

The Revealers

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

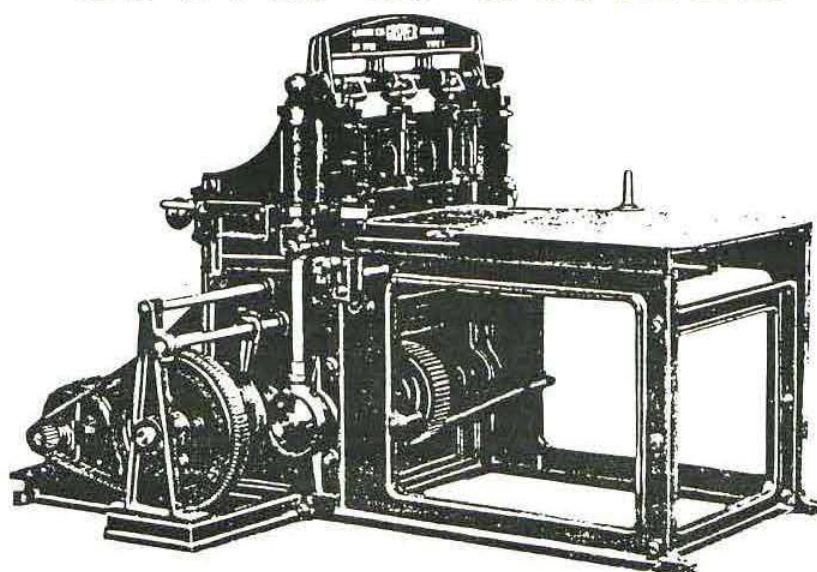


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Whole Number 187

SAMHRADH-Summer 1992

Grover & Co. LTD



THE GROVER TYPE I PERFORATOR FOR BELT OR MOTOR DRIVE.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

World Columbian Stamp Exposition represents several "firsts" for me: the first time I have attended a show not on the East Coast; the first time I have spent significant time at a show (Friday-Monday); and, of course, the first time I have been responsible for the EPA business meeting and area general meeting.

I came to Chicago with some trepidation about the meetings. I quickly discovered that there was little reason for discomfort on my part. A group of people had seen to it that our table was open and operating, guided me through the business meetings, and helped me prepare for the general meeting.

Otto Jung makes a distinction between stamp collectors and philatelists. There are a lot of philatelists in EPA; some of them were at the general meeting and it was my pleasure to meet and listen to them.

There were plenty of exhibits (including four by EPA

(Continued on next page)

CHAPTER COORDINATORS

Commodore John Barry Chapter

Members reside in NJ, NY, PA

Coordinator: David J. Brennan,

PO Box 704, Bernardsville, NJ 07924

Connecticut Chapter

Members reside in CT and Western MA

Coordinator: Michael J. Conway,

74 Woodside Circle, Fairfield CT 06430

James Hoban Chapter

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Coordinator: Peter E. Bugg,

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Members reside in Northern CA

No Coordinator, write to Mr. Conway

Rhode Island Chapter

No Coordinator, write to Mr. Conway

Southern California Chapter (SOCAL)

Members reside in Southern CA

Coordinator: Margaret Zellers,

PO Box 52207, Riverside, CA 92517

The Association Secretary will write the appropriate coordinator when a new member joins the Association and provide the coordinator with the name and address of the new member. The role of the coordinator is to contact the new member, welcome the member to the Association and invite the member to join the local chapter.

members) and, of course, dealers. My only regret is that I had neither the time nor the money to spend at the dealers' booths. It seemed as if my feet and my money gave out quickly. As I look over my purchases today, I am still convinced that each one was a wise one and each is still a source of pleasure and excitement, with the exception of the one I thought was "a real find" - it wasn't! But it cost very little and goes "into the book" as learning to be a philatelist.

The strongest impression I took away from WCSE was that of the knowledge, ability, and dedication of the EPA members I met personally or through correspondence. I thank them all for their guidance and efforts.

These are some general impressions of WCSE; I will make some specific observations at a later date. ♣

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Members

New members are accepted subject to no objections received within 45 days of publication.

- #2295 Lee F. Driscoll, Jr., 720 Swedesford Road, Ambler, PA 19002
- #2296 Gary S. Ryan, 32 Wosley Road, Northwood, Middlesex, England HA6 2EW
- #2297 Tracey Lavasseur, 4 Church St., Sanford, ME 04073
- #2298 John F. Barnes, 908 N. Union, Shawnee, OK 74801
- #2299 Mark Blaser, 310 Main St., Freemansburg, PA 18017
- #2300 Gregory K. Hundt, 6713 West Trail, Edina, MN 55439
- #2301 Kevin J. O'Connor, 18206 24th Ave. N, Plymouth, MN 55447
- #2302 Stephen L. Suffet, 41-05 47th St., Sunnyside, NY 11104
- #2303 Sean M. Fitzgerald, 79 Sunnyside Ave., Fairfield, CT 06430

Reinstatements

- #0676 Finbarr Collins, 15 Tea Place, Tappan, NY 10983
- #1038 James J. Slattery, 5 Court of Bayview, Northbrook, IL 60062
- #1108 Richard A. Lauster, 21355 Eton, Dearborn Heights, MI 48125
- #1882 Daniel C. Murphy, 1085 Church St., San Francisco, CA 94114
- #1895 Alan A. Mac Gregor, 11092 N. Pomegranate Drive, Tucson, AZ 85737

Membership Status

Membership as of February 15, 1992 585

New Members	9
Reinstatements	5
Adjustments	1

Membership as of May 15, 1992 600 ♣

CHAPTER REPORTS

Commodore John Barry Chapter

by Dave Brennan



Our Winter Meeting was held in conjunction with the INTERPEX show in New York City. A luncheon meeting at Rosie O'Gradys Restaurant was well attended by approximately twenty members. Since Anne Crowe had a favorable treasurer's report, it was agreed that each

person would pay ten dollars and the Chapter pay the balance

(Continued on page 7)

QUIZ 8

by Charles J. G. Verge

The questions below are ones that came to mind while preparing other quizzes. Unfortunately, for me, they do not fit in any of the categories I have come up with so far. So here goes for a potpourri of questions.

1. St. Patrick is honoured on four sets of Irish stamps. Can you give a) the year and b) the reason behind the issue of each of the sets?
2. Ireland started issuing a set of Christmas stamps on an annual basis in a) what year and b) what was the design selected for that first Xmas set?
3. With the exception of the St. Patrick, Europa, Christmas, Irish Art, Fauna and Flora, Love and the definitive stamps, Ireland has commemorated at least 12 (twelve) individuals and events two or more times on her stamps between 1929 and 1986. Can you name ten of the twelve?
4. Two brothers were commemorated on different stamps issued in 1965 and 1971. Who are they?

(Answers on page 5)

From a Beginning Point of View

by Jim Magill

When I began collecting Ireland, I wanted to fill an album and paid scant attention to what was pictured or shown on the stamps. Then I began to pay more attention and often developed an interest in the subject portrayed.

For example, the 1978 commemorative honoring Catherine McAuley meant little to me until I realized that she had founded the Sisters of Mercy. The good nuns had been my high school teachers and engaged in other works in the Catholic diocese in which I lived. Then I read in the news that the Order was celebrating (in 1992) the 150th anniversary of its founding. What I am saying is that I had made a connection that made the stamp more interesting to me.

The 1980 commemorative honoring George Bernard Shaw made me recall "Pygmalion" and "My Fair Lady." And the stamp was lean and tall just like the old gentleman himself. Having read GULLIVER'S TRAVELS and having visited Swift's tomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin, I was able to connect with the Jonathan Swift commemorative (1967). A stamp that pictured the G.P.O. in Dublin sent me to the library to read again about the events that took place in that building Easter Week of 1916, events that eventually led to the formation of the Irish Free State. Other stamps became more interesting after a bit of research: who was Michael Collins? Pádraig Pearse? W.T. Cosgrave?

Yes, I have found that if one makes a "connection" of some kind with his stamps or does a bit of research on the subjects of the stamps, collecting will be more fun and the stamps will have more meaning. ♣

FAI 1992 Annual General Meeting in Berlin

by Hans G. Moxter



Between 20th and 22nd March 36 FAI-members and guests met - three Irish among them - in the old and new capital of Germany for their AGM. A dream had come true, and rather unexpected too, when Germany was reunited after the collapse of the DDR. We wanted to really feel the experience of free move-

ment in a four million city that had been separated by a wall for almost 30 years.

Most of the German EPA-members - the hard core of FAI - were present and on the tables of the meeting place not only small tricolores in green-white-orange, but also glasses with Guinness showed what was going on. The whole arrangement had been planned to the last detail by Anne and Bernd Sattler of Berlin, who did a masterly job. A successful auction was held on Saturday morning by Manfred Schollmayer. The AGM was held with the entire board of directors being re-elected. And there was a dinner party afterwards with more Guinness and a special auction with benefits going to the treasury of FAI.



The treasury depends on such extra income because FAI is one of the few philatelic organisations where members receive more than their dues value. During the last ten years each member was given free the fifteen volumes of FAI-publications, which had alone a retail value of more than 150

Dollars, apart from all normal benefits i.e. the quarterly DIE HARFE and further services.

Special highlight of the Berlin meeting was the presentation of Manfred Dittmann's THE DUBLIN PENNY POST, which will be reviewed on another page of this REVEALER. ♣

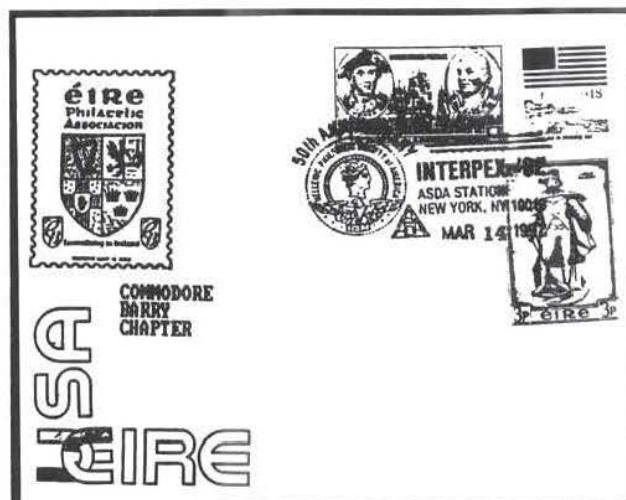
LETTER TO THE EDITOR

30 March, 1992

Dear Editor,

I am an officer and program chairman of the John Barry Chapter of the E.P.A. and have worked to present meetings that would keep our membership active.

Dave Brennan, our secretary and editor of our 'Quarterly Chapter Newsletter, the Emerald Postmark, provides you with news of our chapter activities, but I thought I would add this letter for the benefit of the other E.P.A. Chapters. Perhaps the other chapters would like to hear what we have done and may get some ideas for their groups. I know that I am always



interested in hearing what has been done by other groups; it often sparks an idea that I can use.

We have quarterly meetings and try to arrange them in conjunction with some stamp show. In March, our meeting was held during the INTERPEX show in New York City and, in May, we will have our meeting and man a table at the Nojex Show in Secaucus, New Jersey. Our summer meeting, however, is generally a family-oriented picnic at the home of one of our members (we do manage an auction or some other philatelic activity during the day, as well).

Finding a speaker is always a difficult task, but it is usually possible to find a member of the organization with a specialty worth hearing about. In March, we had the privilege of viewing Joe Foley's collection of Irish embossed revenues and hearing him talk about them.

I would very much like to hear from the other chapters, regarding activities of their chapters. Perhaps we can get a dialog going that will be of benefit to all of the chapters.

Sincerely,

Michael Connolly
15 Fordham Road
Parlin, New Jersey 08859 ♣

New Publications

by Hans G. Moxter

THE DUBLIN PENNY POST

by Manfred Dittman

There is volume 14 of the FAI-Publications, in front of me, on the table. Almost unbelievable. Size 21x29 cms, 312 pages in English and German, like all FAI-books. A green 4-ring binder full of valuable information, maps, illustrations, type charts, valuations etc.

All done by a single man: Manfred DITTMANN of Wilhelmshaven. Admittedly he had the help of his understanding wife, his friends in FAI and a wide circle of

well-meaning officials in Dublin and London. Nevertheless it must have taken a lot of self-confidence to embark on such a venture of writing a book on this subject and to do it so well. But it is all Manfred's own fault. Why did he stick out his neck so far and gave us such a fine lecture on the subject in Dorum. No wonder that his friends insisted on his writing it all down and having it printed. Irish philately has once more been enriched by an outstanding publication and those letters of the Dublin Penny Post and its Receiving Houses from 1773 till 1840, with no postage stamps on, will receive now finally the attention they merit.

Highly recommended to all those who collect more than only FDCs.

This book is available at US-Dollars 32.-, postpaid by surface mail, from Udo Jarczyński, Ritter-Tuschl-Strasse 29, D-8359 Aldersbach, Germany.

THE IRISH ARCHITECTURE DEFINITIVES by Otto Jung

The recent series of Irish postage stamps featuring buildings from the early oratory to modern glass curtain constructions is exhaustively dealt with in this 37 page bilingual booklet. Otto Jung is the guaranty for a most detailed and well illustrated description of this issue of An Post. If you intend to devote some attention to this series of definitives the booklet is a must.

Available from the above address at US-Dollars 6.-,
postpaid. ♣

Figuring Things Out

by Tom Polick

I don't know if they still teach the multiplication tables in elementary schools. When I was taught, in the Chicago Public Schools many years ago we learned them in a sing-song cadence and 'by heart'. They were a great advantage in advanced multiplication and division, and we learned these "times tables" from twos to twelves.

It finally occurred to me why we learned them to the twelves, and my brainstorm came while examining older Éire postal issues. Until February 15, 1971, Éire (and the United Kingdom) used a system of currency where twelve pence made up a shilling, and 240 pence made up a pound. There were twenty shillings to the pound and the base of twelve led to the need to count money, and multiply larger amounts.

The '£' symbol comes from a Latin word for a coin called a librum, and the 'd,' signifying a pence is borrowed from another old Roman coin – a denarius.

The first postage stamps, British 1ds with the corner letters came in sheets twelve across and twenty down. 'A' through 'L' across, and 'A' through 'T' down. Two hundred and forty stamps for one pound.

As costs for postage rose, the slash symbol became familiar to designate a shilling. Five shillings equal a Crown and twenty-one shillings equal a Guinea. I don't know if these British currencies had Irish equivalents. Ian Whyte knows such things but I do know that it helps to know how to multiply by twelve.

Interesting postal history was created during 1971 as the old currency postage was valid until December 31, 1971. Any older issues mixed with the new decimal issues were

interesting and unique stuff to save. And, now that you understand the pound and shilling, you can figure the rates correctly. ♣

QUIZ 8: ANSWERS

1. a) 1937 b) 1st definitive series (DF D13-5, Scott 96-8)
a) 1942-45 b) 2nd definitive series (DF D30-2, Scott 121-3)
a) 1961 b) 1500th anniversary of St. Patrick's death (DF C73-5, Scott 179-181)
a) 1982 b) Europa - Historical events - The coming of Christianity to Ireland (DF C332, Scott 520)
2. a) 1971 b) A sculpture by John Hughes representing the Virgin Mary holding the Christ Child on her knee (DF C163-4, Scott 312-3)
3. a) Royal Dublin Society: 1931 (DF C5, Scott 84)
1981 (DF C326, Scott 514)
b) The Holy Year: 1933 (DF C8-9, Scott 88-9)
1950 (DF C36-8, Scott 142-4)
c) Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA): 1934 (DF C10, Scott 90)
1984 (DF C390-1, Scott 598-9)
d) Constitution of Ireland: 1937 (DF C11-2, Scott 99-100)
1958 (DF C63-4, Scott 169-170)
e) The Easter Rising: 1941/04/12 (DF C17-8, Scott 118-9)
1941/10/27 (DF C19, Scott 120)
1966 (DF C100-7, Scott 206-213)
f) Wolfe Tone: 1948 (DF C29-30, Scott 133-4)
1964 (DF C86-7, Scott 192-3)
g) Thomas Clarke: 1985 (DF C59-60, Scott 165-6)
1966 (DF C101, Scott 207)
h) Aer Lingus: 1961 (DF C71-2, Scott 177-8)
1986 (DF C432-3, Scott 660-1)
i) John Connolly: 1966 (DF C100, Scott 206)
1968 (DF C130-1, Scott 248-9)
j) Patrick Pearse: 1966 (DF C102, Scott 208)
1979 (DF C284, Scott 460)
k) Sean McDiarmada: 1966 (DF C105, Scott 211)
1983 (DF C361, Scott 568)
l) The European Elections: 1979 (DF C271-2, Scott 447-8)
1984 (DF C385, Scott 591)
4. 1965 - William Butler Yeats (DF C104-5, Scott 200-1)
1971 - Jack Butler Yeats (DF C160, Scott 309)

A Visit To Grover & Co. Ltd.

by C.J. Dulin

Last year Dave Hill published two articles in the National Philatelic Society's journal, *Stamp Lover*, of visits he had made to Grover & Co. in London.

Grover is, of course, an old established firm (dating back to the 1880s) who specialise in equipment for all phases of post-printing stamp production and whose particular forte was, and is, the manufacture of perforating machines. Apart from supplying them all over the world, they were also the sole supplier to the British Post Office for well over half a century and, of course, to Ireland when that country became a separate entity.

Contained in the articles were not only illustrations of Grover perforating machines, but also, in the August 1991 issue, an Irish booklet. Intriguingly, the illustration of the booklet was the extremely rare 2/- Irish Code 33-4. For those who may not be too familiar with Irish booklets, there still remain three (Codes 4, 5 and 6) for which almost nothing is known about the advertising they contained.

Thanks to Dave Hill, who wrote an introduction note to the Managing Director, Mr. A.W. Fenn, I was able to follow up on this booklet. Dave had told me that it was not simply a booklet, but the entire make-up. This made the expectation of a visit even more exciting.

No one could have been kinder or accommodating than Mr. Fenn. Not only had he taken the booklet make-up out of the archives, but also those order books which had any reference to Ireland.



Fig. 1. Booklet Code 33-4

Booklet 33-4:

The make-up was the standard 44 type of the time, 4 across, 11 down, with the printing inverted on alternate columns and black stitching along the sides and between columns 2 and 3. This, of course, corresponded to the specially printed booklet stamp sheets of 12 x 22 rather than the 12 x 20 (with gutter) of the contemporary GV stamp sheets for counter sales. The buff covers appeared to be those of the actual issued booklet, but the contents (blank gummed sheets with advertising interleaving) were likely to have been made up for Kennys Advertising Agency, the company who handled all of the booklet advertising for the Irish Free State Post Office in the 1930s.

The adverts on the covers were:

Front: Silensol Motor Oils etc McMullan Bros (see Fig. 1)

Inside Front: Bank of Ireland

Inside Back: Circularising

No Job

Too Big

No Job

Too Small

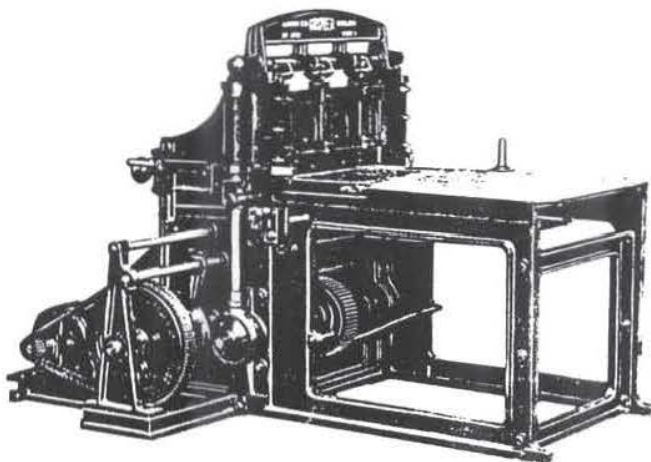
Kennys Advertising Agency

Back: Kennys Advertising Agency Dublin

65/68 Middle St. Dublin, C.9.

The interleaves (3) were all variations of Kennys adverts, save for the front of interleaf three which was devoted to postal rates. Most of these variations (e.g. Irish Sweeps) are known in other booklet codes.

It is conceivable, but at this stage conjectural, that these interleaves were the ones actually used for 33-4. It is known that at the time, in the Depression years of the early 1930s, it was very difficult for Kennys to obtain clients who would pay to sponsor advertisements in Irish booklets. Rather than have a blank page, Kennys would insert some self-promotion of their own. The postal rate page (which was a feature of most early booklets) may give some support to this thesis.



THE GROVER TYPE I PERFORATOR FOR BELT OR MOTOR DRIVE.

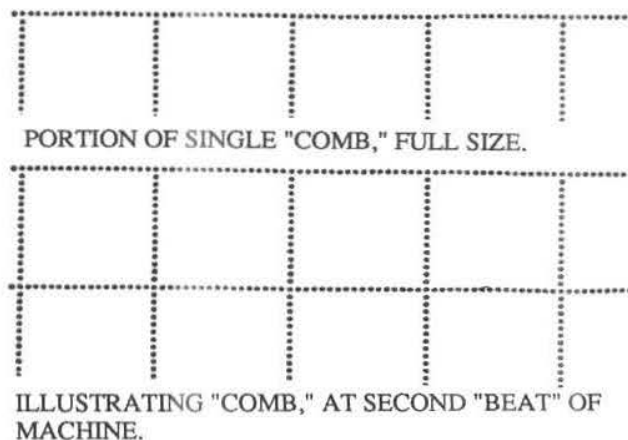


Fig. 2. Grover Type 1 Perforating Machine & Comb Die

Perforators:

Mr. Fenn discovered that Grover had manufactured two machines (Numbers 1230 and 1236) intended for delivery to Ireland. Both of these were Type I as illustrated in Fig. 2. However, the date of manufacture was around the 1917 period. Since it is known that the IFS did not start perforating their own stamps until November 1922 and that all overprinted stamps were supplied by the British Post Office in perforated sheets, this 1917 date is quite mysterious. There is no question that the unoverprinted GV stamps used in Ireland between 1917 and 1922 were supplied in perforated form by the British Post Office. Unfortunately, there was no record of an actual delivery date, as opposed to manufacturing date, in Grover's records.

What then to make of the "missing" 5 years? It is scarcely likely that the machines were lying idle until 1922 and perhaps they were delivered to the British Post Office who, in turn, either used them or kept them in stock for eventual shipment to Ireland. It seems inconceivable that imperforate postage stamp sheets would have been sent to Dublin for local perforating before 1922. In discussing this with Patrick Williams, he made the suggestion that perhaps the machines were intended not for postage stamps, but for Revenue stamps. This is nominally an attractive suggestion, but, in turn, raises some other problems.

The British Treasury had a monopoly on the Revenue stamp side and it was with the greatest reluctance that they gave up even a part of this to the Post Office in 1921. However, there were some adhesive stamps that were used in Ireland and not in Britain. Among these were the well-known Dog license stamps, but also lesser known applications such as entertainment tax stamps. Assuming this may be an explanation, we are then presented with the question of why two machines?

The output of the Type I machine was comparatively prodigious. At top speed it could handle 7 sheets at a time and was capable of 80 "beats" (or strokes) a minute. Translated into sheets of postage stamps, this would be equivalent to about 2000 sheets per hour. When it is realised that these two machines alone it can be seen that two machines for non-postage application might be a little excessive. However, the possibility still remains, for the non-postage adhesive stamps did not come in the same one size sheets as postage stamps. Thus there would have been, inevitably, a much greater degree of non-productive down-time.

There was no indication of delivery to Ireland (at that period) of the various perforating combs that would have been needed to accommodate all the very different non-adhesive stamp types. In any case, it would have been likely that these would have been supplied to the British Post Office (as, indeed, were the two machines made for Ireland). It was only after the Free State came into being that there are records of perforating combs sent there direct.

All in all, a fascinating problem. ♣

CHAPTER REPORTS

(Continued from page 3)

for the luncheon. The black and tans were flowing like the River Shannon. All in attendance acclaimed this was the best turnout we had to date.

POST NOTES

by Patrick J. Ryan, Sr.

(Editor's Note: This article is compiled from various news sources emanating from An Post.)

V.A.T.

With effect from 1st January, 1992, the Philatelic Service has been liable for payment of V.A.T. on all non-stamp products e.g. albums sold in this country. Sales to foreign customers are, however, exempt.

Voyager Stamp Club

The Special Introductory Membership Offer which accompanied the launch of the Voyager Club has now closed. We would like to thank all those who expressed an interest in the Club and for those who subsequently joined we hope you are pleased with your starter kit. Membership of the Club is still open and we will be delighted to welcome new members aboard. The revised membership will again cost the price of a £2 stamp which should be affixed to the relevant application form. Forms are available from Voyager Club, Room 2/232, G.P.O., Dublin 1. The revised membership includes a free subscription to Voyager News, a Membership Card, a Club Binder and Pen. ♣

CHAPTER REPORTS

(Continued)

Joe Foley made a presentation of his revenue collection and passed around the various pages for closer examination. Not one drop of stout was spilled on the pages, thank God.

Dave Brennan reported that our Chapter would be manning a table at the NOJEX Show at the Meadowlands Hilton Hotel, Secaucus on May 23-25th. Mike Connolly volunteered to chair the booth so you will be hearing from him shortly for booth duty. Literature will be available along with EPA applications.

Stacey and John Kelleher will host our annual picnic this summer at their home in Hazlet. More details later.

The Chapter has requested that I contact Mike Conway and work out details for a joint meeting in September.

Joe Foley reported that he has contacted Virgin Airlines about the feasibility of a group trip to London and Dublin for the Stampa Show this October. He will give a detailed report in *The Revealer*, at that time he will need a deposit so he can firm up the arrangements. This sounds like a grand trip.

The next meeting will be held on May 24, 1992 at the Meadowlands Hilton at 1 P.M., Saturday.

James Hoban Chapter

by Bob Moskowitz

The James Hoban Chapter of the EPA will celebrate its tenth anniversary at BALPEX (Hunt Valley, Maryland) on

(Continued on page 19)

The Treatment of Irish Mail During World War II

Help Wanted for a Survey

by Hans G. Moxter

In their book 'Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II, United Kingdom,' Messrs. Torrance and Morenweiser mention on page 131 "Ireland was a sensitive area and it may well be that Irish mail was treated differently from other foreign mail." On page 32 we read "For censorship purposes Northern Ireland was 'abroad'" and on page 8 we find that "all mail, even local inland (UK) mail, to or from 'protected areas' was liable to censorship...to prevent information on fleet movements reaching the enemy." Also "The imposition of censorship on postal correspondence was announced on 1st September 1939".

From the above publication of the Civil Censorship Study Group (CCSG) we have learned for the first time that British civil mail to and from Éire was examined at a good number of places all over the United Kingdom. Here a list of the units working for the Postal and Telegraph Censorship Department:

AB ABERDEEN (L.S./P.A.)	IN INVERNESS (L.S./P.A.)
BE BELFAST	LE LEEDS
BI BIRMINGHAM	LI LIVERPOOL
BR BRISTOL	LO LONDON
CB CAMBRIDGE	MA MANCHESTER
CD CARDIFF	NE NEWCASTLE
CL CARLISLE	NO NOTTINGHAM
ED EDINBURGH	RE READING
FI FISHGUARD	TW TUNBRIDGE WELLS
(T.C.&F.C.S.)	
GL GLASGOW	YO YORK
HO HOLYHEAD	
(T.C.&F.C.S.)	

To facilitate identification of each of these 21 units two letters have been used as abbreviation and L.S./P.A. stands for Local Security/Protected Area and T.C.&F.C.S. for Travellers Censorship and Foreign Control Section. The latter became active in August 1940 at the ports of Fishguard and Holyhead where the ferry boats arrived.

Looking at the hierarchy in the censorship units we find the following grades for all units - except London and Liverpool, which are not included - dealing with, among other things, Irish mail:

Examiners.....	1778
Examiners in Charge.....	2
Deputy Asst. Censors.....	64
Assistant Censors.....	9
Censors.....	3

It may be assumed that at the biggest units in London and in Liverpool another 1500 to 2000 Examiners devoted part of their time to mail to and from Éire. So about 3000 - 4000 Examiners are likely to have handled Irish mail in the UK during one time or another between 1939 and 1945.

The total of inspecting personnel, considering censor numbers between 0001 and 9999, being around ten thousand persons this is a percentage of 30-40% or roughly one third of the staff devoting some of their attention to Irish civil mail as the war went on.



The authors of this CCSG publication have opened a file where they register all known numbers of active examiners/censors with relevant details. I have promised to supply them with data in connection with Irish mail. This works as follows:

A. A general listing of all mail entering or leaving Éire and passing through British censorship needs just the following data:

Place and date of mailing,
Destination and date of arrival,
Irish censor number (S.P.1.) and
British examiner (P.C.90) or censor (P.C.66) number.

Some of these details may be not clearly readable or missing and the actual place of censoring can not be determined for this category.

B. In some cases we may also be able to determine the place of censoring provided we have a letter mailed and postmarked from a particular town in the UK into Éire and bearing a P.C.66 or P.C.90 label with number of censor/examiner. Here the data needed would be as follows:

Place and date of postmark, in the UK
Destination and date of arrival, if available
Number of British examiner/censor.

I have so far found 46 letters that allow attributions to a certain unit and to a defined period of time. This is shown in the enclosed listing and I dare say when I find that examiner 716 inspected a letter during the third quarter of 1942 and another one during the first quarter of 1945, both letters being mailed at Bristol and going to Éire, that examiner 716 worked with the Bristol unit. Of course we are well aware of the fact that examiners may have been transferred from one unit to another; nevertheless by gathering as much information as possible on these letters and by the intelligent appliance of a PC, which in this case stands for personal computer and not for postal censor, we will be able to establish a good lot of useful facts.

My appeal goes out to all Ireland collectors who own censored covers to report the necessary data. I promise to follow up and to report on the results later on.

Censorship Units Handling Irish Mail in the UK 1939 - 1945
UK Mail → Éire Allocation of Certain Examiner Numbers

KEY for UNITS: AB = ABERDEEN; BE = BELFAST; BI = BIRMINGHAM; BR = BRISTOL; CB = CAMBRIDGE;
 CD = CARDIFF; CL = CARLISLE; ED = EDINBURGH; FI = FISHGUARD; GL = GLASGOW; HO = HOLYHEAD;
 IN = INVERNESS; LE = LEEDS; LI = LIVERPOOL; LO = LONDON; MA = MANCHESTER; NE = NEWCASTLE;
 NO = NOTTINGHAM; RE = READING; TW = TUNBRIDGE WELLS; YO = YORK.

EXAMINER/ CENSOR (KEY) NO.	'39	'40				'41				'42				'43				'44				'45		Remarks
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	
BR 716												X										X		
LO 810				X																				
LO 1489																								(no date available)
LO 1535				X																				
ED 1672																X								
MA 1698																							X	
LO 1728																					X			
BI 2030												X												
LO 2243								X																
LO 2255																								(no date available)
LO 2286							X																	
LO 2365																					X			
LO 2397																					X			
BE 2707												X												
BE 2819																X								
YO 3013				X																				
MA 3137																		X						
LO 4074																			X					
BE 4564												X												
LE 4654																								(no date available)
ED 4774														X										
LO 5323		X																						
LI 5426																						X		
NO 5838				X																				
LO 6225																								(no date available)
ED 6288												X												
LO 6326																		X						
GL 6344														X										
IN 6448																						X		
IN 6541																								(no date available)
IN 6598																					X			
BI 7201																		X						
LI 7246													X											
LO 7537													X											
LO 7539							X																	
LO 7902								X																
MA 7920											X													
BI 8921												X												
BI 8927												X												
BI 8949												X												
LO 8970																								(no date available)
LO 9026													X											
IN 9163										X														
BR 9229																						X		
BE 9641																					X			
LO 9935																						X		

Identification of the Settings of the Thom 5 Line Narrow Overprint in Control Blocks

by William P. Fletcher

The classic works on this subject are those by Vesey¹, Meredith², Erinneach³ and Priestley^{4,5}. Ten settings of the overprint are recorded as being used to overprint the Thom 5 Line narrow overprint issues. The term "setting" is used to denote the different overprint plates; the term "plate" refers to the base Great Britain King George V plates. Ideally control pieces are best collected in blocks of 6 or strips of 3 for plating purposes. Plating of the overprinting on a single control stamp is not often possible.

All writers base the allocation of the various settings on minor varieties of the overprint type and the distance between the individual overprint clichés in the control blocks and accurate measurements are taken. All the low value George V stamps have the control under the second stamp of the bottom or twentieth row (ie R20/2) with the exception of the One Penny value which has the control under the eleventh stamp of the bottom row (R20/11)

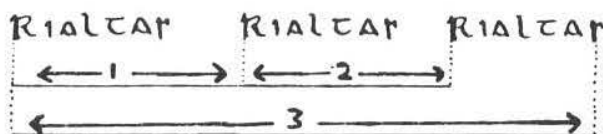


fig 1. (after 'Erinneach')

The measurements taken (fig. 1) for all values except the 1d, are:

Measurement 1.

From the LEFT hand side of the upright of the "R" of RIALTAS on Row 19 stamp 1 and Row 20 stamp 2 (R19/1 and R20/2) to the same position on the "R" on R19/2 and R20/2.

Measurement 2.

From the LEFT of the "R" of RIALTAS on R19/2 and R20/2 to the same positions on R19/3 and R20/3.

Measurement 3.

From the LEFT hand side of the "R" of RIALTAS on R19/1 and R20/1 to the RIGHT hand side of the "S" of RIALTAS on R19/3 and R20/3.

It follows that six measurements are taken on a control block of six and three measurements are taken on a control strip of 3.

The measurements recorded by Vesey and Meredith should be ignored as inaccurate. The figures of Erinneach and Priestley should be used and these have been verified and in some cases adjusted. Minor discrepancies are found in the measurements and are due to paper shrinkage. Needless to say a very accurate measure is essential.

It is possible to allocate the overprint setting on all control blocks of 6 or larger and most control strips of three using the measurements between the clichés supported by minor varieties of the type and variations of the alignment of the overprint (ie Ei/1 and i/1), the classification pioneered by Priestley⁵ is used (fig. 2). Setting 1 was only used with black

ink, setting 2 and 3 were used for the black ink printings and later the blue-black. Settings 4 to 10 were used for blue black and red printings. Setting 9 was also used to print the 1 1/2d value in black ink.

Ei/19(3)	Ei/19(2)	Ei/19(1)	Ei/1	Normal	i/1

Fig 2. (Priestley)

THE SETTINGS

The first part of this study relates to the 1/2d to 1/- values but excludes the 1d value which will be considered later.

SETTING 1.

Measurements Row 19 1. 20.0mm 2. 20.0mm 3. 50.8mm
Row 20 1. 20.0mm 2. 20.0mm 3. 50.6mm

Overprint characteristics:

- "1" of date slightly to left of "i" of EIREANN (tendency to Ei/1)
- Fairly light type print.
- Appears in black overprint only.
- R19/3. Chip out of top right hand corner of "c" and shortened lower arm to "c" of SEALADAC (fig. 3).
- R20/3. Reported variety (Vesey and Meredith) of the stop after 1922 appears very slightly low. This requires some imagination.
- Needs careful elimination from settings 2B, 4 and 6 in strips of 3.

SETTING 2.

Measurements Row 19 1. 20.1mm 2. 20.2mm 3. 51.5mm
Row 20 1. 20.1mm 2. 20.2mm 3. 51.5mm

Overprint characteristics:

- Priestley identified two types of Setting 2. This setting is found with damaged dot after 1922 on R20/2 and he referred to these as Setting 2A. This setting with the undamaged dot is referred to as Setting 2B although it is probably from an earlier state prior to the damage to the dot.
- R19/3 is i/1.
- R19/3 and R20/3, the overprint appears heavier (Setting 2A).
- R20/2 Stop after 1922 damaged and usually triangular (Setting 2A) (fig. 3).
- Control singles (and larger) easily identified from Setting 2A. Setting 2B can be identified from control strip of 3 but needs careful elimination from Setting 1, 4 and 6.

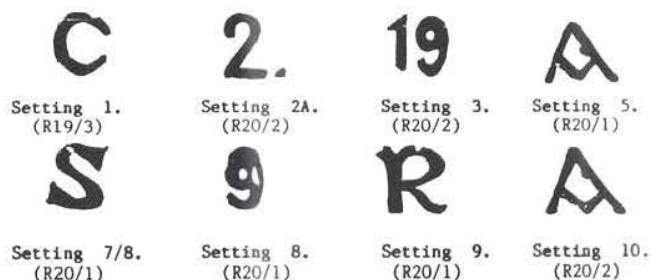


fig 3.

Stamp 1	Stamp 2	Stamp 3	
tendency to Ei/1		nick in "c" of Sealadac	
Setting 1			
		i/1	Row 19
			Row 20
		stop after "2" damaged n/c	
Setting 2			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 3			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 4			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 5			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 6			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 7			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 8			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 9			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 10			
			Row 19
			Row 20

fig 4. Varieties in the Control Block.

Stamp 10	Stamp 11	Stamp 12	
Ei/19(1)			
Setting 4			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 5			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 6			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 7/8			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 9			
			Row 19
			Row 20
Setting 10			
			Row 19
			Row 20

fig 5. Varieties in the 1d. Control

SETTING 3.

Measurements Row 19 1. 20.0mm 2. 20.0mm 3. 50.8mm
 Row 20 1. 20.0mm 2. 20.0mm 3. 50.7mm

Overprint characteristics:

- R19/3 is i/1.
- R20/1 "r" in EIREANN broken
- R20/2 1 of 1922 short (fig. 3).
- Easily identified as control single (or larger).

SETTING 4.

Measurements Row 19 1. 19.7mm 2. 19.8mm 3. 50.5mm
 Row 20 1. 19.9mm 2. 19.9mm 3. 50.5mm

Overprint characteristics:

- R19/1 and R19/2 are Ei/1.
- Positive identification difficult as there are no individual flaws apart from the alignment flaws in Row 19 which show in control blocks of 6.
- In control strip of 3 careful elimination from Settings 1, 2B and 6 necessary.

SETTING 5.

Measurements Row 19 1. 20.5mm 2. 19.9mm 3. 51.3mm
 Row 20 1. 20.5mm 2. 19.8mm 3. 51.3mm

Overprint characteristics:

- R19/1 is i/1.
- R19/2 and R19/3 are Ei/1.
- R20/1 Dot on right downstroke of first "a" of SEALADAC (fig. 3).
- Easily identified by flaw on R20/1 in strip of 3 (or larger).

SETTING 6.

Measurements Row 19 1. 20.5mm 2. 20.0mm 3. 51.4mm
 Row 20 1. 20.5mm 2. 20.0mm 3. 51.4mm

Overprint characteristics:

- No identifiable overprint flaws or alignment variations and is identified by elimination and measurements.
- Easily identified in control block of 6. Needs careful elimination from Settings 1, 2B and 4 in control strips of 3.

SETTING 7.

Measurements Row 19 1. 19.8mm 2. 19.8mm 3. 50.5mm
 Row 20 1. 19.8mm 2. 19.8mm 3. 50.7mm

Overprint characteristics:

- R20/1 Small break, appears as a line, though the top of "S" of SEALADAC (fig. 3).
- Easily identified in strip of 3 (or larger).

SETTING 8.

Measurements Row 19 1. 19.8mm 2. 19.8mm 3. 50.5mm
 Row 20 1. 19.8mm 2. 19.8mm 3. 50.5mm

Overprint characteristics:

- R20/1 Small break, appears as a line, though top of "S" of SEALADAC as in Setting 7 (fig 3).
- R20/1 Large flaw to "9" of 1922 (fig. 3).
- This setting is basically a subtype of Setting 7 with the additional flaw on R20/1 on the "9" of date.
- Easily identified in strip of 3 (or larger).

SETTING 9.

Measurements Row 19 1. 20.5mm 2. 19.7mm 3. 51.0mm
 Row 20 1. 20.5mm 2. 19.8mm 3. 50.9mm

Overprint characteristics:

a. R19/3 "d" of SEALADAC is broken. Hairline in "i" of EIREANN.

b. R20/1 Nick out of top of "R" of RIALTAS (fig. 3).

c. Easily identified in strip of 3 (or larger).

SETTING 10.

Measurements Row 19 1. 19.8mm 2. 20.4mm 3. 50.8mm

Row 20 1. 19.8mm 2. 20.4mm 3. 50.8mm

Overprint characteristics:

a. R19/3 is Ei/1.

b. R20/2 Small bulge on the inside of the right downstroke of first "a" of SEALADAC (fig. 3).

c. Identified on control singles or larger piece.

Elimination Process

Fig 4 is a summary of the alignment and overprint type flaws. Stamps with a control number attached can be allocated as follows:

a. Control blocks of 6 can be easily allocated to the correct setting by means of alignment and type varieties.

b. Control strips of 3 can be readily plated by the flaws in the overprint in row 20 (fig 3) without resorting to measurements from Settings 2A, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10. This leaves setting 1, 2B, 4 and 6 which create some problems. Having eliminated the other settings, if we assess the measurement 3 we find:

Measurement 3 under 51.0mm Settings 1 and 4.
over 51.0mm Settings 2B and 6.

i. Setting 1 was used for "black only" and setting 4 was a "blue black only printing. Only 11/2d, both 2d and 6d are found from both settings.

ii. Setting 2B and 6 are separated using Measurement 1; this being 20.1mm on Setting 2B and 20.5mm on Setting 6.

c. Control singles (R20/2) can only be positively identified from Settings 2A, 3 and 10 (fig. 3).

There are two states of setting 2. Similarly setting 8 is a later state of the plate used for Setting 7. Thus we have really nine settings in all with two of the settings appearing in two recordable states.

ONE PENNY VALUE

To allocate control pieces of the 1d value to their correct setting requires the same set of measurements but on different stamps and, as the control on the 1d is under Row 20 stamp 11, we need to measure the same three measurements but on stamps 10, 11 and 12 of rows 19 and 20. Why the control on the 1d value is in a different position, in the bottom right corner of the sheet, from the other values is not known.

An absence of minor flaws in the printing type make plating difficult and very accurate measurement is necessary. However alignment varieties in Row 19 (fig. 5) makes plating of control blocks of 6 relatively easy where as control strips of 3 are more difficult to allocate to the correct settings.

Settings 1, 2 and 3 were not used for the 1d value.

SETTING 4 - 1d.

Measurements Row 19 1. 19.9mm 2. 20.5mm 3. 51.4mm

Row 20 1. 19.8mm 2. 20.5mm 3. 51.3mm

Overprint characteristics:

a. R19/10 is Ei/19(1).

b. Difficult to differentiate from setting 9 in strip of 3.

SETTING 5 - 1d.

Measurements Row 19 1. 20.5mm 2. 19.8mm 3. 51.5mm

Row 20 1. 20.5mm 2. 19.8mm 3. 51.5mm

Overprint characteristics:

a. R19/10 is i/1.

b. R19/11 and R19/12 are Ei/19.

SETTING 6 - 1d.

Measurements Row 19 1. 20.5mm 2. 19.8mm 3. 51.2mm

Row 20 1. 20.5mm 2. 19.8mm 3. 51.2mm

Overprint characteristics:

a. R19/10 is i/1.

b. R19/11 and R19/12 are Ei/1.

SETTING 7/8 - 1d.

Measurements Row 19 1. 19.8mm 2. 19.9mm 3. 50.5mm

Row 20 1. 19.9mm 2. 19.9mm 3. 50.6mm

Overprint characteristics:

a. Settings 7 and 8 are considered two states of the same overprinting plate; there are no differences noted in the 1d control block.

b. R19/10, R19/11 and R19/12 are Ei/1.

SETTING 9 - 1d.

Measurements Row 19 1. 20.0mm 2. 20.5mm 3. 51.4mm

Row 20 1. 20.0mm 2. 20.5mm 3. 51.2mm

Overprint characteristics:

a. R19/10 is i/1.

b. R19/11 is Ei/1.

c. R19/12 is Ei/19(1).

SETTING 10 - 1d.

Measurements Row 19 1. 19.8mm 2. 19.7mm 3. 50.4mm

Row 20 1. 19.9mm 2. 19.7mm 3. 50.5mm

Overprint characteristics:

a. R19/10 and R19/11 are Ei/1(1).

b. In SEALADAC "e" appears as a "c".

Elimination Process - 1d. Value

As has been already stated, allocation of the setting to control pieces of the 1d. value is not easy except in control blocks of 6. However it is suggest the following system be used for control strips of 3;

Assess measurement 1. Settings 5 and 6 are 20.5mm

Other settings are 20.0mm approx.

a. Both settings 5 and 6 have same alignment varieties in Row 19.

b. Differentiate with measurement 3: Setting 5 is 51.5mm and Setting 6 is 51.2mm

c. Setting 5 R19/10 has a non constant flaw on "t" of RIALTAS showing as a weakness at the top of the curl.

Assess measurement 2. Settings 4 and 9 are 20.5mm

Other settings are less than 20.0mm

a. Not possible to differentiate settings 4 and 9 in control strip of 3.

b. Alignment variations in row 19 positively differentiates in control block of 6.

Assess measurement 3. Settings 7/8 and 10 are 50.5mm

Other settings are 51.0mm plus

a. Setting 10 has SCALADAC on R20/10 to differentiate settings 7/8 and 10.

b. Use alignment variations in Row 19 in block of 6.
Note all blocks of 6 of the 1d value can be allocated to their correct settings and the same applies to control strips of 3 but here it is not possible to differentiate between settings 4 and 9 with certainty. Control singles of the 1d cannot be allocated to their settings.

SETTINGS RECORDED

Vesey¹ listed the settings for each value. This list has been updated with additions and verified by Dulin⁶ and myself from material in our collections and any settings not actually seen but recorded by Vesey are underlined>.

	overprint	controls	settings
1/2 d	black	T 22 imp	<u>5.</u> <u>7.</u>
		T 22 perf	<u>5.</u>
	blue black	T 22 imp	5. 6. 7. 8. 9. <u>10.</u>
		T 22 perf	5. <u>6.</u> 7. 8. 9.
1d	black	T 22 imp	4.
		S 22 imp	4. <u>5.</u> 6. <u>7/8.</u> <u>10.</u>
	blue black	S 22 perf	4. 5. 6. <u>7/8.</u> <u>9.</u>
		T 22 imp	<u>4.</u> <u>5.</u> 6. <u>7/8.</u> <u>9.</u> 10.
		T 22 perf	<u>4.</u> <u>5.</u> 6. <u>7/8.</u> <u>9.</u> 10.
1 1/2d	black	Q 20 imp	2. 3.
		Q 20 perf	1. <u>2.</u>
		Q 21 imp	1. 2.
		Q 21 perf	1. 2.
		T 22 imp	9.
		T 22 perf	9.
	blue black	T 22 imp	2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. <u>9.</u>
		T 22 perf	2. 3. 4. 6. 9.
2d die 1	black	S 21 imp	1. 2. 3.
		S 21 perf	2.
		S 22 imp	1. 2. <u>3.</u>
		S 22 perf	1. 2. <u>3.</u>
		T 22 imp	2.
	blue black	S 22 imp	2. 3. 4. <u>5.</u>
		S 22 perf	2. 3. 4. 5.
		T 22 imp	<u>2.</u> 3. 4. 5. <u>7.</u>
		T 22 perf	2. 3. 4. <u>5.</u>
2d die 2	black	S 22 imp	1. 2. 3.
		S 22 perf	1. 2. 3.
		T 22 imp	2. 9.
		T 22 perf	2. 9.
	blue black	S 22 imp	2. 3. 4.
		S 22 perf	2. 3. 4.
		T 22 imp	2. 3. 4. 5. 6. <u>7.</u> 8. 9. 10.
		T 22 perf	2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
2 1/2d	red	T 22 imp	8.
		T 22 perf	9.
3d	black	T 22 imp	<u>2.</u> <u>4.</u>
		T 22 perf	<u>3.</u>
	blue black	T 22 imp	2. <u>3.</u> 4. 5. <u>6.</u> <u>9.</u>
		T 22 perf	3. 5. <u>6.</u> 8. 9. 10.

4d	red	S 22 perf	9.
		T 22 imp	9.
		T 22 perf	8.
5d	blue black	T 22 imp	5. 6. 7. 8. 10.
6d	black	S 21 imp	1. 2.
		T 22 imp	2. 3.
	blue black	T 22 imp	2. <u>3.</u> 4.
		U 22 imp	5. 6. 8. 9. 10.
9d	agate red	S 22 imp	4. 8.
9d	green red	T 22 imp	9.
		T 22 perf	9.
10d	black blue black	S 22 perf	7.
		S 22 imp	9.
		S 22 perf	5.
1/-	black	R 21 imp	1. 2.
		R 21 perf	1. <u>2.</u>
		S 21 imp	2.
		S 21 perf	2.
		S 22 imp	2.
		S 22 perf	2.
	blue black	S 22 imp	<u>2.</u>
		S 22 perf	2.
		T 22 perf	5. 6. 8. <u>9.</u>
		T 22 imp	5. 6. 8. 9.

SETTING NUMBERS

The numbering of the settings are those given by philatelists and are not necessarily the order in which they were used. Settings 1, 2 and 3 were used for the black printings so we can safely say these were the first to be used but not necessarily in that order. The order in which the other settings were used is not certain and indeed as setting 9 was used for the black printing of the 1 1/2d value this setting may well have been used earlier in the series.

References

- 1 Vesey, SPC Thom 5 Line Ordinary Overprints. London Philatelist 1924; Vol 33: pg 167-176 & 191-192.
- 2 Meredith, WG Postage Stamps of Ireland 1922-1927, 4th ed. 1927. (reprinted in the REVEALER Apr 1978, pg 61-66.)
- 3 "Erinneach" Plating of the thom 5 Line Overprints. London Philatelist 1947; vol 13: pg 167-171.
- 4 Priestley, MH Thom 5 Line Narrow Settings. IRISH PHILATELY; Oct 1970: pg 33-38.
- 5 Priestley, MH Ireland, Low Value Overprint Plates and Varieties, D.F. Newsletter 1973. Vol 2: no 10 & 11.
- 6 Dulin, C Personal correspondence 1986.



BRITISH REGISTERED ENVELOPES FROM 1878 TILL 1921

Remarks about their use in Ireland

by Hans Bergdolt, FAI, 1991
translated by Hans Moxter

A LISTING ACCORDING TO THEIR MICHEL CATALOGUE NUMBERS

As supplement to the article *British registered envelopes - used in Ireland* (Die Harfe 35 and 36; The REVEALER No. 184) a listing here gives some help to classify these registered envelopes. These entires were on sale in Great Britain from 1878 till 1921 and may have been sold and used in Ireland which in those days was still part of the United Kingdom.

The listing gives, sorted by Michel-numbers, the year of issue, details about the stamp, sizes of envelopes used and the more important details needed for identifying the different types.

Included are all issues and sizes mentioned in the Michel catalogue Europa-West for postal entires. It is quite possible that not all issues and sizes mentioned reached Ireland for sale, but the possibility of imports and their use in Ireland can never be excluded.

General characteristics of the registered envelopes:

- The special category of registered mailing is indicated by blue crosses over the entire front and back of the envelope.
- For further identification, in the upper left corner, appeared as time went on: The word "REGISTERED"; a big "R"; the same in a standing oval; and finally a box for the registration-label.
- White or buff to brown colours for the paper with a cotton scrim.
- Up till 1901 prepayment only for the registration fee. Later on postage for the first weight rate of an inland-letter was included.
- The stamp, before 1893, was imprinted on the back of the envelope (EU 1-17), from 1893 (EU 18) till 1898 (EU 20) it appeared in front on the flap looking upwards, since 1901 (EU 21) it was located in front in the upper right corner (as ill. in the a.m. article).
- The back first (EU 1-11) had no inscriptions, then (EU 12-20) tables giving the postal rates were shown, later (EU 21-23) with "INLAND-REGISTRATION" and finally (from EU 24 on) with "REGISTRATION".
- Sizes of the envelopes: F 134x83mms, 1878-1969; G 153x96mms, 1878-today; H: 202x127mms, 1878-today; H2: 228-102mms; 1883-1917; I: 253x178mms, 1878-1886; K: 292x151mms, 1878-1980 (Dates after 1922 refer to envelopes of the Irish Republic).

MICHEL	ISSUE	VALUE/STAMP	SIZE(S)	CHARACTERISTICS
EU 1	1878	2 d, VR, blue	F, G	First provisional issue. "REGISTRATION ONLY" as scroll above stamp on back; "REGISTERED" (Antiqua) in left upper corner; flap straight-edged
EU 2	1878	2 d, VR, blue	F, G	Like EU 1 but "REGISTERED" in left upper corner now grotesque lettering; EU 1 to EU 11 all without printed text on back
EU 3	1878	2 d, VR, blue	F, G	Second provisional issue. Flap and cuttings scalloped
EU 4	1878	2 d, VR, blue	F, G	Stamp (25 mms) without scroll, with circles for date; one line text above "REGISTERED"
EU 5	1878	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,I,K	Two lines text above "REGISTERED"; upper right corner box for postage stamp
EU 6	1878	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,I,K	Flap straight-edged, otherwise like EU 5; "REGISTERED" is framed with EU 1 to EU 6
EU 7	1881	2 d, VR, blue	F	Unframed "REGISTERED LETTER" on front top with 3 lines of text below
EU 8	1881	2 d, VR, blue	F	Now 2 lines text below "REGISTERED LETTER" and big "R" in upper left corner
EU 9	1882	2 d, VR, blue	F, G	Stamp now 26 mms with rosettes instead of date circles (Applies to EU 9 to EU 16). Big "R" in upper left corner
EU 10	1882	2 d, VR, blue	G	EU 5 with framed "REGISTERED", but now stamp like EU 9
EU 11	1883	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,H2,I,K	Big "R" in standing oval; all EU 1 to EU 11 without text on back
EU 12	1886	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,H2,I,K	Now "INLAND REGISTERED LETTER POST" on back with compensation tariff for £ 2, 5 and 10

MICHEL	ISSUE	VALUE/STAMP	SIZE(S)	CHARACTERISTICS
EU 13	1888	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,H2,K	Like EU 12 but compensation only for £5 and 10
EU 14	1891	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,H2,K	"INLAND REGISTRATION" on back; text starts with "Comp...", scale for £ 5 to £ 25
EU 15	1892	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,H2,K	Like EU 14 but "FEE PAID" under "R" in upper left corner; scale for £ 5 to £ 25
EU 16	1893	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,H2,K	Like EU 15 but compensation scale now up to £ 50
EU 17	1893	2 d, VR, blue	G	New stamp 23 instead of 26 mms, no date circles or rosettes; scale £ 5 to £ 50
EU 18	1893	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,H2,K	Stamp (23 mms) in front, in centre of flap; scale £ 5 to £ 50
EU 19	1895	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,H2,K	Text on back now starts with "SUBJECT.."; scale £ 5 to £ 50
EU 20	1898	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,H2,K	Like EU 19 but scale now up to £ 120
-----	1887	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,H2,I,K	Between 1887 and 1898 revised compensation tariffs were often passed on the back of envelopes with earlier tariff scales
EU 21	1901	2 d, VR, blue	F,G,H,H2,K	Now stamp in upper right corner. "INLAND REGISTRATION" on back and no more scales of compensation tariff
EU 22	1902	2+1 d, EVIIR, redish brown	F,G,H,H2,K	Text in stamp now "REGISTRATION TWO PENCE/POSTAGE ONE PENNY"; "R" in standing oval in upper left corner
EU 23	1907	2+1 d, EVIIR, redish brown	F,G,H,H2,K	From now on the "R" in oval is replaced by a box for the R-label
EU 24	1908	2+1 d, EVIIR, redish brown	F,G,H,H2,K	Heading of text on back now "REGISTRATION"
EU 25	1911	3 d, GVR, redish brown	F,G,H,H2,K	Stamp now shows combined dues for "POSTAGE AND REGISTRATION"; engraver's mark "W"
EU 26	1912	3 d, GVR, redish brown	F,G,H,H2,K	Like EU 25 but without engraver's mark
EU 27	1918	3 1/2 d, GVR, blue	F,G,H,K	Increased inland postage 1 1/2 d
EU 28	1920	4 d, GVR, green to darkgraygreen	F,G,H,K	Increased inland postage 2 d
EU 29	1920	2+2 d, GVR	F,G	Revalued envelopes with 2 stamps: 2 d black (FEU 1) and 2 d yellowbrown 3 d redbrown (EU 26) and 1 d red 3 1/2 d blue (EU 27) and 1/2 d green
EU 30	1920	3+1 d, GVR	F,G,	
EU 31	1920	3 1/2+1/2 d, GVR	F,G	
EU 32	1921	5 d, GVR, oragne	F,G,H,K	Registration fee now 3 d, postage 2 d
EU 33	1921	2+3 d, GVR	G	Revalued envelopes with 2 stamps: 2 d black (FEU 1) and 3 d violet 3 d redbrown (EU 26) and 2 d yellowbrown 4 d darkgreen (EU 28) and 1 d red
EU 34	1921	3+2 d, GVR	F,G	
EU 35	1921	4+1 d, GVR	G	

Irish Postal Stationery Stamped to Order

by Otto Jung

It is possible - even at our time - to step into a completely unexplored field of collecting; you will find few articles or listings on this subject in philatelic periodicals, few depictions, no catalogue. So make up your mind and have a look at items which were privately ordered by companies, societies and individuals: cards, envelopes, labels applied by the Irish post with stamps in the harp design; AN POST did not take up this service; so the period of postal stationery stamped to order came to an end in 1983.

Why are they so unknown? This is easily to answer: They are rare, often rarest. Most of my readers have seen ESB (Electricity Supply Board) meter cards or some IPC cards; many of them are found easily. But whoever heard of or saw proxy forms, self-adhesive labels for the blind, cards with annexed reply card and the various envelopes ordered by firms and companies?

The intention of this series of articles is to familiarize the membership with this fascinating part of postal stationery. At the same time the author hopes that there will not be such a big rush to collect in this area as this material is very scarce and difficult to find. Prices would soar out of sight. I invite you to take this article as information rather than an invitation to collect this area.

Let me first split up the bulk of so diverse issues in matching groups.

A. Issues ordered by firms and companies

1. Envelopes and cards with printed address
2. Envelopes with printed or embossed sender's address
3. Proxy forms
4. E.S.B. Issues
5. C.G.C. Issues
6. Special Issues

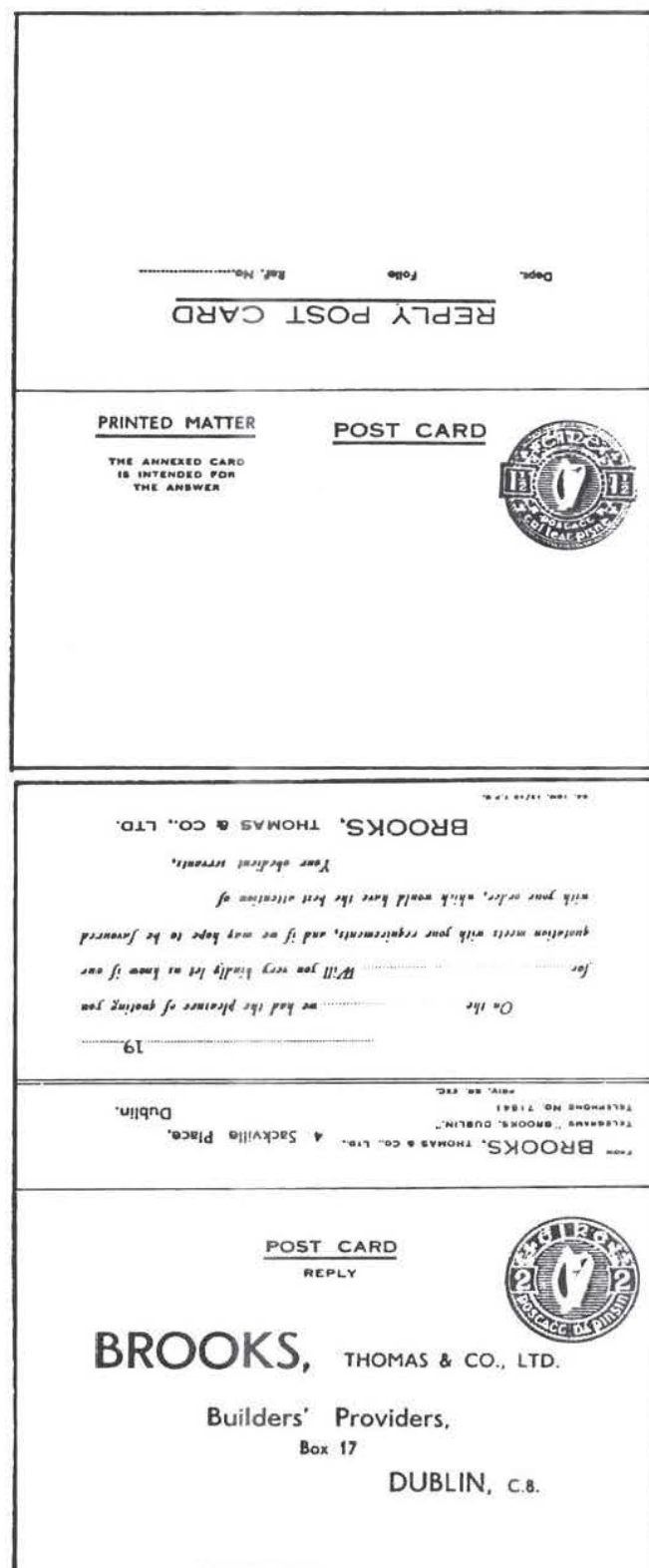
B. Philatelically influenced issues.

1. Ordered by philatelic societies
2. Ordered by individuals

A1) Envelopes and cards with printed address ordered by companies

A characteristic feature of this group is the fact that you find them only in unused condition; all items which have survived were, for any reason, not returned to the addressee; all which were sent back were obviously destroyed after arrival. I have seen very few used copies. Mainly small-sized and ungummed envelopes were applied with stamps at the printed matter postage rate; most of them were ordered by railway and gas companies; those ordered by the Taxpayers' Association and (perhaps) some else had surface letter rate and were gummed.

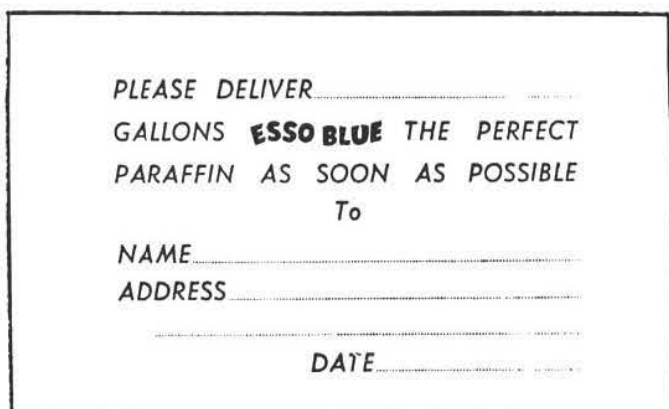
Some cards exist, too. The Esso Company had a card printed by which customers could order "Esso Blue" from Esso concessionaries, who additionally put their address on the card by rubber stamp. Among the rarest are two cards of Brooks, Thomas & Co. with annexed reply card. They are unique in so far as there are different postage rates on the card and the reply card, what is found in only one else case



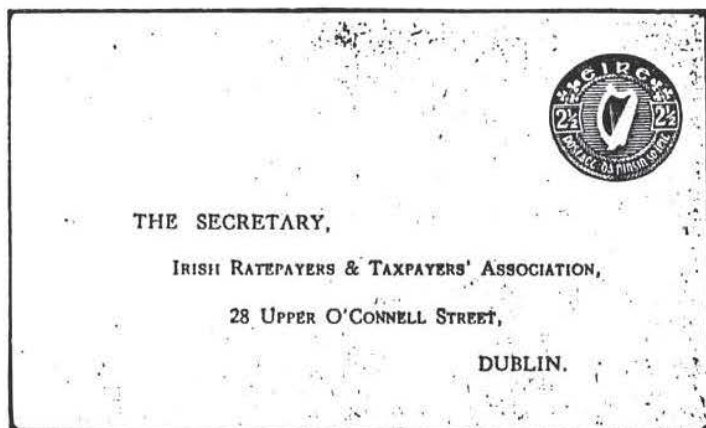
Front and reverse of the "Brooks" reply card of 1948:
1 1/d + 2d

worldwide. Although a relatively large quantity - 10,000 - were printed few are known to exist at our time.

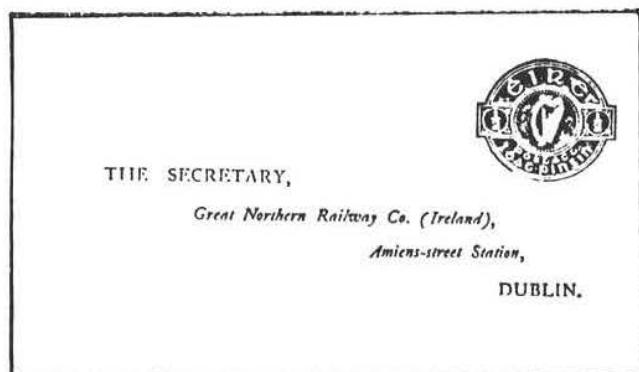
Most envelopes have a 1/2d stamp, for this was the printed matter rate from 1922 to 1948. As you never find cancellations showing dates it is extremely difficult to find out the time of appearance; you can sometimes only say the decade when they were used.



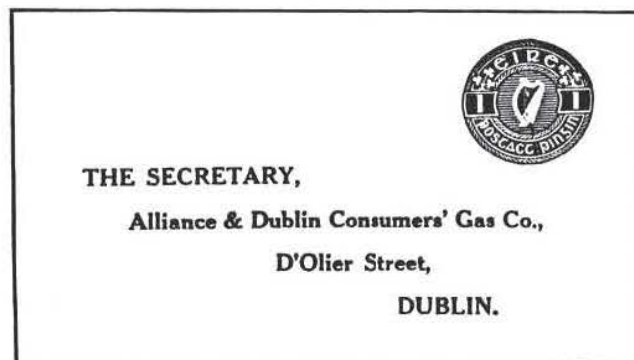
Reverse of card "Esso Blue", stamp 2d, (1964-56)



Envelope of the Irish Ratepayers' and Taxpayers' Association, 2 1/2d brown, embossed, (around 1945)



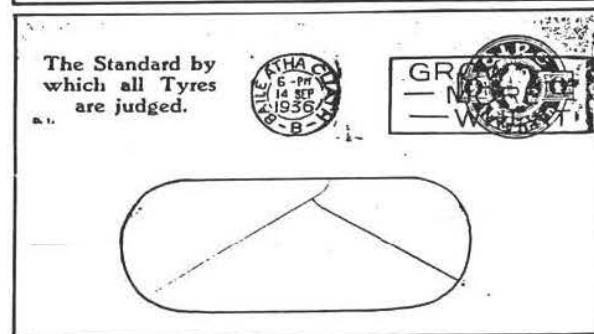
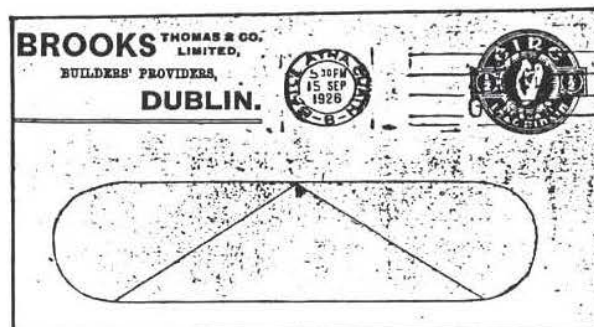
Envelope at printed matter rate 1/2d green embossed of the Great Northern Railway Co. (1925-48)



Envelope at printed matter rate 1d red embossed of the Alliance & Dublin Consumers' Gas Co. (1948-51)

A2) Envelopes with printed or embossed sender's address

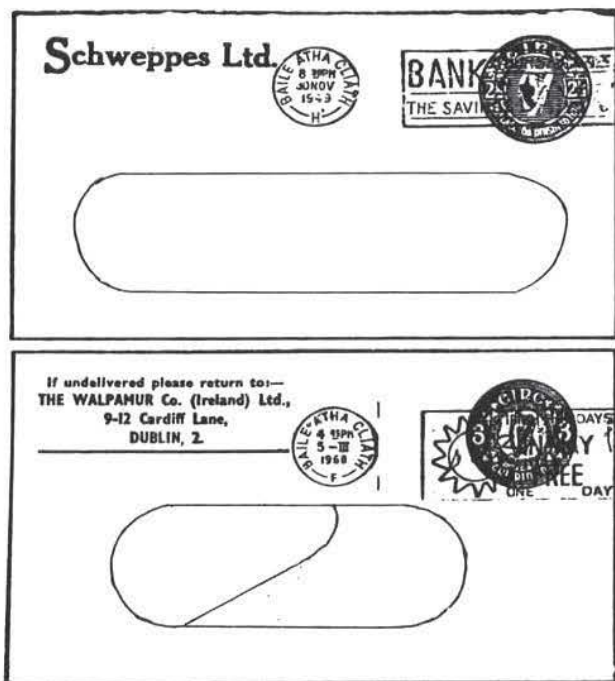
This group, too, has two distinctive features: Copies are found only in used condition, and the predominant majority are window envelopes. Most windows have a cellophane cover. Poor buff paper is used for most issues, so you must make concessions regarding their quality; tears and creases inevitably occur. As all are found used you can easily know the period of their usage. Some companies issued envelopes of the same appearance and print during decades; the Walpamur Company ordered envelopes from the thirties (at least) up to 1970 (1/2d - 1d - 1 1/2d - 2d - 3d - 4d). Some had embossed



stamps, some typographed ones. Here is a list of companies which ordered stamped envelopes:

- Brooks, Thomas & Co.
- Cerebos Ltd
- The Irish Dunlop Co.
- F. G. & K. Messervy

Schweppes Ltd
John Steedman & Co.
Sun Life Assurance Co.
The Walpamur Co.
etc.

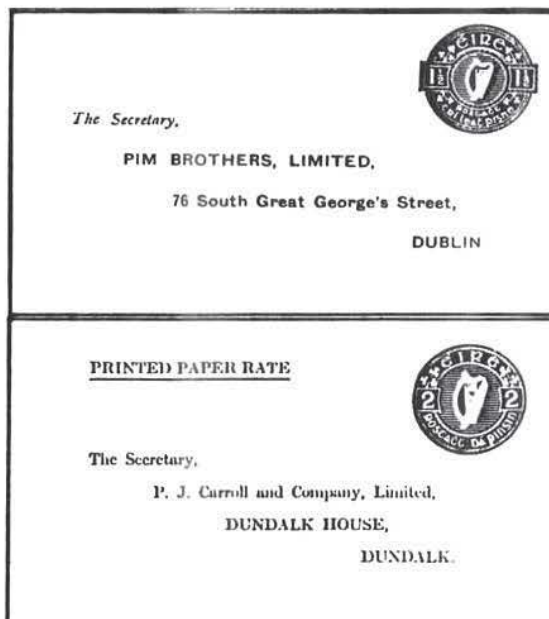
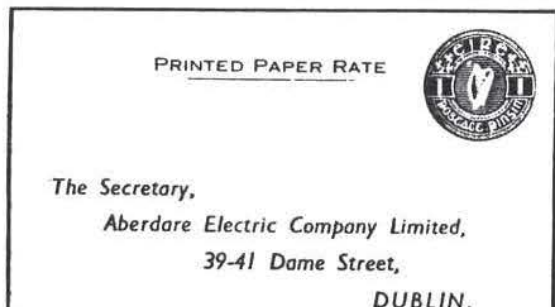


There is a small group which does not fit in this pattern; they are no window envelopes, have no printed sender's address and are made of high quality paper. Ferrier & Pollock and Pembroke Estates envelopes have colourlessly embossed sender's address on reverse; and I own two envelopes which cannot be identified by any print or embossing.

To get some knowledge of all the firms enumerated I wrote to most of them; but after so long time and probably a lack of interest only one company sent an answer: They were afraid they could not help me.

A3) Proxy forms

Proxy forms are cards or leaflets with the help of which limited companies invited shareholders to transfer their right to vote to authorized representatives named in the text of the form in case of not participating in a meeting. Only unused forms are found, probably originating from shareholders who were present at the meeting (and so did not have to post the form) or from those not interested in voting. Apart from the



CÓRAS IOMPAIR ÉIREANN
KINGSBRIDGE STATION, DUBLIN.

FORM OF PROXY
For Final Ordinary Meeting of Proprietors to be held
on 30th August, 1950.

I, the undersigned, being one of the Proprietors of CÓRAS IOMPAIR ÉIREANN, do hereby appoint **JOSEPH F. COSTELLO, Esq., Vicar's Croft, Taylor's Hill, Galway;** whom failing, **CECIL D. HEWAT, Esq., Egremont, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin;** whom failing, **JOHN MCCANN, Esq., Simonsenurt Castle, Ballsbridge, Dublin;** whom failing, **HENRY B. POLLOCK, Esq., Castleknock Lodge, Castleknock, Co. Dublin;** whom failing, **HON. W. E. WYLLIE, K.C., Clonsilla House, Clonsilla, Co. Dublin.**

as my Proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the Final Ordinary Meeting of the said Company, to be held on Wednesday, 30th August, 1950, or at any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this _____ day of _____, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty.

Signature _____

Name in Full _____
(Block Letters)

Address _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF PROXY.

All or any of the above-mentioned names may be struck out and the name or names of any other Proprietor or Proprietors inserted.

When completed and signed, the proxy must be lodged with the Secretary of the Company at his office, Kingsbridge Station, Dublin, or left or delivered at that office not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

When posting this proxy, please do not seal or gum it, otherwise the rate of postage for printed papers will not apply.

By JOHN H. LEE, SECRETARY.

Reverse of the proxy form of Coras Iompair Eireann inviting for the final meetings; after that time this company was no longer a privately run railway company, a truly historic event!

companies' lack of interest, there may also be legal obstacles to giving away used forms.

The very special thing on proxy forms is the fiscal stamp on reverse, which, of course, has no meaning of a postage rate. Thanks to the exact date of this fiscal stamp and the date of the announced meeting, the time of issue is easily to be known of each proxy form. Proxy forms need not be postal stationery, to the majority adhesive stamps were affixed; these forms are not dealt with in this article.

Just as it is found with the envelopes ordered by firms some limited companies regularly used proxy forms with imprinted stamps to invite for their A.G.M.; other firms used them only once or twice. Most proxy forms are found of Pim Brothers, Ltd, and not only the number of items is impressive, they had some printed in colour: blue text for the holders of preference shares, red text for an extraordinary meeting; is the red colour to arouse attention, the blue to stress exclusiveness, the black colour indicating usual business?

This is a list of the limited companies which issued postal stationery proxy forms (there may be more):

- 1) Aberdare Electric Company, Dublin (1d - 1951 / 2d - 1959)
- 2) Coras Iompair Eireann (leaflets, 1/2d - 1948 / 1d - 1950)
- 3) Carroll Company, Dundalk (2d - 1959)
- 4) Pim Brothers, Dublin (1/2d - 1935, 1941, 1945 blue, 1945 black, 1947 black, 1947 red / 1d - 1950 / 1 1/2d - 1953)

CHAPTER REPORTS

(Continued from page 7)

Saturday, September 5, 1992. At the meeting JHC will present one of its workshops for the non-specialist. The topic will be The Irish Overprints.

EPA members and their guests are invited to attend and to bring items of interests related to the topic as well as any questions they have about the Overprints. The meeting will begin at 1 pm.

JHC will also exhibit several educational frames illustrating the Overprints and will prepare an article for the BALPEX program.

Finally, an anniversary party is planned after the BALPEX meeting at approximately 5 pm. It will be held at or near the show. All EPA members and their guests are invited. There will be a charge of approximately \$5.00 to cover the cost of refreshments.

If you would like to attend, please notify the Secretary/James Hoban Chapter/1634 E. Baltimore Street/Baltimore, MD 21231.

The Secretary will send you full details at a later date.

Please do not send any money at this time.

JHC is looking forward to seeing EPA members at its anniversary celebration.

Lone Star Chapter

by William P. McNally, Jr.

The monthly meetings of the Lone Star Chapter for January

(Continued on page 20)

Forged & Bogus Material

by Bill McCaw & Joe Foley

It's been so long since the Committee on Forged and Bogus Material has had anything to report on in THE REVEALER (Winter, 1982, p. 43) that some of our newer members may not be aware of the existence of this Committee. Formed around 1970, the purpose of the Committee is to examine Irish philatelic items known or suspected to be bogus or forgeries, and to publish the results of this examination in THE REVEALER for the benefit of the membership. It's not an expert committee and no certificates of genuineness, etc., are issued. Initially chaired by the late Bob Gray and composed of Fred Dixon, Vince Linnell and Joe Foley, the Committee is currently chaired by Bill McCaw and is composed of himself and Joe Foley. It would be nice to have one or two additional members and anyone interested should contact Bill McCaw noting their areas of expertise.



Two coil stamps recently came to our attention and are shown in the illustration. They were at one time considered to be coil issues of 1934, watermarked "se." (Scott #87 & 91) However, they are fabricated from sheet stamps. The horizontal perforations were trimmed off the 1/2d and the vertical perfs from the 1d. This was done fairly carefully. (We have seen some very crude attempts, where a little of the perforation remains.) The resulting imperforate margins on these fakes are far too small. In fact, we know of no genuine coils where both imperf margins approach this condition. A genuine off-center coil might have one short margin, but the opposite would be wider than usual. A reasonable and quick check for a coil is to place a sheet stamp on top of it. You should be able to see both imperf margins of a genuine coil through the holes of the sheet stamp. If you can't, you have a fake. The year date of the cancellation, 1938, on the 1/2d is legible and not unreasonable for a stamp issued in 1934. The watermark is upright on both stamps. In the case of the 1/2d, the genuine coil is only known with sideways watermark, further evidence that this example is a trimmed sheet stamp.

If you have an item that you suspect is either forged or bogus, send it to either Bill McCaw, 368 Grand St., Newburgh, NY 12550 or Joe Foley, Box 183, Riva, MD 21140. Examination can take between 60 and 90 days. If you need expertizing, write to the American Philatelic Expertizing Service (APS/ASDA), Box 8000, State College, PA 16803.



CHAPTER REPORTS

(Continued from page 19)

and February were held in the house of one of the members. The March meeting was held at the Iron Side Flea Market at the Colonies North Mall. There in attendance included Morgan Williams, Bob Joyce, Pat Ryan, Wes Sanchez, John Clement, and Bill McNally, Jr.

The upcoming stamp program from An Post was discussed as well as the new items which had just been issued, including the new frama labels and the additional definitive stamps. It was noted that a new book on ships was being made available through An Post.

Pat Ryan presented programs on Irish Postal Stationery, Coils, Booklet Pases & Gutter Pairs. Catalogue pricing on all was discussed.

Persons interested in Irish Philately are invited to attend the meeting held each month on the second Saturday. You can contact any member for more information. ♣



E.P.A. SPECIAL OFFERS

The following items may be ordered from Richard J. McBride, 153 Orchid Road, Meriden, CT 06450 U.S.A. All prices include postage and handling. Overseas add \$1.00 per item for air mail. Make all cheques and money orders payable to Richard J. McBride.

Irish Overprint Identifier — A clear plastic overlay to help sort out your overprint issues. With it is a chart giving Scott and Gibbons numbers and an article on identifying the overprints. Price \$4.50

Catalog of the Postal Markings of Dublin c. 1840-1922 — Soft cover booklet by William Kane. A most informative and detailed publication for the collector of this phase of Irish philately. A must. Price \$3.00

Die Meilenstempel Der Irischen Post — (The Mileage Marks of Ireland) 1808-1839 by Hans G. Moxter, 1985 Edition, 64pp. Text in German and English. Published by FAI, the Irish Philatelic Group in Germany. Most informative and well illustrated. A complete listing of all known Irish mileage marks. Price \$3.50

Ireland - Catalogue of Perfin — compiled and edited by Richard L. Mewhinney. Published by The Perfin Club - 1984. 34 pp. punched for 3 ring binder. The catalogue is designed for use as an album as well as catalogue. Only observed Perfin are catalogued. Also, 2 pages of suspected or previously reported designs. Price \$6.50

The Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Ireland: 1858-1925 — James J. Brady's detailed study of the Irish Revenue Stamps. All are in easy-to-follow catalog form with many details. A must for the Auction. Price \$2.25

E.P.A. Rubber Stamp — The Official Seal of the Association as seen on the front of all official Society papers has been made into a rubber stamp available to our members. Dress up your envelopes and correspondence. Sold only to members at \$6.00

Uniform Fourpenny Post in Ireland — by William Kane. Produced by the Irish Philatelic Circle, 28 pages, softcover, illustrated, a fine postal history item. Price \$9.00.

The Maltese Cross in Ireland — by Hans G. Moxter 1988 Edition. Published by FAI, text of the 80 page book is in both German and English. This is probably the most comprehensive review of this postmark to date. Price \$7.50.

Undated Namestamps of Ireland 1823-1860 — by William Kane. This booklet has been produced by FAI of West Germany. In English and German and records the colours, periods of usage on the various types of undated namestamps. Price \$3.75

"Die Ganzsachen Irlands" — (The Postal Stationery of Ireland) by Otto Jung, 1990 Edition, Text in German & English. Published by FAI, the Irish Philatelic Group in Germany. This new edition is by far the most specialized and authoritative and gives a very complete listing of Irish postal stationery available. Well illustrated. Prices for mint and used in DM, IR£ & US\$. Price \$10.00

The Post Offices and Datestamps of the County of Leitrim — Original study of Dr. Brian de Burca, updated by James T. Howley. A very informative book showing 72 illustrations of handstamps, a map and descriptions of post office locations. A very useful item for postmark and postal history buffs. Published by EPA, 23 pages., Price \$6.00

Irish Postal Rates Before 1840 — by F.E. Dixon. Produced by FAI it is in German and English. This publication lists the Irish Postal Rates from 1657 to 1840. A superb guide for Postal Historians. Price \$4.00

STAMPS OF IRELAND 1991 Specialized Catalogue — by MacDonnell Whyte. Comprehensive listing of Irish Philately, a must for all collectors. Price \$13.00 bookrate or \$15.00 first class.

E.P.A. Official Pin — A handsome metal pin replica of the E.P.A. logo. Available to members only at \$1.25 each.

A Listing of Irish Postmarks in Gaelic from 1922 — by James T. Howley. Produced by the E.P.A., Irish Postmarks are listed alphabetically in Gaelic with their English translations. It is a most comprehensive Guide to postmarks available. 82pps \$6.00.

THE REVEALER INDEX — by Patrick J. Ryan, Sr. A comprehensive index of all philatelic articles appearing in THE REVEALER from the first issue through the end of 1985. Articles are listed by subject matter. Cost: US & Canada \$8.75 others: \$10.00.

Addendum 1 to THE REVEALER Index — Same as above except it covers the years 1986 thru 1990. Price \$4.00. A complete index - Basic and addendum 1 - \$12.00.

An Introduction of Irish Mileage Marks — by W. E. Davey. Published by the EPA, 1989 Edition, 22 pages. An excellent book for the beginning collector of Irish Mileage Marks. Price \$5.00.

Introduction to Irish Post Offices of County Clair, Ireland — John Mackey & Tony Cassidy. Text in German & English. Published by FAI. A study developed from the postal archives of Dublin & London. A must for the student of Postal History. 94 pp Price \$8.00.

The Dublin Spoon — 1855-57, by Dr. C. I. Dulin, a comprehensive study that should be in every Philatelic Library. A must for postal history students. Softbound 48 pages \$6.00 prepaid.

The Domestic Packets Between Great Britain & Ireland 1635-1840 by Denis Salt. Produced by The Postal History Society in England. This study includes rates, routes, maps, postal covers, lists of Post towns and currency rates. It contains 50 pages and is illustrated. \$25.00 postpaid.