

The Revealers

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION



ISSN 0484-6125

Vol. 43, No. 4

Whole Number 194

EARRACH-Spring 1994

The Angelic Harp The Mulready's



Cornerstone of a Reform

Table of Contents

Class of 1993	59
1993 Miniature Sheet(s)	60
An Post's Postal Stationery	61/70-71
The Angelic Harp	62
Stuff & Stings	63
From a Beginner's Point of View	63
Crossword C (Answers to B)	64/71
The Mulready's - Cornerstone of a Reform	65-67
Irish POWs In Germany During WWII	68-70
More Templemore	70

Affiliate No. 21 -- The American Philatelic Society • Affiliated Member -- The British Philatelic Federation
Affiliate -- Federation of Philatelic Societies of Ireland • Member -- Council of Philatelic Organizations

THE REVEALER

ISSN 0484-6125

Published quarterly by the Éire Philatelic Association: Membership dues are as follows: U.S. (\$10.00); Canada/Mexico (\$11.50); all other countries (\$13.00).

Address Changes: Send address changes to the Publisher, Patrick J. Ryan, Sr. P.O. Box 2757, Universal City, TX, USA 78148

STAFF

Editor/Publisher/Distributor: Patrick J. Ryan, Sr.

P.O. Box 2757, Universal City, TX, USA 78148

Assistant Editor: Robert J. Joyce

14302 Oak Shadow, San Antonio, TX, USA 78232

Associate Editor: Anthony Finn

19 Kennington Rd., Templeogue, Dublin 6W, Ireland

Advertising Manager: John L. McManus

100 Pamola Park, Millinocket, ME, USA 04462

THE REVEALER Back Issues: Patrick McNally

P.O. Box 12143, Alcott Sta., Denver, CO, USA 80212

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Officers

President: Charles J. G. Verge

P.O. Box 2788, Postal Station 'D', Ottawa,
Ontario, Canada K1P 5W8

Vice President, North America: David J. Brennan

221 Claremont Rd., Bernardsville, NJ, USA 07924

Vice President, Europe: Anthony Finn

19 Kennington Rd., Templeogue, Dublin 6W, Ireland

Secretary/Chapter Coordinator: Michael J. Conway

74 Woodside Circle, Fairfield, CT, USA 06430

Treasurer: Margaret Zellers

P.O. Box 52207, Riverside, CA, USA 92517

Immediate Past President: Robert E. Moskowitz

1634 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, MD, USA 21231

Editor/Publisher/Distributor: THE REVEALER:

Patrick J. Ryan, Sr., P.O. Box 2757, Universal City,
TX, USA 78148

Governor Emeritus

Bill Hickey

Neil Stack

Directors

Honorary Chairman of the Board: Col. B.B. Zellers

James Maher

Richard McBride

Otto Jung

George Ryan

Robert J. Joyce

Ian Whyte

Auction & Trading Post Manager: Joseph E. Foley

P.O. Box 183, Riva, MD, USA 21140-0183

Special Offers: Richard J. McBride

153 Orchid Road, Meriden, CT, USA 06450

Librarian: Peter E. Bugg

5 Forest St., Franklin, MA, USA 02038

Historian: Garvin F. Lohman

1543 Sacramento St. Apt #3, San Francisco, CA,
USA 94109

Publicity: Preston A. Pope

P.O. Box 5625, San Mateo, CA, USA 94402

APS Representative: Joseph E. Foley

P.O. Box 183, Riva, MD, USA 21140-0183

COPO Representative: Patricia Stilwell Walker

General Delivery, Lisbon, MD, USA 21765

Issue Deadlines

Summer - 1 June

Winter - 1 December

Fall - 1 September

Spring - 1 March

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



One of the areas of philately which I hold dear and near to my heart is literature. In the last few years there has been a major push in publishing material related to the philately of Ireland. Our sister organization, the FAI (Forschungs- und Arbeitsgemeinschaft Irland e.V.), was at the forefront of the resurgence. Although the FAI, the

EPA and the Irish Philatelic Circle, based in Britain, have house organs; the FAI has published, usually in German and English, some fine philatelic literature. They have so far issued 14 very well researched handbooks since their founding in 1981. Some of them, as you may know, are quite massive tomes -- *Irish Post Offices* and *The Dublin Penny Post*; come to mind. They are also the publishers of Otto Jung's *Postal Stationery of Ireland Handbook and Catalogue*. A new edition of this first rate catalogue is due this year. If you check the back of our journal, *The Revealer*, you will note that our Special Offers list contains many of the E.P.A.'s own published works, such as: Jim Howley's *A Listing of Irish Postmarks in Gaelic from 1922* or W.E. Davey's *An Introduction to Irish Mileage Marks*. As well Dick McBride will sell you the IPC's publications, such as: William Kane's *Uniform Fourpenny Post in Ireland*. The multi-Gold Medal

(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

Members reside in MD, VA, DC
Coordinator: Robert E. Moskowitz,
1634 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, MD 21231

John McCormack Chapter

Members reside in the greater Boston area
Coordinator: Peter E. Bugg,
5 Forest St., Franklin, MA 02038

Lone Star Chapter

Members reside in Central TX
Coordinator: William P. McNally, Jr.,
5034 Casa Oro, San Antonio, TX 78233

Northern California Chapter (NORCAL)

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.

winning *Ireland's Transition*, written by Dr. Cyril Dulin, like all the others above, is well worth adding to your library.

The President's Message you are reading resulted in fact from the excitement that was generated when I discovered the existence of two other unknown (to me) sources of Irish philatelic information which I could read and put on my library shelf. The first was discovered with the help of our North American V.P., Dave Brennan, who is also the editor of the Commodore John Barry Chapter's newsletter *The Emerald Postmark*. It's February 1994 issue was the first in Volume VII. It has been around for some time and has some serious information as well as local news and, sometimes, A Wee Bit of Irish Humor. Check with the Treasurer (Stacey Kelleher, 8 Erin Place, Hazlet, NJ 07924) on how to join the Chapter and receive the newsletter. Are there any other Chapter or Group out there that publishes on Irish Philately? Let me know. I'll join.

The second discovery comes with a bit of sad news. The Mid Western Philatelic Society (MWPS) in Ireland publishes (published?) a quite remarkable and researched newsletter. Having seen a copy, I inquired from the editor, Michael C. Hartnett, whether I could join the MWPS and receive their bulletin. In his reply, he indicated that the "NL is now at the end of its road -- a combination of circumstances make it impossible for me to continue as editor, and (so far) no volunteer for the job has appeared." Thirteen issues of the Newsletter were published. Will there be more? I recommend that you try and find them if you are really interested in Irish philatelic literature as they will be a collector's item and almost no back issues exist. I would encourage you to write to Michael, as President of the MWPS, (91, Clifton Close, Ennis Road, Limerick, Ireland) to encourage him and the MWPS to pursue this worthwhile publication. ♣

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Members

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

- #2406 G. Craig Johnson, 234 Bremerton Ave., SE, Renton, WA 98059
- #2407 B. Melvin Kiernan, 825 Hudson St., Hoboken, NJ 07030
- #2408 John T. Harrison, Jr., 130 Folsom Ave., Folsom, PA 19033-1603
- #2409 Joseph V. Gallagher, 275 Wolf Hill Rd., South Huntington, NY 11747
- #2410 Charles D. Bodt, 64-09 Woodbine St. Ridgewood, NY 11385
- #2411 Daniel J. Owen, 8539 Densmore Ave N., Seattle, WA 98103
- #2412 Charles Miller, P.O. Box 2, Bantry, County Cork, Ireland
- #2413 Oliver Boden, 2220 SW 14th Place, Boca Raton, FL 33486
- #2414 Allan Sachs, 690-A Plymouth Dr., Lakewood, NJ 08701

Change of Address

- #1601 Kenneth A Goettel, PO Box 189366, Sacramento, CA 95818
- #2092 Garry Bermingham, 103 Carlton Court, Maynooth, Co Kildare, Ireland
- #0558 James T Howley, 11 Coatsworth Crescent #416, Toronto, ON Canada 4M5 5P8
- L2132 Myron G Hill, PO Box 1210, College Park, MD 20741-1210
- #2181 Udo Jarczyński, Postfach 207, D-94471 Vilshofen, Germany
- #1207 James P Walsh, 16151 Sentinel Dr., Sun City, AZ 85375
- #2305 Robert L Quinn, 4102 Point Loma Ave, San Diego, CA 92107-3913
- L1197 Patrick J. Ryan, Sr, PO Box 2757, Universal City, TX 78148-1757
- #0893 Emmet G Marsh, 2094 Elmwood Ave, Lakewood OH 44107-5817
- #1544 Edith B. Hillman, 163 Jesse Court, Shawano, WI 54166
- #2316 Jacob Feldman, 608 N Armistead St, Alexandria, VA 22312-2921
- #2294 James A. Maloney, 6172 Tudor Lane, Loves Park, IL 61111
- #2394 William T Luther, 134-16 Booth Memorial Ave, Flushing, NY 11355

Members Address Unknown

- #0866 Patrick H. Murphy, Boulder, CO
- #1798 James B Hall, Eagle, SD

Resignations

- #1651 Richard A. Netband, 106 Melrose Ave., Syracuse, NY 13206
- #2111 Vincent Patrick Quayle, 4427 Harcourt Rd., Baltimore, MD 21214

Drop - Non-Payment of Dues

- #1706 Arque, #2298 Barnes, #2259 Barrett, #2122 Brudon, #2139 Campbell, #2267 Clement, #1898 Devlin, #1527 Dowdal, #2295 Driscoll, #1701 Ellsworth, #2189 Garrity, #1709 Gifford, #1848 Hawthorne, #2087 Heneghan, #0746 Highsmith, #1158 Ireland, #2289 Jones, #0932 Kennedy, #1789 Kirwin, Jr., #2271 Mannion, #1704 McGeough, #1267 Melaniff, #1535 Mitchell, #2290 Murphy, #0418 Murphy, #0866 Murphy, #1417 O'Kelly, #2102 O'Sullivan, #2305 Quinn, #2292 Wallace, #2262 Wood.

Membership Status

Membership as of November 17, 1993 662

New Members	9
Reinstatements	0
Deceased	0
Resignations	2
Dropped NPD	31

Membership as of February 26, 1994 638

The Class of 1993

by Mike Conway

In 1993, the Éire Philatelic Association added 93 new members. Most of the new members who applied to the Association did so in response to a mailing made by Joe Foley. Thanks to that mailing 68 applications can be credited to Joe. Dick McBride proposed seven new members last year. In addition, each of the following members recruited one new member: Dave Brennan, Tony Finn, Garvin Lohman, John Madigan, Preston Pope, Pat Ryan and Charlie Verge. The APS also proposed one new member.

California contributed 15, New York 13, Illinois 6, Massachusetts 6, Florida 5, Canada 5, Maryland 4, New Jersey 4, Connecticut 3, Texas 3 and Virginia 3. Two new members hail from each of the following locals: Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Washington and England. Eleven other states plus Ireland each produced one additional member.

Based on those who provided their age on the application form, we found that 11 of the new members were less than 40 years old, an additional 41 were between 40 and 59 years of age and 35 were 60 years or older.

It is encouraging to note that membership continues to grow. However, we must continue to concentrate on recruiting new members. Each reader is asked to do what they can to spread the word about the Association. If each member would try to recruit just one new person this year, we could easily add 100 or more members before the year is over. ♣

From the Desk of the Editor

First, I would like to inform the membership of my change of address. Effective immediately please address all correspondence to P.O. Box 2757, Universal City, Texas 78148-1757. Should it become necessary to call me you may reach me at 210-658-9235. I have an answering machine that

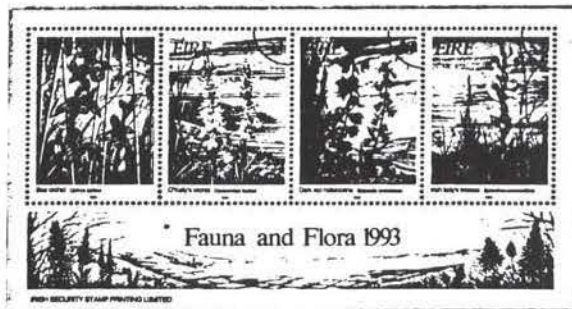
(See 'Editorial' on page 62)

1993 Miniature Sheet(s)

by Patrick J. Ryan, Sr.

Each year An Post has selected a subject to be commemorated by a miniature sheet that many collectors usually refer to as a souvenir sheet. In 1993, the subject selected was Fauna & Flora and was first announced by An Post in their 3-93 Irish Philatelic Bulletin. In that bulletin, the issue date was established as 20 April 1994. The stamp collecting public had known for some time that An Post intended to issue four stamps to honor the theme, but this was

Fig. 1



the first hint that a miniature sheet was also being considered.

Among the data accompanying the issue, the information concerning the sheet was as follows:

"This issue will also include a miniature sheet containing one each of the four Orchid stamps. Price at £1.50."

The quantity to be printed was set at 120,000. On one page of the bulletin, the sheet, as shown in figure 1, appeared. Within 30 days from the issue date, I received my standing order.

Time passes and in the 6-93 Bulletin, An Post announces

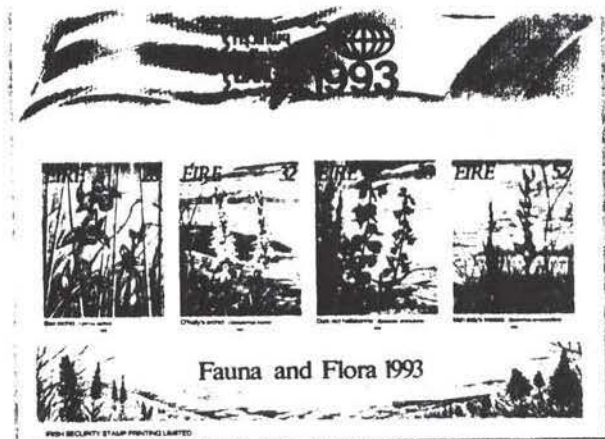


Fig. 2

that the Irish Philatelic Service will be represented at the 1993 world FIP Philatelic Exhibition, Bangkok '93. "A special overprint of the Orchid miniature sheet is being produced as a souvenir of this show and will be sold for £1.50 . . ." and that stocks of this sheet are limited. Also pictured in the bulletin was that sheet as portrayed in figure 2.

At this point, I really didn't notice the difference in the two sheets as I had filed the previous one away and hadn't seen it during the long hot summer. Also, for me to receive this sheet, I had to special order it as I did not have these special issues on my standing order account.

It was upon receipt that I noticed the serious size difference: figure 1 measures 72 x 131 mm; figure 2 measures 92 x 131 mm. In addition, the 'overprint' on the Bangkok sheet appeared to be something other than what collectors normally think of as an overprint. In fact, it appeared to be an entirely new issue (or reissue).

Immediately, many questions concerning the new sheet were presented. Questions such as Quantity printed? Future potential value? How catalogues would treat this item? I wrote to Brian Warren, who usually has his hand on the pulse of An Post. I felt that since he monitored the Irish new issues for his annual article *That Was The Year That Was*, he might have some sources which could shed some light on the affair. His reply was illuminating.

He sent a copy of an article which had appeared in the Irish Stamp News, Autumn '93 issue.

"In previous years An Post has overprinted existing miniature sheets to mark international philatelic exhibitions but this is the first time a special sheet has been produced. No printing figures have been officially given but . . . the total printing is less than 20,000."

Ian Whyte will be giving this sheet a full catalogue listing due to its radical difference from the original.

Mr. Warren speculates that "it is difficult to say if the printing was a two stage process or not i.e.

1. Original master sheets had wide blank margins and complete uncut master sheets were set aside for future overprinting. I suspect this is what was done for previous o/p of m/s and booklet panes. Then the additional printing is added to the margins. Sheets are perforated and then cut in the revised manner; OR
2. The two elements of the printing are done at the one go.

In either case, the white margin (at the top of the sheet) would exist already as it would not be economical to lay out completely new plates.

"My theory (Mr. Warren's) is that the printing was a two-stage process as per (1) as I doubt if they (An Post) were that organised to print the Bangkok sheet in April. An Post is usually up against the wire regard(ing) printing deadlines."

So as it turns out, we have a radically new item entering on the scene in Irish philately in 1993. Members are reminded to read their Irish Philatelic Bulletins very carefully. You never know what you'll discover.

For the First Day Cover collector, *Irish Stamp News* states that An Post provided no FDC facilities. However, ordinary date stamps of 1 October 1993 will be recognized as the earliest possible date.

Bibliography:

Irish Philatelic Bulletin, 3-93, AN POST.

Irish Philatelic Bulletin, 6-93, AN POST.

Personal Correspondence, Brian Warren, 29 November 1993.

Irish Stamp News, Vol 2, No 7, Autumn 1993.



AN POST's Postal Stationery Stamps

by Otto Jung

The design of Irish postal stationery stamps prior to 1984 - the harp motif - uniform, but not monotonous, was superseded by an unusual variety during the time of AN POST.

In its first year (1984), provisional and tentative designs were used following the style of previous round harp motifs. I found these clear and easily legible stamps quite attractive.

All values were, strangely enough, green and thus difficult to distinguish for post office staff. But all later definitive postal stationery stamps were green, too. The wrapper postage was 15p, with a rare very light shade as variety; the 22p was for postcards, with a not-so-common deep green variety; the 26p was for envelopes; the stamps for registered envelopes showed the registration fee only; no letter postage (26p) was to be seen; all stamps were lithographed, the colourless parts of the registered stamp were embossed.



Simultaneously a very simple motif emerged - I shall term it the first AN POST LOGO: a horizontal green rectangle with four wavy yellow lines and the white inscription "post" in its lower part and "Postage Paid" / "Postas íoctha" underneath. The green field is found in various sizes from 25 x 17 mm to 64 x 42 mm. Only the second redirection card has a modern "a" (α), in all other cases a Roman "a" (a) was used. The wavy lines are made up of dots in the smallest size, the larger ones have continuous lines. This stamp is undenominated and does not show any face value. It was used for the St Patrick's cards in 1984 and in 1985, when a shamrock was added in the upper part of the green field. The small sizes are found on the redirection cards of 1986 and 1988 only. Later, the use of this stamp was restricted to official post.



Postage Paid
Postas íoctha



Postage Paid
Postas íoctha

α
α
modern α



Postage Paid
Postas íoctha



Postage Paid
Postas íoctha

a
a
Roman a
(Continued on
page 70)

Michael Giffney EPA

Dealing in fine Irish stamps

at

39, Lower Ormond Quay
(Beside the Ha'penny Bridge)

When visiting Dublin, drop in to see me, or write to:

P.O. Box 1096, Dublin 1, Ireland

Tel. (01) 837 0859

Please send for our current offers list, for example:

FOR IRISH STAMPS & PHONE CARDS

We deal in both mint and used Irish cards.

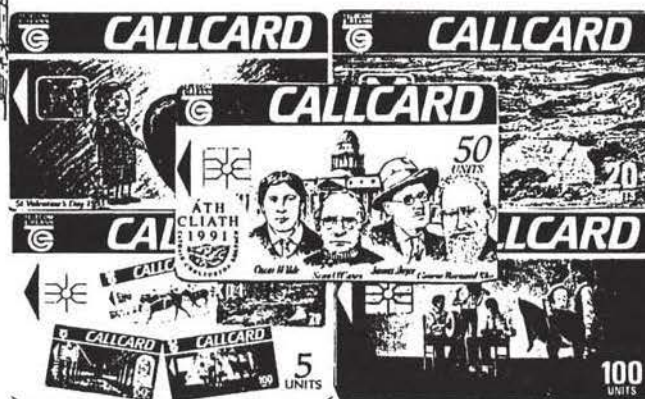


AMERICAN
EXPRESS

VISA

MASTER CARD

We also accept Eurocheques



All the above cards for \$20.00 including P & P

This is a set of 5 cards from 5 to 100 units used.

The Angelic Harp

by Pádraig Ó Mathúna

In response to the Mermaid article by Hans G. Moxter in *The Revealer* of Summer 1993, I wish to advance an explanation, using as evidence, the various heraldic harp designs developed by the English in occupation of Ireland.

The harp has an integral and central place in our civilization from the earliest times. The Romans described it in 400-300 B.C. The earliest illustration of the triangular harp is in the 9th century Irish Folchard manuscript in St. Gallen. It is shown in early stone and metal carvings in Ireland. These are all of the musical instrument WITHOUT human form similar to that on our modern coinage and state offices. This is called the "Brian Boru Harp".

This form was used on the Seal of the English Queen Elizabeth I and, again, in the Seal of King James I (Ill. 1 & 2).

For some unknown reason, the harp was given a female form with wings in the Arms of Oliver Cromwell (1650) and from King Charles II onwards (Ill. 3 & 4).

The so-called "Mermaid" is a wrong interpretation, because of the very crude and bad drawing which is the basis of the date stamps in question. This badly drawn design is really the female harp from the English Arms, and, it is called either the "Winged Maiden Harp" or the "Angelic Harp", but NEVER was it ever called a mermaid.

In the following illustrations, the beautiful style in No. 3 of the Arms of Oliver Cromwell has a wide shape to enclose the inner lion shield. In this, it resembles the later crude version produced by the Post Office of 1808 - 1814 in which the shield is replaced with a date for postal use.

The final illustration 5 shows the "Angelic Harp" with the female form drawn in even more detail. It is from a flag of the 1850's in the possession of the writer. In it, the harp is yellow on a green background and has the English Union Jack (or "Butcher's Apron") in canton. (Top left corner).

I suggest that the mistaken term "Mermaid" be dropped as a description of the postmarks of 1808 - 1814 and that these be described, in the future, by one of the two accepted descriptions of the English designed "Winged Maiden" or "Angelic" harp. I prefer "Angelic" as a description.

Bibliography: - *"The Story of the Irish Harp"* -
Richard Hayward, 1954.
- *"A History of Irish Flags"* -
Dr. G. A. Hayes - McCoy, 1979.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 59)

picks up after five rings. Accordingly, if it rings four times I am not home.

Second, I have been experiencing problems with members who change or close their P.O. Boxes. If you don't file a change of address with the Post Office - even if you just

(See 'Editorial' on page 72)



THE HARP IN THE ENGLISH ARMS OF IRELAND

Fig. 1. Crowned Harp Badge of Ireland on the Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth.

Fig. 2. Quartering for Ireland on the Royal Shield on the Great Seal of King James I.

Fig. 3. Arms of Ireland on the Great Seal of Cromwell—for Ireland (bearing the Family Arms of the Lord Protector).

Fig. 4. Crowned Harp Badge of Ireland on the Great Seal of Charles II.



Stuff & Stings

by Bees

Continued, more stuff you may or may not want to know. The stings are just that.

Who would want to lose some of his precious early postal finds because he had not properly stored these findings. Let us go back to the last issue of Stuff and Stings with more on protection. This issue I'll devote to Stuff about paper. As Irish specialized philatelists, we use albums with pages bound in book form, loose leaf single printed pages, quadrilled pages, blank pages, etc. to mount our precious findings. We store our stamps in file folders, stock books, envelopes, cigar and shoe boxes. They're usually in some type of paper container. We think that it is more or less safe if acid free paper albums, boxes, envelopes, etc. are used. If not, it may have already or can create damage that is irreversible by deterioration the stamps or covers. Graham Moss, in his monograph "A Collector's Guide to the Care and Repair of Books and Documents", states that--the first step is to test the paper to discover if it is acidic or alkaline. The measurement used is the pH scale. It runs from 0 to 14 and each number is a ten-fold increase. Neutral is pH7. Numbers below that indicate increasing acidity, higher numbers indicating alkalinity. Thus a pH of 6 indicates an acidity 10 times greater than 7, while 5 is 100 times more acidic. How can you tell? Chemical kits are available that give exact pH results. There is a much cheaper method. Abbey Publications, 320 East Center St., Provo, Utah 84606 has a felt pen that contains chlorophenol red instead of ink that is portable and pH testing results are acceptable. For acid free boxes, envelopes, paper, etc. you will want archival quality materials. Some library supply houses have this quality material or you might want to request a catalog from University Products, Inc., P.O. Box 101, South Canal Street, Holyoke, MA 01041. In England you might try the PAPERSAFE located at 146 Chapel Road, Oldham OL8 4QJ, Phone 061 682 9652.

I would recommend all members write to the Collectors Club of Chicago and ask for a free copy of the Arthur Salm Foundation Reports, Number 1 and Number 2. Please inclose a SASE. The Arthur Salm Foundation was formed to do research on philatelic products. You will find valuable information in these two short reports. The Collectors Club of Chicago address is: 1029 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60610, U.S.A.

TRIVIA

Thanks to *Irish America*, in their November/December 1993 issue I found some facts of interest. "Ireland is the world's largest exporter of tennis balls--. It produces over 300 million annually. -- The world's largest soft contact lens facility is in Ireland-Bausch & Lomb at Waterford. -- Cork is the computer capital of Europe. -- Ireland is the only country with three Nobel Prize winners for literature: William Butler Yeats, George Bernard Shaw and Samuel Beckett."

STINGS

To all those album makers who sell Stamp Albums with

acid paper. To the paper makers and dealers that sell album sheets, stock books etc., without identifying that the paper is not safe for storage. Let our organization take up a crusade and flood the philatelic publications with letters about the danger of acid paper supplied to us. Even our U.S. post office is guilty. I'll be checking the publications and if I don't see letters on the subject the EPA members may get a sting from me.

I'll buzz off - Bee!



From a Beginner's Point of View

by Jim Megill

I have a few comments about Irish postage dues, as this beginner understands them. During the early years of the Irish Free State government, the (unoverprinted) due stamps of the United Kingdom were used until 1925. Some collectors have covers of the period bearing U.K. due stamps properly postmarked. Actually, until 1927, the U.K. and Irish dues were used concurrently. At some point, the dues began being referred to as "labels" rather than "stamps" perhaps, because the latter implied prepaid postage. "Éire" did not appear on the "labels" until 1989. Final comment: for various reasons regular postage stamps were sometimes used to collect postage due.

Regarding beginners buying complete collections: in 1976 a beginner bought a complete used collection in a hingeless Lighthouse album. The price was about \$1,400. Included were all the sea horses including 77a and 79a, joined wide and narrow pairs in used condition, the Harrison coils with the tall "1" variety, the Thom high denomination set, and every other stamps ever issued right through 1975, with one exception - the Scott 68b, the rare 2d coil. Don't you wish you had been that beginner! If he's still around, did he get the 2d at the 1993 Fall auction?



TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

1 SEP 1992 THRU 31 AUG 1993

INCOME:

Dues/Donations/Life Memberships	\$12,546.67
Interest/Dividends	208.34
Auction	2,600.00
Special Offers	875.00
Revealer Ads	150.00

TOTAL INCOME \$16,380.01 16,380.01

EXPENSES:

Bank Fee (Hemet S&L) returned ck	2.00
* Bank of Ireland Fees (IR£ 19.52) ...	29.28
Awards/Linnell/Clark/Field	153.76
Secretary Expenses	450.00
Publicity Chairman Expenses	14.50
Treasurer Expenses	366.50
M. Lenane (Winter Revealer etc. to San Antonio, Corless' Materials)	118.63
Materials to Library	38.23
AGM	33.78
President's Expenses	31.14

(Continued on next page)

Calif. Sec. of State Fees	5.00
APS Insurance	12.00
Stationery	104.27
Recruiting Members (Copying)	13.02

\$1,372.11

**** Dues Collection**

Envelopes/Labels 1992-93	\$57.75
Postage 1992-93	159.85
Envelopes/Labels 1993-94	140.52
Postage 1993-94	119.76

\$477.88

Revealer:

Typesetting 4 Issues	\$1,860.00
Printing 4 Issues	2,296.00
Envelopes	297.50
Auction enclosures/Election and Award Ballots/Special Notices	399.65
Mailing Permit/Indicia	150.00
Labels	163.14
U.S. Postage Paid by Editor/Pub.	975.97
Postage Pd. by O/S Representatives	235.28
Exhibiting	29.30
Editor's Expenses	138.32

\$2,389.16

TOTAL REVEALER EXPENSES. \$6,545.16

Transfer to Reserve Account for

Life Memberships

\$1,050.00

TOTAL EXPENSES

\$9,445.15

INCOME OVER EXPENSES

\$6,934.86

IMPORTANT NOTE: The INCOME OVER EXPENSES include dues paid in advance for the coming year or years.

* IR£ = \$1.50

** 92-93 dues collection process should have been in last year's Treasurer's Report. Due to Robert Corless' illness, his bills were not rendered until December 1992.

**BALANCE SHEET
1 SEP 1992 THRU 31 AUG 1993**

ASSETS:

Hemet Federal Savings & Loan	\$11,181.65
Merrill Lynch Accounts	24,278.97
Bank of Ireland Dublin	
**(IR£ 477.66)	692.61
Special Offers - Cash on hand 31/8/93	523.17
Special Offers Inventory***	5,087.75
Library-Cash on hand 31/8/93	50.00
Library Inventory	2,250.00
Auction-Cash on hand 31/8/93	433.07
Back Issues-Cash on hand 31/8/93	398.77

TOTAL ASSETS..... \$44,895.99 \$44,895.99

LIABILITIES:

Reserve Accounts:

In trust for 48 Life Members	\$7,580.00
In trust for Revealer (4 issues) ..	8,000.00

(Continued on page 71)

Crossword C

by Robert J. Joyce

R S A M T S I R H C A R D C C O B
Y D S E T K D C O R K E R O I N K
A I A A S R L S R O T C E L L O C
W A M R O A R I E A D A B L B P Y
L P E F P M O R N D R C M E U I T
A W X D S T W I V W A H E C P H E
G E E T R S M S E A C E V T E S I
W S M O I O R H L L T T O O R N C
J T O V N P F E O K S S N R T O O
Y E S E E Y A R P E O S M E T I S
B R D R V R I D E R P P R X S P T
G N R S U A R K S T I N O H P M A
U O A E O N C N Y F A N O I O A M
R G C A S I O P O T Y W T B S H P
E I Y S R D E Y I F L O G I T C E
D L A E N R K O L A N O I T A N X
C S M O I O N D N A L E R I G A E
C I L E T A L I H P A N E O E R P
L J J R L D O N E G A L O N D O N

POSTAGE	POSTCARD	CHRISTMAS	EXHIBITION
CACHETS	NOVEMBER	ENVELOPES	PHILATELIC
STAMPEX	REPRINT	SOUVENIRS	COLLECTORS
IRELAND	ORDINARY	POSTMARKS	WESTERN
OVERSEAS	WATERFORD	SOCIETY	REPUBLIC
DONEGAL	LIMERICK	WEXFORD	NATIONAL
CUP	PAID	SOME	CARDS
LONDON	FIP	EIRE	SAME
ITEMS	STAMPA	IDE	FAIR
TYPE	GALWAY	MAY	ROAD
RUGBY	WALKER	RED	COLLECTOREX
SHOW	WORLD	SPRING	CHAMPIONSHIP
INK	CORK	TOKYO	UNDENOMINATED
GOLF	IRISH	PANE	INTERNATIONAL
SLIGO	AN	POST	CARD

Plus many other words of assorted shapes, sizes, and meanings.

Source: *The Revealer*. That Was The Year That Was--1991; Vol 42, No 3, Winter 1992, Pgs 45-49. ♣

(Answers in Next Issue)

The Mulreadys - Cornerstone of a Reform

by Hans Bergdolt

Today, letter mail is mostly franked with postage stamps or meters, while postal stationery was and still is an alternative for prepaid mail. The first postal stationery already appeared 1608 in Venice. However, this "early test" was not successful. Only the extensive postal reform introduced by Sir Rowland Hill in Great Britain between 1839 and 1840 resulted in the definitive acceptance of postal stationery. As we can see, ideas and inventions will only be successful when time is ready for them.

The first postal stationery in Great Britain and Ireland, the "Mulreadys", went on sale in May 1840. Here is their story.

Postal charges till January 1840

Before postage stamps were introduced, i.e. before May 1840, postage within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was calculated by distance. Thus, Irish Mileage Marks indicate the distance between the respective post office and Dublin. Postage was calculated based on the actual mileage over which a letter had to be carried, mostly from the place of mailing to Dublin, and from there, to its final destination. The lowest rate was charged for a single sheet. Each additional sheet caused an increase in postage. Furthermore, there could be additional charges for mail coaches, toll fees on bridges and turnpikes. So a letter could quickly reach a charge of some shillings. This was too expensive for the general public and for the expanding industry.

About in 1830, the first attacks on the British postal administration were initiated from commercial circles who severely criticized the postal charges. Most, engaged in this campaign, were Robert Wallace and Rowland Hill who called for reforms. In 1837, Rowland Hill published his suggestions: A drastic simplification of tariff scales together with a reduction of postal charges. Additionally he recommended the introduction of lettersheets and envelopes for which postage should be prepaid by the sender and not by the addressee, as it was custom in those days when the letter had to be picked up at the post offices.

The British Parliament in London accepted this revolutionary proposal. When the first step was taken the old postal rates were still in use on December 5th, 1839. The highest fee for half an ounce (14g) came now to 4 pence. This 4 pence postage rate was in use only till January 9th, 1840. It is known as the "Uniform Four Penny Post Period" of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Reform of January 10th, 1840

The definite reform of postage became effective on January 10th, 1840. Postal rates now were drastically reduced. The costs for an inland letter weighing up to half an ounce (14g) was one penny, while the costs for a letter weighing up to one ounce was 2 pence. Every additional ounce was to be charged with an extra two pence. From that date, postage was payable in advance which means that a letter had to be handed in at the post office. To enforce this, unpaid and unstamped letters were charged double rate on delivery, i.e. normally 2 pence up to 1/2 ounce. This practice was often documented by steel

handstamps showing a nice figure "2" in various forms and applied mostly in black during the 40s and 50s of the 19th century. Together with this postal reform, the so-called "franking of letters" for officials and noblemen-parlamentarians was abolished.

The Mulreadys

At the most important point in the postal reform, the new postal stationery (entires, or lettersheets, and envelopes) together with the first postage stamps (the Penny Black and the two Pence Blue) went on sale May 1st, 1840. However, they were officially valid for postage from May 6th.

It was expected that these first entires, the Mulreadys, would become the cornerstone of the reform while the postage stamps would only serve for additional franking of heavier letters and mail under special instructions. The postal administration took great care when planning the design of the Mulreadys and offered a tender. The draft of the Irish artist William Mulready (1786-1863) has been accepted. He had drawn Britannia, sending out wing messengers to the British Empire into all four directions of the globe. At the lower end of the front of the entire, the prepaid postage rate was shown: POSTAGE ONE PENNY (for 1/2 ounce) or POSTAGE TWO PENCE (for 1 ounce).



Fig. 1: October 20th, 1840; Dublin to North Shields, Northumberland

Mulreadys were printed in forms of 12 stereotypes each. The stereo number on the back of the entire indicated a position within the uncut form of 12, i.e. see "A 219" in fig. 1 and "a 199" in fig. 5. The large letter "A" indicated the 1d value, while the small letter "a" stands for the 2d value. For the paper, a small surcharge had to be paid depending on the quantity of reams (1 ream = 480 pieces) ordered. Actually, it came to an additional farthing (1/4d).

The Mulready Sheet

A Mulready sheet with Britannia symbolizing the British Empire is shown in fig. 1. Britannia is sending out her winged messengers to all parts of the world. Explanations on how to use and seal the entire were printed on the margins. The sheet, which was folded and sealed as in the earlier days, had an original size of 222 mm x 226 mm. Cancellation was effected by the impression (here in black) of the Dublin Maltese Cross. A backstamp in red of the Dublin diamond stamp gives the date of mailing: 3E/OC20/40. During their appearance, special safety-paper with silk threads was used. Paper for all Mulreadys shows red and blue silk threads as a protective measure against counterfeiting.

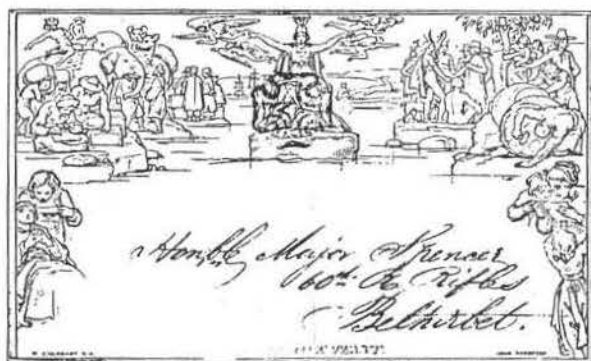


Fig. 2: July 11th, 1843, Newry, Co. Down, to Belturbet, Co. Cavan (front)

The 1d Mulready envelope

The second variety of the Mulready, also valid from May 6th, 1840 onwards, corresponds to the envelopes as we use them today (see front of fig. 2 and back of fig. 3). The charge of 1d covered, for the first time, delivery of an inland letter of the first category up to half an ounce (14g). Cancellation of the envelope was normally applied by placing an impression of the Maltese Cross in red or later black on or near Britannia and her lion. The Maltese Cross initiated a Tudor rose with four petals only, a cross inside, and in the center, a four pointed star or diamond. It is supposed that the Maltese Cross was meant to indicate the connection to the throne and the church. The Dublin Maltese Cross shown in fig. 2 has the early, so called "English", design with curved outer sides.

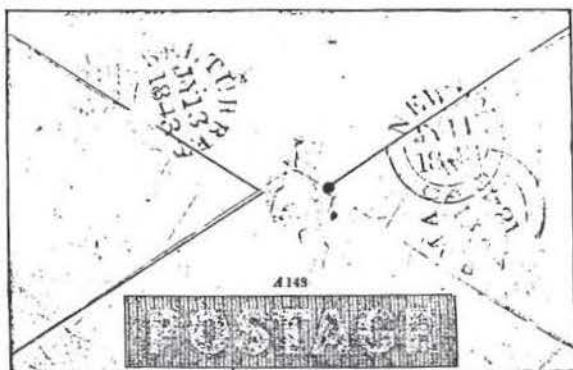


Fig. 3: July 11th, 1843, Newry to Belturbet (Stereo A 148; back)

Silk threads in red-blue-red can be seen on this cover near the postmarks of Amagh and Newry.

The 2d Mulready envelope

Two pence postage was charged for an inland letter of the second class of weight up to one ounce (28g). Cancellation in III. 4 was effected by the Dublin Maltese Cross still in the early phase in red ink. Destination was Castle Crine near Six Mile Bridge, County Clare. This place is located at the bridge over Bunratty river, nearly six miles down from the river Shannon.



Fig. 4: October 20th, 1840, Dublin to Six Mile Bridge, Co. Clare (front)

Colours of the Mulreadys corresponds to those used for the new postage stamps. The 1d Mulready is printed in black, while the 2d Mulready comes in blue. The imprinted value of the 2d Mulready - POSTAGE TWO PENCE - is also in blue.

On the back of the 2d envelope (fig. 5) once again appears the Dublin diamond in its function as an indicator of the posting time.

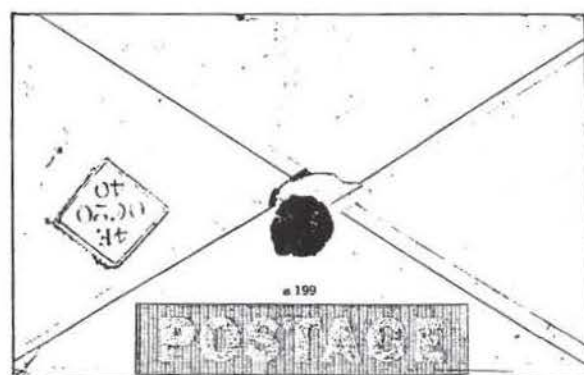


Fig. 5: October 20th, 1840, Dublin to Six Mile Bridge, Co. Clare (back)

The Mulready Counterfeit

Due to their rather short period of sale, use of the Mulreadys were not too common in Ireland. This caused the counterfeiting of Mulready's to fool collectors. Fig. 6 shows such an item. This item has been mentioned by Huggins as the "Lord Holland Counterfeit". (Lord Holland was the addressee on the original item counterfeited in 1881.)

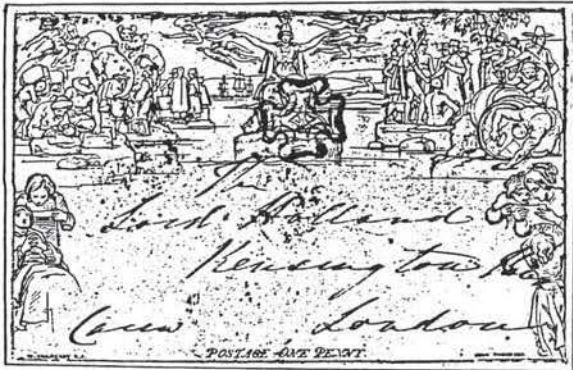


Fig. 6: 1881/"August 26th, 1840", Waterford to London

The Mulready Caricatures

Already at the time of introduction, the Mulreadys had become the object of ridicule. The reason for this attitude of the public was probably the heroic presentation of Britannia. One has to consider that, due to different historical development, respect towards the royal family differed from the reverence shown in a similar situation in other countries. During these years, envelopes began appearing with caricatures which also went into postal use. These items, when used, had to be franked with an additional stamp or postage due. Fig. 7 shows a caricature dealing with "childrearing", in this case, the royal couple of Victoria and Albert.



Fig. 7: Caricature "Victoria and Albert/Blessed with childrearing"



Fig. 8: William Mulready, R. A., 1786-1863

The end of the Mulreadys

The Mulreadys came to a quick end. Due to the ridicule from the public, Rowland Hill noted in his diary as early as May 12th, 1840, that the Mulreadys should be better withdrawn from sale. However, sales could only be discontinued after a new type of sheets and envelopes, with the embossed head of Queen Victoria in pink and blue, was ready for distribution: The 1d in January 1841 (pink), the 2d in April 1841 (blue), both envelopes, and the sheets in 1844. A large amount of unsold Mulreadys went into the papermill in 1862. Due to their limited time of sale, Mulreadys are not too common, especially those used in Ireland. Envelopes seem to be somewhat scarcer than sheets.

Thanks:

My sincere thanks are given to my wife for advices on postal rates before January 10th, 1840. Also thanks to Hans G. Moxter for translating into proper English.

Literature:

A. K. Huggins, British Postal Stationery, London 1970 ♣

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

18 January 1994

Dear Editor,

I am a member of the Éire Philatelic Assn. who was disturbed by the implication in Dr. Dulin's article on experimental coils (*The Revealer*, Winter 1993, Vol 43, No 3, Whole Number 193, p 52-53) that Ireland 68b may be a contrived forgery. We may never know all of the details as to why this coil was issued, but all facts we know point to the issue being genuine or an error. Almost all the stamps that exist are postally used. Copies exist used on paper. A number of dates exist. The stamp was used in multiples on commercial mail. A forger would have had to have a wide network of accomplices.

Then, what is the explanation for its scarcity? The most feasible one is that, for some reason, the Irish postal authorities changed the coiling to conform with the 1d, (maybe a change was also contemplated for the 1/2d). But, shortly thereafter, the coils were discontinued. When issued later in a new watermark, only the 1d coils were printed. My theory is supported by the late date on the used copies of 68b - all indicating that this coil was issued later than the others. Another explanation is human error. The printer simply made a mistake. Although there are many instances of contrived use least likely in view of the extensive and diverse postal use and the few existing unused copies. If it were deliberate, a secret mint stock would have emerged in these 50 years. None has.

If Dr. Dulin insists on his charade, I hope that you will permit rebuttal. Ian Whyte or David Feldman may be good individuals to refute Dr. Dulin's nonsense.

Thank you,

Jack Feldman, EPA #2316
608 N Armistead St
Alexandria, VA 22312 ♣

Irish POWs in Germany During World War I

by Hans G. Moxter

A few weeks ago, I had the pleasure of talking to a member of FAI (Forschungs-und Arbeitsgemeinschaft Irland e.V.), whose interest is, not so much Irish philately or postal history, but literature dealing with history and culture of the Emerald Isle. He told me that some time ago, he had bought a book dealing with the fate of Roger Casement and that in the book, he found a number of German newspaper clippings and typed or handwritten notices. Could it be that these papers had anything to do with the planned and never realized Irish Brigade at Zossen near Berlin?

I obtained copies of all the papers and had a close look at them. There were no hints at an Irish Brigade except for a handwritten note, dated 5.5.18 and initialled by Sgt. Thomas O'Loughlin of the Royal Irish Regiment, a native from Cahir, Co. Tipperary. He probably wrote down what he remembered of an appeal made three years earlier by Casement when he spoke to Irish Prisoners of War at Limburg/Lahn.

"Irishmen! Here is a chance for you to fight for Ireland! You have fought for England your country's hereditary enemy. You have fought for Belgium in England's interest, though it was no more for you than the (illegible word) Ireland's. If you are willing to fight for your country with a view to secure the national freedom of Ireland with the moral and material assistance of the German government an Irish Brigade is being formed. The object of the Irish Brigade shall be to fight solely the cause of Ireland and under no circumstances shall it be directed to any German end. The Irish Brigade shall be formed and shall fight under the Irish flag alone. The men shall wear a special distinctive Irish uniform and have Irish officers. The Irish Brigade shall be clothed, fed and efficiently equipped with arms and ammunition by the German government and will be stationed near Berlin and treated as guests of the German government and (at) the end of the war the German government undertakes to send each man of the brigade who may desire it to the United States of America with necessary means to land. The Irishmen in America are collecting money for the brigade. Those men who do not join the brigade will be removed from Limburg and distributed among other camps.

If you are interested see your company commanders. Join the Brigade and win Ireland's Independence. Remember Bachelors Walk. God save Ireland" T.J.O.L. 5.5.18

Did Sergeant O'Loughlin copy this appeal from some leaflet or did he remember it from what he had heard himself? During Roger Casement's trial in London, a witness described "a printed appeal headed 'Irishmen!' and beginning 'Here is a chance for you to fight for Ireland!' which was posted up in the camp (at Limburg)."

British propaganda was quick to counter Casement's effort, and circulated among the Irish POWs a song "John Bull" which was also written down by Sgt. O'Loughlin on the same day when he put down Casement's appeal, 5th May 1918.

"John Bull one day at Westminster was sitting on his ease, dangling by his side of course his famous bunch of keys, when a rat tat at the knocker roused him from his reveries. The postman had his letters brought from far across the seas.

The first presumed his soul entrusted for this is how it read:
From Canada we send our best respects, John Bull,

We heard as how your hands are rather full.
But send us a cable and each man is fit and able
to help you, if you ever want a mater, John Bull.

The next one, from Australian sons, made John look up with pride.

It read: When England threatened we are coming to your side.
The game of war to us is new, we heard no cannons roar
nor have we seen the guns swing round on our Australian shore.

But we'll be near you, do not fear, when you give us the word.
Australia is proud of you, the letter said, John Bull,
Just send us a cable and each man is fit and able
to come to Mother England's side at once, John Bull.

The next one was opened, filled John up with delight.
It read how some good Irishmen are standed, wish to fight.
The letter said, we fought for you and bore the battle's shock
don't blame us now should one black sheep attempt to spoil
the flock
We still are true, we stand with you as in the days of yore.

Chorus: There is good and bad in every land and clime, John Bull.

There is Irishmen and Irishmen you know, John Bull
just trust us and there is plenty, yes 19 out of 20
of Erin's sons to man your guns once more, John Bull."

This was the British answer to Roger Casement's effort to invite his fellow countrymen to join the revolution. But let us have another look at the papers our friend from Cahir left with his German friend. In April 1918, Sgt. O'Loughlin wrote a letter to his family at home. By that time, he was already over 44 months in a foreign country as a POW and no hope that the war would end in the near future. He wrote:

"My dearest and loving Mother and Sister. I am so very pleased to let you know that I received your dear little sprig of Shamrock which I wore on Easter Sunday with pride. I am very pleased to hear you are all contented as I am myself. I am now nearly four years a prisoner. It is a long time, so I think I will not go home anymore. I will remain in Germany as I have 4 years of the best of my life spent here, so I hope this won't be a surprise. I will soon send you a photo, but I don't know when it will be soon.

Tell Chistena to go to John Carew, Tobacconist, for half a pound Royal Seal Tobacco - don't take any other - and send it to the Irish Women's Association, Kensington Palace, London, and put my address inside. I also ask you for a present of a silk handkerchief and put it in with the tobacco. Remember me to Diss Brien and all the boys, also Massie Dee. I must now finish. Love to Lil and Sandy. Good by from your Loving and Affectionate son and Brother Thos."

This letter from a man who had not seen his family for almost four years and was running short of tobacco speaks for itself. The letter was written at Giessen (east of Limburg) and is dated 10th April 1918. It was probably a copy of the original, as it does not show any sign of having been passed

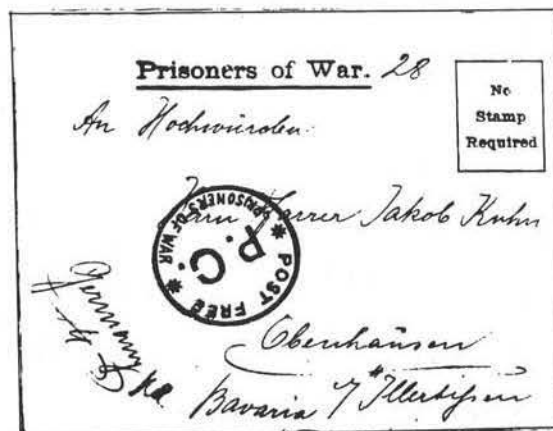
through the mail.

Some more details of life for Irish POWs in Germany during WWI can be obtained from the four pages of a letter mailed 20th July 1918 by an Irish POW at Aumenau (east of Villmar/Lahn) to his German sweetheart.

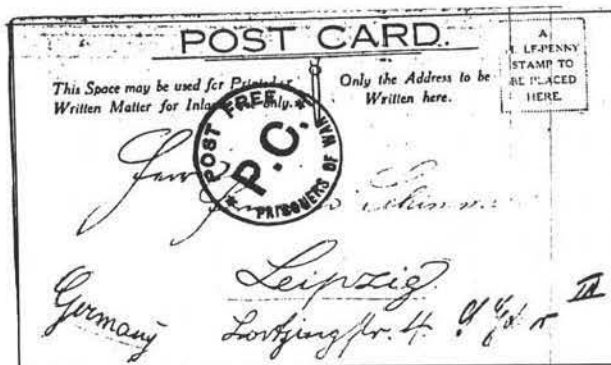
"My most kind and true loving Mariechen. This morning I received a letter you send to me. My best thanks returning to you for which I was longing to hear from you and I hope you have received the letter I send you on Tuesday loving sweetheart. Your letter was delightful to me for it gave me comfort in my sad thoughts for I was thinking and wondering how should I hear from you or see you again loving Mariechen. Don't have it rest on your mind that only for you I would not be sent away. It was not your fault. I know who did it as I have told you before there are many jellis people in Runkel but no matter we will still remain true lovers in spite of them. Yes, Mariechen, if I had to know that I would be sent away we would have long before that deserted. But I was every night sitting on Savva's (Sawa = probably a Russian POW) bed asking him about you and wanting to know from him were you satisfied to come with us or was you nervis. But he is such a funny man, he would not tell me. Only he did not know. So I would have gone with you, if I had to know you were satisfied to come with me. Also, love, don't mind Gross or anybody what they says. You can not be punished. Only that mean ignorant talk of Gross saying such things. Only for him there would not be anything about it, because he was always very nervis that, if anything happened he should go to the front. So now he can rest his mind, there is nobody to trouble him. I was the only one there to trouble him, so he need not fear no danger. And it is better here: I am free. I can go where I like, only it is very lonesome. It would be a fine place for you to come up some Sunday. I would like to see you. So you can let me know when you can come up.

On Sunday Rosbach is coming up to see me, so don't you come up for I should go off with him and I would miss you. So you can tell me in your letter when you will come up. You know where the station Aumenau (is) and you can enquire for the Langheck. I will meet you at the time you mention. Also, loving Mariechen, I am sending you, inside of this letter, the address of which you can write to me often and put that address careful on it and when it arrives I will receive it safe. Don't be nervis. Anybody says it. This man is a very good friend of mine. There is nobody but him in the house. So do that for me, but don't lose the address and I will post yours to A. Welker for I am afraid of Frieda Richard. So this will do until we meet and then we can settle after what we will do with our letters. Well, loving Marie, I will enclose for this time, but don't forget to write to me. Enclosing with all best and kind regards and many Heartly Kisses from your fond true love lover MK. Of Widderseen."

What a romantic story happened there 75 years ago. An Irish POW - spelling errors show him to be a humble country boy - being transported by war to a small place named Runkel/Lahn where he meets a German girl, probably speaking some English, with whom he dreams of a first step to European unity.



PoW letter from Oldcastle, Co. Meath, to Obenhäusen über Illertissen, Bavaria.



PoW postcard from Templemore, Co. Tipperary, to Leipzig, Germany, dated 27 November 1914

Below: PoW Postcard from Officers Station Salzerbad, Nieder-Osterreich, via Vienna to Limerick, dated 23 December 1916



In comes a villain, named Gross, who guards the POWs at Runkel and intends very much to stay in that safe position and not to go to the front where people get killed. This man and a certain Frieda R. of the same place suspect something. They did not smell a rat, but they smelled red roses of fraternisation. So our Irish friend gets a transfer to Aumenau (two railway

(See POW's next page)

More Templemore

by Hans G. Moxter

In 1914, when Germany violated Belgian neutrality, Great Britain declared war on the 4th of August. German troops occupied Brussels on 20th August and then turned south to enter France, heading for the Marne river and Paris. During this operation, a confrontation with the British Expeditionary Corps resulted in the taking of considerable numbers of prisoners of war on both sides. German POWs were shipped over to England and Wales, and in Ireland, two camps were opened at Oldcastle, Co. Meath, and at Templemore, Co. Tipperary. While at Oldcastle, German civilians residing in Ireland were interned at the same camp together with POWs arriving from the battlefield; Templemore accommodated only POWs as far as we know.

I recently acquired an early postcard, dated 27th Nov. 1914, on which a German soldier advised a friend at Leipzig that his new address was now Reservist, POW, Detention Barracks, Block F, (Room) No. 4, Templemore, Ireland. The recipient noted the date of arrival as 15th December 1914 on the card. Eighteen days for the trip, including censorship and passing through a neutral country during wartime, was quite a good performance of mail transport.

Other letters seen are dated from 1915 and in 1916. We find that both camps in Ireland are being cleaned of German POWs, who are transferred to either Canada or to Leigh, Cheshire, near Manchester. During the same time, another camp for Germans was cleared for new use: Frongoch in Wales became the center for all arrested participants of the Easter Rising of 1916. Mail entering or leaving Templemore POW camp usually received a round (34 mms Ø) handstamp with POST FREE (above) P.C. (centre) PRISONERS OF WAR (below) in colours from red to black. Left and right of the central P.C. a small six-pointed star appears. The left star differs from its right counterpart by pointing exactly east and west, while the right star points north and south. I have also seen letters to Templemore with a similar handstamp without stars. This impression may originate from another point of control.

Oldcastle used an almost identical handstamp, but its stars are much bigger and have eight points. Mail from Oldcastle in 1915/16 often shows a red double-ring with PRISONERS OF WAR (above), P.C. (centre) and OLDCASTLE (below). In 1917, a single circle with only P.C. is found on incoming mail addressed to a few remaining German POWs. Colour violet.



POW's

(Continued from page 69)

stations up the river Lahn) and a love affair is broken up. At least temporarily. But the Irish are clever and they always find a friend in time. So does our man at Aumenau and in the old place of Runkel, where his sweetheart Mariechen (little Mary) lives, he can still count on Mr. Welker, who performs there as postillion d'amour. There is, however, no indication of a happy

end, and a year later our friend was probably repatriated to Ireland with a lot of memories to last a whole lifetime.

(The reader will have noted that this article does not mention postage stamps. But it mentions human beings, Irish and German, and that is why I think, you might enjoy it.) ♣

Postal Stationery

(Continued from page 61)

After AN POST had obviously decided to use this first logo exclusively for official purposes a new design was needed for general postal stationery. It was first brought to the counters on November 8, 1985 for envelopes, letter cards and postcards, and for registered envelopes on December 10, 1985. I shall call it the second AN POST LOGO. It has the following design: the left hand side of the stamp is formed by the inscription "post" 7 x with four wavy lines in front of each "post", all in green lithography. At top right is to be read "ÉIRE" with "An Post" underneath, at bottom right the face value; "clárú: 90" (or 95) is added above the value figure on the registered stamp. This design was used for the following items:

- a) 22p for the postcard P26
- b) 24p for the postcards P37-40, P56-59 (size 25x25 mm), P47 and P49 (size 24x23 mm)
- c) 26p for the envelope U16 and the letter card K10
- d) 26p + clárú (registration fee): 90p for the registered envelope EU21; the commonly blotted stamp on the G-format measures 28x25 mm, the clean print on the H-format 26x25 mm.



(Continued on
next page)

Treasurer's Report

(Continued from page 64)

In trust for Westpex '95, Capex '96 & Pacific '97.....	1,500.00	
Dues paid in advance.....	285.00	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$17,365.00	\$17,365.00
NET WORTH		\$27,530.99

NOTE:

* Irish Punt \$1.45

** Inventory carried at full retail value not cost.

The following have made contributions with their dues to the Association:

\$40.00-\$59.99 -- Ralph King.

\$20.00-\$39.99 -- Charles Uber.

\$10.00-\$19.99 -- Paul Brichta, Peter Bugg, William Burnham, James Carey, Lawrence Corr, Henry Curran, Jr., Dennis Donohue, John Fluck, Paul Harrington, Otto Jung, Emmett Marsh, William McCaw, H. P. McGoldrick, Frank McGuire, James Moran, Thomas Norton, William O'Brien, Thomas O'Callaghan, William O'Connor, Richard Patrick, Merv Quarles, Thomas Reddin, Edward Shanley, William Smith, Patricia Stilwell-Walker, Ronny Voght, Dwight Wahr, John J. Walsh, George Workman, Theresa Young.

\$5.00-\$9.99 -- Jacqueline Adkins, G. Lewis Baldwin, Laurence Barrett, Henry Bright, Mr. Don Buchalter, John Butler, Norman Cobert, Robert Cochrane, Anne Crowe, Paul Daugherty, William Donlon, Brian Donohoe, Richard Fitzpatrick, Thomas Flynn, Harold Frank, Dan Galvin, David Gillen, George Gillespie, Louis Gray, Daniel Hayes, Gordon Hott, Patrick Holmes, Patrick Kennedy, James Larkin, R.C. Larkin, Tom Laugherty, Garvin Lohman, John Lorenzen, Thomas McCabe, Robert McCullagh, John McDevitt, John McGuire, John McKenna, Arthur Monahan, Paul Murphy, Alan Pearse, George Pojer, James Reardon, Jacque Renollaud, Michael Raftery, Robert Schmidt, William Slattery, John Thoma, Brian Wallas.

---to \$4.99 -- J. Douglas Allen, Michael Byrne, Terry Canning, Ralph Chaiet, Rev. W.E. Davey, Fr. Edmond Duggan, Ronald FitzGerald, Richard Gittis, James Grimwood-Taylor, James Hall, Otto Helwig, James Kelly, Frank Mirabella, Jimmy O'Connor, William O'Donnell Jr., J. P. Robertson, Claus Seelemann, Mrs. Lesley Sparrow, Klaus Stange, T. Vrijdag, Goetz Weihmann.

The Association sincerely appreciates your charity. ♣

Postal Stationery

(Continued from page 70)

e) 28p for the envelope U17, U17a showing a thick light olive green stamp measuring 25x27 mm, U17b a thin dark green stamp of 24.5x25 mm.

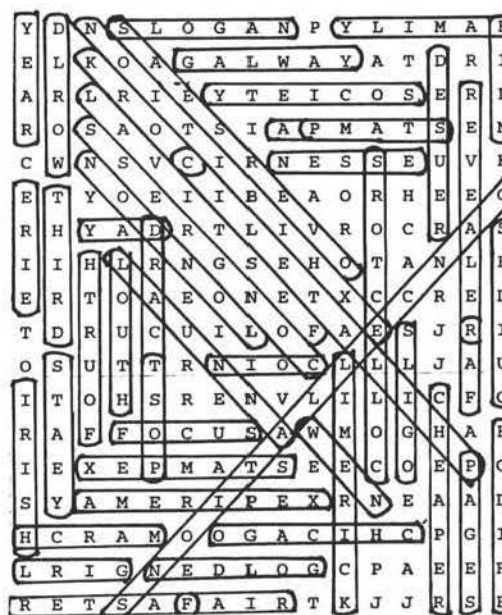
f) 28p + cláru: 95p for the registered envelope EU22

(Continued in next Issue)

Answers to Crossword B

(Last Issue)

by Robert J. Joyce



Current Price List & Selected Offers List now available. Write for your free copy.

**Raven Stamps,
12c Washington
St. West,
Cork, Ireland.**

Tel +353 21 271750

Fax+353 21 271779

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 62)

change boxes - you will become lost. The Post Office will return your mail as undeliverable. We currently have two members in 'Lost' status in Idaho and Colorado. Any help from other members will be greatly appreciated.

By the time you read this I will be putting together our new Membership Directory. I hope to include it with the mailing of our Summer Issue. If you haven't let me know of any special requests not to be included - its too late.

I am, as usual, desperate for articles. As of this writing I have exactly 1/2 page for the next issue. I have been promised articles for two Irish sources but have not received them. Again, I must remind the membership that this is your journal and you are made up of a great variety of talent. Please share your gifts with the rest. It really makes collecting much more interesting.

I hope all the participants in ROPEX will have the time of their lives attending our Annual General Meeting. Happy collecting.

**Attention
MEMBERS**
**Please Check the Accuracy
of your Mailing Label
Send Corrections to
the Publisher
P.O. Box 2757
Universal City, Texas
78148**

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

Die Mielenstempel 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 \$5.00

Ireland - Catalogue of Perforations — compiled and edited by Richard L. Mewhinney. Published by The Perforations Club - 1984. 34 pp. punched for 3 ring binder. The catalogue is designed for use as an album as well as catalogue. Only observed Perforations 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 \$9.00.

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 \$7.00

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 \$6.00

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 Clare, 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 \$9.00.

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.

John M. Synge Souvenir Card — issued by the James Hoban Chapter for World Stamp Expo '89. This very fine card honors J. M. Synge, Irish Playwright and Poet. It is black on cream with the J. M. Synge issue of 1971 printed on the card with a history of the subject and examples of his work on both sides. Only 300 were produced. Price \$1.25.