

The Revealer

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION



VOL. 31, NO. 2

WHOLE NO. 144

FALL 1981

THE NON-FIRST DAY



(See Story Page 22)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Meet Our President	21	Irish Postmarks 1922 Onwards	24
My Collection	21	Have Something to Say?	25
From a Newcomer	21	Recent Issues	26
Random Notes	22	Bishop Handstamps	27
Hoban Non-First Day	22	Doing the Numbers	28
Dublin Newsletter	23	Literature Notes	29
Dollard Five Shillings	23	Postal Stationery & UV Light	30

THE REVEALER

Whole No. 144

Fall 1981

Published quarterly by the Eire Philatelic Association at \$7.00 U.S., \$8.50 Canada & Mexico, and \$10.00 all other countries per year, which includes membership and all privileges of the association. Information from Secretary/Treasurer.

STAFF

Editor:

John J. Blessington, 4302 St. Clair Ave., Studio City, CA 91604 USA

Associate Editor:

E. FitzGerald, 1 Willow Park Drive, Dublin 11, Ireland

Publisher/Distributor

Robert D. Corless, 1826 W. Indianola Ave. Phoenix Arizona 85015 USA

Advertising Manager:

Robert E. Moskowitz, 902 Fawn St. Baltimore Maryland 21202 USA

Revealer Back Issues:

William E. Greeley, P.O. Box 1091, Dearborn, Michigan 48121 USA

Back issues of **The Revealer** are available through Bill Greeley at \$1.00 each for members and \$1.25 each for non-members, plus postage and handling.

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

Affiliate No. 21 — The American Philatelic Society
Affiliated Member — The British Philatelic Federation
Member — Council of Philatelic Organizations

— OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS —

President:

Bill Zellers, P.O. Box 1381, Riverside, California 92502 USA

Vice Presidents:

John R. Smallman, Box 130, Naramata, B.C., Canada V0H1N0
Padraig O'Mathuna, 98-99 Main St., Cashel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland

Secretary/Treasurer — APS Representative

Joseph E. Foley, P.O. Box 2352, Denver, Colorado 80201 USA

Directors:

Michael Phelan, At-Large
Patricia W. Stillwell, Eastern No. America
Michael M. Lenane, Central No. America
Richard J. Swords, Western No. America
Michael Giffney, Europe

Immediate Past President

Edward T. Sullivan

Historian

Garvin F. Lohman, 1543 Sacramento #3, San Francisco, CA 94109, USA

Auction & Trading Post Manager:

Ryan & Ryan, P.O. Box 338, Waterford, Connecticut 06385, USA

REVEALER ADVERTISING

All advertising should be sent to the advertising Manager along with a check payable to the Eire Philatelic Association at least 6 weeks prior to the next issue.

ADVERTISING RATES

Size of Ad	One Insertion	Yearly Rate (4)
Full Page	\$80.00	\$240.00
Half Page	45.00	135.00
Quarter Page	25.00	75.00
Eighth Page	15.00	45.00

SECRETARY'S REPORT

As of this writing, September 14th, 58% of our members have paid their dues. Considering our life members and those who paid in advance last year this is considerably better than our situation a year ago. Unfortunately, we will have to drop those that do not pay their dues by the end of the year, and this will be the last **Revealer** they will receive.

ATTENTION members outside the United States... In the Summer **Revealer** we stated that there would be an extra \$6.00 fee for those who did not remit in either U.S. Dollars Irish Pounds or Pounds Sterling. In the interim, our bank had changed its fee schedule to \$1.00. Members remitting in Irish Pounds or Sterling are reminded to check the current currency conversion rate and add 50p.

NEW MEMBERSHIP CARD: Early in 1982 all members in good standing will receive a new permanent membership card. When an individual ceases to be a member, this card should be returned to the Secretary. Replacements for lost cards may be obtained from the Secretary for \$1.00.

PROPER CREDIT: Normally, preparing a membership directory is part of a secretary's job. However, in our case the project was initiated by acting President Bill Zellers who also solicited the advertising that made it feasible. Bob Corless edited the directory, made the camera ready copy and took care of printing and distribution. The result is the best membership directory the EPA has published.

Another project is our new permanent membership card. This was conceived by Bill Zellers, who is also taking care of the typing and mailing of the cards.

NEW MEMBERS

The following individuals have been accepted into membership subject to no objections being received by the secretary within a 45 day period following this publication.

- 1593 Belinda Kemper, 16815 E. Dawn Haven Rd., Hacienda Hts., CA 9174
1594 Daniel F. Featherston, Jr., 49 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02108
1595 Francis J. Ruddle, 922 Maple Ave., Glenolden, PA 19036
1596 Thomas R. Cozzi, 5013 Fender Rd., Unit 4, Lisle, IL 60532
1597 Dimitri Pronin, 3023 Seminole Hwy, Madison, WI 53711
1598 Joan Collins, 37 Mead Lane, Westbury, N.Y. 11590
1599 Gregory George Grayham, 1921 Verona, Springfield, MO 65804
1600 George P. Morgan, Abrams 3D Escondido Village, Stanford, CA 9430
1601 Kenneth A. Goettel, Box 12, Contract Sta. 24, St. Louis, MO 6313
1602 Timothy Crowley, "Millon" Bishoptown Rd., Bishoptown, Cork Ireland
1603 David Ihle, 14 Marco Lane, Dayton, Ohio 45459
1604 Thomas J. McMahon, Nash Road, Purdys, N.Y. 10578
1605 Maribeth Liljestrom, 4499 E. Montana Pl., Denver, CO 80222
1606 Rev. Robert H. Legani, 24 N. West Ave., Wenonah, N.J. 08090
1607 Thomas A. Hanley, 27 Valley View Ave., Latham, N.Y. 12110
1608 Roger E. Kennedy, Box 746, Titusville, FL 32780-0013
1609 Charles E. Welsh, 113 W. Stratford Ave., Lansdowne, PA 19050
1610 John H. Gerety, Jr., Box 1885, Klamath Falls, OR 97601
1611 Rev. Robert J. McNamara, 16545 Chatsworth St., Granada Hills, CA 91344

REINSTATED: 1280 Arthur Faucon, 2419 S. 16th St., Springfield IL 62

619 Michael Phelan, Scoldin, Ballinlaw, Sheverue, Waterford, Ireland

RESIGNATIONS: Harry Hayes, Jens-Ivar Mørch, L.F. Cook

DONATIONS

Many members have sent contributions along with their dues. This is a great help to your Association, and is really appreciated by your officers. As of September 15th the following have contributed a total of \$402.34. (contributions received after Sept. 15th will be acknowledged in the next report).

J.O. O'Brien, C.D. Arnott, E.G. Wasiniak, E. Ryder, M.J. Placilla, G. Projer, F.R. Kubik, W.G. Landells, J.L. Earl, B.P. Wright, R. Gray, T. McLaughlan, C.A. Banville, E.G. Marsh, Rev. C.V. Brady, M.M. Bentzien, E.J. Neary, L.J. Barrett, D.F. Brown, P.J. Holmes, G.F. Lohman, G.J. Ginovski, W.C. Slattery, W. Donlon, R.H. King, J.C. Button, Col. J.F. O'Connor, W.C. Kemp, J.H. Baird, D. Galvin, J.J. McGuire, H.E. Bright, R.J. Fennessy, J.J. Byrnes, P.D. Frank, J.F. Crowley, C.E. McMahon, E.T. Sullivan, P.O. McNally, F.E. Colby, T.O'Shea, R.D. Corless, J.A. Norstedt, Mrs. F. Johns, P.E. Kennedy, F. Mirabella, V.A. Linnell, W.J. O'Donnell, W.G. Bogg, H. Frank, J.E. Sweet, B. Warren, J.J. Meehan, M.C. Mitchell, D.P. Houghtalin, J.P. Woods, R.L. Noyes, Maj. T.B. Moore, J.P.M. Murphy, R.P. McCullagh, E. FitzGerald, G.K. Richards, Mrs. L.M. Robleske, G.E. Wright, G.K. Lechlitter, P.A. Lavin, J.P. Walsh, P. Cummings, L.R. Abbey, L.M. McMullen, W.J. O'Brien, J.E. Collins, L. Rose, H.C. Rooney, P. Stilwell, W. Wineburgh, G.E. Gillespie, Mrs. W.J. Gurtshaw, R.C. Fitzpatrick, C.E. Murphy, E.J. Ryan, W.T. McCaw, E.J. Daly, H.C. Halliday, P.J. Ryan, J.H. Napier, P.G. Murphy, T.J. Dixon, A.R. Monohan, J.F. Reardon, E.J. Donoghue, P.J. Cussen, L.F. Barrington, J.D. Snyder, W.J. Walsh, M.M. Lenane.

MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Members as of June 10th 1981.....	565
New Members.....	19
Re-instatements.....	2
Resignations..... (3)	18
Members as of September 15, 1981.....	583

NEW APPLICATION FORMS

The EPA has prepared a new brochure describing the Association which has a membership application form included. Help us recruit new members. The Secretary will send you some of these brochures on request.

HELP! HELP! HELP!

We need the help of our mobile members. Despite all the effort that has been put to getting our mailing records up to date, we have just had a record number of returns and address corrections come in from the mailing of our Summer Issue of *The Revealer*.

We are charged 95c by the Postal Service for every copy that is returned as "Not deliverable as addressed, unable to forward". If the mailing can be forwarded we are charged 25c for the new address.

It is now 6 weeks since the mailing was made (as I write this) and so far we have received 2 returns and 11 address changes. A postal card notice to the Publisher/Distributor (listed under Staff on the masthead) would have prevented this unnecessary expense.

Members who fail to receive the mailing due to a change of address, of which we were not advised, should send \$1.25 to cover postage and costs involved with their request for the missing copy.

PRESIDENT'S NOTES

I'm sorry to say that the Thomas Field Award Selection Committee, was unable to find a worthy candidate on whom to bestow the award this year. It is to be given to any person who has made an outstanding philatelic contribution to Irish philately. The committee composed of Michael Giffney, Vincent Linnell and Judge John Walsh, were unanimous in their opinion that the award not be presented in 1981.

The EPA Service Award, was announced in the Spring *Revealer*. The Award will be given annually to an Association member who has made an outstanding service contribution to the Eire Philatelic Association during the year. Your Officers and Directors have decided to name this award in honor of the late John J. Clark. John Clark served the association as Secretary from May 1951 to September 1955. He was charter member number 39 and Life Member number 2. He founded the Irish Cachet Covers, which was the outgrowth of an EPA project.

In the Summer *Revealer* an article told about the British Philatelic Federation of which the EPA is an affiliate. Now I have in hand application forms for the federation. If anyone cares to become a personal member of the BPF, let me know and I'll send you the form. Incidentally, the EPA can earn £2.00 for each member it recruits for the BPF.

In the near future all members will be receiving permanent plastic membership cards, after payment of this year's dues. Some new members may already have this type of card. Don't lose this card. We will have to charge a fee to replace it.

Some members have suggested the possibility of having a Sales Circuit within the Association. A person has volunteered to run it and is looking into rules and regulations established by other associations. When we are ready to go with the circuits you'll be hearing more about it. Hopefully, that will be in the Winter *Revealer*.

With this *Revealer* each member has received a copy of the revised constitution, which has been approved by the majority of the officers and directors. I'd like to ask each member to read it carefully. If you approve of it, no action is necessary on your part. If you do not approve, please send me a letter to the address on the masthead so stating and your recommendations.

The Officers and Directors have now approved a plan to provide the opportunity for members in good standing to purchase Life Membership. The current life rates are:

United States	\$140.00
Canada & Mexico	170.00
All other countries	200.00

The amounts may be paid in 3 monthly installments. Those of you who have already paid your dues for 1981 and wish to now purchase life membership will receive credit for the amount already paid this year. Please contact the Secretary, Joe Foley, at his address on the masthead for the proper procedure to apply for life membership.

Acting President Bill Zellers

With approximately 20% of the members voting, the following Officers and Directors have been elected to serve a two year term, effective September 1, 1981:

President	Bill Zellers
Vice President	John Smallman
Vice President — Europe	Padraig O'Mathuna
Director-at Large	Michael Phelan
Director, Eastern N. America	Patricia Stillwell
Director, Central N. America	Michael Lenane
Director, Western N. America	Richard Swords
Director, Europe	Michael Giffney

(continued bottom of page 20)

TREASURER'S REPORT

Given below is the income and expense statement of the Eire Philatelic Association for the year ending August 31st, 1981 and the balance sheet as of August 31st, 1981. The report is subject to audit.

INCOME & EXPENSE STATEMENT

(Sept. 1, 1980 to Aug. 31, 1981)

INCOME

Dues, 1980-81 year & arrears	\$3,726.29
Dues, 1981-82 year & future	859.00
Donations with 1980-81 dues	283.50
Donations with 1981-82 dues	130.00
Auction, Net (No. 50 & 51)	171.35
Advertising, REVEALER	205.00
Advertising, Membership Directory	455.00
REVEALER, sample copies	12.50
REVEALER, back issues (net)	48.29
Special Offers, (Gross)	378.00
Interest	57.37
Misc. Income	439.01
	\$6,765.31

EXPENSE

REVEALER

Typesetting	\$1,010.00
Postage	784.79
Printing & Envelopes	1,434.64
Key-Punch, Labels	123.03
Misc.	6.33
	3,358.79
Membership Directory	325.00
Auction Printing	90.00
Dues Envelopes	42.50
New Membership Cards	395.97
Felt Banner & Rod	49.53
Ballots	14.85
Dues, British Phil Fed	24.00
Administrative Expense*	758.89
Special Offers (Postage, etc.)	58.56
Misc. Exp.	102.62
	\$5,220.71
Income over Expenses	1,544.60
Adjustment for dues & Donations Rec'd. for subsequent years	(989.00)
Adjusted Income over Expenses	\$ 555.60

*Covers Officers' and Directors' expenses for postage telephone, printing & stationery.

(continued from page 19)

Also on the Board of Directors are the Immediate Past President, Edward Sullivan, Secretary/Treasurer, Joseph E. Foley, Jr., The Revealer Editor, John J. Blessington and Publisher/Distributor of The Revealer, Robert D. Corless.

Members wishing specific election results contact Joe Foley, enclosing a SASE.

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Cash:		
Interstate National Bank	\$1,204.83	
with special offers Mgr.	204.14	\$1,408.97
Securities: (at cost)		
2 units Corp. Income Fund		
Mature 12/22/81	2,015.56	
2 units Corp. Income Fund		
mature 1/14/82	2,014.22	4,029.78
TOTAL ASSETS		\$5,438.75

LIABILITY & EQUITY

Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	3.84	
Prepaid Dues	964.00	967.84
Reserve Funds:		
Life Memberships	2,400.00	
Special Offers	500.00	
Journal Publication	1,000.00	3,900.00
Equity		570.91
Total Liabilities & Equity		\$5,438.75

APS AFFILIATION

In the Summer *Revealer* there was an article on the British Philatelic Federation, with which the EPA is affiliated. Now, so as to give equal time, it seems only fair that we provide a profile of the American Philatelic Society of which the Eire Philatelic Association is Affiliate number 21.

The purpose of societies affiliating with the APS is "to sponsor and engage in activities as will be mutually beneficial to the organizations and to promote the fullest possible exchange of information and ideas for the welfare of philately."

Organizations becoming APS affiliates must be at least national in scope. Their formation must have been to study a special phase of philately and their objectives and activities must be compatible with those of the APS.

Affiliates, their purposes and activities, are outlined in the APS "Handbook of Services," sent to each member. An address is given, to which interested persons may write to receive additional information and membership applications. In this way an affiliate receives national, even international, publicity and possible memberships.

Personal memberships of various types are available in the APS. Services available to personal members are: the Sales Division, Exportizing Service, All-risk Stamp Insurance, a Complaint Service, Estate Advisory Service, a Stamp Theft Notification Service and a Translation Service. In addition there is an opportunity to use the facilities of the American Philatelic Research Library and to subscribe to the quarterly, *Philatelic Literature Review*. Conventions are held annually in various geographic areas of the country. In addition Spring Meetings of National Scope are held.

Anyone wishing further information or application forms may write to APS National Headquarters, P.O. Box 800, State College, PA 16801

MEET OUR NEW PRESIDENT



Bill Zellers, our newly elected President, is a native of the state of Missouri, but after 32 years in the United States Air Force, he has called many places home. Now he has settled in Riverside, California. Those years in the Air Force were spent in various positions in Health Care Administration. A tour of duty in England led to a trip to Ireland and a visit to the Dublin G.P.O. But you've read in an earlier *Revealer* issue how he became a collector of Irish philatelic material.

He has a Bachelor's Degree from the University of Nebraska, Omaha and a Master's of Business Administration and a Master of Public Administration from Golden Gate University. He is a Fellow in The Royal Society of Health. Bill is a member of the American Philatelic Society, Society of Philatelic Americans, Irish Philatelic Circle and The Royal Philatelic Society, London. He also belongs to the Letter Box Study Group, the United Nations Study Group and United Nations Philatelists.

Bill joined the Eire Philatelic Association in 1967. He has been Director for Western North America, Director-at Large and Vice President.

He is married to the former Peg Hartman of Pennsylvania. They have two sons and three granddaughters.

Since his retirement from the Air Force, Bill works as a Consultant in Health Care Services and teaches graduate courses in Health Care Administration.

MY COLLECTION

By Bill O'Connor

My serious interest in Irish stamps and covers began in 1972. I had been a collector of sorts since a child but a trip to Europe that year brought me into the fold.

Ireland was the last stop on the vacation and a trip to the main post office in Dublin was on the schedule in order to purchase the Olympic stamps which commemorated the event that was being held in Munich, Germany. A leisurely stroll through the city with a stop at an office of the Bank of Ireland for a set of the new coinage made for a pleasant day. On the way back to the bed and breakfast "hotel", I came across the *Irish Times* office and was introduced to the idea of first day cover collecting. The people at the office were very friendly and when I left, I was a new subscriber to their program.

Some years later the *Irish Times* suspended their cover service and I began collecting directly from the Philatelic office in Dublin. At about the same time I started adding to my general Irish collection with the late John Clark providing many of the earlier covers and stamps. During the last few years I have attempted collecting some of the overprints and coils but with the advent of a family and the soaring costs of

Irish stamps in general the task has been very slow but still enjoyable.

Membership in a local stamp club, visiting stamp shows in the area and being a member of EPA have all been useful in increasing my collection and adding to my knowledge of Irish philately.

From A Newcomer

by G.B. Merchant

So — you want articles and letters, do you?

Well, as a new member, and a beginning collector of Ireland — I've now received two issues of *The Revealer* — plus two or three catalogs, and "identifiers" and all, — I'll write you a letter.

First, as Mike Lenane suggested, I bought a "packet" — as large as I could afford. Then I sent to Dublin for the "year" packs and soon I was up to my ears in dogs, stags, oxen and eagles, pence and no pence, watermarks and no watermarks and about three or four hundred (it seemed) variations of overprints.

But I persevered and I think I can now follow a little bit the articles in *The Revealer*, all obviously written by specialists who assume I know what they are talking about.

But then, ah! then I arranged a "standing order account" with the Dublin G.P.O. and on July 1st received my first shipment of 1981 issues on an invoice dated June 25, 1981. Mind that date now, for it's one day after the issue date of the An Oige set! and it wasn't there! I didn't get it! Well, said I, I'll wait a bit and maybe they'll send it along. So, I waited and I didn't get the set, but I did get two bulletins the last week of July.

I was afraid to wait until the August 31st issues so I wrote them a real nice letter, polite and all, calling the oversight to their attention. Not angry, you see, just wondering where were my stamps?

I hope you're ready for this. On August 8th I received an envelope with the 19p An Oige affixed, very, very, carefully post marked **June 24th 1981** and stamped in English and Irish "First Day of Issue"! Inside was the An Oige set, on an invoice dated **June 24th 1981!** The envelope was back stamped — Van Nuys, California, August 6, 1981!!

So the Irish Post Office, God love-them, not only sent me my errant stamps but did it as a First Day of Issue — in **August** — and then made it interesting by virtue of the Van Nuys back stamp!

Oh, when I bought the first packet, I bought it from a dealer in England — Armthorpe, Coventry, I think, December 5th 1980. He finally cashed my check on May 5th 1981 at the Midland Bank in Jersey!!!

I get the feeling they tried to convey in the old 1935 movies, when the "Doctor" would gaze out the window at the murky midnight and say in a low voice — "I tell you, there's something out there."

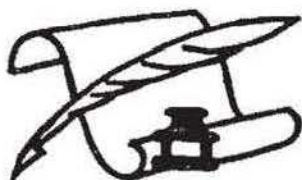
But don't misunderstand — I'm having a ball, I love the Gerl infinitives, or whatever — I'm enchanted with the Dublin Post Office and, all in all — Up the Irish!!

By the way, if I can't find a watermark at all is it number 96 or 121 (Scott)???

Thanks for listening — I've enjoyed it.

Editor's Note:

Regarding the An Oige cover... 19p was surface rate then and six weeks from Ireland to Los Angeles is average for surface mail so I suspect that the cover was mailed on the date shown. As far as the Van Nuys back stamp you'll have to blame that on the United States postal system. I agree that dealing with the philatelic section of the Irish Post Office is a strange "happening" at times.



RANDOM NOTES

By F. E. Dixon

AUCTION PRICES

Ian Whyte's auction of 30 May was well attended and there was vigorous bidding, especially for the Land Registry SOUTHERN IRELAND 5s and £1, sold at £125 and £220 against valuations of £30 each. The 1980 miniature sheet with red printing (only 150 exist) fetched £100. Top price was £6,000 for the 1d with accent and 't' missing, in mounted block of six. A mounted 10s Thom reached £900, and a 4d Dollard with breaks under FOUR, £390. A strip of seven 2d blue with Dublin 186 cancellation, £300. An 1846 Kingstown cover with green cancellation and TOO LATE realized £135.

One of my purchases illustrates an aspect in the history of the postcard. From 1870 until 1894 the only cards accepted at that postcard rate in UK were those bought from the post office, but printed cards could be posted with the 1/2d stamp as "Book Post" items. This new discovery is of a printed advertisement for a farm sale sent by an auctioneer in Fethard, Tipperary, in October 1874.

UNRECORDED CACHET

R.M. Kitchingman of Woking has discovered a cachet on a postcard souvenir of a steamship excursion round the island of Rathlin, off the coast of Co. Antrim. It states "Posted off Rathlin Isle" in a double ringed handstamp with the specification LARNE & STRANRAER MAIL STEAMER. F.G. MacHaffie's book "The Short Sea Route" has considerable information about this regular excursion by the Larne & Stranraer Steamship Joint Committee, operated every summer (with wartime interruptions) from the 1890's to the 1960's. Mr. Kitchingman's example is of April 1910. Can anyone report any other examples?

COLLECTOREX

Held at Dun Laoghaire on 20-21 June, it was, as in other years, much more than a trade show. There were first-class displays of local postal history, postcards and ephemera. The occasion was chosen for two launchings. One, the important merger between Ian Whyte Ltd and David MacDonnell Ltd (formerly David Feldman). The other was M.P. Giffney's first venture as a publisher, a book by William Kane, cataloguing

Dublin Postal Markings from 1840 to 1922. It is difficult for me to review it as I was unable to fulfil my promises of help during its preparation. However, it obviously fills a need and lists and illustrates a remarkably wide range of markings each one with a relative valuation — a seven stage scale from under £1 to over £100.

ERRATA

The note at foot of p 51 of *Revealer* 142 needs further revision! The Irish Post Office never used the tray weights, but Avoirdupois, i.e. with 16 ounces to the pound. I agree that the words "metric" and "decimalisation" can confuse. What happened in 1977 was the change of weighing from ounces and pounds to grams and kilograms.

D68

Some items are so rare that we doubt their existence. One such is the barred oval cancellation of English type with D68 at centre. Various authorities, beginning with Hendy, list this from official records as being issued to the Dublin & Cork Railway Post Office in 1868, but none of the writers had ever seen an example. At last it has appeared, in a Robson Lowe auction on 26 June, lot 816, valued at £100. I am happy to report that it was knocked down to me for somewhat less. Now can someone find the companion D67? The date of my cover is 1886.

LITERATURE

Someone kindly sent me Vol. 2, No. 1 of "Seirbhis Phoibli", the journal of the Department of the Public Service. (price 75p from Government Publications Sales Office) with an article by S.O. Ciosain with the intriguing title "Industrial Relations — XVIII Century Style". It is based on the rare pamphlet by Christopher Byron, published in 1762 with interesting details of life in the Dublin Post Office, from which Byron had been sacked for persistent lateness.

EMBOSSSED FISCAL STAMPS

One stamp listed but not illustrated in the Frank & Schonfeld book is a General Duty 1 1/2d Die II. An example has turned up in a surprising place, on a Four Guinea banknote of 1801. I did not think that notes were stamped until special dies BANKER'S NOTE OR BILL appeared in 1802.

DOG LICENSE

The same batch of material included the earliest dog license I have met, 1821, when the license was 12/5 1/2 Irish (=11/6 British). The form is a comprehensive one for Hearth Tax, Window Tax, etc. on paper watermarked INLAND EXCISE OFFICE.

THE U.S. HOBAN NON-FIRST DAY

The Planned-for occasion of the joint Irish and U.S. Issue of matching stamps to honor the architect of the White House failed to materialize on September 29th. The Irish Ambassador was there, the Postmaster General was there, the First Lady, Nancy Reagan was there but the U.S. Hoban stamp was not. What was there was an enlarged full-color photograph, lacking a denomination. In the course of events the Postmaster General announced that the U.S. stamp would be issued within a few weeks, as soon as the Postal Service's board of governors, then in meeting, decided the postal rate.

It was subsequently announced that on October 13th we would get not one but two Hoban stamps, an '18c' and a '20c' version! It was further announced that the 20c version would be in limited supply on the first day but would be in general distribution within two weeks... the 18c version would only be on sale at the 300-plus philatelic outlets around the country.

A strange state of affairs which had philatelists wondering. It was well known that the 18c Hoban had been printed in good time for the September 29th first day. That, in fact, full distribution to local post offices had been made. Word eventually filtered out that the 18c version had been recalled by Washington, apparently, to be destroyed. Then a story appeared in the philatelic press that one sheet of the 18c had been sold, prior to September 29th, by a postmaster in Virginia. If true, this sale could be the cause for the decision to sell the 18c'er in the philatelic centers... that one sheet was an embarrassment to the post office. Rather than create a rarity they decided to make the 18c available to all. Remember the Dag Hammarskjöld stamp?

A strange series of events which gave birth to triplets when twins were expected, even though two of the three were two weeks late.

DUBLIN NEWSLETTER

by Eddie FitzGerald

No doubt the James Hoban-White House special stamp released for sale by the Irish Post Office on 29 September is of particular interest to readers in America. The issue is indeed special in every sense of the word for reasons which I now explain. Counter sheets in post offices and Philatelic Bureaux contain 100 stamps in two panes of 50 stamps separated by a horizontal gutter; 5 stamps across in each row. Plate numbers are located in the lower right and upper left corners with colour check squares in the upper right corner and the imprint "Irish Security Stamp Printing Limited located in the lower left corner. Plate numbers known to date are 1A 1A 1A 1A 1A and 1B 1B 1B 1B 1B. The left hand vertical margins of A sheets are imperforate but the right hand vertical margins are perforated. Both vertical margins of B sheets are perforated; thus we have two versions of left hand marginal pairs or blocks, perforated margin and imperforate margin. It appears that this issue is printed in Primary sheets of 400 stamps in two main divisions of 200 stamps, A and B, then perforated and subsequently guillotined into post office counter sheets of 100 stamps. For the collector who is content to settle for a single stamp, there is no problem and indeed these notes are irrelevant. However, I believe that most overseas collectors have the same attitude as the true collectors here at home and accordingly I strongly recommend collectors to concentrate on left hand marginal pairs of both types as a minimum requirement. Ambitious collectors should set their sights on getting the top two rows, the bottom two rows and the gutter rows complete and unfolded from both A and B sheets in order to have a record of the finer points of this issue. This means a total of 60 stamps but it makes a wonderful display item, fit for an Exhibition.

The increases in postal rates came into effect on 1 September and on that day a 22p definitive was released for sale, dog design and litho printed. The initial supplies of these definitives in post offices had the plate numbers 1A or 1B but on 13 September Plate 2A and 2B appeared and stocks of plate 1 are now exhausted. In my last Newsletter I pointed out the short life expectancy of the litho plates when writing about the new 18p dog stamps and anticipated a Plate 2 for that value. At the time of writing these notes, the 18p Plate 1 is still going strong (and also the 19p Plate 1) but it is the 22p value which is the surprise package with plate 1 having a life of less than two weeks. Thankfully, there are no perforation variations known on the 22p value as all sheets have the top

margin imperforate. At a recent Stamp Exhibition, officers from the Government Printing Works and the Post Office pointed out to me that I was wrong in attributing the perforation variations on the 18p dog stamp to the use of two distinctive perforators. In fact, only one perforator was used (Grover) but for production line purposes, many sheets were fed into the perforator the other way around. My thanks to the officers in question and my apologies to readers. However, it is true to say that there is a second perforator in existence (Bickel) and that both perforators have been used together on certain earlier issues.

In due course, Brian Warren and I will be adding to our earlier listings to include a new Type E, following a positive identification of a new paper type. Suffice to say at this stage that the paper is brilliant white, possibly due to an improved quality of coating. Most sheets of the December 1980 £1 stamps, thick paper, are Type E; the 5p and 9p reprints which I have noted earlier are also type E. Apart from the paper angle, these particular reprints are of different shades than earlier printings. In May, a new printing of the 20p Ox appeared on sale and the blue colour is distinctly different from earlier printings; in July a new printing of the 2p dog appeared on sale, again, in a different shade. On the basis of these shade changes alone, I recommend purchase of these recent printings to collectors, especially the 20p Ox as I expect this stamp to be phased out of the system when current stocks are exhausted.

These notes are not intended to be an exhaustive listing of all the changes and new issues since my last Newsletter. The notes are intended as a commentary on items that take my fancy and that I think are important. Early next year Brian and I will compile our detailed annual review, "That Was The Year That Was", hopefully in time for the Spring 1982 issue of *The Revealer*. If readers would like me to write on a particular aspect of recent and current issues, or continue along current lines, I would appreciate their reaction.

APOLOGY

In the last issue of *The Revealer* your Editor managed to make the inexcusable error of misidentifying the author of *The Dublin Newsletter*. Eddie FitzGerald was the author of that column, of the one above and, we hope, of many more to come. My sincere apologies.

John J. Blessington, Editor

DOLLARD FIVE SHILLING



In *The Revealer*, No. 141 (p44) a photograph of the 5/- was shown with heavy inking in the second '2' of '1922'.

William C. Slattery furnishes the photograph shown and the following comments:

"Although the inking isn't as heavy in my copy as in the previous photograph, it seems to be consistent as regards its location, even to the small ink blob inside the circle formed by the '9'. The selvages on my copy clearly show the position of the stamp on the sheet".

Our thanks to William Slattery for furnishing this photo. It is cooperation like this from the membership that adds to our knowledge. Perhaps there are more copies showing different stages of this inking variety still to be found. Examine your holdings and report your findings to the Editor.

IRISH POSTMARKS FROM 1922 ONWARDS

BY J.T. Howley

ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA

It would have been nice if this section could have comprised "Addenda" only. Unfortunately utter confusion was caused by the misidentification of some of the illustrations in the October 1979 and February 1980 issues. I believe the simplest approach to correcting this is to reprint the affected illustrations in toto. In general, the text requires few corrections. This presentation will therefore combine notes on new information (Addenda) with a few notes of corrections as well as the offending illustrations.

A) **January 1979 issue.** Figure 6b at the top of Page 41 is characteristic of the "Bi-Territorial" handstamps which were made by excising from a handstamp of type Figure 7 the side arcs and the D.O. at the bottom; the latter being an office in Northern Ireland, e.g. Derry, Strabane, etc. Refer to my article in *The Revealer* in the Summer 1980 issue (page 10).

Page 41, Line 14. Dublin indices "... 44, 47 & 54 (not 15)

Page 41. In the list of latest dates in the second column under Figure 5c it should be CAR 36 not Cork 61

B) **April 1979 issue.** On page 59 in line 7 "See Figures 8b and 12" should read "See Figures 8d and 12".

C) **July 1979 issue.** Figure 15 on page 9 has become garbled. The left-hand side of the D.O. should read AONACH, the D.O. is Aonach Urmhumhan.

D) **October 1979 issue.** This article is incorrectly headed "Part 5". However, a "5" should precede the heading "Handstamps In Gaelic."

The illustrations on the bottom of page 26 and the top of page 27 should be replaced with the following.



Fig. 19a



Fig. 19b



Fig. 19c



Fig. 19d



Fig. 19e

E) **February 1980 issue.** On page 43 replace Figures 20, 21 and 22 with the following.



Fig. 20



Fig. 22



Fig. 21

The figures identified as Fig 22a through 22k should have been identified as Fig 20a through 20k. To clear up any confusion the illustrations are reprinted, correctly identified.



Fig. 20a



Fig. 20b



Fig. 20c



Fig. 20d



Fig. 20e



Fig. 20f



Fig. 20g



Fig. 20h



Fig. 20i

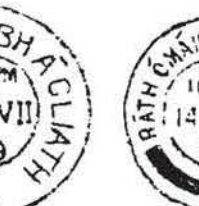


Fig. 20j

The list of unusual spellings at the end of this article page 43 has some errors, correct items are:

DON 137 LTR. CEANAINN
GAL 26 C'SLEAN
TIP 70 T. ARANN

F) April 1980 issue. "The Payoff" elicited some new information for which I have to thank F.E. Dixon and W.E. Davey.

Three other examples have come to light of stamps cancelled with a numeral in a diamond of bars; 72 (Bray), 97 (Carlow) and 42 (Ballyglass). One explanation put forward is that these killers were used for cancelling stamps on newspaper wrappers. Another is that they may have been used to cancel stamps that missed a normal handstamp, possibly at the receiving office.

3. I asked for information on a FOULKSMILL CANCELLATION.

Three post offices in County Wexford were raided by Sinn Féin forces during the Civil War — Castlebridge, Wellington Bridge and Foulksmills, all three small villages near the city of Wexford. Stamps, date-stamps and other Post Office paraphernalia were "liberated".

To get the mails going again after the raids, the postmasters resorted to some interesting stratagems. At Castlebridge, the P.O. was in a small general store and the proprietor possessed a small rubber stamp headed with his name, with GROCER, Castlebridge, Co. Wexford beneath. So he excised his name and the word "Grocer" from this stamp and used the remainder to cancel, using black ink, mail put into the letter-box.

At Wellington Bridge, the postmaster took a child's printing set and made up therefrom a stamp reading WELLINGTON BRIDGE, using it to cancel the mail in deep blue ink.

Genesis of the FOULKSMILL stamp is still unknown.

Cancels from these three offices, of the above types, were very short lived and are very rare... on cover they are almost unique.

4. & 5. It is generally agreed that these examples are also the result of Civil War Depredations.

G) FINALLY (readers will sigh with relief) there were numerous errors in the Lists of Offices. I do not propose to correct them in detail, primarily because the name changes instituted in December 1977 by the Placenames Commission would necessitate the addition of some 1500 names to the lists. I, however, do have what purports to be a complete list which I call, fondly, my "Master List". I shall be happy to make it or any part of it available to anybody interested, for the cost of Xeroxing and mailing.

I shall be only too pleased to try and answer any questions about postmarks and to exchange information with other enthusiasts.



BOOKLET VARIETY

At the last *Stampa*, in Dublin, three 50p grey booklets were found, in a large purchase from the Philatelic Agency, with the printing missing from the inside front cover. One of these was subsequently sold for \$150.00 in an Ian Whyte auction.

Recently a new find has been reported. Two additional booklets have surfaced in a dealer's stock in California. Since he didn't start checking for the error until after the find at *Stampa* there is a very good chance that error booklets were sent to his mail order customers. Some lucky people may own one of these nice items and not be aware of it!!

All members are urged to check their booklets and, please, report your finds to the editor so that the quantity that exists can be recorded. Assuming no more than one sheet of covers with the missing printing was produced it is possible that as many as 42 of these booklets exist... good hunting.

HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY? WHY NOT SAY IT IN THE REVEALER

by Frank Komers

So I shall... I am 38 years old and have been collecting for 27 years, having started with the usual schoolboy collection. My collecting interests are, the Scandinavian countries, the Himalayan area (Nepal, Tibet and Old Mongolia) and Ireland. My interest in philately led me to write my thesis at the School of Economy, in Prague, on the theme, "The Use of Publicity, in the Export & Import of Postal Stamps." It was well received.

When I received our new list of members I went through it and was surprised to see that I am the only collector from the Eastern Europe area. I decided you might like to hear of my collection.

I grew up in a very religious family. My father died in 1957 but for 30 years previous to that was interested in international efforts to help Catholic Ireland. One of our close family friends attended the Eucharistic Congress in Ireland in 1932. I started collecting Ireland in 1967 because of my interest in the country, its rich history, natural beauties, etc. After all, the first missionaries to Bohemia were Irish monks, even before St. Cyril & St. Methodius. I hope to continue my interest in Irish collecting for a long time to come.

A Zumstein catalogue was my first literature. On a visit to the library at the Czechoslovakian Union of Philately I saw a copy of the *Feldman Handbook of Irish Philately*. On page 174 I found information about the E.P.A. I contacted the secretary, the late Gil Robers, and became a member. Each year when dues time comes around, I have problems because of a lack of hard currency but the EPA officers have been most understanding & helpful.

My knowledge of Irish philately is growing steadily. I am regularly in contact with the main publishers, auctioneers, etc. My special thanks, in this direction, go to the Irish dealers, Hibernian Stamp Co., Feldman & Ian Whyte and many auctioneers. A special thanks must go to the Irish G.P.O. The reverse of the coin... my want list is growing!! As I go deeper in my studies I get great pleasure. Really, I am happy to collect Ireland.

I would like to correspond with Irish collectors from anywhere. Perhaps do some trading, but the problem is that I can only offer Czechoslovakian material in exchange. I am especially interested in Field Post of World War I & II and would like to continue into U.N. Field Post, particularly, participation of Irish and Scandinavian troops. I've tried writing to some U.N. troops but, until now, no success. Always I get the answer: "U.N. post is for trop use only." Perhaps some of our members have such collections and would like to write of them in the *Revealer*?

Of course, every collection has its favorite pieces. I was really happy to find three covers of the "overprint" period. I consider them my best items. You don't see many here.

My collecting interest led me to visit Ireland in 1968. I drove through the whole country by bus. I met many people during my stay and I am proud to have been there and proud of the Irish phrases I learned; "Achra Dhlis", "Lach deach" and of course, "Stampai". A few but interesting to me.

Irish collecting is not very popular in Czechoslovakia, that is true. I know perhaps eight or ten people who collect Ireland regularly. Material is difficult to come by but I continue in my lovely Irish philately.

I am anxious to hear from members, my address is in the new members list.

RECENT ISSUES

On Monday, 31 August the Irish Post Office issued two new stamps. There were two denominations and two separate designs.

The 15p denomination (2,000,000) commemorates the 150th anniversary of the birth of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa.

The 30p denomination (1,000,000) is the 13th stamp in the Contemporary Irish Art series.



JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa (1831-1915) was born near Rosscarbery, Co. Cork and grew up as an Irish speaker in an area that was predominately Gaelic in culture. He established a grocery business in Skibbereen, Co. Cork, where in 1856 he founded the Phoenix Society, a literary and political group. He later worked as business editor of the "The Irish People" newspaper. In September 1865 he was arrested because of his political activities. He was elected to the British House of Commons as Member of Parliament for Co. Tipperary in 1869. In 1871 he went to the United States where he started a paper called "The United Irishman". He died in America on 29 June 1915, and his remains were returned to Ireland and buried in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.

The stamp features a drawing of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa based on a photograph by A.H. Poole, which is now in the National Library of Ireland.

CONTEMPORARY IRISH ART

William John Leech (1881-1968) was born in Dublin. He studied art at the Metropolitan School of Art and at the Royal Hibernian Academy, Dublin. In 1901 he went to Paris and continued his studies at the Academie Julian. From 1903 to 1916 he lived in Brittany and his paintings during this period reflect both a concern with formal technique and the development of a distinctive style which shows a growing interest in sketches of outdoor scenes indicative of his later paintings. In 1910 Leech was elected a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy and in 1914 was awarded the bronze medal of the Societe des Artistes Francais. He died at Guilford, Surrey in 1968.

W.J. Leech is considered one of Ireland's most original Artists and the stamp features an oil painting by him entitled "Railway Embankment". The painting is reproduced by kind permission of the Ulster Museum.

Both stamps were printed in Lithography by the Irish Security Stamp Printing, Ltd. Perforations are 14 x 15.

JAMES HOBAN (Joint Irish/American Issue)

On September 29th the Irish Post Office issued their half of a joint Irish/American issue to honor James Hoban, the Irish born architect who designed the United States Presidential Residence in Washington D.C., known as the "White House". This joint stamp issue with an administration outside Europe is unique in the history of the Irish Post Office.

The 18p denomination stamp features a portrait of Hoban and a painting of the White House.



James Hoban (1762-1831) was born at Desart Near Callan, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland. Having studied architecture in Dublin, he emigrated to the United States and established himself as an architect in Philadelphia. In 1792 he moved to the District of Columbia and submitted plans in a competition for the design of the Presidential Residence. Hoban's design was successful and from 1793 to 1800 he oversaw the work of construction. During the War of 1812 the building was attacked and burned leaving only the charred shell standing. Restoration work under Hoban's supervision was completed in 1817. James Hoban died in Washington D.C. on December 8th, 1831.

Hoban's design of the Presidential Residence is said to be modelled on Leinster House, Dublin, originally the home of the Duke of Leinster, and now seat of An Dail, the Irish Parliament. The design of the stamp features the White House as it was in Hoban's time.

Since its restoration in 1817 the White House of Hoban's design has been enlarged by the addition of the North and South porticoes and also the West and East Wings. In 1948 a balcony was built behind the pillars of the South Portico.

The stamp design features a portrait of James Hoban by Ron Mercer and a painting of the White House by Walter Richards. Bradbury Thompson created the layout for the stamp and arranged the type.

4,000,000 copies were printed by Irish Security Stamp Printing, Ltd. in Lithography. Perforations are 14 x 15.

FAUNA AND FLORA 1981

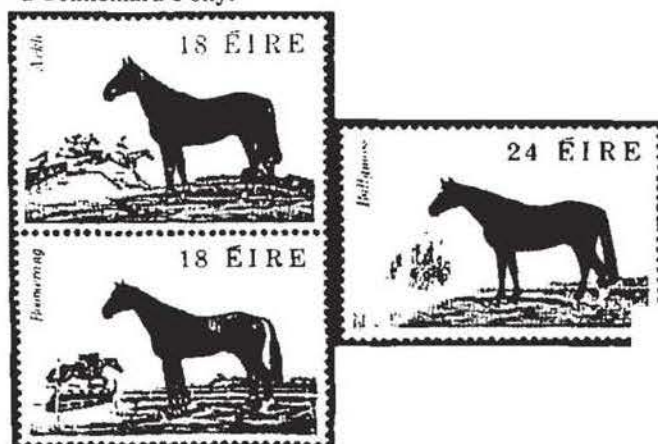
The Irish Post Office issued the fourth in its series of Fauna and Flora of Ireland sets on Friday 23 October. The issue is devoted to famous Irish Horses. There are four denominations and five designs.

The 18p denomination (2,000,000 pairs) features two designs, one shows "Arkle" — an Irish Thoroughbred Steeple-chaser, the other features "Boomerang" — an Irish Show-jumper. These two stamps are printed set-tenant in one sheet.

The 22p denomination (2,000,000) features "King of Diamonds" — an Irish Draught Horse.

The 24p denomination (2,000,000) features "Ballymoss" — an Irish Thoroughbred Flatracer.

The 36p denomination (2,000,000) features "Coosheen Finn" — a Connemara Pony.



THE IRISH THOROUGHBRED STEEPLECHASER AND FLAT RACER

Following the infusion of Eastern blood by Arab and Barb horses in the eighteenth century, the horse racing industry in Ireland began to flourish. These Eastern horses are now regarded as the progenitors of all modern Irish thoroughbreds. Stud farms throughout Ireland, located in areas rich in limestone soil, breed the famous Irish thoroughbred racehorses noted for their great bone and stamina. In the sport of steeplechasing and flat racing Irish thoroughbreds have won international renown.

"Arkle" (18p) is one of the world's greatest steeplechasers and "Ballymoss" (24p) one of Ireland's finest flat racers.

THE IRISH SHOWJUMPER

There is a close connection in Ireland between hunting and showjumping which reflects the important role played by the hunt in the development of Irish showjumping horses. These horses are widely sought after and highly prized for their ability to endure the prolonged rigours of international showjumping events. The Irish Showjumper is the result of cross-breeding between the Draught and the Thoroughbred.

"Boomerang" (18p) is a world famous competitive showjumper.



THE IRISH DRAFT HORSE

During the seventeenth and the eighteenth century, the need arose among Irish farmers for a horse capable of doing heavy farm work. There was no native breed of cart or draught horse available, so they selected the heaviest native horses and bred from them. The result was a versatile farm-horse that could pull the plough, draw the cart and carry its owner on its back. This animal came to be known as the Irish Draught, a deep-chested, flat-boned animal with an oval rib cage and the shoulder of a riding horse. One of the outstanding attributes of the Irish Draught is its suitability for cross-breeding with the Thoroughbred.

"King of Diamonds" (22p) is one of the best known registered Irish Draught stallions.

THE CONNEMARA PONY

Connemara, on the west coast of Ireland, is the area from which the Connemara pony gets its name. It is a very exposed mountainous district of rough terrain and wild beauty. The ruggedness of this environment has developed many of the pony's prized qualities: hardness, agility, intelligence and extraordinary jumping ability. The Connemara pony is a sturdy, compact animal, deep bodied, close to the ground, with good bone, sloping shoulder and well balanced neck and head. "Coosheen Finn" (36p) is an outstanding sire of the breed.

The stamps feature paintings by Wendy Walsh with graphics by Peter Wildbur. The stamps were printed in Lithography by the Irish Stamp Security Printing Ltd. Perforations are 14 x 15.

THE BISHOP HANDSTAMPS

HOW THEY WERE MADE... ONE MAN'S OPINION

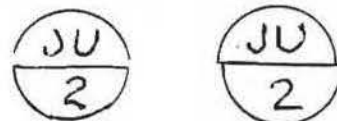
by Ed Sullivan

Over the years there has been speculation and theories have been formed by postal historians as to how the Bishop handstamps were made. Due to the fact that no actual handstamps have been found, there can be no positive explanation.

The various types of marks known have indicated at least two separate sections mounted in a common holder. The upper section indicates the month, while the lower, the date. This concept held true for me until 1975 when I came into possession of a copy that indicated at least three sections.

The stamping shows the month, in this case November, but the date shows a double strike of a 2. You may say it was a complete double strike but the 2 is the only double marking. By this, it indicates a moveable date, therefore, three sections.

But this is going off on a tangent. Because of my own curiosity I tried my hand at making a handstamp. My theory is that on certain types, the stamp was made or carved (which I did) out of two half moon pieces of wood, with the month as one, and the date the other. They would be bound together with a leather thong. By this method you could come up with two varieties, one the off-center type and the other, no center or no dividing line on one side.



The copy I manufactured (with a lot of carving) is as this copy.



If anyone has other theories I would welcome them.

IRELAND

WANT LISTS FILLED FROM STOCK
(MINT ONLY)
MOST
ISSUES
AVAILABLE

EPA

APS

Paul D. Frank

P.O. BOX 100 WEST DANBURY, NEW YORK 14896

DOING THE NUMBERS PROGRAM

by Thomas Current

Under the leadership of Dick Stanton of Cincinnati, who started the "Doing the Numbers" program, I asked readers of **The Revealer** who had collections of Irish numerals on stamps of G.B., 1844-1906, to send me a list of what they had. We all know that a great many of the numerals issued by the British Post Office were never, or very seldom, actually used to cancel stamps on mail. We want to isolate those numbers that a collector need not expect to find, and narrow the search to those that really are "out there someplace."

Several collectors have submitted a list of Irish numerals which they have on stamp or cover in their collections. On stamp alone, one cannot usually determine absolutely the period of use and some numerals were used in different places during the 60-75 years of their general use.

We can assume the likelihood that a numeral on Scott #3 was probably used in the period 1844-57 and Scott #33 during the period 1864-1883, or so. The penny lilac had to be used after 1881, of course, as did the Unified and Jubilee issues of

the 1880's and 90's. But some issues straddle the periods in which the British Post Office lists the assignment of certain numerals to local post offices.

Under this circumstance, I recommend that we rely on the report of a single collector only where the numeral is applied on cover and on single stamp only where the numeral was assigned to only one post office, or where a partial cds confirms the place of origin. Beyond these, I have accepted the reports of two collectors as providing confirmation.

Here is a preliminary report. It will be a little lengthy because I want to be conservative in making assumptions about those numerals that were issued to more than one place. Shown are the numerals (time period represented by a,b,c, & d) and the town names which so far are **unknown to exist** or are **unconfirmed** (identified by an asterisk*). "a" means the numeral assigned on P.O. list between 1844 and 1857, "b" is on a list between 1857 and 1874, "c" is a list to 1887 and "d" is a list between then and 1906.

1a Abbeylisc	3 a Ahascragh	137 a Clogher*	240 cd Glenhuil
7a Ardaraun	6 a Ardglass	139 cd Cleggan	247 a Grey Abbey*
8a Armagh	9 cd Ballingarry	140 bcd Clonelly	252 a Hollywood
10a Arklow	11 cd Armoy	145 a Cloyne*	254 a Inistiogue
14 Ashford	13 cd Aghadowey	146 cd Clonbur	254 cd Inniskeen
18 Athlone	35 a Ballingarry	148 a Colehill*	255 a Innishannon
20 Athy	35 bcd Ballycasidy	151 d Coachford	255 bc Island Bridge
21 Aughnacloy	36 cd Ballybrophy	153 a Comber*	256 d Inch, Gorey
22 Aughrim	39 c Ballylongford*	158 a Carrigart*	258 d Kells, Kilarney
	42 cd Balla	158 cd Courtmacsherry	264 cd Kilbrittain
	53 a Ballynamore	159 a Craughwell	266 a Kildorrey
	66 a Broadford*	160 a Creeslough	266 d Killorglin*
	68 a Blackrock	160 bcd Craughwell	267 a Kildysart
	68 bcd Booterstown	161 a Crookstown	267 1906 Kilar
	71 a Booterstown*	162 a Crossakiel	273 a Killinardrish
	73 a Broadway	164 a Crossmolina	274 1906 Killenora
	73 c Belfast & N. Counties RPO*	167 a Corofin	276 a Killybegs
	79 a Burrin*	167 cd Cullybackey	278 a Killynaule
	81 a Borrisoleigh	169 bcd Dartrey	279 cd Killylea
	85 a Baltinglass*	170 a Dangan	281 a Killough
	85 cd Burton Port	170 cd Draperstown	282 a Kilmacrennan*
	88 a Cahirconlish	177 a Donneraile*	284 acd Kilrea
	88 cd Rathdowney	183 a Drumcree*	286 a Kilworth
	89 d Camp	190 a Dundrum*	288 cd Kinclassagh
	91 d Caledon	195 a Dungiven	291 cd Knockelghrim
	92 a Caledon	201 bcd Dunrymond	293 a Kircubbin
	92 d Caragh	202 bcd Dunshaughlin	294 a Kesh
	96 a Carlingford	203 a Dunshaughlin	295 cd Kylesmore
	96 cd Carbury	217 a Ferbane	296 cd Larne Harbour
	98 cd Carrey's Cross*	221 a Fethard	297 a Kinvara*
	99 cd Carna*	222 a Fintona	298 a Lanesborough
	100 a Carn	224 cd Fintown	301 a Leixlip
	100 cd Carrickmore	225 d Fivemiletown	301 bcd Leggs
	101 bcd Carrickmines	226 a Forkhill	308 a Littleton
	109 d Castle Gregory	229 a Frankford	308 cd Lixnaw
	112 a Castlecomer	231 a Freshford*	310 cd Shankill
	113 a Castleconnell*	231 cd Geashill	311 a Loughgall*
	116 a Castledermot	233 a Garvagh	311 bcd Lough Eske
	116 bcd Castleknock	234 a Geashill*	313 a Lowtherstown
	123 bc Castletown, Mullingar	234 bcd Glasslough	313 d Lispol
	129 a Church Hill	235 bc Glasnevin	315 1906 Lahinch
	129 cd Clifden	237 a Glenarm*	317 bcd Lusk
	131 bcd Clanabogan	237 cd Garvagh	322 a Manorhamilton
	133 a Clashmore	238 cd Glenties	333 a Moira
	133 cd Clara	240 a Golden	333 d Moyvore

341 a Mount Talbot	421 cd Stranocum	525 cd Letterfrack
341 cd Multyfarnham	422 a Taghmon	526 cd Ballycroy
342 a Moville	430 a Tinahely	527 cd Ballyglass
342 cd Muckamore	430 bcd Tinode	528 cd Tourmakeady
347 a Narin	432 a Toome*	531 cd Sion Mills
350 a New Birmingham	437 ac Tulla	532 cd Dromahair
365 a Nobber	441 bcd Urney	533 d Toombeola
372 cd Philipstown	442 a Valentia Island	536 d Strandtown
376 a Portaferry	442 cd Toomebridge	537 d Donaghadee
376 bcd Pomeroy	451 cd Ward (The Ward)	538 d Dundrum
378 a Portglenone	452 a Dunamanagh	541 d Six Mile Cross
378 cd Patrickswell	452 cd Tubbermore	542 d Maguiresbridge
384 a Rathangan	468 bcd Drimoleague	543 d Slane
384 bcd Raheny	469 cd Drumree	544 d Ardfert
385 a Rathcoole	491 cd Templepatrick	545 d Lisdoonvarna
385 cd Portglenone	492 bcd Templeogue	547 d Lisselton Cross
386 a Rathcormack	493-496 places not known	548 d Headford
386 bcd Rathcoole	497 copy known but not place*	549 d Ballincollig
389 a Rathfarnham	498 places not known	551 d Glenbeigh
393 a Red Hills	499 cd Welchtown	552 d Valencia Island
393 cd Ratoath	500 cd White Abbey	554 d Dunboyne
395 cd Roundstone	501 cd Doagh	555 d Annascaul
401 a Ruskey	502 cd Ballinamore	556 d Blennerville
401 bcd Rush	503 cd Doochary	558 d Bawnboy
404 a Scrabby	505 cd Upperlands	559 d Ballyconnell
405 a Shanagolden	508 cd Timoleague	560 d Bushmills
407 a Sixmilebridge	516 cd Moycullen	561 1906 Ardara
409 a Slane*	517 cd Rosscashill	562 1906 Bruckless
411 a Stewartstown	518 cd Oughterard	563 1906 Carrick
411 a Scarriff	519 cd Maam Cross	564 1906 Mount Charles
415 a Strangford*	520 cd Maam	
417 a Strokestown	521 cd Leenane	
417 c Shanagolden	522 cd Rosmuck or Rusmuck	
419 a Summerhill	523 cd Recess	
421 a Swords*	524 cd Cashell	

There it is, quite long. Now what we need are specific reports of the existence of any of the numerals which we list as unknown or unconfirmed. I would like to have this information... (1) whether on cover, (2) cds information even if only a partial town name or date, and (3) in the absence of the above, the Scott number and plate number if anyone has the numeral

on a loose stamp.

In a few months, we will report back the list of numerals which are still not known to exist for the guidance of all collectors of Irish numerals.

Please send me your reports at P.O. Box 4586, Portland, Oregon 97208 U.S.A. Thank you

LITERATURE NOTES

CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF DUBLIN, C. 1840-1922, by William Kane. An M.P. Giffney Publication, June 1981

Two stalwarts of Irish Philately and the E.P.A. have joined forces to produce the latest addition to the philatelic literature of Ireland. Bill Kane has supplied the text and illustrations, and Mike Giffney has added to his endeavors by becoming a publisher.

The listing is as comprehensive as only Bill Kane could make it. Many of the markings have been shown in various places before but this is the first time they have all been brought together in one place. The illustrations, shown at 70% of original size, are profuse and well done. Rather than pricing each marking, a letter has been used to indicate value, letters 'A' through 'G' indicate values from 'under £1 to 'over £100.'

This is a book to be kept handy for constant reference, it is well organized and indexed, and should be in the library of all collectors with any interest at all in the Postal markings of Dublin.

THE NEWSPAPER AND ALMANAC STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by John H. Chandler and H. Dagnall,

published for the Great Britain Philatelic Society by G.B. Publications Ltd. Price £15 plus £1.75 p.&p.

In 1978 Charles P. O'Neill published his book the "Newspaper Stamps of Ireland," the first on the subject since the catalog of Walter Morley, published in London in 1912. Now comes this new book covering the whole range of British and Irish stamps.

This is a large book, 243 x 187 mm (approx. 9 5/8" by 7 1/2") with 302 + vi pages, hardbound, with many illustrations, including a frontispiece in full color. In thirteen chapters the authors cover the history of the stamps, the various Stamp Acts and the issues they caused, the effect and application of the Newspaper Duty, the dies, plates and stamps in full detail plus a catalog listing of the stamps and papers that used them. The Irish Newspaper Stamps are covered in Chapter 9 and the Irish Almanac and Directory stamps in Chapter 12.

The book is available from: Peter L. High, 5 Ravens Close, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU21, 2LD, England.

POSTAL STATIONERY & U.V. LIGHT

by John J. Blessington

Little or nothing has been written about the use of Ultra-Violet light in Irish philately, particularly in the study of postal stationery. The use of UV light on postal stationery may seem a little far-fetched but a session with a UV light and your postal stationery collection can prove very interesting.

Early Irish postal stationery used buff or cream paper stock. The card stock for the first postal cards was so poor it almost acted like a blotter. In the thirties the first attempts to change over to a white stock were made...some of these resulted in the gray-white varieties. Eventually the paper makers started using chemical whitening agents until today's postal stationery is a brilliant white. These whitening agents are what makes it worthwhile examining your stationery under UV. Their reaction to the light leads to the discovery of some things that aren't listed in the catalog.

Examining the postal cards first, we learn that from the first card through the 1½ + ½d provisional issue of 1949 the cards appear as varying shades of pink under the UV. The first three issues and the 1942 1½d maroon are the darkest. The 1941 1d carmine, the first white card, shows three distinctly different shades, dark, medium and light pink. Why the three shades? Perhaps three different batches of paper...perhaps, three different printings?

The next card, the 2d green of 1951, comes on two stocks which Feldman describes as buff & white. The buff appears as light pink to the UV whereas the white is entirely different. It is the first card whose whiteners react under UV. These cards reflect as white with no trace of pink. They separate into two varieties, those with low reflection and those with medium reflection. All, that is, except for one lone card!! This card, in natural light is as white as any other 2d white card yet under UV light it is a darker pink than the buff 2d card!! Why? The answer remains to be found. Again what do the distinctive varieties of the white card signify? — two batches of paper? — two printings? Examining a number of 3d cards of 1966 results in three distinctly different shades, low, medium and high white reflective paper with the majority seen being on the high variety. The 1969 4d card comes on a stock which matches the "Hi-Brite" U.S. stock. From the 2d through the 4d there seems to be a continuing increase in the amount or intensity of the whiteners used as there is a progression from low to very high reflection. All subsequent cards come on the high white stock although there are minor variations which can be accounted for as different batches.

The letter cards have only been issued on buff stock. Since no white cards exist we should expect no whiteners...not so!! Up to the 5d of 1965 there are the usual shades of pink under UV but this issue comes in pink and white. Only one copy of the 1969 6d was available for examination and that was pink but the 1971 4p comes in both pink and white reflective paper (the FDC is white). The 9p comes pink and white but the white isn't as bright as the previous issues.

The envelopes follow the same general pattern as the postal cards and letter cards with the various shades of pink reflective paper until 1954. One issue worth noting during this period is the 1942 2½d brown on cream...there are two distinctly different papers. The 3d dark blue on cream of 1954 has had various shades of paper reported over the years but all of those checked look alike under UV except one, which reflects white. On closer examination under natural light this envelope is a bright cream color, thinner and more brittle than others of the same denomination. The 1962 4d dark blue on

cream reverts to pink but only two copies were available so it may exist with whiteners added. The 1966 5d deep violet (Feldman) or blackish purple (H & G) on cream comes on both pink (shades) and white (pale) reflecting stock. On examination in natural light the imprinted stamps which are the very dark purple are on the "pink" paper whereas the imprints on "white" paper are of a considerably lighter shade of purple. The 1969 6d brown on cream appears on the same two stocks. A First Day cancel is on the "white" stock. The cream stock reflects a whitish pink with flecks of pure white. The white stock reflects as medium white. First day cancels are on the cream. This cream stock bears the "DEAN SWIFT" watermark however, the white carries a "GLENAMAC/MADE IN EIRE" watermark. This is a new watermark on Irish postal stationery. For the 1925 issue when Glencarnac paper was last used the watermark read "MADE IN IRELAND". The 1974 5p yellow on white breaks down into two different reflective stocks under UV — one a very low level white and one a medium white. Both carry the Glencarnac watermark. The 1978 10p purple on white is a brilliant white and has no watermark.

The wrappers examined shown no evidence of whiteners being used. The 2½ pence brown which has been reported on a variety of different papers shows a range of pink, from light to dark under the UV.

Whiteners appear to have been added to the scrim lined stock used for Registered envelopes as early as the 1/5 issue of 1964. Most issues from then on have varying amounts of reflective whiteners but not all, for example, on the 1975 5p issue the sizes G & K reflect white and the size H pink. This time, the white envelope with blue lining has been used for all values with a few scrim stock envelopes of old stock being used up. How the white paper is made is unknown but whatever the whiteners are that are used they don't reflect white put pink under the UV! Most of the scrim stock reflects white.

This completes the first report of an examination of Irish postal stationery under Ultra Violet light. It is far from being complete, primarily because of the number of copies available for inspection. Quantities examined were from 1 to 15 of each. Not all issues were on hand for the study. The report of Registered envelopes is cursory as many issues were missing and of the issues checked only one or two copies were available except for the newer blue lining envelopes. The report on the postal cards is the most complete since all cards were examined most in sufficient quantities to have confidence that an adequate sampling was made.

The light source used for this study was a Sylvania F8T5 tube type bulb — a so-called "black light". Since the author's knowledge of correct terminology is limited the work "reflection" was used to determine the reaction obtained rather than "fluorescence". Someone more knowledgeable can determine if it is truly fluorescence.

What conclusions can be drawn from this study? The most obvious is that there are differences in the paper that cannot be seen by the unaided eye. Are these differences important? At this stage — who knows? But, they are interesting to discover. Any other conclusions will have to wait for further study.

It was an interesting experiment and well worth the effort. The author hopes some readers will be stimulated to examine their holdings and report their findings.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"WHAT'S IN A NAME"

I was very interested in the "What's in a Name" article in the Summer 1981 issue of *The Revealer*, relating to examples of abuses in the pre-stamp era of the postal service and the particular references to Lady Blessington and Lord Mountjoy.

Our Canadian friends may be interested to know a little more about these remarkable families, or family, to be precise. Luke Gardiner (b. 1745) was a property owner and developer and was mainly responsible for the lay out of North Central Dublin. In 1789 he was created Baron Mountjoy and in 1795 Viscount Mountjoy. During The Rising of 1798 he was killed in action at the Battle of New Ross.

Lord Mountjoy was succeeded by his son Charles who was created Earl of Blessington in 1816 and died in 1829 when all titles became extinct. His widow Margaret, Countess of Blessington, was a novelist and society leader. Her maiden name was Power and she was born in 1789. She became Lady Blessington by her second marriage in 1818. With her son-in-law Count D'Orsay, she held magnificent salon at her house at ensington, London. Overwhelmed with debt, she fled to Paris in 1849 and died there shortly after.

I gleaned this information from Dillon Cosgrave's "North Dublin" and from the magazine "The Lady of the House, Christmas (1909) number. I hope this background information will make those postal history items just a bit more interesting.

DUBLIN

Eddie FitzGerald

NEEDS HELP

I would like information on two items which recently arrived in an auction lot.

(a.) A pre-stamp entire from the Factor of Lord Douglas at Castlemaine, to Edinburgh. It appears to have a black DOUGLAS in a rubber stamp...not Isle of Man. Does any other correspondence from the Douglas Estate exist which would confirm the local application of the rubber stamp?

(b.) I have found a postcard of the Lighthouse at Rathlin Island which was cancelled by a skeleton LARNE HARBOUR. MR 28 10. But also a purple double circle cancellation which reads LARNE and STRANRAER MAIL STEAMER round the outer ring and POSTED OFF RATHLIN ISLE of the center. Can anyone tell me anything about this.

Like most people my interest in Irish stamps comes through family ties, into the FitzGerald in my case established recently by your Associate Editor, Edward. Now, I collect absolutely anything that comes my way, mail in or out, etc.

WOKING, SURREY, ENGLAND

R.M. Kitchingman

AN INTERESTING COVER

The stamping of the 1954 cover (Summer REVEALER p 8) was 1/3 Airmail plus 6d Express Fee, but I agree that it is unlikely to have expedited the delivery into the Post Office Box. The 6d Express Fee was one of the items left unchanged for many years and I am sure that the missing word on the 1922 cover was "Express" and not "Special". The stamps are 2d postage plus 6d express.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

I'm sorry to have to disillusion the writer of "What's in a Name.. p 14! As the Mileage mark of the period demonstrates there was only one 'S' in Blessington at the time, and the Earl used the same spelling. Incidentally, Charles John Gardiner was not only Earl of Blessington but also Viscount and Baron Mountjoy. He was a pioneer developer and his name is still prominent on Dublin maps, with Mountjoy Square, Gardiner Street and what is now spelled Blessington Street, as well as associated sidestreets.

DUBLIN, IRELAND

F.E. Dixon

EDITOR'S NOTE:

In the Editor's "Blessington" collection is a BLESSINGTON straight line, dated 1822 — two 'S's' but no 'G', also, two documents with embossed revenue stamps — one, a receipt of (9Feb 1830) for an insurance payment... "from the trustees of the late Lord Blessington", one 'S' — the other, a promissory note (7 July 1832) payable to "Lady Blessington", two 'S's'. Incidentally, a sepia tone post card from the Wrench Series, No. 7663, reproducing the Sir Thomas Lawrence portrait of Lady Blessington shows that her charms were not only literary.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Members have been keeping Irish philately in the lime-light, Pat Stillwell won a Vermeil Medal at STAMPSHOW '81 for her "Overview of Irish Postal History." At INDYPEX '81 Edward Sullivan took a Vermeil and the Postal History Certificate for his "Irish Postal History", Jeannette Knoll Adams, received a Gold for her "Scotland Postal History". At SESCAL John J. Blessington received a Silver for "Ireland For the Postal Stationery Collector. *The Revealer* was awarded a Vermeil by the Chicago Philatelic Society.

A successful meeting was held at WESTPEX in April at which Bill Zellers gave a talk on his Coils and Booklets.



Starting at the left is Preston Pope, seated, standing to his rear is Tom Mitchell, to his right, Jim Lawless with his son Michael. Bill Zellers is holding a page of coils. Seated is Richard Swords and standing is Garvin Lohman with Jim Mulhollan beside him. Seated is Emery Megel and that is a cast on his hand. Bill Murphy is the gentleman with his back to the camera and the last is A. Nonymous.

Smallman Philatelics Ltd.

BOX 130

NARAMATA, B.C.

CANADA, V0H 1N0

MEMBER: Canadian Stamp Dealers Association

Fine Stamps of Ireland

Tel. (604) 496-5241

TWO RARE AND UNUSUAL ITEMS FOR YOUR COLLECTION:

#1



Scott 68B, Gibbons 74b.

- The rarest Irish stamp issued
- A fine & fresh used copy
- Circular Date Stamp cancel
- 1981 Feldman list, Irish Pounds IEP1850
- Guaranteed Genuine

NET US \$2600-

#2



Coil Joint Pair of the 2d. Scott 109, Gibbons 114, cut from sheets, VF and Never Hinged.

Rare, and possibly unique, overprinted in red by the Irish Post Office for the Alliance & Dublin Consumer's Gas Co.

(A. & D. C.)
(GAS CO.)

NET US \$300-

AND — A nice Seahorse on piece:



- Scott 58, Gibbons 66, VF used with Dublin Registered (Deimhnithe) Cancel, on piece.

NET US \$400-

We have a very large stock of Ireland, from the commoner items to the "esoteric" and unusual, — stamps, booklets & panes, covers, postal history, controls, gutters, G.B. used in Ireland, etc. etc. We would be delighted to send our current price list, free of charge to E.P.A. members (25c to others). In addition, we will send you our current special offers lists, covering coils, essays and many other items.

We look forward to hearing from you.

John & Wendy Smallman