, 1948, two volumes.

2. Robinson, *Britain's Post Office*, Toronto, 1953, p. 34.

3. *Journal to Stella*, I, 11, note 23.

4. Robinson, p. 44.

5. "MD" is a frequently used abbreviation in the *Journal*. It refers sometimes to either Stella or Dingley, and sometimes to both, and appears to be short for "My Dear" or "My Dears."

6. The background of the Penny Post is covered by Robinson, pp. 38-45.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK *By Dr. Herbert Munk*

The translations appearing under this heading are all originals prepared under the auspices of the Collectors Club, who hold the copyright for the English translations and who reserve all rights for republication.

Copyright 1941 by the Collectors Club.

Irish Free State

Translated by H. G. Zervas

In 1941, the late Hans G. Zervas prepared an English translation of the Irish section of the *Kohl Briefmarken Handbuch* which was published in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*. Hans was a prominent member of both the Eire Philatelic Association and the Collectors Club of New York and was an acknowledged specialist of the overprinted issues of Ireland. A complete run of the three issues of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* that the translation appeared in is no longer available. The Collectors Club has graciously given the E.P.A. permission to reprint the Irish *Translations in The Revealer*. The remarkable thing about this 34 year old study is that so little needs to be changed. While a few additions and deletions have been made by your editors, the basic Zervas work remains unchanged. Where notations in both the text and footnotes bear comment "translator's note" or "translator," the note is that of Hans Zervas. "Editor's note" indicates a comment of *The Revealer* editors.

+ + +

In the production of its postage stamps, including the overprints of the provisional government, the Irish Free State used the Irish or Gaelic language, a derivation from the Celtic, exclusively. As Irish or Gaelic has its own alphabet, we reproduce herewith the type of the small letters of the Irish alphabet:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u

Capital letters in the Irish type follow the form of either the small type, as for example, e, p, see above, or the Latin capitals, as for example, R, S, etc.

In so far as Irish vowels are stressed, this is expressed in print by means of an accent, running from the upper right to the lower left, for example, é, whereas the Irish equivalents of our consonants, b, c, d, f, g, m, p, r, t, where they are to be expressed soft, have a dot placed over them, for example, c. The name of the country in the Irish stamps reads Eire.

Foreword

The Act of Union, promulgated Jan. 1, 1801, took from the Irish the last remnants of independence for which they had waged century long combat, and they became a component part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

About 1864, Irishmen who had emigrated to America formed a society of "Fenians" to pioneer a movement for establishing Irish Independence. In 1870 this movement set up the so-called Home-Rule Program, followed, in 1873, by the founding of the Home-Rule League, and in 1903 the United Irish League. In 1906 a publication "Sinn Féin" (Gaelic for "We for ourselves") made its appearance, from the name of which adherents to the Irish Cause took the name of Sinnfeiners. In spite of reforms instituted by the English to abate this move-

ment, the Sinnfeiners grew in strength and became more extreme in their demands.

After the outbreak of the World War, the Sinnfeiners proclaimed the Independence of the Irish Republic on Easter Sunday, 1916, in the city of Dublin. The revolution was put down by England by force of arms. Bitter armed struggles, however, continued in Ireland even after the Armistice of the World War. These led finally, on Dec. 6, 1921, after tedious negotiations between the English and the Irish governments, to an agreement establishing Ireland's right to self-government under Dominion status within the British Empire.

The treaty between England and the Irish Free State, recognizing the independence of the latter, was ratified by the Irish Parliament on Jan. 7, 1922. On Dec. 6, 1922, the Irish Constitution was promulgated, and the Provisional Government of Ireland became the definite government.

Civil war between the Irish Republicans, extremists dissatisfied with the provisions of the Constitution, and the government troops continued throughout the whole of 1922, during which time, and for months into 1923, the Irish

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 1048)

(1) Compiler: Dr. Munk. We are indebted to Captain A. E. Hopkins for much valuable information. Literature: The first real hand-book on the Irish postage stamps was that of F. F. Freeman and T. T. Stubbs, which appeared in Dublin as early as April, 1922, and as a result it covered only the first issues of the Provisional Government, and was superseded by later investigations. As the most important hand-books we mention: — W. G. Meredith "The Postage Stamps of Ireland 1922-1927," London, 4th Edition; A. E. Hopkins "The Postage Stamps of the Irish Free State," a descriptive priced catalogue, revised and completed to June, Bath 1927. Of later hand-books in a more popular vein are noted, R. A. King, "The Postage Stamps of the Irish Free State," London, Vallancey Press Ltd. 1931, 2nd Edition; also a French treatise by G. Chapier, "Les Timbres d'Irlande," E. T. 1934 Nos. 932, 934, 1935 Nos. 937. The many articles covering the overprinted issues of Ireland appearing in the English, German, Dutch, etc., periodicals, so far as they contain results of investigations, are noted at the specific place in the text. Important are also the Auction Catalogues of H. R. Harmer of May 26, 1930, covering the Agnew Collection, and of Nov. 20, 1933, covering the collection of the deceased Capt. S. P. C. Vesey. (10)

Translator's note: — The reader will find many references in the text to Kohl's Vol. III which covers the stamps of Gr. Britain. The study of the O.Ped stamps of the I. F. S. covers not only the O.Ps applied by the I. F. S. but also the British stamps which received the O.Ps. References in Vol. III give more detailed information regarding the points here brought out or are used to confirm information here given.

Editor's note: — The prices in this reprint have been revised by the editors and are based on current market conditions as indicated by current dealers' prices and or recent auction realizations. They should be considered net retail prices for fine stamps. Where the price of a used stamp exceeds that of the unused, the used price is for a clean cancellation showing a date of use reasonably contemporary with the expected period of use of the stamp.

Kohl's Handbook

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1047)

Republican Army, I. R. A., occupied the entire southern part of the Free State, although the last British troops had been withdrawn, according to agreement, in the first months of 1922.

The Irish Free State consists of three provinces. Connaught, Leinster and Munster only, containing a preponderantly Roman Catholic population of about 4,300,000 (1929). The capital is Dublin. The northern province of Ulster, with a predominantly Protestant population of about 1,500,000, remained with Great Britain, now designated as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland. As a result, the North of Ireland remains in its postal arrangements also, a part of Great Britain.

POSTAL HISTORY, TARIFFS, POSTMARKS

Up to the establishment of Irish Independence

THE GOVERNMENT POSTAL SYSTEM, PENNY POST, TWO PENNY POST

Until 1784 the Postal System of Ireland was under the control of the English System from London, which, from time to time named a special Postmaster-General for Ireland. Beginning in 1784, through decree of the Irish Parliament, Ireland established its own postal system under its own Postmaster-General. This system retained its independence even after the union of Ireland with Great Britain, Act of Union Jan. 1, 1801, but was finally absorbed by the British Postal System in 1831.

In 1700, or shortly thereafter, the main post-office in Dublin used date cancellations similar to those used by the main post-office in London, which showed within a plain circle simply day and month (see Ill. vol. III page 386 lower left). These cancellations remained in use in Dublin until at least 1780. For town postmarks during the 18th Century, the main post-office used a plain straight line stamp DUBLIN, which, in some instances, was supplemented by a second straight line stamp IRELAND. The subsequently introduced dated town cancellations of the Irish post-offices resembled closely those in general use in England (Heligoland type, etc.).

The general post-office later established, in addition to the regular post-offices, Receiving Houses, for the acceptance of mail only, similar to those for the Penny Post (see below), whose postmarks, without date, simply showed the location of the Receiving House, often with the addition R. H. (Receiving House). (Translator — according to C. J. Cooke in "Irish Postal History" the first Receiving House was established in Dublin in 1773.)

On Oct. 11, 1773, the English Postmaster-General added to the main post-office in Dublin, for general postal uses, a government controlled Pennypost for Dublin, after the pattern of the London Localpost (see vol. III pages 384-385) (4) for the transmission of letters of up to 4 oz. in weight within Dublin and its immediate surrounding territory. The following year this was extended to include territory up to four miles distant. This Pennypost was also taken over according to agreement, upon its establishment, by the independent Irish postal system in 1784 (see above). In 1818 the number of Receiving Houses was materially increased. After the union of the Irish postal system with that of the British, further Localposts were established, from 1832 on, in other Irish cities where the local traffic warranted it. Letters deposited in such local post-offices, for which prepayment of postal fees was obligatory, received the postmark of the receiving local post, which was generally set in two lines, the lower of which read: PENNY POST, 1 Py PAID or similar setting of equal meaning, and the upper line showed either the name of the city, street or Receiving House (see Meredith Ill. Nos. 53-69, also list of Irish Penny Postoffices pages 83, etc.). Most of these Irish Penny Postmarks remained

in use long after the introduction of English postage stamps May, 1840, although only as cancellations.

By 1774 there had also been established in Dublin a Two Penny Post to cover suburban traffic (see Vol. III page 386) whose two penny fee, until 1818, was paid half by the sender and half by the receiver; later the entire fee was collected from the receiver. From 1832 on Two Penny Posts were established in other cities also. The Receiving Houses for the Two Penny Post generally used the postmarks of the Penny Post with an added 2, although later on in Dublin the Receiving Houses for the Two Penny Post simply used a 2 for postmarking (see Meredith pages 40-41, also list of Two Penny Post Offices page 89).

TARIFF REGULATIONS

The General Post-office of Ireland had up to December, 1839, the same very high rates as had the English system, which were based either on distance (Mileage), or number of sheets in letters or per ¼ oz. On Dec. 5, 1839, the uniform English rate of 4d. per ½ oz. for prepaid letters became effective in Ireland also (see Vol. III page 388), but was presently superseded, on Jan. 10, 1840, by the English Penny Post tariff which obliged the prepayment of letters, and established rates of 1d. up to ½ oz., 2d. up to 1 oz., 4d. up to 2 oz., etc., for prepaid letters within the whole of Great Britain. All subsequent English tariff regulations or changes, whether for domestic or foreign mail, applied to Ireland as well, until 1922, when Ireland attained self government status, it obtained with such rights, those of regulating its own postal tariffs. Those, as we shall see, were soon set much higher than those of Great Britain inclusive of the north of Ireland.

PAID POSTMARKS

Prior to the issuing of 1d. and 2d. stamps May 6, 1840, for all of Great Britain, letters in Ireland were prepaid in cash and the letters were postmarked with a "Paid" cancellation. During the life of the independent Irish postal system, however, the custom of prepayment of letters developed very slowly. Meredith notes that even from Dublin letters showing prepayment cancellations are not known earlier than 1811, and from outside Dublin such "Paid" letters do not appear until the first half of the 1820's. In Dublin such letters received, in addition to the mark "Paid," definite day, month and year markings, whereas in the provinces such letters received simply the marks PAID, POST PAID, P. PAID, or similar, and sometimes in addition, the name of the office, for example: PAID AT BELFAST, or they show the paid amount, 1d., either alone or in connection with the word PAID and sometimes the town name (see Meredith page 17, etc.). Although apparently red ink was prescribed for the PAID cancellations, they are also found in black, green, lilac, brown, violet and in many mongrel colors (Translator — using more than one color on the same stamp?). During the life of the 4d. tariff, Dec. 5, 1839, to Jan. 10, 1840, some Irish cities simply used a 4 to postmark prepaid mail (see Meredith III, page 43).

With the inauguration on Jan. 10, 1840, of the uniform Penny Post for all of Great Britain a more general use of the Paid marks began in Ireland, because with the Penny Post, prepayment of domestic mails became obligatory, even though one and two penny stamps were not put into use until May 6, 1840. Besides the existing PAID and Penny Post marks which now came into general use, a great many new Paid marks came into use. Even after the issuing of the British stamps in May, 1840, a great many letters continued to be prepaid in cash, inasmuch as

(4) Also F. W. Meredith "Old Irish Postage Stamps & Franks," with price catalogue, published by W. Morley, London 1933; further Hendy in Vol. III page 384.

Editor's note: — More recent publications include: Alcock & Holland, "The Postmarks of Great Britain & Ireland," and Robson Lowe's "The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps" Vol. I, 2nd Edition.

prepayment by means of stamps was not obligatory in Great Britain until 1851, and in Dublin (Translator — Ireland?) not until 1852 (see Vol. III page 389). In so far as PAID and Penny Post marks contained town names, they continued to be used by some of the post-offices on letters freed by stamps. In certain instances their use continued to the end of the 1850's.

FRANKS

Until 1840, correspondence of members of Parliament and government officials was forwarded free of charge in Ireland as was the custom in England (see Vol. III page 388). At an early date the main post-office in Dublin applied a distinctive cancellation to such correspondence. Letters from 1739 and on have been found by Meredith with simply the mark FREE. Toward the end of the 18th century they took the form of single or double circles surrounded by FREE plus abbreviation for Dublin and complete date, day, month and year, within the circles. Later they were similar to those in use in England, being provided with a crown (see Meredith for illustrations of various types).

With the inauguration of the uniform 1d. inland rate in January, 1840, the franking privilege of members of Parliament and government officials, which had been grossly abused, was abolished for Ireland as well as for England.

CANCELLATIONS

For cancelling the English stamps used in Ireland, as well as in England and Scotland, the so-called Maltese Crosses were at first used. The Irish Maltese Crosses of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast are recognized by the straight ends of the arms of the cross (see Vol. III page 393 at bottom). Irish Maltese Crosses are known with dates from 1842 to July, 1844. (5)



The Irish number cancellations were introduced in June, 1844, and were in the form of a diamond made up of horizontal lines, and in the center an oblong space containing the post-office number. They are readily identified even on stamps of cover (see illustration). Duplex cancellations, consisting of a town and date stamp at left, plus a number stamp at the right were introduced in Irish post-offices in 1854. Here the number stamp was also in shape of a diamond, but came in various sizes and forms, also the town-date stamps although mostly round, came in many varieties. Only Dublin used a duplex stamp, the date part of which was in the shape of a diamond, whereas the number, 186, had an horizontal oval form. Originally the Irish number cancellations ran from 1 to 450, but rose gradually to 564 by 1894 (see Vol. III page 401). Their color was frequently green, sometimes blue or even lilac brown. The green cancellations on the English embossed issue are mostly Irish cancellations. (5A)

As an unusual rarity should be mentioned the Irish "Locals" that is, postmarks of the Receiving Houses, without date, that were occasionally used in the 1850's for cancelling the English stamps: for example: straight-line LISSE-LAND. After this time dateless cancels of the Heligoland type were used. (6)

THE IRISH POSTAL SYSTEM UNDER SELF GOVERNMENT

With the ratification of the treaty for self government on Jan. 7, 1922, the control of the postal system in the Free State, and its administration, went over to the Provisional Government. The government immediately took the necessary steps for the production of its own stamps showing the use of the

Gaelic language and script (see Pg 1047). A few weeks after the inauguration of its own postal system, the post-office began changing existing town designations over to their Gaelic equivalents, for example:

BAILE 'ATHA CLAITH instead of DUBLIN
CORCAIGH instead of CORK

Ireland also soon freed herself from the postal rates of Great Britain and Ireland.

As early as Feb. 1, 1922, the Post Office Department announced a competition for the submittal of designs suitable for postage stamps, which were required to show exclusively Gaelic inscriptions and symbolic designs. It was foreseen, however, that the preparation of a definite series of postage stamps would take many months, alone because they were to be printed on a paper containing a special Irish watermark. The Irish Post Office Department, with the consent of the British Postmaster General, took steps to prepare a provisional series of stamps by applying a Gaelic overprint to British stamps.

In spite of the fact that these overprinted stamps were available for general use on Feb. 17, 1922, overprinted British stamps remained valid for use until March 31, 1922; moreover the Irish Post Office remained under control of the British Post Office Department until this date for accounting purposes, that is until this date all postal revenue from the sale of the overprinted stamps went to the British Post Office inasmuch as the fiscal year of the British Post Office ran from April 1st of one year to March 31st of the following year. Not until April 1st did the Irish Post Office Department begin to retain its total postal revenue, after having received the consent of the British Post Office Department for obtaining, as required, at cost from the printers, the necessary quantities of British stamps for overprinting until such time as its own definite issue would be ready.

From April 1st on, according to official proclamation, only British stamps properly overprinted were valid for postage. During the period from Feb. 17, 1922, to March 31, 1922, no less than six weeks, British stamps with and without overprint were current. The Irish overprinted stamps were valid only in the Free State, they had no franking value in the north of Ireland or in Great Britain. For philatelic purposes many letters were mailed from England to Ireland in the first few weeks of the currency of the overprinted stamps, franked with the overprinted stamps, and many reached their destination unnoticed or unprotected, although, according to official British Post Office orders all such mail was to be treated as unpaid.

The invalidation of all overprinted stamps, after April 1st, 1922, suspended for a few months, all use of coil stamps in the Irish Free State, since the first coils of Irish overprinted stamps were not available for use until the middle of June, 1922. On the other hand, all British postal entires with imprinted value were valid without overprint until the second half of 1924, and were only gradually displaced as the Irish Post Office produced its own stationery for replacement. Thus, for example, the British wrappers, registered letter envelopes and letter sheets did not become obsolete until Aug. 20, 1924, and plain envelopes and post cards not until much later. English postage due stamps were also used by the Irish Post Office Department without overprint until February 1925, at which time the Irish postage due stamps came into use.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

(5) The regular British Maltese Crosses were used up to 1842 when the Irish Crosses came into use. — Translator.

(5A) Editor's note: — The standard work on the numeral cancellations is George Bromell's "British Post Office Numbers."

(6) According to C. J. Cooke in "Irish Postal History," pages 42, 43 and 46, some of these older cancellations are found on the Irish Free State overprinted stamps. — Translator.

AUCTION REPORT

Robson Lowe's Sale of May 15, 1975

On May 15th, Robson Lowe held a major sale of Irish material at their London salesroom consisted of 354 lots that realized a total of \$39,000. The auction catalog noted that the sale included the Paul Jones collection of postal history, an 1840-60 find of Bank of Ireland correspondence and a study of the provisional issues formed by Herbert Wallace for the Irish owner. This report is based solely on the auction catalog and the list of prices realized.

The first 41 lots were pre-stamp material. Among the more interesting items were:

Lot	Description	Valuation	Realization
501	1663 (June 27) E.L. from Dublin to London addressed to "Mr. John Morris at ye flying horse in Cornhill." No postal markings but clean — a rare early letter.	\$ 72.00	NL
502	1665 (July) E.L. from Dublin to London addressed to "Mr. John Morris at the flying horse in Cornhill near the Royall Exchange" and showing London Bishop for "IY/11" on the reverse, almost complete but struck over the flap. Very clean.	120.00	216.00
505	1712-1850 E. & E.L., a selection including a "split" Bishop mark, circular framed "POST/PAID/D," framed "PUT IN AFTER/SIX O'CLOCK," circular undated "EYRECOURT," "Mermaid" d.s. (3), unframed "MORE/TO/PAY," mileage marks, Inspector's crowns, etc., many ** to ***. (13)	144.00	252.00
506	1729 E.L. from St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, to "Midletown" showing Dublin Bishop for "MA/29" in black on reverse ** to ***; the smallest yet recorded (dia. 12mm.).	144.00	156.00
515	1804-39 E.L. and F. (6), a selection of Franked letters with h.s. including circular framed "FREE/D," crowned d.s. (various types including a "Mermaid"), "Above Privilege," scroll framed "TOO LATE" and Inspector's stars, some also showing town name stamps; many *** though a few are somewhat stained. (15)	72.00	86.40
516	1805 E.L. from Belfast to Malta sent "care of Messrs. Wm. Barridge & Son, Portsmouth" with disinfection slits and staining, showing red "BELFAST" and the very rare "POST PAID/Irish/British" (E1587) almost *** with manuscript above of "3" and "1.5" respectively.	288.00	336.00
(Note: In the above lot, the Willcocks catalog lists the basic marking E1587 at \$168. The same marking carried # 1591 in the EPA's <i>Irish Postal History</i> booklet.)			
520	1819-48 E.L. and part E. (2), a selection showing h.s. of the Dublin Penny Post including "P.P. OFFICE/3 O'CLOCK AFN." (E1634) and similar for "6 O'CLOCK EVN.," oval framed time stamps in red and in black (3), "MERRION ROW/PENNY POST," circular DUBLIN/1d/PENNY POST, and a variety of h.s. "1" and "2", mainly **, some are a little ragged and stained. (9)	84.00	48.00
52	1822-1914 a selection of the "Returned Letter" printed stationery, two still containing the original letters and showing a variety of different types with h.s. including oval framed "POSTAGE/NOT PAID" (E1684) and c.d.s. "G.S. & W. DAY/T.P.O.," 1918 and 1942 covers each showing c.d.s. "RETURNED LETTER BRANCH/DUBLIN" and 1959 cover with large framed "NO SUCH PLACE/IN DUBLIN." A scarce lot (26)	120.00	150.00
530	1835 E. from Morpeth to Halifax franked by Daniel O'Connell, M.P. for Co. Clare	36.00	28.80
532	1839 (26th Dec.) E. to Roscrea with manuscript "4" in red and framed "POST PAID/AT CARLOW" *** Scarce.	84.00	105.60
537	1840 E.L. from Matanzas to London with framed "BELFAST/SHIP LETTER" (S5) almost ***	72.00	100.80
541	1842-46 E. and E.L. showing framed "PAID AT/BALLYMENA" (blue), "PAID AT/CLERAINE" (2 different shades of green) and unframed "P.D./CLERAINE" (green), mainly ** to ***. (4)	24.00	64.80
The next grouping of lots was Great Britain used in Ireland:			
542	The collection of cancellations, mostly on 1d. red or 1d. lilac issues, with many on piece, neatly mounted and annotated in a peg-fitting album. (967)	60.00	168.00
543	A green stock book of duplicates and remainders but containing many good items, including coloured cancels, spoons, fine strips of 4 and 6 of 1d. red, later study of town numerals on 1d. red (including many covers), surface printed to 2/6 and few Edward VII 1d. reds at end. Few poor but mostly good to very fine. (560)	120.00	168.00
545	1840 Mulready 1d. envelope A155 used from Cork fine, and another A176, from Dublin (horizontal crease). Scarce used in Ireland	108.00	88.80
546	— A145 to Lisburn with red Maltese Cross and framed "No. 1" and showing "BALLYSHANNON/PENNY POST" in black. Neat and attractive though just a little soiled.	60.00	115.20
547	— A165 from Tanderagee to Uxbridge, cancelled in red and showing undated circular "TANDERAGEE" in blue on reverse**	60.00	48.00

Lot	Description	Valuation	Realization
548	— A64 wrapper superb and clean, showing advertisement for "John Richards & Co., Law Booksellers" (Spec MA 102a), sent from London to Dublin, redirected to Tuam, and with the Black Maltese Cross struck away from Britannia. Most attractive.	144.00	216.00
549	— A251 wrapper, slightly stained and ragged, cancelled in red and sent from Newry to Southampton (1)	36.00	NL
551	— 2d wrapper A98 used from Limerick to Dublin with red Limerick Maltese Cross. Very good colour and very scarce used in Ireland	240.00	288.00
552	— 2d envelope used in 1847 from Dublin to Kilkenny cancelled "186" (somewhat smudged), with light vertical crease. Scarce	192.00	156.00
557	1d black, plate VI LC, clear margins, on cover (somewhat creased and soiled) from Mullingar to Dublin (with Mullingar MC, but notches not visible, ex Field, also Plate VI II, poor, on cover from Dublin.	84.00	55.20
559	1840 2d Blue, Plate I FC with clear margins a little close at right, on entire from Dublin to Maynooth, addressed to Duke of Leinster (2d Blue used in Ireland are scarce).	216.00	156.00
562	1841 1d. red a selection including two with blue cancels and one on cover with Dublin M.C., also three 1841 2d blues and later range 1d. reds and 2d blues, mostly numeral cancels. Also 1870 1/2d including strip of three and pair and 1-1/2d showing various town numbers. (56)	72.00	144.00
564	— MD, a good example centrally cancelled by a fine strike of the scarce Hollymouth M.C. without center. (1)	120.00	98.40
568	1851 (Nov. 29) entire from Cashel to Rome bearing a superb strip of seven 1841 2d. blue plus two damaged singles which were "lopped off" each side of the strip and placed on reverse and 1d. red (poor), all tied by fine blue "106" of Cashel. It is addressed to "Signor Bianconi" who played an important role in the transport of mails in Ireland and after whom the famous Bianconi Coach got its name.	420.00	1,008.00
(Note: This same cover sold in Lowe's sale of June 27, 1967 (lot 142) for \$108.)			
569	— a similar E. addressed to Bianconi, much redirected through France, then finally to Rome, bearing 2d. blue pl. 4 strip of five (three stamps in fine condition but the right hand pair with faults) cancelled "106" at Cashel. Also 1971 cover with "CLONMEN/BIANCONI DAYS" slogan cancellation.	120.00	86.40
(Note: The above cover sold in Lowe's sale of Feb. 21, 1967 (lot 193) for \$40.80.)			
571	1856-64, Limerick Spoons, four covers, showing English type code E (2) and Irish type codes D and E. Two are ***, the other two are a little smudged.	36.00	33.60
576	1857 Derry Spoon, Irish type code E, a *** strike tying 1d. Perf. BI on E. to Ballymoney. Clean.	36.00	NL
580	1862 envelope to Liverpool bearing 1d. red with light Cork duplex and showing alongside oval framed "ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL/CORK/POST PAID" *** Scarce and most attractive	108.00	115.20
584	1878 1 pound Brown-Lilac, a good example slightly stained with very fine "CORK M.O.O." c.d.s., three blue crayon marks have been partly erased	264.00	204.00
585	1882 5 pound orange on white paper, very fine apart from very slight staining at one corner, with Belfast duplex cancellation	384.00	348.00
590	1922 cover from Monasterevan to Dublin, with 1-1/2d Thom and British 1d Postage Due cancelled at Rathmines. Used quite legitimately as a distinctive Irish series did not appear until 1925. Scarce.	36.00	50.40
The "Bank of Ireland" correspondence formed the next grouping.			
591	1d. black, Plate Ia. AB slightly rubbed but otherwise good used on cover from London, 9th May 1840, back-stamped on arrival MY 10 40	240.00	NL
613	1841-54 imperf., 1d. cancelled with M.C. (two pairs and three singles on five covers, one with large Roscrea 2 MORE TO PAY), numeral cancellations (7, with two Shercock/Carrickmacree's, one Rathnew, one Tyrella R.H./Clough, one Roscrea MORE TO PAY 4), 2d. (three pairs and two singles), all used in Ireland, varied quality, some affected by letter folds, some very fine.	168.00	115.00
625a	1855 wmk. Small Garter 4d. carmine four fine to superb shades cancelled with 1856 Waterford 445 Spoon duplex on four covers	110.00	230.00
629	The remainder of the find including 1840 1d. (23 and a pair), 2d. (4 and a pair), 1841 1d. (5 and 3 pairs), 1844 1d. (9 and a strip of four), 2d. (8 and 2 pairs) and later issues (10), all with some faults, on 63 covers.	600.00	480.00
The next group was 1916 Easter Rising and other Military Mail:			

Lot	Description	Valuation	Realization	Lot	Description	Valuation	Realization
631	1916-22 envelopes (2), fronts (3), pieces (2) and a stamp off paper, with Army or Field Post Office c.d.s. for "S1" (also showing Dublin temporary cancellation), D41 (2, one on first day of overprinted issues), D14, "129" and "8" (rubber d.s.), and one endorsed "On Active Service Ireland" and showing "RECEIVED FROM H.M. SHIP NO CHARGE TO BE RAISED"	72.00	105.60	1922 (Feb.) Thom Overprint			
632	1916 emergency cancellations used at Rotunda Park after the G.P.O. at Dublin had been destroyed during the Easter Rising — the barred circle type with "DUBLIN" across center on a front and a piece to London	36.00	38.40	690	A mint (20) and used (6) selection of minor overprint varieties including "R" over "S" and "Se" mostly fine	24.00	24.00
635	1916, the roller type "DUBLIN PARCEL OFFICE" used on two postcards (5th and 8th May) to England, the latter with "PARCEL" removed. Both contain references to the "troubles"	72.00	92.00	691*	1-1/2d. a fine unmounted marginal block of four, one stamp with "PENCF" variety	108.00	126.00
639	1920-21 envelopes (3) showing manuscript (2) and h.s. "CENSORED BY I.R.A." and 1922 2d on small piece cancelled by a framed "FOULKS MILL," used after the P.O. was burned in an I.R.A. raid. Scarce	85.00	174.00	692	— a used single showing the same variety, heavily cancelled	96.00	74.40
Forerunners and Propaganda Labels (D.F. #'s used)				693*	2d. Die I with overprint inverted, fine mint	38.40	55.20
641	1907-16 a selection of propaganda labels including Sinn Féin Celtic Cross in blue, (L7a) (4, one on piece with manuscript date, another defective), Woman and Harp rouletted and perforated (L9, 9a & 10a) (one with manuscript date), 1912 Imperial Union in orange (L13), and Manchester Martyrs tricolour (L16). Also 1922 overprinted 1d. printed on gummed side (sic.) which could be from raided Post Office stocks	60.00	80.00	694	— ditto, used on small piece, fine	72.00	55.20
642	1912 Imperial Union labels in green imperf. on card and dull orange (a few small faults), unused	36.00	NL	Dollard Overprint in red or carmine			
644	1914 South Belfast 1/- red (L15), a few short perfs. at top, mint and "ERIN GO BRACH" (sic.) labels in green and red (thinned) unused	48.00	79.20	696*	4d. (red overprint) a corner "R21" control block of six with imperf. margin one stamp showing "break over four" variety, fine mint	48.00	48.00
645	1916 Sinn Féin, Woman and Harp perf. 14 (L10a), in a complete sheet (10 x 5). Some staining and other stamps adhering on reverse, otherwise fine and scarce	204.00	144.00	1922 (June-Nov.) Thom Overprint			
646	1916 "ERIE PUIST," the complete sheet of eight labels (L17-24), fine	96.00	105.60	700	A mint (35) and used (20) selection with 1/2d to 1/ mint and used varieties including "R" over "Se," 3d pair with reversed and inverted watermark, broken and missing letters and 10d strip of three used on 1923 envelope	57.60	55.20
648	1922 envelope (part of address excised) to Co. Dublin bearing G.B. 1d pair each overprinted "IRISH/FREE STATE/PROV. GOVT." one inverted tied by "BLACK-ROCK/1" c.d.s. Scarce	120.00	150.00	703	1d showing reversed "Q" for "O" variety, fine used	108.00	NL
649	1922 (July) I.R.A. 6d. dark blue on laid paper (L31), a marginal block of four, fine unused	48.00	60.00	705*	2d. Die II with inverted overprint, fine marginal mint	60.00	64.80
651	— on wove paper, a marginal single showing the same (double impression) variety, fine mint	84.00	45.60	707*	4d. a corner "T22" control block of six with imperf. margins, one stamp showing "break over frame" variety, fine mint	36.00	19.80
Dollard Proofs:				708*	6d. a horizontal corner strip of six, five stamps showing broken pin variety (i.e. perf. "hole" missing), fine mint.	240.00	180.00
655	Black overprint on white paper (PR2) and Red overprint on white paper (PR3) each in blocks of four, showing on reverse "ORIGINAL/PROOF/DOLLARD/17.2.22" rubber h.s. and initialled "B.J.B."	48.00	36.00	709*	9d. showing "PQSTAGE" variety, fine mint apart from a few insignificant ink marks on face, scarce	288.00	216.00
658	Red trial overprint on 1/2d green showing rubber h.s. on reverse, a fine mint marginal block of four (PR4).	144.00	180.00	710	10d. showing break in frame line in left margin, fine used	240.00	NL
Dollard Overprint:				711*	1/- block of four one stamp showing "ONF" variety, fine mint	96.00	115.20
662*	1/2d to 10d. a mint selection of minor overprint varieties including "R" over "Se," colon for "i," raised "c," offsets and broken letters, mostly fine. (60)	60.00	50.40	712*	2/6d., 5/- corner blocks and 10/- marginal, slight gum creasing fine and rare	1,440.00	1,620.00
663*	1/2d (25), 1d. (23), 2-1/2d. (2), 3d. (12), 4d. (9) and 5d. (8) in pairs (6), strips of three (9) and blocks of four and six (6) all with controls, fine mint.	96.00	192.00	713*	2/6 (marginal), 5/- (two insignificant stains) and 10/-, fine mint	288.00	228.00
664*	1/2d, a marginal block of four with overprint inverted, fine mint.	480.00	768.00	714	2/6d. to 10/- (blue crayon mark in margin), fine used	180.00	NL
665*	— a mint single with the same variety	168.00	168.00	Irish Free State (Saorstát) Thom Overprint:			
666	— a single with the same variety used with 1d. on small piece cancelled in Dublin.	180.00	150.00	720	1/2d to 5/- a mint (112) and used (25) collection of minor varieties including "SACRSTAT," raised final "2," offsets and various broken letter and numeral types	84.00	132.00
667*	1/2d four mint singles showing date at top, Rialtas at foot (2) and date missing varieties, fine mint	28.80	60.00	723*	1/2d. a marginal block of four, one stamp with accent missing, fine mint.	288.00	300.00
668*	1d. corner block of four with overprint inverted	216.00	252.00	724	— a used single with the same variety, fine	240.00	NL
669*	4d. a corner "S21" control block of six one stamp showing "break over four" variety, fine mint	36.00	50.40	725*	— a mint marginal block of four, one stamp with accent inserted by hand, fine	33.60	43.20
677*	2/6d. chocolate-brown, a fine unmounted marginal block of four	28.80	48.00	728*	1d. a marginal block of six, one stamp with accent inserted by hand fine mint	48.00	62.40
678*	— a marginal single showing "Brennan" re-entry (T12a) fine mint apart from slight surface rubbing, scarce.	96.00	NL	731*	— a marginal block of six, one stamp with accent and "AT" inserted by hand, fine mint	108.00	115.20
679*	— a single showing "Nissen" re-entry (T12a), fine mint	60.00	48.00	733*	— a block of four, one stamp showing reversed "Q" for "O" variety, fine mint	120.00	110.40
680*	— ditto, showing small re-entry to shield, fine mint	24.00	18.00	734*	1-1/2d. a pair one stamp with "PENCF" corrected, fine mint	108.00	100.80
682*	5/-, a fine mint corner block of four, two stamps showing short third line variety.	48.00	74.40	736*	2-1/2d. a marginal block of six one stamp with accent missing, fine mint	48.00	67.20
683*	10/- a mint corner block of four, one stamp showing the major re-entry, another with the major retouch, fine and rare	480.00	624.00	737	— a marginal block with the same variety, fine used	72.00	67.20
684*	— a single showing the major re-entry fine mint	144.00	NL	738*	3d. a marginal block of four, one stamp with accent missing, fine mint	72.00	100.80
686*	— marginal showing the major retouch, fine mint, a few short perfs.	168.00	105.60	739	— a single showing the same variety, fine used	72.00	50.40
687	— ditto, fine used	144.00	108.00	740*	4d. a corner "U22" control block of six with imperf. margin one stamp showing "break over four" variety, fine mint.	36.00	31.20
				741*	— a marginal block of four, one stamp with accent missing, fine mint	60.00	62.40
				742	— a vertical pair, one with the same variety, fine used	72.00	57.60
				743*	6d. a marginal block of four, one stamp with accent inserted by hand, fine mint	336.00	396.00
				744	— a single with the same variety, fine used	240.00	204.00
				745*	9d. a marginal block of four one stamp with accent missing, fine mint	72.00	100.80
				746	— a marginal pair with the same variety, fine used	84.00	67.20
				747*	1/- A marginal vertical strip of three, the center stamp with accent missing. One of the rarest errors. A few small faults.	2,040	NL
				748*	A single with the same variety, vertical crease	1,020	960.00
				749*	— a marginal block of four, one with accent inserted by hand, fine mint	288.00	312.00
				750	— a vertical marginal strip of three, one with the same variety, fine used	204.00	156.00
				752*	— a vertical pair, the top stamp showing "S" over "e" the lower one "ONF" variety	144.00	126.00
				753	— a vertical marginal strip of five, two stamps showing "S" over "e," another with "ONF" variety, some paper adhering on reverse, fine used	156.00	144.00
				754*	2/6d. and 5/- corner block of four and 10/- marginal block of four, the first two values unmounted, the latter creased at foot, fine mint.	192.00	198.00

AUCTION REPORT continued

Lot	Description	Valuation	Realization	Lot	Description	Valuation	Realization
755*	2/6d marginal showing frame line re-entry and 5/- marginal pair showing offset on reverse, fine mint	57.60	33.60	800*	2/6d corner block of four, one stamp with "flat accent" variety and two singles, one with accent missing, fine mint	84.00	74.40
757*	2/6d. with accent missing, fine mint apart from slight staining	96.00	NL	801*	5/- corner block of four, one stamp showing circumflex accent almost omitted, fine mint	96.00	88.80
758*	— with accent reversed, fine unmounted mint	168.00	124.80	802*	— ditto, a single with "inverted T" variety	96.00	86.40
759	— showing major re-entry on plate 3a, used	228.00	192.00	803	— ditto (2, one with "flat accent," the other with "inverted T") and 10/-, fair to fine used	156.00	NL
760*	5/- with accent missing, fine mint	144.00	120.00	Later Issues:			
761	— a marginal horizontal pair one stamp with the same variety	216.00	NL	806*	1935 re-engraved 2/6d. to 10/- in fine unmounted mint corner blocks of four, one stamp in each block showing flat accent variety	576.00	864.00
762*	— a horizontal pair, one stamp with accent reversed fine mint	216.00	NL	807*	— the set in fine singles	108.00	100.80
763*	10/- a marginal single with accent almost missing fine mint	48.00	40.80	809—	1937 2/6d. a corner block, lightly mounted, 5/- and 10/- each in unmounted mint marginal blocks	120.00	240.00
764*	— a single with accent reversed, some gum cracks, otherwise fine mint, rare	1,080	NL	Airmails:			
1922-35 Definitives:				814	1922-35 1/- privately overprinted "ATLANTIC/AIRMAIL/AUGUST/1932" in carmine for special Dublin-New York flight by J. Mollison, a fine mint single, initialed on reverse and another used on envelope addressed to Harbour Grace, Newfoundland tied by "PORT MEARNOCK" c.d.s., scarce	144.00	456.00
756	Angel and Trumpet, litho mono-coloured essays by Dollard, fifteen different colours, all but one marginal (E5-19)	120.00	86.40	815	1929-65, a selection of envelopes (33) all carried on first or special flights, some showing appropriate cachets including 1929 Galway-London, 1931 London-Mwanza, 1932 Balway-Berlin, 1933 London-Karachi, 1934 Hull-Rotterdam and 1939 First Trans-Atlantic (11). Also covers showing paquebot (2) and T.P.O.'s (5)	72.00	132.00
767	— ditto, bi-coloured (2 different), Valdivia Portraits (3 different, two imperf.) E43-52a) and O'Loughlin, Murphy and Boland 1d, 3d and 5d. (corner copies) pictorial designs in red (the unissued values), scarce (E84-105)	144.00	132.00	816	1933 registered envelope to Brazil bearing 1922-35 1/2d, 1929 3d., 9d. and 1932 3d. carried on third South America Graf Zeppelin flight showing two different cachets in blue and red, scarce.	96.00	132.00
768	Angel and Rising Sun, litho mono-coloured essay by Hely Ltd., a corner block of four in grey, fine mint, (E61)	72.00	96.00	Booklets:			
769	O'Loughlin, Murphy and Boland 1/2d. and 2d. each in yellow and green, 7d. in yellow, 1/- in green and red and 10/- in yellow, all but one marginal, (E84-105). (8)	108.00	96.00	818*	1937-66 a selection of booklets (21) all complete comprising Nos. 14, 36 (2), 37 (2), 38-40, 42-44, 2/6d. (6), 3/- and 5/- (3). Also a selection of panes (19 including 1922-35 1d. with three slogan labels, 4 vertical pairs and a single)	240.00	276.00
770	Pictorial Printing Machine Co. perf 14 1d. emerald (E108) and perf x imperf essay for fiscal stamps, a marginal pair	108.00	115.20	Postal Stationery:			
772*	1933-34 1/2d., 1d. and 2d. coil stamps, a selection comprising 1/2d. strip of four, pair and two singles, 1d. perf. 15ximperf. (single perf.) vertical pair and two singles, perf. afx imperf. vertical pair and single and 2d. imperf.x14 pair. Also 2d. marginal block (3x2), on thick paper, watermark inverted, 3d. marginal pair with retouched "I" of "EIRE" and 4d. corner block (3x3), center stamp with flaw on harp, fine mint.	120.00	132.00	820	1922-25 (c.) 1d. George V wrapper with trial five line overprint in black, similar to that used by Thom. This type was not adopted for use, fine and scarce.	60.00	72.00
774	— a used selection of coil stamps comprising 1/2d. (2), 1d. perf. 15ximperf. (single perf.) and perf. 15x imperf. (10 including three strips of three on two envelopes) and 2d. imperf.xperf 14. Also 1/2d. and 1d pairs and 2d. with inverted watermark.	36.00	72.00	821*	1923 5d olive-green registered envelope (F size), fine unused.	60.00	55.20
775*	1933 1d. perf. 15ximperf. (single perf. at top), a vertical strip of three with inverted watermark, fine unmounted mint.	84.00	93.60	822*	1929 1/6d. brown telegraph form with code "AI S/E" for use at Stock Exchange, fine unused and rare	108.00	132.00
776*	1934 1d. perf. 15ximperf. and 1940 1d. perf. 14x imperf. each in a vertical strip of five, fine unmounted mint	60.00	50.40	Railway Stamps:			
777	1935 2d. perf. 15ximperf., used on piece tied by "NASHA RIOGH" c.d.s. fine scarce.	216.00	312.00	823	A selection with 2d. letter stamps of Belfast and Northern Counties, Castlederg and Victoria Bridge, Cork, Bandon & South Coast, Cork and Macroom, Sligo Leitrim and Northern Counties (2, one in blue), West Clare and Cavan and Leitrim (in red), all unused. Also British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co. 3d., 6d., 1/-, 1/6d. and 2/- unused with a used envelope and message form.	36.00	67.20
1925-28 High Values (overprints):				825	Belfast and Co. Down: 3d. black (defective at top) parcel stamp cancelled by "DOWNPATRICK" purple d.s. and GB KBV 1d. pair on 1920 "Wilson" envelope.	36.00	40.80
778*	Narrow setting: 2/6d., 5/- and 10/- in corner blocks of four, the first two blocks unmounted, fine	168.00	204.00	Revenues:			
780	— the 3 values on two registered covers from Dublin	156.00	198.00	839	A mint (29) and used (7) selection including QV Admiralty Court (11 with 6d. to 1 pound overprinted "SPECIMEN"), QV Registration of Deeds 3d., 6d., 1/-, 2/- (2), 2/6d. (2), 8/-, 10/- (2) and 1 pound (3) all overprinted "SPECIMEN," Edward VII Registration of Deeds 1 pound used and 1922 Judicature provisionals, various values to 10/- (unused), mostly fine.	144.00	150.00
783*	2/6d. a block (4x3) being the lower three rows of the sheet with full sheet margin, some slight gum creases, fine mint, mounted in margin only	96.00	100.80	841	Chancery Court: 1868 2, 3 & 5 pound in marginal blocks of four each overprinted "SPECIMEN," the 5 pound block with natural paper crease, fine mint	96.00	86.40
784*	— ditto, a single showing the Nissen re-entry, fine	144.00	105.60	844*	PETTY SESSIONS: 6d. blue strip of three centered to upper right, fine mint and previously unrecorded (sic.) (Note: the above stamp is listed as #14a, as a color change in the Brady catalog.)	72.00	50.40
785*	10/- marginal block of four, fine mint	86.40	79.20	This auction report has been a long one, but it is felt that auction realizations can be of definite value to the membership when contemplating a purchase or bid. The descriptions are taken directly from the auction catalog. The Low descriptions of this sale were prepared by David Feldman, Charles Leonard and David Parsons. In this report, values in sterling have been converted to U.S. dollars at \$2.40 per pound sterling. The list of prices realized carries the notation, "Lots not included in this list either failed to reach the reserve, were withdrawn or did not bring a bid." Such lots are noted as "NL" in the realization column of this report. No reserves were noted in the auction catalog. Symbols, etc., used in the listings are: quality of handstamps — fine ***, good **, moderate *; and * following a lot number indicates unused stamps in the lot; a — preceding a description indicates the stamp/s in the lot are the same or similar to the previous lot. Willcocks catalog numbers are used in postal history lots and Feldman in the adhesive section.			
786*	Composite Narrow & Wide Setting: 2/6d. with one wide and three narrow dates, the 5/- and 10/- with two of each setting, fine mint.	432.00	528.00				
787*	— the three values in marginal pairs, the 5/- vertical, fine mint	216.00	240.00				
788	— the three values in horizontal pairs, the 5/- and 10/- values on small pieces, fine used	300.00	408.00				
789*	5/- a block (4x3) being the upper three rows of the sheet with full sheet margin, three stamps with wide date, the rest narrow and also showing the two plate varieties "inverted T" and "inner frame notch."	432.00	348.00				
790*	— ditto, a marginal block of four, one stamp with wide date and also showing "inner frame notch" variety, fine mint	192.00	NL				
793*	Wide Setting: 2/6d., 5/- and 10/- in corner blocks of four, one stamp in each block showing the "circumflex accent" variety, fine mint	432.00	360.00				
794*	— the three values in blocks of four (2/6d. and 5/- corner blocks), one stamp of the 5/- block with the same variety, one stamp of the 10/- block with "flat accent" variety.	144.00	276.00				
795*	2/6d., 5/- and 10/- corner blocks of four, one stamp in each block showing the "flat accent" variety, fine mint.	432.00	396.00				
797*	— the three values, fine mint	52.80	50.40				
798	— ditto, fine used	52.80	50.40				



Letters to the Editor

Nov. 3rd, 1975,
D 8852 Rain Lech,
Donauwörther Strasse,
Zuckerfabrik
Federal Republic of Germany

Dear Mr. Brady,

I am a member of EPA for only a few months. Nevertheless, I can say that I am a very active collector of Irish stamps, especially interested in Irish postmarks from 1922 until today.

Two *Revealer* articles I think I can complete. No. 117, p. 965 — The first example of Roller Cancellation in Cork I have seen is April 1974 (the day is illegible).

No. 118, p. 1005 — The inscription of the Late Fee stamp with the black hexagonal frame is TAILLE DEANAI. It exists also with the No. 2. I mean it is quite scarce, the last date I've seen is the 26.11.53.

At last two inverted date-stamps (1) A machine cancellation of NAS NA RIOGH 28.11.1969, the year is inverted! (2) A hand stamp of BAC 60 8.11.74 with the reversed sequence 7 4 8 11 and the whole date inverted, a peculiar distort!

Yours sincerely,
Harald Frank

+ + +
Oct. 31, 1975

Dear Jim:

Just received my copy of *The Revealer* and read the article on page 1040 about my inverted watermark.

I don't know how we got mixed up on the stamp, but it is not the 10/. It is the 5/, No. 96 which I have with inverted watermark.

I am sending this note so that this error can be corrected in the next issue of *The Revealer*. It is too bad the correction will not get out for three months.

I'm very sorry if I reported this incorrectly. I know I was excited about finding an uncatalogued variety, but that is no excuse.

Hope to see you at INTERPHIL.

Regards,
Bob Corless

+ + +
Apt. 1610
75 Thorncliffe Park Drive
Toronto M4H 1L4
July 6, 1975

Dear Mr. Brady,



On May 19, I mentioned to you that I had found and identified a scarce Dublin 'experimental' handstamp.

It appears this type of handstamp was also used experimentally in Cork. I am enclosing some that I have just come across in sorting through an old mixture.

I should be interested to know whether any other towns besides Dublin and Cork used this handstamp.

Yours very truly
James T. Howley

Show and Area News

Please be sure that all news items related to this column are sent to the editor at least 6 weeks prior to the next *Revealer* publication date.

George J. Givonsky — Member Givonsky has been elected as Commander, Bunker Hill Post No. 31, of The American Legion, in the District of Columbia. George also serves as the Post finance officer.

GENJEX '75 — James Brady received a Silver Medal for selected pages of his Irish Revenue collection that were displayed at this year's GENJEX competition. The exhibition was held from Sept. 19-21, in Hazlet, N.J.

STAMPA '75 — The results of the competition for this year's STAMPA, held in Dublin from Nov. 13-16, have not as yet reached us. Shown here are the four special cancels to be used on each day that the exhibit is open. Award results will be furnished in the next *Revealer* issue.



INTERPEX '76 — Ed Ryan is presently making arrangements for a meeting at this year's INTERPEX in New York. Area members will be notified through a regional mailing. Everyone is advised to watch the Philatelic press for further details.

Padraig O'Mathuna — recently designed a salver celebrating the canonization of Oliver Plunkett and we understand that a copy of the salver will be placed in the Vatican museum.

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.

New Issues

EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE YEAR



On Monday 6th October 1975 the Irish Post Office issued special postage stamps to mark European Architectural Heritage Year (EAHY).

European Architectural Heritage Year 1975 was initiated by the Council of Europe to awaken the interest of the European peoples in their common architectural heritage, protect and enhance buildings and areas of architectural or historic interest, conserve the character of old towns and villages and assure for ancient buildings a living role in contemporary society.

A National Committee, set up to promote the aims of the Year in Ireland and to co-ordinate activities, chose restoration of the village of Holycross, Co. Tipperary, as one of two national pilot projects for the year. Amongst numerous other projects being undertaken by central and local authorities, voluntary bodies, etc., is renovation of the church of St. Ann, Shandon, Cork.

Four stamps in all, using two separate designs, will be issued. One design will feature an interior view of Holycross Abbey and the other the church of St. Ann, Shandon, Cork.

Holy Cross Abbey, formerly a Cistercian Monastery, was founded in 1180 under the patronage of King Donal Mor O'Brien, King of the province of Thomond or North Munster. The Abbey took its name from a relic believed to be the True Cross, that was enshrined within it at the time of its foundation. The last Cistercian monk died in the Abbey about 1740. The Abbey has been roofless for over two hundred years. Restoration work commenced in 1970 and is scheduled for completion in 1975.

The Church of St. Ann, Shandon, Cork, was built in 1722, replacing a mediaeval church which was destroyed in the siege of Cork in 1690. The Church is Georgian in design and has a massive square tower rising to 170 feet. The famous Shandon Bells are housed in the tower and have rung out over the city since 1752. The first rector of St. Ann's was Rev. Arthur Hyde, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Douglas Hyde, pioneer of the Gaelic revival and first President of Ireland. The church is at present undergoing extensive renovation which is being undertaken voluntarily.

The stamps were designed by Patrick Scott.

Details are as follows:

Date of Issue: Monday 6th October 1975
 Denominations and Quantities: 5p (8,000,000), 6p (2,000,000), 7p (8,000,000), 9p (2,000,000)
 Size: 29.8 x 40.64
 Printing Process: Photogravure
 Printer: Harrison & Sons Ltd.
 Perforations: 12½

+ + +

CANONISATION OF BLESSED OLIVER PLUNKETT



On Monday, 13th October, 1975, the Irish Post Office issued a special postage stamp to mark the canonization of Blessed Oliver Plunkett, which event took place on the previous day, 12th October, 1975. This will be the first canonization of an Irish saint for over 700 years.

Oliver Plunkett was born near Oldcastle, Co. Meath, on 1st November, 1625. He was ordained a priest in Rome in 1654. He was unable to return to Ireland then owing to the Cromwellian persecutions and he remained in Rome — for most of the time as Professor of Theology — until his appointment as Archbishop of Armagh in 1669. He soon afterwards set out for Ireland, which he reached in 1670, and where as Primate he set about reorganising the Church. Because of the continuing persecutions, he frequently had to travel at night, often in disguise and often living in the most primitive conditions. In the intensified persecutions that originated with the "Popish Plot" of 1678, he was arrested and accused of treason. He was sentenced to death in London and was executed at Tyburn on 1st July, 1681.

The stamp design features one side of a special commemorative medal struck to mark the canonisation. The medal is the work of the sculptress, Imogen Stuart, and was adapted for use on the stamp by the artist herself.

Details are as follows:

Date of Issue: 13th October, 1975
 Denominations and Quantities: 7p (8,000,000), 15p (2,000,000)
 Size: 1.173" x 1.6"
 Make up: Sheets of 100
 Printing Process: Recess
 Printer: Harrison & Sons
 Perforations: 14

+ + +

CHRISTMAS 1975

This year's issue has been illustrated on the front cover.

The Irish Post Office issued the fifth stamp in the Christmas series on Thursday, 13th November, 1975. The stamp features the painting "Madonna and Child" by Fra Filippo Lippi, a 15th century Italian painter.

Fra Filippo was born in Florence about 1406. He was probably the only direct pupil of Masaccio, the first of a succession of great masters in 15th century Florence. He entered the Carmelite community at the Carmien of Florence at a very early age. His early works were influenced by his teacher, Masaccio. In his later work, he showed also the influence of Donatello and Flemish painting.

Fra Filippo occupies an important place among painters of the 15th century and exercised a decisive influence upon artists of the two subsequent generations. His frescoes at Prato are perhaps his major achievement. The painting "Madonna and Child" hangs in the Palazzo Medici - Riccardi in Florence.

The painting was adapted for use on the stamp by Peter

Wildbur who has designed a number of Irish stamps.

Details are as follows:

Date of Issue: Thursday, 13th November, 1975

Denominations and Quantities: 5p (8,000,000), 7p (8,000,000), 10p (2,000,000)

Size: 24mm x 40mm

Make-up: Sheets of 100

Colours: 5p Multicolour, 7p Multicolour, 10p Multicolour

Printing process: Photogravure

Printer: Stamping Branch, Office of the Revenue Commissioners

Perforations: 15

Nor-Cal Chapter Notes

CALPEX '75 — A most successful regional meeting was held in conjunction with this show on October 11 in the Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco. The program for the meeting was a presentation by James Lawless on the embossed revenues of Ireland. The meeting was concluded with a mini-auction and trading session.

+ + +

SUNPEX '75 — Fifteen members and guests were in attendance at the regional meeting held in conjunction with this show on November 9 in Sunnyvale. The highlight of the meeting was the exhibitors' colloquium held on the floor of the show. There were five exhibits (20 frames) of Irish material on display at this 200 frame show, and all of them received awards. John Blessington received a first and a third for his exhibits, "Postal History for the Collector of Ireland" and "Postal Stationery for the Collector of Ireland." In addition, these two exhibits received the Postal History special award and the Marcus White postal stationery award. Preston Pope garnered a second with his exhibit of "Great Britain used in Ireland." Garvin Lohman and James Lawless both received third awards for, respectively, "My Favorite Irish Covers" and "The Embossed Revenues of Ireland 1774 - 1921." Also featured was an auction and trading session. The day was concluded with a prime rib dinner for EPA members and guests at the Officers Club at Moffett Field.

Future NORCAL chapter meetings have been scheduled in conjunction with Filatelic Fiesta, February, 1976; FRESPEX, March, 1976; and WESTPEX, April, 1976. Dates and times for these meetings will be announced later in *The Revealer* and the philatelic press.

Special and Commemorative

Postal Issues 1976

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has released the following listing for postal stamp issues for 1976. All dates and denominations are provisional.

Centenary of the Birth of John Larkin — January 21, 1976 — 5p. and 9 p.

Centenary of the First Telephone Transmission — March 10, 1976 — 7p. and 15p.

Bi-centenary of the American Declaration of Independence — May 3, 1976 — 5p., 7p., 8p., and 15p.

Europa — July 1, 1976 — 7p. and 9p.

Contemporary Irish Art — August 30, 1976 — 15p.

50th Anniversary of the Irish Broadcasting Service — October 5, 1976 — 7p. and 9p.

Christmas — November 11, 1976 — 5p., 7p. and 15p.



Random Notes

by F. E. Dixon

DUBLIN AND COUNTRY

I disagree with Ed Sullivan's diagnosis on p. 1019 of *The Revealer*. I am sure that the DUBLIN stamp was applied in Dublin on letters posted in Dublin for addresses outside Ireland. The peculiar feature is that such letters were not given a Dublin datestamp! Letters with the COUNTRY or later COUNTRY obtained that stamp when passing through Dublin, and any I have seen all had the Dublin datestamp. My belief that the stamps were applied in Dublin is supported by the colours of the inks, in some cases different from that of the London ink. Fr. Brennan has now shown me two covers to upset my theory, a 1764 COUNTRY without Dublin datestamp, and a 1768 DUBLIN with!

I think that Ed was misled by the footnote in Robson Lowe's Encyclopedia, and in the E.P.A. reprint. The footnote refers only to the IRELAND stamps of 1777 to 1810.

WESTPEX EPA 25TH ANNIVERSARY COVER

Congratulations to the organisers of the cover, another good example of what is done in spite of the Irish Post Office persistence in stating that stamps are not cancelled to order.

TELEGRAPHIC CODE

One more addition to our list: TMK — Tourmakeady, under Claremorris, seen on a Parcel Post label of 1919.

THE DUBLIN SHOP

The present appearance of the philatelic shop is quite disgraceful. Stamps stolen from one display have not been replaced. The excellent display frames in the window have been empty for a fortnight.

STAMP PRINTING PROCESSES

One of the basic principals of stamp designing is that the printing process should be suitable to reproduce the character of the original. Paintings are best copied by a photogravure process; engravings by engraving. The Irish Design Committee delight in rejecting such fundamentals. The Nano Nagle stamps are copied from a line engraving, and photogravure does not do it justice.

SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS

The Day of Issue cancellation for Nano Nagle was another good one. The cancellation for the Pharmaceutical Congress was not, the lettering being far too small.

POSTAL HISTORY PRICES

One notable figure at Robson Lowe's August 1 Sale was £480 for a 1661 letter from Dublin to London with an exceptionally fine impression of the London bishopmark. An 1896 letter from Tristan da Cunha, although stained and worn, went to £1650. The auctioneers' valuation was £300. The Irish items went relatively cheaply, but I think £20 too much for an 1844 impression of the Parsonstown Pd Id. Another ridiculous price was £11.50 paid in Dublin by a non-philatelist for a "front" with Daniel O'Connell's signature.

P.P.-38

Is the orange (or marigold?) label indicating that there is no charge due for delivery, seen usually on items returned to sender from overseas? I have now seen another use. A parcel of documents from the Netherlands had the wrapping so torn that

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 1056)

Random Notes

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1055)

it was beyond repair. The Sorting Office therefore assembled the material in a large envelope and had it delivered with the PP38 label attached.

The most remarkable aspect of the case is that the date-stamp on the label is only one day after that of the posting!

Cancellation is a temporary one for the 6th World Congress of the International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped.

RAIL MAILS

I have mentioned before that mail raids continued well into 1923. The latest find is an envelope posted in or near Dublin on 1 March 1923, addressed to Dundrum, Co. Dublin. It bears the oval handstamp of the Office of the Director of Intelligence at G.H.Q. Portobello Barracks and also the purple "RECOVERED FROM RAIDED MAIL." And it is re-sealed with the usual label — a British printing with G.R. and the crown, overprinted "SAORSTAT EIREANN."

AIRCRAASH COVERS

In September, 1936, a Dubliner on holiday at Rhyl, North Wales, wrote to a friend in Australia, posting one letter on 21st and another on 24th. The first was in the fire which destroyed the airliner ATHENA at Delhi on 29th September. The second was on the BOADICEA, lost in the English Channel on 25th September. Both were salvaged and eventually delivered with explanatory labels attached. A remarkable pair!

1922 OVERPRINT VARIETIES

It is increasingly difficult to find examples of the minor overprint varieties. Most of the mixed lots coming on the market have been already scrutinised by enthusiasts and genuinely unsorted lots are very rarely met. So I was thrilled to find in one small lot the 9d green Thom 5-line (Feldman T36) with the short 1 in 1922, No. 5, row 20, plate 9. Photograph herewith is of the same variety on the 1d.



ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE YEAR STAMPS

Yet again the tasteless lettering, and the unaccented EIRE, are regrettable features of the designs. And although Holy Cross Abbey was a suitable subject, the view chosen is not. The stamps are supposed to symbolise the heritage — what has been handed down to us, but the most prominent feature is the modern altar. The famous Sedilia is relegated to the background.

GPO IGNORANCE

A fascinating feature of the hand-outs distributed currently is that the responsible authority has not yet discovered that the philatelic sales office has been transferred from Dublin GPO to the arcade behind it.

SPOON CANCELLATIONS

R. M. Willcocks's latest revision of the list of Irish spoons appears in No. 6 (Summer 1975) of *The British Mailcoach*, the bulletin of the "G.B." Postal History Group of the Postal History Society. The only important addition I can make to it is Tuam, Irish type: latest use 23.10.59 but year "1956" the 9 being inverted.

E A H Y

One good thing in Ireland's contribution to the European Architectural Heritage Year is a quite remarkable new book "The Antique Pavement, An Illustrated Guide to Dublin's Street Furniture," by Derry O'Connell, a 4th year student of architecture, and published by An Taisce. It is illustrated throughout by delightful line drawings and there are maps to help locate the best areas of cobbles, the oldest lamp standards, milestones, drinking troughs, etc. Pillar boxes are included and one important discovery concerns the iron bollards flanking the portico of the GPO. They are the bases of the elegant lamp posts which carried oil lamps when the building was erected 160 years ago!

EDGEWORTHSTOWN

A fairly scarce type of cancellation is the double-circle name-stamp with the name across the centre and breaking the inner circle. I have about 50 Irish examples, mostly with sans-serif capitals, and just a few serif capitals. Now an odd one has turned up with Edgeworthstown, on Q.Vic. 1d purple, with lower-case lettering. Have you seen any others?

Prices Realized

EPA Auction No. 32

lot	price	lot	price	lot	price	lot	price
1.	51.00	28.	1.35	55.	1.25	82.	10.00
2.	NS	29.	1.90	56.	0.30	83.	7.25
3.	1.10	30.	1.90	57.	0.30	84.	NS
4.	6.25	31.	1.60	58.	1.60	85.	2.50
5.	3.00	32.	1.60	59.	1.60	86.	NS
6.	1.35	33.	3.00	60.	1.10	87.	2.50
7.	NS	34.	3.00	61.	0.65	88.	NS
8.	6.75	35.	3.50	62.	0.65	89.	2.50
9.	3.25	36.	3.00	63.	0.60	90.	NS
10.	6.25	37.	3.00	64.	1.20	91.	6.00
11.	1.20	38.	1.10	65.	1.20	92.	10.00
12.	2.50	39.	1.25	66.	0.75	93.	NS
13.	2.25	40.	1.70	67.	1.10	94.	NS
14.	5.00	41.	NS	68.	1.10	95.	3.25
15.	2.00	42.	NS	69.	2.25	96.	5.50
16.	2.00	43.	2.25	70.	2.25	97.	7.00
17.	4.00	44.	3.00	71.	4.00	98.	4.00
18.	4.00	45.	2.00	72.	NS	99.	2.50
19.	4.00	46.	0.90	73.	6.25	100.	6.25
20.	0.90	47.	1.95	74.	20.00	101.	NS
21.	1.50	48.	0.85	75.	2.10	102.	4.00
22.	14.25	49.	7.75	76.	2.35	103.	10.25
23.	1.50	50.	2.35	77.	1.50	104.	NS
24.	1.50	51.	2.10	78.	1.50	105.	NS
25.	1.75	52.	1.45	79.	3.95	106.	NS
26.	1.75	53.	10.00	80.	3.95	107.	7.00
27.	1.35	54.	2.35	81.	10.00	108.	3.25
						109.	16.50

NS - Not Sold

REVEALER SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY OFFER

We are quite overwhelmed by the response to our offer in the October *Revealer* issue, and the supply quickly sold out. We regret that anyone who did not send in their order cannot expect it to be filled since we have been sold out on complete sets. Jack Keough is presently filling the remainder of the orders and stated that we still have a good supply of many back issues and supplements for those needing only certain items. We hope to slowly rebuild our files to again offer complete sets, but presently, the cost of reproducing the issues we lack in inventory has greatly hindered the task.

EPA Auction No. 34

CLOSING DATE — MARCH 15, 1976

New Bidders: Reserve prices are minimum bid prices. Please print your name and address on your bid sheet (3" x 5" card).

WANTED: Donation lots, please help the EPA by sending in a couple of lots. Every lot is greatly appreciated.

Mail bids, Auction lots and Donation lots to: Bruce C. Weinman, P.O. Box 274, Cedar Grove, New Jersey 07009, U.S.A.

Lot No.	Description	Reserve
1.	Sc. 16c, DF T16b, 2d (die I) Thom 5-line black with inverted overprint, used on piece with very neat EATERFORD cds, VF	90.00
2.	DF L 13, Imperial Union Label, orange, small thin, very fine appearance	17.00
3.	Sc 155 var, DF C149a, 3d Barry, Re-entry top frame lines, used fine	3.00
4.	Sc J14 var, SG D14a, DF PD14a, 1/- due with sideways watermark, mint NH Very Fine, Gibbons \$50.00+	25.00
5.	Victorian Revenues, 12 diff., includes 1896 ONE POUND Judicature, generally Fine, used	5.00
6.	As Above	5.00
7.	Sc 1 var, 1/2d Dollard, short tail "9", used fine	1.00
8.	Sc 1 var, 1/2d Dollard, blk of 4 used on cv, lower left stamp exhibits short tail "9", VF with neat cds	3.00
9.	Sc 1, 2 var, 1/2d 1d Dollards, R Se, used fine	0.50
10.	Sc 1, 2 var, 1/2d Dollard (blk 4 on piece and pair), 1d Dollard (pair on piece), all with broken letters, used fine	1.00
11.	Sc 1 var, Meredith V186, 1/2d Dollard, "s" of "Rialtas" damaged, "C" damaged and no aspirate, strip of 4 on piece, used FV	1.50
12.	Sc 1 var, Meredith V196, 1/2d Dollard, raised "C", mint, VF	1.25
13.	Sc 2 var, 1d Dollard showing plate 2 recurrent stereo flaw, beveled "R" and "n", damaged aspirate, used fine	1.00
14.	Sc 2 var, 1d Dollard showing plate 3 recurrent stereo flaw, beveled "R" and "n", used fine	1.00
15.	Sc 12 var, DF T12b, 2 6 Dollard, short 3rd line var, mint, Very Fine	16.00
16.	Sc 13 var, DF T13a, 5 - Dollard, short 3rd line var, mint, F-VF	22.00
17.	Sc 24(x2), 26(x7), 26b(x6), 1d, 2d both dies, Thom 5-line blue-blacks, most used on piece with neat cds, couple of postmark var., used, fine	1.50
18.	Sc 16, 16b var, 2d Thom blacks both dies, "Scaladac" var, die I corner perf missing, die II fine, used	1.00
19.	Sc 26(x2), 26b(x1) var, Thom 5-line blue-blacks, stamps show damaged "r" in "Heireann", used, fine	1.00
20.	Sc 68 var, 2d "Se" WMK definitive, four singles with various plate flaws in the North Sea, interesting lot, Fine	3.00
21.	20 comm. cvs with recent definitives and commems, includes several high vals and slogan postmarks, Fine	1.00
22.	As above	1.00
23.	Sc 77b, 2 6 Castle wide, used horiz strip of three, each stamp has a few clipped perfs. Fair	4.00
24.	Sc 56, 2/6 Thom, mint LH, VF	5.00
25.	Sc 80-82, O'Connell, mint LH, VF	1.25
26.	Sc 101-102, Father Mathew, mint LH, VF	
27.	Sc 103-104, USA Constitution, mint LH, VF	2.50
28.	Sc 147-148, An Tostal, mint LH, VF	3.00
29.	Sc 149-150, Emmet, mint LH, VF	4.50
30.	Sc 151-152, Maddona, mint LH, VF	2.50
31.	Sc 153-154, Newman, mint LH, VF	2.50
32.	Sc 157-158, Redmond, mint LH, VF	2.50
33.	Sc 161-162, Brown, mint LH, VF	4.25
34.	Sc 171-172, Guinness, mint LH, VF	3.00
35.	Sc 175-176, 1960 Europa, mint LH, VF	3.75
36.	Sc 206-213, 50th ann., mint singles LH, VF	2.25
37.	As above	2.25
38.	Sc 250-265, 1968-70 definitives, mint LH, VF	4.00
39.	Hib SH20, Dublin Postal History cancellation used on cover, VF	1.25
40.	Sc 139 FDC, Leinster House, low value on addressed FDC, fine	1.00
41.	First Flight cv, 1939 Ireland to Shediad Canada, Fine	1.50
42.	First Flight cv, 1939 Ireland to New York, Fine	1.50
43.	SC Great Briatin No. 3, 1d red on cv, Cork to Sheffield, diamond canc poor, sending and receiving marks good	1.00
44.	Booklets, 4 diff 1974 issues, Green, Blue, Red and Grey covers, mint VF	6.30
45.	Sc 305-313, 1971 blks of 4, mint NH, VF	6.50
46.	Sc 314-326, 326a, 1972 blks of 4 plus ss, mint NH, VF	10.70
47.	Sc 327-337, 1973 blks of 4, mint NH, VF	9.90
48.	Sc 338-342, 360-366, 1974 blks of 4 mint NH, VF	11.30
49.	Sc 298A, 299A, 302A, WMK, and 1p, 3p, 9p, 10p, 50p UNWMK Defins, blks of 4, mint NH, VF	11.00
50.	Sc 250-265, 1968-70 WMK definitives, mint NH, VF	5.00
51.	As above	
52.	Sc 290-304 and A nos., 1971-74 last WMK definitives, mint NH, VF	5.00
53.	Sc 298A, 299A, 302A WMK: 1p, 3p, 3 1/2p, 5p, 6p, 7p, 9p, 10p, 20p UNWMK definitives, 2p, 1 1/2p(x2), 5p coil strip, 338-342, 360, 363-366 Dove set, lot mint NH VF	6.00
54.	Sc 284-287 blks of 4 (8 stamps), 307-313, blks of 4, mint NH, VF	7.10
55.	Sc 91-92, coils, mint LH, Fine	13.00
56.	Sc C3, 6d Air, LL margin blk 4, mint NH, VF	0.60
57.	Sc 161-174, commems used sets Fine	8.00
58.	Sc 153-156, 161-168, commems used sets, Fine	7.00
59.	Sc 169-174, 177-178, 182-185, 192-193, 196-197, commems used, Fine	6.00
60.	Sc 326a FDC, ss on official Post Office cv, addressed, fine	0.55
61.	As above	0.55
62.	Sc 66b, booklet pane of three plus three labels, SCARCE, used, VF	35.00
63.	Sc 106, 1/2d definitive WMK "e", blk of 4, mint NH, VF	3.50
64.	As above	3.50
65.	Sc 173-174, Holy Family, blks 4 and singles, mint NH, VF	3.95
66.	As above	3.95
67.	Sc 253 var, DF D38a, 3d defin, blk of 4 with PVA gum, mint NH, VF	2.95
68.	As above	2.95
69.	Sc 256 var, DF D41a, 6d defin, cylinder blk 4 with PVA gum, mint NH, VF	3.00
70.	As above but plain blk of 4 with PVA gum	2.50
71.	Sc 259 var, DF D44a, 9d defin, cylinder blk 4 with PVA gum mint NH, VF	3.00
72.	As above but plain blk of 4 with PVA gum	2.50
73.	Sc 261 var, DF D46a, 1/- defin, blk of 4 with PVA gum, mint NH, VF	4.95
74.	As above	4.95
75.	Sc 141 FDC, Mangan, pair on addressed cacheted FDC, VF	2.95
76.	As above	2.95
77.	FDC lot, 7 diff. cvs, Sc 151-152 Marian Year, 153-154 Newman, 159-160 O'Crohan, 163-164 Wadding, 165-166 Clarke, 167-168 Aikenhead, 171-172 Guinness, unaddressed with cachet, retail is over \$36.00	17.00
78.	As above	17.00
79.	1818 Stampless Folded Letter from Camolin to England, bears Camolin mileage mark in black and Dublin datestamp, VF	5.00
80.	1820 Stampless Folded Letter with m/s 1/1 erased and raised to 7/2, examiners red crown stamp over corrected rate, Dublin and London transit marks and "133" mileage mark, VF	7.00
81.	1831 Stampless cover Belfast to London, beautiful Belfast CDS (No. 1575) in red, London receiving marks in red, VF	5.00
82.	1900 Victorian 1/2 penny postcard with additional 1/2 stamp added, from Cork to USA with Cork CDS, and New York arrival marking	.50
83.	1908 Queenstown Paquebot CDS on 1 penny Edward stamp on postcard showing the S.S. Cymric, VF	1.00
84.	1936 Irish Traveling Post Office (Mail Train) Derry-Portadown cancel on GB No. 231 on first day of issue, 9-14-36, VF	3.00
85.	1937 Card posted in N. Ireland bearing Eire 1/2 penny definitive illegal as postage in N.I., also bears GB 1d. postage due and 1d. handstamp, VF	1.50
86.	1958 Constitution Day cover with Sc. 169 to Dublin, bears 1d. postage due Sc. J6 and m/s "Posted without late fee" and "1d.", VF	2.50
87.	1960 Postcard from USA to Ireland sent w/o stamps, bears 6d. postage due Sc. J11 and black handstamp "6d. to pay," VF	1.50
88.	1966 Dublin & Sligo Sorting Carriage C.D.S. on Eire 1d. definitives to GB, also bears black handstamps "Posted without late fee" and boxed "2d. to pay," very clean and fine	2.50
89.	1970 Royal Cork Yacht Club FDC with special cachet cover limited to yacht club members, VF	1.00
90.	1974 Europa issue on cover with "Dot over E Variety," VF and scarce	5.00
91.	1974 Christmas issue, both values with "Light in the stable Variety," a distinct red dot appears on each stamp, used on cover, VF and scarce	5.00
92.	Registered Envelope, DF No. PSRE6, size H, fine used dated 10-7-36	
93.	Registered Envelope, DF No PSRE25, size H, fine used, dated 6-15-56	2.50
94.	Lot of 15 covers with 1971-1975 coil stamps and booklet panes, and booklet stamps used on cover, generally VF, C.V. over \$6.00	2.00
95.	Lot of over 70 covers with slogans, high value definitives and commems, official envelopes, etc. 1936-75, mostly modern issues, stamps C.V. \$25+	10.00

Note — The following 11 lots relate to Irish wartime philately.

96. 1916 — One penny George V cancelled with the very rare

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 1058)

EPA Auction No. 34

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1057)

- Dublin "Barred-Circle" type C.D.S. used only after the burning of the G.P.O. on regular mail, this cancel is ex-Sherman collection and sold in 1972 for \$50.00
97. 1915-1917 Two cover from British Army Field Post Offices to Ireland 35.00
98. 1918 Cover G.B. Forces in Ireland, bears 1/2 and 1d. Geo. V stamps with Curragh Camp C.D.S., addressed to Sussex, FV 1.50
99. 1918 U.S. Forces in Ireland, cover from Dublin to USA sent by U.S. Naval Commander, bears censor label also, VF 5.00
100. 1941 Cover from German to internee at Curragh Camp in Ireland, bears German, British and Irish censor labels plus the scarce red handstamp "Passed by Military Censor Eire" in box with crest 5.00
101. 1942 Cover from Canada to Ireland with green censor handstamp "Released by censor" in English and Irish, VF 15.00
102. 1942 U.S. Forces in Ireland, "Northern Operations Base-Londonderry Br." C.D.S. on cover to USA, also bears Naval censor mark, VF and rare 2.50
103. 1944 Postcard sent from Tunisia to Ireland with British, Arab, French, and Irish censor handstamps, Irish censor is boxed purple handstamp, VF 5.00
104. Lot of 6 Irish WW II covers with various censor labels, F-VF 2.50
105. 1967 U.S. Forces in N. Ireland, cover sent from US NAVAL COMMAND STATION in Londonderry with Navy F.P.O. datestamp 3.00
106. 1974 U.S. Forces in N. Ireland, very clean cover sent from U.S. Naval station in Derry with F.P.O. datestamp No. 17031 Br., VF 2.00
- End of wartime cover lots.**
107. 1922 Piece with excellent example of British postage used on mail after the deadline, Geo. V 1/2d. and 1d. stamps cancelled on Aug. 12, 1922, with Hib. slogan No. SP5, very clean and scarce piece, ex-Sherman collection 15.00
108. 1923 Piece with mixed postage illegal at this time, VF 5.00
109. 1929 Dun Laoghaire Paquebot cover to South Africa bearing G.B. 1/2 penny Geo. V marginal control block of 9 and Eire 1/2 penny definitive, unusual 2.50
110. Sc. 2, Dollard 1 penny with variety "Flat Tail 9," mint VF 1.25
111. Sc. 3, Dollard 2 1/2p. mint horizontal pair with overprint "Out-of-line," VF 1.50
112. Sc. 6, Dollard 5p. with variety "Broken O," fine used 1.00
113. Sc. 8, Dollard 10p. with variety "Short Tail 9," mint VF LH 4.50
114. Sc. 9, Dollard 2 1/2p. Red, mint vert. pair with "R Se" variety, mint NH 1.50
115. Sc. 9, Same as last but mint NH block of 4 showing "1 na" variety, mint NH 3.00
116. Sc. 16, fine used single dated Feb. 23, 1922, early usage for this issue 1.00
117. Sc. 24-35, Thom Blue-black issues, complete except for 1/2p., in mint NH blocks of four, all VF, Sc. CV \$141.28 75.00
118. Sc. 26b, Thom 2d. mint block of four, LH VF, scarce Die I 15.00
119. Sc. 44-45, Thom Saorstats with variety "Lower final 2 in date," mint NH 1.00
120. Sc. 44 mint NH block of 8, sc.45 mint NH block of 6, both VF 1.25
121. Sc. 65-76, Definitive Se watermark set, Mint VF NH 21.00
122. Sc. 129, O'Clery 1/- in used block of 6 showing "Missing Cheekbone" on all 6 stamps, DF Retail \$20+ 6.00
123. Sc. 165, Clarke 3p. mint NH cylinder block of 6, No. 1B 1.25
124. Sc. 246-7, Markiewicz Mint NH GUTTER PAIRS 1.50
125. Sc. 248-7, Connolly Mint NH GUTTER PAIRS 1.50
126. Sc. 274, Irish Art 1969 with variety "Short 1 in date" in mint NH marginal block of four, Hib. \$5. 2.50
127. Sc. 284-7, MacCurtain & MacSwiney, Mint NH marginal GUTTER PAIRS 7.00
128. Same as last but mint NH Se-Tenant blocks of four, C.V. \$16.00 8.00
129. Lot of 19 Irish definitive stamps with PERFINs, generally f-vf 1.50

END OF SALE, HAPPY COLLECTING

Send all bids to: Bruce C. Weinman, P.O. Box 274, Cedar Grove, New Jersey 07009, USA.

Please Note: The EPA Commission for selling lots is being increased from 10 percent to 15 percent commencing with EPA Auction No. 34. The Post Office has announced significant increases in insured and registered mail. THESE increases will be included in the sale of lots from this auction.

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.

TRADE: I will trade Irish Overprints, control strips, overprint varieties, coils, postage dues, etc., for Great Britain (Scott 1, 3, 4) 1d Penny Blacks, 1d Penny Reds and 2d Blues, used four margin copies, on and off cover. Bruce Weinman, P.O. Box 274, Cedar Grove, New Jersey, 07009, USA

WANTED: Ireland gutter pairs Sc 67, 69-73, 75, 76, 80-82, 84, 90, 124-125, 131-132, 136, 141, 142-144, 161-162, 163-164, 175 (all used). Please help me to complete my collection. Goetz Wiehmann, Schillerstr. 22, D-7141 Neckarremms, West Germany.

TRADE: Will trade German Federal Republic and Berlin issues for Irish stamps unmounted mint and used. Also, I need Northern Ireland issues. Write for information. Ernst Teuke, D-3373 Gross-Rhuden u. Seesen, Bieder Kirche 4, West Germany

WANTED: Ireland 2/6 Dollard (Scott 12) in lower left margin block of 4; also Harrison coils (Scott 19-22a) in vertical strips of 6 or more, mint condition only. Richard A. Sullivan, 11303 N. Highway 99, Box 53, Lodi, Calif. 95240, USA

EXCHANGE: Have duplicate Harrison 5-line overprint strips. Will exchange for similar to complete stereo (see article). M. H. Priestley, Greenmantle, Winterborne Houghton, Blandford Forum, Dorset, England.

WANTED: G.B. Phosphor-Graphites 2d-4 1/2d, 1958 Graphite 1 1/2d, Castles 5 - thru One Pound, all mint, preferably blocks. Early Commems. Burton, 35 Queens Place, Shoreham, Sussex, England

I.P.C. FIELD AWARD

The Irish Philatelic Circle has now also established Field Awards. There are two, one for literature and the other for the best exhibit at their A.G.M. At the A.G.M. held in Dublin last May, F. E. Dixon received the literature award for his outstanding efforts in publishing "Random Notes." Miss Norah Wright received the award for her exhibit of Irish Postal History. Congratulations to both recipients.

Postmarks of County Carlow

By James T. Howley

1. AN URNAIDHE Nurney D. O. Muine Bheag
 - a. Dec. 1922 — Nurney, as Fig. i, at top; date, as Fig. 8 across center; Bagenalstown, as Fig. 17, at bottom
 - b. Aug. 1928 — An Urnaidhe at top and Muine Bheag at bottom, as Fig. 20 but with larger letters; date across center as Fig. 18
 - c. Mar. 1932 — An Urnaidhe as Fig. 8 at top; date across center and Co. Cheatharlach at bottom, as Fig. 16a
2. ARDATTINN Ardattin Tullow
 - a. Mar. 1975 — as Fig. 34b
3. ATH NA GRAINSIGHE Grangeford Tullow

no data
4. BAILE AN DROICHID Hackettstown
 - a. Jan. 1923 — similar to Fig. 7 except 25mm. diameter and with time above date.
 - b. 1937-1948 — BL AN DROICHID at top, Co. CH'ARLAIGH at bottom, as Fig. 33
 - c. 1960-date — similar to Fig. 33; BAILE AN DROICHID at top, C'LACH at bottom; thin arcs both sides
5. BAILE GOBIANN Milford Leighlinbridge
 - a. Feb. 1954-date — as Fig. 29

6. **BAILE MHIC MHAOILMHUIRE** Ballickmoyler
 a. 1928-1932 — As Fig. 33a, but letters 2mm. high
 b. 1970-date — As Fig. 33a
7. **BAILE TOIBIN** Tobinstown Tullow
 a. 1930 — Tobinstown at top, Tullow and date across center, as Fig. 8; Co. Carlow at bottom as Fig. 9
 b. 1965 — As Fig. 33a
8. **BALLAN** Ballon
 a. 1929-1930 — As Fig. 33a
 b. Mar. 1936 — similar to Fig. 23, with no time
 c. Aug. 1936-1966 — similar to Fig. 33, Co. Cheatharlach at bottom
 d. 1969-date — similar to Fig. 34b
9. **BEANN AN CHAIRTHE** Bennekerry Carlow
 a. 1938 — similar to Fig. 16, but with Beann an Chairthe at top, Cheatharlach at bottom, in thicker letters
10. **BILE BO** Bilboa Milford
 a. 1930 — similar to Fig. 16, but with Bile Bo at top, Laoighis at bottom. (Why Laoighis?)
11. **CEATHERLACH** Carlow
 a. May 1922 — As Fig. 1
 b. Sept. 1922 — As Fig. 6a, circle 26mm. diameter, Ceatharlach at top. Bottom as Fig. 7
 c. Sept. 1922-Jan. 1923 — As Fig. 28b, letters 3mm. high
 d. Nov. 1922-Dec. 1922 — similar to Fig. 23, except single outer circle
 e. July 1926 — As Fig. 28b, letters 4mm. high
 f. Jan. 1926 — Similar to Fig. 23, except single outer circle, 31mm.
 g. Aug. 1926 — Similar to Fig. 23, except single outer circle, 36mm.
 h. May 1928 — As Fig. 23, 32mm. diameter
 i. July 1929 — As Fig. 7, 25mm. diameter
 j. Jan. 1938-date — As Fig. 28b. With either one, two, or three thin arcs at bottom
 k. Feb. 1972-date — As Fig. 34; Ceatharlach 2, and thick bar
12. **CEATHRAMHA MHOR** Corrie's Corss Muine Bheag
 a. Nov. 1922 — As Fig. 20
 b. Oct. 1928 — similar to Fig. 14, except sans-serif letters at top and serif letters at bottom
 c. Sept. 1970 — As Fig. 34a, single thick bar at bottom
13. **CILL BHRIGHDE** Kilbride Tullow
 No data
14. **CILL FHEARGAN** Killerig Cross Tullow
 a. Aug. 1930 — As Fig. 25
 b. Apr. 1940 — As Fig. 16; serified letters 2½mm. high
15. **CLUAIN MHOR MAODHOG** Clonmore Hackettstown
 a. Dec. 1922 — Similar to Fig. 20, but with Co. Cheatharlach at bottom
 b. Apr. 1931 — As Fig. 25, but circle 30mm. diameter
 c. Apr. 1933 — As Fig. 16a
 d. Oct. 1936 — As Fig. 16, but serified letters 2½mm. high
 e. Oct. 1965-date — As Fig. 34b
16. **CNOC ARDA** Palatine Carlow
 a. Aug. 1930 — Similar to Fig. 17, but town name at top, Ceatharlach at bottom
18. **CUAN** Coon Carlow
 a. 1963-date — As Fig. 34b
19. **CUIL AN CHUILLIN** Coolcullen Muine Bheag
 a. Feb.-Nov. 1928 — Town name at top, and date across center, as Fig. 20; Muine Bheag as Fig. 11 at bottom
 b. 1931-1932 — Similar to Fig. 16a; Co. Chill Choinnigh at bottom
 c. 1934-1939 — As Fig. 16, serified letters 2½mm. high
 d. Jan. 1954-date — As Fig. 33a, single bar 2mm. thick at bottom
20. **CHIL CHEANNAIGH** Cool Kenno
 a. 1922-1930 — Fig. 7
 b. 1931-date — As Fig. 29, three arcs at bottom
 c. 1972-date — As Fig. 34, no time
21. **FIODHNACH** 'Fenagh Muine Bheag
 a. 1922-1931 — As Fig. 6, but time above date, Bagenalstown at bottom
 b. 1966-date — As Fig. 33, but with Co. Cheatharlach at bottom
22. **GARBHCHOILL** Garryhill Muine Bheag
 a. Sept. 1929 — Similar to Fig. 16a; aspirated C, B, T
 b. Feb. 1934 — Similar to Fig. 17; letters 3mm. high; Garchoill at top, Co. Cheatharlach at bottom
23. **GRAIG CULLIN** Graiguecullen (Graigue) Carlow
 a. 1929 — As Fig. 5
24. **LEITHGHLINN AN DROICHID** Leighlinbridge Muine Bheag
 a. Sept. 1922 — As Fig. 6; time above date
 b. Sept. 1928 — As Fig. 6
 c. 1929-date — Similar to Fig. 28b; T, G, C with aspirates; no time
 d. Apr. 1929 — As Fig. 23; single circle. Second 'I' omitted from Droichid
 e. Feb. 1930 — As Fig. 23; single circle. First 'D' of Droichid reversed
25. **MIDHISEAL** Myshall
 a. Aug.-Dec. 1922 — Similar to Fig. 7, but circle 26mm. diameter
 b. 1926 & 1929 — As Fig. 33a
 c. Nov. 1928 — As Fig. 23, no time
 d. 1940-date — As Fig. 33; Co. Cheatharlach at bottom
26. **MUINE BHEAG** Bagenalstown
 a. 1922-1923 — As Fig. 3
 b. June 1925 — As Fig. 3, but name changed to Muine Bheag
 c. 1927 and again 1935-36 — As Fig. 23; single circle
 d. June 1928 — As Fig. 30; B, C, T aspirated
 e. July 1928 — As Fig. 33; Co. Cheatharlach at bottom
 f. 1935-1954 — As Fig. 30; BH, CH, TH replace aspirated letters
 g. 1955-date — As Fig. 28b
27. **RATH BHILE** Rathvilly
 a. 1922-1923 — As Fig. 7, but 24mm. diameter and time above date
 b. 1923 — As Fig. 7, but 24mm. diameter but "23" only
 c. May 1923 — As Fig. 7, but 29mm. diameter
 d. 1928 — As Fig. 33a
 e. 1939-date — As Fig. 29
28. **RATH TUAGH** Rathroe Tullow
 a. 1970 — As Fig. 34b
29. **SEAN LEITHGHLINN** Old Leaighlin Muine Bheag
 a. Oct. 1928 — Similar to Fig. 15, but 36mm. diameter
 b. Apr. 1930 — Similar to Fig. 18, letters 2mm. high
 c. 1972 — Similar to Fig. 33a, bar 2mm. thick at bottom
30. **SRAID NA TULCHA** Tullow St., Carlow
 a. 1962 — As Fig. 33; Cheatharlach at bottom
- 30A. **TIGH MOLING** St. Mullins
 a. 1923-1928 — Similar to Fig. 9; both St. Mullins and Co. Carlow with serifs; District S. O. Borris (Kilkenny)
 b. 1961-date — As Fig. 34b
- 30B. **STAI SIUN CEATHARLACH** Carlow Station
 a. 1932 — As Fig. 33, 26½mm. diameter; C, T aspirated
31. **TULACH ObhFEIDLIM** Tullow
 a. 1922-1928 — As Fig. 2, inscribed 'Tullow, Co. Carlow'
 b. 1924 — As Fig. 7, 25mm. diameter. (Registered only?)
 c. 1936-date — As Fig. 28a; one short bar at bottom
 d. 1967 — As Fig. 33a (Registered only?)

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 1060)

Postmarks of County Carlow

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1059)

NOTES:

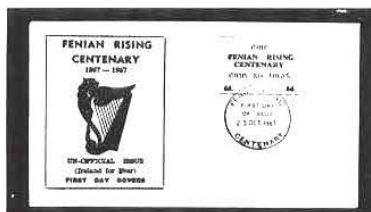
- (1) 11(b) — Note spelling 'Ceatharloch'
- (2) 11(f) — misspelt 'CEA7HARLACH'
- (3) 13 — Obsolete; deleted from "Eolai an Phoist" 1969 issue
- (4) 16 — Obsolete; deleted from "Eolai an Phoist" 1969 issue
- (5) 17 — Originally believed to be in Carlow, now listed as in Co. Laoise; CROCHTHA ARD — Crettyard
- (6) 19(b) — Why Kilkenny?
- (7) 27(b) — Date missing, because the office was said to have been raided during the Civil War.

Cinderella Covers

by James Brady



Illustrated here are two "Cinderella" covers I recently acquired. The first one bears the I.R.A. overprint "Support Sinn Féin" that appeared in 1971. The cover, addressed to the I.R.A. Philatelic Office in Dublin, bears a fake Belfast circular date stamp. Members are advised to avoid purchasing these as genuinely used in N. Ireland. It is true that a few such covers were cancelled by favor in Belfast, but the cover shown here was obviously philatelically prepared.



The second "Cinderella" cover I recently received commemorates the Fenian Rising of 1867. It was apparently issued at the same time the Eire commemorative issue came out. The stamp was privately prepared as was the cancel. On another cover, the stamp has an error in the left hand value, being a 5 instead of a 6. Just who went to so much trouble to prepare these stamps, cachets, and datestamps remains in question. It is illustrated here as another case of philatelically prepared material for the pure monetary rewards reaped from unsuspecting collectors.

Since Ireland is such a politically active country, it is only natural that many different political cinderella labels will appear. I do not mean that these covers hold no interest for the Irish specialist, in fact the case is usually quite the contrary; my point is that these items hold very little value, and should be purchased with that in mind.

Uses of Overprint Flaws

by M. H. Priestly

One of the problems that face collectors of Irish overprint varieties is whether or not a variety is genuine. As many of the rare varieties have been forged, it is useful to have as much information as possible about the genuine article so that a correct decision can be made. Type varieties can be invaluable when pinpointing the sheet position and plate of the stamp being studied, and so it can be a great help in determining whether an expensive variety is in its correct sheet position and therefore likely to be genuine, or if in the incorrect position and likely a forgery.

Thom 3-line Accent Inserted Recurrent Flaws

FIGURE 1



The accent inserted variety of the Thom 3-line issue is one of the best examples of the use of flaws because the variety can be easily forged. Since it occurs on the last stamp of the 15th row, any stamp next to the right hand selvedge could be used for a forgery. Figure 1 shows the recurrent flaws on nearby stamps since this stamp is usually offered in a block of four or larger piece.

REVEALER BACK ISSUES

An almost 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. Prices are 65 cents each to members, and 75 cents each to non-members, postpaid.

Thom 3-line S Over E Variety Recurrent Flaws



Where a variety occurs in several sheet positions, overprint flaws can determine which example is which. A perfect example is the S over E variety, found in two positions in the Thom 3-line issue; Stamp 10/Row 7 and Stamp 10/Row 10. Figure 2 shows the associated flaws of the two positions and also the Stamp 10/Row 7 position in which the variety has been corrected.

Thom 5-line R/Se Positional Flaws



The R/Se variety of the Thom 5-line issue occurs in many sheet and plate positions, and one's collection can be made more comprehensive by distinguishing them by the type flaws shown in Figure 3. (Note the wide EA variety in Stamp 4/Row 12 Plate 2 as described by Bruce Weinman.)

I have described in several previous articles the use of overprint flaws in discovering the method of plate preparation. For example, Plate 5 of the Thom 3-line issue, and the 3 X 10 Harrison 5-line sheet layout. Here the detective work in analysing the significance of similar flaws occurring in different sheet positions can give a great feeling of achievement when a logical pattern emerges.

REVEALER DEADLINES

In order to insure that your material gets to the Editor in time for inclusion in the next current REVEALER issue, be sure to submit it at least 6 weeks prior to the publication date. This would mean that material for the April issue should be submitted by February 15th.

Dollard Stereo Plate Flaws



Overprint flaws are often essential in distinguishing overprint plates with similar measurements. Usually these are in the control block, but perhaps a less well-known example is the difference between the Plate 2 and Plate 3 Dollard low value stereo in which a damaged accent appears in the top left stamp of the stereo of Plate 2, but not in Plate 3, the other recurrent varieties being similar as illustrated in Figure 4.

By all means collect type flaws for their own sake, but they can tell you a great deal more than is at first obvious.



KEOUGH'S WALL DISPLAY

Jack Keough has found an interesting way to combine philately and decorating, all in one. Combining a very rare first day cover of the Dollard and Thom 5-line overprints issued on February 17, 1922, with the special E.P.A. Postal Stationery cover, and another cover cancelled in Dublin that commemorated the 50th Anniversary of the first Irish postage stamps, too, Jack created an interesting showpiece.

Free Franks of Dublin

by ED SULLIVAN

The Dublin Free Franks were in use from approximately 1706-1840 by members of The House of Commons and other persons of rank. One of the earlier types is the one shown below, in use only between 1783-1806.

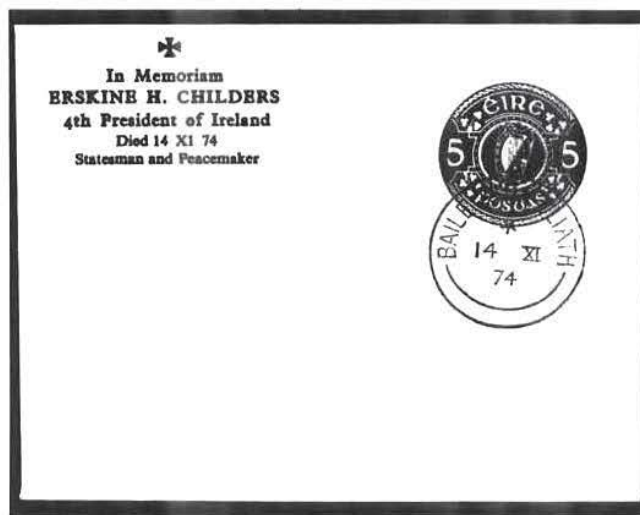


While it is not indicated in Robson-Lowe's Catalog, the example shown below indicates that the handstamp was made in two sections. While examining a cover, I found that the center was inverted in relation to the outer rim.



The explanation thus, could only be that a separate part, exclusive of the rim was used for the date. In this case, it was evidently put in upside down and then locked in place in some fashion.

Any other thoughts or ideas on the subject would be most welcome.



CHILDERS MEMORIAL COVER

Michael P. Giffney recently submitted the special cover illustrated here. On the day of Erskine H. Childers' death, Mike had 25 special pieces of postal stationery cancelled in Dublin. Each cover bears the memorial cachet illustrated here, and each bears a certified number on the reverse. A few of these unique covers are available from Mike, and those interested can contact him at Site 19, Gracepark Estate, Drumcondra, Dublin 9, Ireland.

IRELAND

POSTAL HISTORY

Ship Letters * Maritime * Penny Posts * Paid Ats * Bishop Marks * Dockwras * 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