

The Revealer

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION



ISSN 0484-6125

Vol. 44, No. 3

Whole Number 197

GEIMHREADH-Winter 1994

How Mail Travels By Bus In Ireland

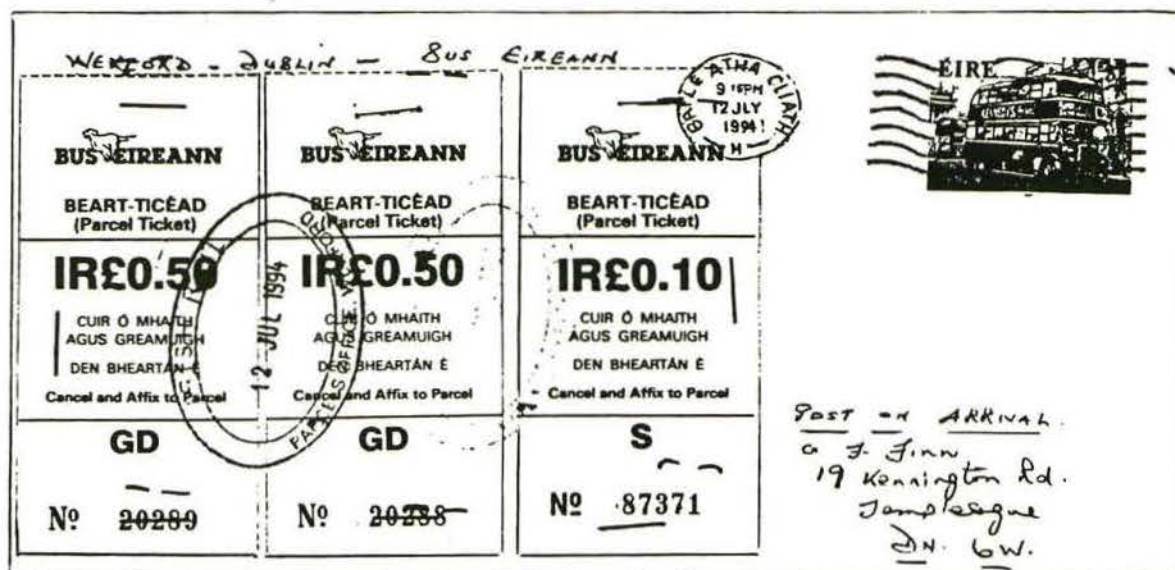


Table of Contents

STAMPA '94	43	Stuff & Stings	52
Joyous Recollections on Preston Arthur Pope	44	Modern Irish Postal History Study Unit	53
Chapter Reports	44	Americans Do Well In Dublin	53
The Kerlogue Rescue	45-46	Recent EPA Winners	54
The 2d Coil Stamp	47-48	Mulready Caricatures Southgate No. 4	58-59
Stamped Telegram Forms in Ireland		Special Offers Update	60
Since 1870 - Part I	49-52		

Affiliate No. 21 -- The American Philatelic Society • 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. (\$12.00); Canada/Mexico (\$15.00); all other countries (\$20.00).

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: William A. O'Connor
P.O. Box 1437, Fallbrook, CA, USA 92088

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:**Youth/School Program Manager:**

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	Fall - 1 September
Winter - 1 December	Spring - 1 March

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Since becoming President, I have had the opportunity to attend many North American national-level stamp shows. Among them were ORAPEX '94 in Ottawa (May), AMERISTAMP Expo in Indianapolis (June), STaMpsHOW '94 in Pittsburgh (August), CHICAGOPEX '94 in Chicago (October) and MEGA STAMP EVENT in New York (November). In each case, I was able to meet with some of you. In Chicago and New York, I had the opportunity to participate in meetings of EPA members. At an informal get together in Chicago, led by Jim Madigan, I learned about the travels of St. Brennan and the joint issues of The Faroes, Iceland and Ireland on this celebrated Saint. Jim has been organizing these informal Windy City meetings for eons, I encourage him and his fellow EPAers to form a Mid-West Chapter; in fact, I challenge him to do so. In New York, Dave Brennan saw about 25 members and guests of the John Barry Chapter and the Connecticut Chapter meet at the Collector's Club. The guest speaker, Henry E. Bright, the President of the Commodore John Barry Chapter, gave an

(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.

Stampa 94

by Dave Brennan

Stampa 94 was officially opened by Vivian Murray, Chairman of An Post on Wednesday, 19th October at a reception in The Riverside Centre in Dublin. The above photo was taken of the EPA members present at the reception; other members were seen during the show. Our Chapter was well represented in the exhibition arena. Joe Foley won a gold Stampa medal plus an EPA gold for his exhibit "The Over-printed High Value Stamps of Ireland 1922 - 1935". Karl Winkelmann won a silver for his exhibit



"Irish Uniform Foreign Airmail Rate", and Paul Wittreich won a silver for his exhibit "Carrickmacross-A Reflection of Irish Postal History". Congratulations to the above members and a special congratulations to the many youth exhibits present in the gallery. Vivian Murray recognized the youth winners for the various categories and awards were presented for each class.

Ian Whyte and Padraig O'Shea, both members of our Chapter, had large stands and a great variety of material for sale. There was approximately twenty stands in all. Somehow, the vendors seemed to empty my pockets; I hardly had enough left to buy a jar or two in the pub. By coincidence, the pub is located in The Riverside Centre so you didn't have to go far for a little bit of libation. The stand area was separate from the exhibit gallery and this provided more space for viewing both the exhibits and more chairs at the stands. A good idea, let's hope this will continue in the future shows. ♣

President's Message

(continued from previous page)

illustrated talk on the Irish Printed-to-Order postal stationery. Joe Foley acted as auctioneer for many lots which saw spirited bidding and there was talk and dialogue between the participants. I encourage members to join Chapters and, in some areas to form them. They allow for a greater exchange of ideas, help and understanding between members. In addition, they're fun.

I will be attending other shows in the next twelve months and would be pleased to meet members or attend chapter meetings and/or speak at them if you so wish. Please let me know. My address is on page 42. Presently, I am scheduled to attend: SARAPEX '95 in Sarasota, Florida (February 3-5); WESTPEX '95 in San Francisco, April 21-23, where we will hold our 45th anniversary convention; ORAPEX '95 in Ottawa (my home show May 6-7); ROYALE * 1995 * ROYAL, the 66th convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in Quebec City (May 26-28); and SINGAPORE '95 in Singapore, September 1-10. At the time of writing, I am looking into the possibility of attending the APS's Spring Meeting in State College (March 10-

12) and its STaMpsHOW '95 in St. Louis (August 24-27). Hope to see you in droves in San Francisco and at any of the above named shows.

The Treasurer, Bill O'Connor, informs me that, at November 5, 1994, a total of 98 members have not paid their dues. Amongst them are a former President, a well known dealer, some great writers of Irish philatelic literature. I encourage all of you who have yet renewed to send in your membership fees to our Treasurer A.S.A.P. I know the frugal amongst you wait for the last minute. Just a reminder that December 31 is coming (or has already gone by perhaps). AND, by the way, how are you doing with the free membership you were asked to give out. Again, it's valid 'till the end of the year.

I'm sorry to report that two of our Executive members have been through a bout of ill health recently. Our Chairman of the Board, Bill Zellers, had a stroke early September and is slowly regaining the use of this speech and limbs. Our European Director, Otto Jung, has been laid up with a hip replacement operation since early November. He expects to be out of action until January. Our best wishes to both of them for a speedy and quick recovery.

(continued on page 48)

The John Blessington Memorial Library



I am very pleased to announce that the library is flourishing. The interest that has been generated by my publishing of the new index has surpassed even my expectations. I have had more requests in the last seven months than I had in the

previous three years. The summer months have been slow, but I expect to get busy again when we all get back from vacations and into the philatelic season. I hope all of you who have availed yourselves of material have benefited from it, and those of you who have not started, should put it on your, 'things to do' list.

The library has also expanded during the past year, both from donations and new purchases. While compiling the index, I sold the back page to Ian Whyte for his advertisement. The method of payment was his donation of Dr. Dulin's book *IRELANDS TRANSITION*. For those of you who have not seen this book, it is one of the finest publications ever written on Irish philately. It sells for approximately \$60.00. The Commodore John Barry Chapter donated \$50.00 to the library to purchase a book, so I requested a further \$45.00 from the treasurer and purchased the latest copy of Booth's book, *REVENUE STAMPS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EIRE*, 3rd edition. I purchased three books from the special offers department with funds raised by fees: *POST OFFICES OF COUNTY CLARE; DUBLIN SPOON: 1855-1857*; and *THE MALTESE CROSS IN IRELAND*. I also purchased from Eric Jackson, *GREAT BRITAIN REVENUES AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH REVENUES*. Several donations were also made to the library. Paul Feniello donated *STAMPS OF IRELAND 1980 and 1987*. Tom Current donated a copy of his fine work, *NUMERAL CANCELS 1844-1906*. Karl Winkelmann donated a color copy of his award winning exhibit, *POSTAL ISOLATION OF IRELAND: BRITISH CENSORSHIP OF IRISH MAIL-WORLD WAR II*. Charles Verge donated a color copy of his award winning exhibit, *THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF DUBLIN, 1818-1916*. Robert McCullagh donated a large number of *REVEALERS*, and I donated photocopies of the David Feldman newsletters VOL. 2 #s 1 - 17 and 26 - 41.

I think you can all see why I am so pleased with the status of the library. Thanks to all the above for your donations and for your constant encouragement. I hope a lot more of you will get more involved with the library in the next 12 months and give me lots more to write about in future issues. ♣

Joyous Recollections on Preston Arthur Pope

by Garvin Lohman

My pain, grief and suffering are now over for my dearest and most precious friend, Preston Arthur Pope. At age 62, Preston's life ended on September 28th, 1993, in a tragic automobile accident when he was broadsided in a high speed collision at 9:45 a.m. in San Bruno, California. Both Preston and the lady who broadsided him were pronounced dead at the scene.

Preston was born in Biggar, Saskatchewan (very near Saskatoon, where I was born). He then moved to Petaluma, California where he was raised. He was a marketing representative with Pacific Gas and Electric Company for 34 years after serving in the U.S. Air Force during the Korean War.

At the time of Preston's passing, he was President of the Collectors Club of San Francisco. He was a past president of the California Collectors Club, serving as Treasurer at the time of his death. His love for the Irish led to his Presidency of the Eire Philatelic Association along with many other celebrations and commemorations at WESTPEX, CALPEX, etc. In other words, Preston packed a fantastic philatelic wallop in an extremely gentle manner.

Although his main forte was Ireland, he maintained an extremely strong interest (in the closet) in worldwide collections along with a fabulous philatelic library. His great love of the hobby will be greatly missed by many.

In closing, Preston was a wonderful friend to all. His mild and kind disposition will be missed. He was a gentle MAN. He was a GENTLE man. He was, in every sense, a GENTLEMAN.

Our sincere condolences and sympathy go out to his wife Nancy, his sons and his daughter.

Good stamping to you always, Preston! Love from all of us. . . ♣

CHAPTER REPORTS COMMODORE JOHN BARRY CHAPTER NEWS

by Dave Brennan

A joint meeting was held with the Connecticut Chapter on November 5th at the Collectors Club in New York City. Charles J. G. Verge, president of the EPA, was in attendance as well as two past presidents, Peter Bugg and Joe Foley. A report on Stamp '94 was given by Dave Brennan and Joe Foley who made the pilgrimage together to Dublin. An informative presentation and overhead slide viewing of "Prepaid Postal Stationery" was given by Henry Bright.

The Chapter's next meeting will be held at Bepex '95 in Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. A unique feature of this show will be that 12 single frames will be exhibited of Irish material by 10 individuals who have never exhibited before. This is a non-competitive show but gives everyone the opportunity to try their hand at exhibiting. There will be critiquing by two of our members who are certified judges. Who knows someday one of these people may win a EPA medal. ♣

The KERLOGUE Rescue

by Hans G. Moxter

On Friday, 27th May 1994, at 1900 hours (7 pm), the President of Ireland, Mrs. Mary Robinson, formally opened the exhibition at the museum of the Maritime Institute of Ireland to mark the 50th anniversary of the rescue of German naval personnel by the crew of M.V. KERLOGUE.

During World War II, 156 Irish Merchant Seamen lost their lives for their neutral country. At the same time, Irish seamen saved 511 lives. The largest rescue operation was that of the MV KERLOGUE, a small 335 tons vessel under the command of Captain Thomas O'Donoghue and his nine crewmen, carrying a cargo of oranges from Lisbon to Ireland. When the vessel had reached a position about 350 miles southwest of Cork in the Gulf of Biscay, a plane came near, signalled SOS, and indicated the direction of the shipwreck. Captain O'Donoghue immediately changed the vessel's course and after two hours, MV KERLOGUE found the first raft with three men clinging to it. For ten hours, the brave Irish seamen continued to battle mountainous waves of the Atlantic and to drag men out of the sea. Most of the shipwrecked had been drifting in the sea for up to 29 hours, and, at the end of December. When, after five hours of rescue operations, darkness set in, the Irish continued their work for another five hours with searchlights. Two of the rescued men died and were buried at sea on the way home to Ireland.

When Captain O'Donoghue finally found time to count the men and to identify them, he found that his boat with a crew of ten Irishmen had saved 168 German sailors. The British now tried desperately to order the Irish ship to head for the nearest port under their control. O'Donoghue kept radio silence and headed for Cobh and Cork. The heaviest wounded men were taken off the ship at Cobh. All others proceeded to Cork, being accommodated at Collins Barracks before they went on into regular internment at Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare, until the war was over.

Captain Thomas O'Donoghue died on December 2nd 1949 and is buried at his hometown Abbeyside, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

Fifty years later a group of twenty survivors and ten of their relatives came to Ireland to pay tribute to Captain O'Donoghue and to his brave crew. The Maritime Institute of Ireland had arranged an exhibition at its museum in Dún Laoghaire featuring photographs, paintings, documents and other objects connected with the events of half a century ago.

From the UK came two British crew members of HMS GLASGOW and HMS ENTERPRISE, who had taken part in the battle 50 years ago; from MV KERLOGUE, Mr. Tom O'Neill, a surviving crew member, and from the Curragh Camp, one of the guards of those days also attended. The exhibition attracted international attention when it became known that the President of the Republic of Ireland, Mrs. Mary Robinson, in her function as patron of the Maritime Institute of Ireland, would personally attend the opening ceremony.

After passing an honour party of the German Federal Navy, which had sent a flotilla of minesweepers under command of Fregattenkapitän Heinz-Peter Decker to Dún Laoghaire for this event, Mrs. Robinson took part in the opening ceremony with speeches by Mr. David Sheehy of the Maritime Institute, the German Ambassador at Dublin, Dr. Martin Elsässer, and Herr Wolf Dietrich Klüber as representative for the German

survivors. After addressing the audience, Mrs. Robinson talked to the guests and showed great interest in the items on display.

A further highlight of the programme for the survivors was a reception aboard the six minesweepers - named after German towns DUEREN, KONSTANZ, PADERBORN, SCHLESWIG, ULM and WOLFSBURG - with the German Naval Attaché in London, Admiral Reichert.

The German naval party and the Kriegsmarine survivors also went to a special memorial service which had been arranged by the Embassy of the Federal Republic at the Glencree German Military Cemetery in Co. Wicklow, where 134 war dead of both world wars are buried at a most romantic and certainly unforgettable resting place. Flowers were placed at the graves of those who had not the good luck to return home.

On Saturday morning, a bus took the German guests to County Kildare, where the survivors were going to visit their old place of internment at the Curragh Camp. Brigadier General Conrad Crean, GOC, Curragh Command, had invited the party to lunch and to a walk-about on the site where they had spent their best time in WWII. At the camp, they were welcome in German by Mrs. Healey, whose father (O'f. Arthur Voigt) had himself been one of the interned Luftwaffe NCOs. After the war, he returned to Éire, married his girlfriend and settled down at Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

A pleasant surprise to all of us was the effort of Cpl. S. Devlin who successfully tries to form a nucleus for a future military museum at the Military College of Curragh Camp. Apart from the usual exhibits of such a museum, he was able to display the original suitcases containing wireless transmitters used for sending messages to Germany in WW2. German agents Willi Preetz and Hans Marschner (real name Günther Schütz) had used them before they were caught and interned at No. 3 internment camp at Athlone.

Of the actual barracks where the navy men had lived fifty years ago only a few stones in the ground indicated the earlier location. There might have been a Roman fort 2000 years ago, it would not have looked very different. But the old boys still discovered where they had been living.

Saturday evening brought another reception. This time aboard the L.E.EITHNE, flagship of the Irish Naval Service. This ship has space to accommodate a helicopter and is used for protecting fishing interests and for similar duties.

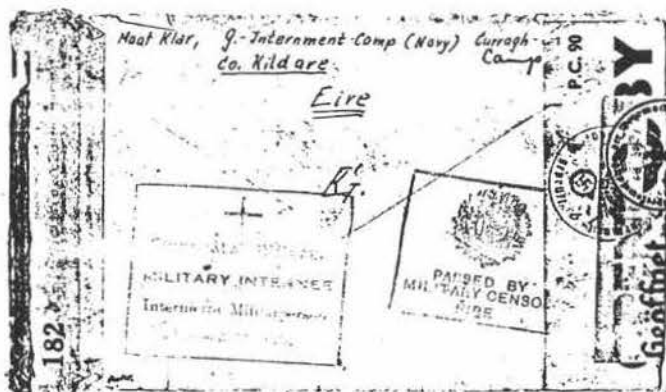
On Sunday morning, a further highlight awaited the guests in form of a bus trip. This time, the destination was the church and graveyard at Abbeyside, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, where mass at midday was followed by the laying of wreaths on the grave of Captain Thomas O'Donoghue. As it looked, the church was filled not only to the last seat, but more. The whole community felt pride in its son, who, after half a century, still could attract attention enough to make young sailors of a foreign nation bring flowers to his grave and to make old men, who owed their lives to his bravery, weep. An exemplary Irish seaman, who in wartime, did not kill but save lives, and, thus became a hero.

The captain's family and the German guests afterwards had lunch together at a nearby seaside hotel, and on the way back to Dún Laoghaire in the afternoon, a soccer game was heard in the bus. It was a friendly encounter between the national teams of Germany and Éire as a preparation for the world championship in the USA. The Irish won.

(continued on next page)

Two weeks later, I received a letter from one of the German survivors of 50 years ago. It will take a long time before I can really believe what happened during these few days in Ireland, he wrote.

You may ask "what has this KERLOGUE rescue business to do with my interests in Irish postal history or philately?" There is a connection. During the entire second world war, Éire remained neutral and interned military personnel of both sides when they touched Irish territory. Between August 1940 and May 1945, sixty crewmembers of the German Luftwaffe were thus interned at the Curragh Camp, and from early 1944 till March 1945, the German Kriegsmarine added another 188 seamen to the camp's inmates. Those who are still alive still have the best of memories of their enforced stay at the green island.



A cover from one of the survivors of destroyer Z 27, sent from the Curragh Camp to his family in Breslau. This cover passed four different censorships on its way: The Irish Military Censor at the Curragh Camp; the Irish Foreign Mail Censorship at Exchequer Street in Dublin; British Civil Censorship in the UK; and finally, German Censorship at ABP in Berlin.



Before they were repatriated to Germany, most internees wrote home and advised in summer 1945 that they expected to be released soon. Many of these letters never reached their destination because the addressee had been bombed out or was fleeing when the Red Army advanced into Germany. This letter went to Swinemünde in Pomerania where its' various handstamps in Polish indicate that it could not be delivered. It was then redirected via CICR at Geneva, Switzerland, to the sender in Éire, who meanwhile was in Germany. Only three censorships in this case. German censorship had ceased to work.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Members

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

- #2428 Maurice M. Bursey, 101 Longwood Place, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-9584
- #2429 John Schreiber, 5 Sandy St., Lewiston, ME 04240
- #2430 Donald L. Burns, 7032-44th Ave., Kenosha, WI 53142
- #2431 Anastassios Anastahas, 712 North Pearl St., #8, Menands, NY 12204
- #2445 John M. Broderick, St., 1424 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, MA 02174-4134
- #2446 Mike Kelly, 7 Boulevard South, Bayside, Sutton, Dublin, 13, Ireland
- #2452 Christoph Link, Primus-Truber-Str. 48, Tuebingen, Germany, 72072

Complimentary Members

- #2438 Stephen J. Brown, 16 Pine Blvd., Patchogue, NY 11772
- #2439 Tony Cassidy, 38 Trafalgar Ave., Bletchley, Milton Keynes, England MK3 7UP
- #2437 A. H. Chadwick, 6 Colville Court, Kanata, Ontario, Canada K2K 1B1
- #2434 Mrs. Angela Doty, Rd 1, Box 146, Waynesburg, PA 15370
- #2440 Thomas Durkin, 3854 Kipling Place, Philadelphia, PA 19154
- #2443 James C. Kelley, 1715 King James Ct., Lakeland, FL 33813
- #2436 John Mullen, 52 Raheen Drive, Dublin 24 Ireland
- #2435 Patricia O'Bannon, 2316 Villanova Court #1, Sacto, CA 95825
- #2441 Iben Olsen, Farsvej 17, 2770 Kastrup, Denmark
- #2433 Clemens E. Prokesch, MD, 30 Admiral Drive, New London, CT 06320
- #2432 Rev. John Sawicki, C.S. Sp., 2429 Bristol Pike, Bensalem, PA 19020
- #2444 Jackson W. Taylor, 114 Central Ave., PO Box 6660, Albany, NY 12206
- #2442 Charles R. Walkling, 215 Chesapeake Ave., Annapolis, MD 21403
- #2450 Rev. J. Brendan Fleming, PO Box 1048, Sutherland, OR 97479
- #2447 Christopher Kuhn, 7655 Dempster, Niles, IL 60714
- #2451 Lorraine Marlow, 377 Lake Rd. Crownsville, MD 21032
- #2449 Julian Pallares, 9785 SW 123 Terr., Miami, FL 33176
- #2448 Richard Wall, 103 Greenlea Road, Dublin, 6W, Ireland

Reinstatements

- #1017 James G. Lawless, PO Box 496, Groveland, CA 95321

Resignations

- #1685 Paul M. Bailey
- #1980 Paul Feniello
- #2347 Gary J. Lindwurm

Deceased

- #1507 Melvin M. Bentzien
- #1800 James A. Reed, Jr.

Change of Address

- #1933 Russell White, IV, PO Box 170, St. Joseph MI 49085-4516
- #1830 Fr Brendan Duggan, Vikoriastrasse 12, 51149 Koin, Germany
- #1356 James D Lawler, PO Box 1044, Kokomo IN 46901
- #2247 Robert O J McLoughlin, 312 Sydney Ln, Costa Mesa CA 92627-2030
- #2068 Joseph M Curtis, 4064 Circlewood Dr, Cleveland OH 44126-1264
- #1989 Daniel F Haynes, PO Box 434, Dennis MA 02638
- #1106 William V Donlon, 1751 Pine Ridge Way E-A, Palm Harbor, FL 34684
- #0959 Rev George L O'Brien, 25 Lake Ave, PO Box 418, E Templeton, MA 01438

Membership Status

Membership as of August 18, 1994

643

New Members	7
Reinstatements	1
Resignations	3
Deceased	2
Complimentary	18

Membership as of November 28, 1994

664



The 2d Coil Stamp (SG 74a, Scott 68b)

A Friendly Rebuttal

Revised version: November 15, 1994

by Joseph E. Foley

In the Summer 1994 issue of *The Revealer* Dr. Cyril Dulin presented his thoughts on the possibility that what some of us have come to term "the rare coil" may in fact be a forgery fabricated from a sheet stamp/s. This reply was a follow-up to a brief earlier comment by Dr. Dulin in an article of his that appeared in the Winter '93 issue and a letter to the editor from Jack Feldman in the Spring '94 number. There were further comments by Jack Feldman in the Fall '94 issue.



I've long admired the writings of Dr. Dulin and have enjoyed viewing his exhibits of Ireland. So it's with a bit of reluctance that I publish a viewpoint different from his. He and I have had a friendly exchange of letters on the subject and it is in this spirit that I present this rebuttal.

The first part of this article represents my views on the technical improbability of this coil stamp having been fabricated from a sheet stamp. After preparing this portion, I had an opportunity to examine some documents in the archives of An Post which, to say the least, were enlightening.

Part One, Technical Matters.

The cornerstone of Dr. Dulin's theory lies in his statement "... it seemed to me that possibly someone (whether by deliberate fraudulent intent, as a hoax or out of curiosity) could make a coil stamp from a sheet stamp relatively simple. Unhappily, it could still be done with equal relative ease. All that is needed is a 30-ton press and some knowledge of how damp paper behaves under pressure."

I don't think this result could be accomplished with either simplicity or ease. Further, regardless of the degree of difficulty in "stretching" the stamp, there would be other associated changed characteristics which are not present. Using the dimensions from both the Jackson and Brady articles (referred to in Dr. Dulin's article), a sheet stamp would have to be expanded by at least 0.75 mm. or 3.75%. If this were the case, the overall horizontal measurement of the design (over the outer frame lines of the design) would increase by a proportional amount. Note that Jackson gives the identical 18.5 mm dimension for both the sheet stamp and the coil. A proportional change on a fabricated or forged coil would bring it to 19.19 mm. Next, we have to consider the effect of a horizontal expansion on the perforations. The gage would diminish by half a point. Alternatively, if the deformation was bilateral the vertical measurement of the

(continued on page 57)

The 1935 2d Coil Stamp (SG 74a, Scott 68b)

by Ian Whyte

I refer to Dr. Dulin's article on the 1935 experimental two penny coil, published in *"The Revealer"*, Vol. 44 No. 1, Summer 1994.

Dr. Dulin sets out several points in support of his hypothesis that the 1935 2d green perforated 15 x imperforate is a fake or bogus issue. Dr. Dulin makes several points in support of this remarkable hypothesis which I will deal with one by one as follows:

1. Irish Postal Office Records: There are numerous items on which records are extremely sketchy or non-existent. Gerard Brady has found in the records, warrants for the issue of 2d coils, but there is no record of what way they were perforated. This situation is not unusual as the Post Office was not interested in the technical aspects of philately and, therefore, did not record all the different perforation or paper variations that occurred in printing. If one followed Dr. Dulin's hypothesis to its logical conclusion, this would mean that anything that is not in the Post Office records is bogus or a fake - this would eliminate over half the perforation or paper variations listed by the major catalogues.

2. Dr. Dulin claims that the absence of a copy of this particular stamp in the Post Office philatelic collection again supports his hypothesis. The Post Office does not have any examples of several of the 1922 - 1935 overprints including the Thom 4-line high values, and even some commemorative stamps including the 1938 Fr. Mathew, the 1941 Rising Anniversary overprints and several others. Indeed, on several occasions I have been fortunate to supply them with these issues for various exhibits. As regards the coil issues, the Post Office does not have a single example of any coil issue in their philatelic archive! Again, following Dr. Dulin's hypothesis to its logical conclusion means that all the above mentioned stamps are either bogus or fake!

3. Royal Mint Archives: Dr. Dulin claims that there are no records relating to the dies of any coil stamp before 1940. If this is true, then, all the coil issues of this period are bogus or fake according to his way of seeing things.

4. Dr. Dulin claims that the stamp could have been produced by stretching normal sheet issue stamps. Even allowing for the rather tenuous claim that the stamps could be dampened with an agent that would not affect the gum, any stretching of the stamp would result in an increase not only in the horizontal width but also in the vertical length. As the coil stamp is the same height as a normal sheet issue stamp this shows that stretching the stamp would not be a feasible method of producing the stamp. When Dr. Dulin first expounded this amazing hypothesis a number of years ago, a colleague of mine in Great Britain managed to secure the services of a laboratory in a British University College which possessed an enormous press which had the power of over one hundred tons. My colleague dampened a stamp and put it into the press. The result was that the stamp became impressed into the press and indeed caused quite a lot of damage to it. Paper is one of the hardest materials and is not suitable for stretching in such a manner. Clearly this part of Dr. Dulin's hypothesis is totally unconvincing.

Dr. Dulin is a scientist, and up to his retirement, worked for one of the largest chemical companies in the world. Surely, with his knowledge and position, he would have access to sophisti

(continued next page)

cated equipment that could have been used to support his claim. He has produced no evidence of any experimentation in this area.

5. Dr. Dulin claims that this particular stamp is not rare. A total of about 1,000 used examples exist, of which less than 500 are in a collectable condition, ranging from fair to fine. Less than two dozen mint examples exist. By any parameter, these are rare stamps.

Even allowing for my emphatic rejection of the main points of Dr. Dulin's hypothesis, let us assume that there is some way that this stamp could have been produced by a fraudster or hoaxer. The forger would have to purchase over 1,000 two penny stamps. He would then invent a method of stretching the stamps horizontally without affecting the gum - a method which has hitherto escaped the notice of any printer or paper maker to this date. After he stretched the stamps, he would guillotine them into strips and makes them into coil rolls.

The forger would then pull off an amazing feat whereby he would distribute the coil stamps to postal users all over the country. How this distribution was effected Dr. Dulin does not explain. Presumably, the forger would send free stamps to various organisations and individuals, but there is no record of this action anywhere.

The largest haul of these stamps - over 100 examples - was found in a consignment of kiloware gathered by the Columban Sisters from 1935 to 1937. This consignment of kiloware was sold to a collector in the late 1930's, but remained undisturbed until the late 1970's when it was sold to a Dublin dealer.

If the stamps were forged, there was certainly no profit for the forger from this consignment. The nuns received the stamps for free from various donors and they, in turn, sold them for a few shillings per pound weight in the late 1930's.

The mint examples, all of which have been chronicled in great detail by Gerard Brady, appeared over a period of 40 years, and again, one cannot find any link back to a single source who might have profited from their sale. The only example known on a complete cover was discovered a few years ago in a correspondence which spanned the period 1934 to 1939. The stamp was properly used on an envelope containing a letter from the Catholic Young Men's Association of Wexford, and is genuine in every respect.

The correspondence was originally sold for a few hundred pounds. So, again, there was no massive profit to any forger.

Therefore, if these stamps were produced by someone other than the Post Office, that person could not have benefited, financially, from their distribution despite the massive financial outlay involved in producing such an item in the manner suggested by Dr. Dulin. This would mean that, if the stamps were not produced by the Post Office, they were produced by a very wealthy hoaxer with an intimate knowledge of philately, printing and paper making, and some incredible method of distribution of the bogus stamps, without detection.

To summarise then, Dr. Dulin's points in support of his hypothesis that the stamp was not issued by the Post Office can all be effectively dismissed. Even if they couldn't be disapproved, his hypothesis that some forger or hoaxer produced these stamps is so incredible that it defies any form of rational belief. All the evidence points to the fact that this was a Post Office issue, produced to accommodate users of stamp affixing machines which were very popular in the 1930's among small businesses and institutions.

One of the main problems in researching these issues is the secrecy of the Revenue Stamping Branch who were responsible for the production of stamps during this period. It is hoped that over the coming years, serious philatelists will have access to the records of the stamping branch and that exact details of all of these issues can be unearthed.

I have no doubt that when the files on these matters can be examined, Dr. Dulin's fantastic claims can all be dismissed. Indeed, if anybody is hoaxing anyone, I strongly suspect it is Dr. Dulin! 

President's Message

(continued from page 43)

Did you know that the Organizing Committee of PACIFIC '97, the World Philatelic Exhibition to be held in San Francisco May 28 - June 8, 1997, is quick off the mark. Last Spring, they appointed Mary Ann Owens, RDP, of Brooklyn, New York, to look after Society and Study Group seminars and meetings at the show. Guess what? The EPA meetings are already scheduled. Mark them down in your calendar. The Annual General Meeting at 10 a.m. on June 1, 1997 and the seminar on Irish Philately to follow at 11 a.m. the same day. How's that for organization!!!

The August 1994 issue of *The American Philatelist* brought some welcome publicity for the EPA. Michael Wiggins, Chairman, Affiliate Coordination Committee, wrote about us in his regular column Our Active Affiliates. Let's prove to him that we are active.

Received a nice letter of thanks from Hans Bergdolt, this year's Vince Linnell award winner, who promises additional articles for *The Revealer*. Glad to hear this.

The EPA is looking for two officers to join in promoting the Association.

The first is an Information Officer who will ensure that all newsworthy events from the EPA are communicated to the media. The Information Officer will also write Press Releases from information received from different members of the EPA Executive or its officers and make sure of their distribution. This is a critical position particularly in light of the two World Philatelic Exhibitions to be held in North America in the next few years (1996 & 1997), the EPA's 45th anniversary (1995) and the 75th anniversary of the first Irish adhesive postage stamp (1997). The person chosen will be replacing the late Preston Pope.

The second position is a newly created one. It is that of Youth and School Programs Officer. The incumbent will be responsible for developing programs to attract young members and school groups to the EPA and will also coordinate the EPA's stamps to schools donation endeavour. An interest in working with young people and teachers would be an asset or experience with / knowledge on the Benjamin Franklin Clubs (USA); the Young Travellers' Club (Canada) or the Voyageur Club (Ireland) would be helpful.

If you are interested in serving the EPA for a couple of years, please let me know. You'll find my address on page 42 in *The Revealer*.

Let me take this opportunity to wish you all, and your family, the very best for the Holiday Season. 

Stamped Telegram Forms in Ireland Since 1870

Part I

by Hans Bergdolt

FAI - Study and Research Group of Ireland, Germany; 1994

Introduction

A special form of postal stationery, an official telegram form with imprinted postage stamps, has been sold and used in Great Britain and Ireland since 1870. These forms were destined for inland use - for use at stock exchange offices and for international transmission.

The following article shows examples, mostly from the author's collection, and gives a review of stamped telegram forms as they were used in Ireland from 1870 till the middle of the 20th century.

Development of the Telegraph Service

Based on preliminary work of Sömmering (as early as 1809) among others, Cook, together with Wheatstone, Morse and Siemens, developed equipment for a functional telegraph service in the middle of the 19th century. So it was possible that, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, private companies offered telegraph services to the public after 1846. In 1869, the British government nationalized this service. This same action was taken in other European countries in these years. However, the private companies received financial compensation and the government took over the entire network of the telegraph services.

The monopoly for telegraph service, and the technical developments, also, for the telephone service, were reserved in Ireland for the official Post and Telecommunication Service till 1983. TELECOM ÉIREANN became an independent enterprise taking over all Irish telecommunication services on 1st January 1984 and issuing shares, as did AN POST at the same time.

The official stamped telegram forms in Great Britain and Ireland

Telegrams were handed in over post office counters. For this purpose, forms were introduced which had to be filled in by the customer. The message was then transmitted by the post official to its destination. From 1870, special telegram forms with the impression of a stamp exist. The imprinted stamp shows, as all stationery, the bust of the ruling monarch. According to the stamp's value, the fee was a minimum charge for the transmission of a message containing up to a fixed number of words. For inland telegrams, for example, the lowest fee was 1 shilling at the beginning, later 6d. It went up again to 1 shilling, and later, in Ireland, to 1/6 shilling. (You will find a chart giving the different fees in the annex.)

Apart from stamped telegram forms for inland use, there were also forms for use at the stock exchange and for international transmission. Huggins, in his handbook, mentions forms for stock exchanges to foreign destinations, but the author has not

seen one so far. Inland and stock exchange forms were issued as single sheets and stapled in blocks of 20. Those for international use came in blocks of 25. Between each form a thin plain sheet of paper was included. Sometimes this plain sheet shows a blind impression of the stamp. Unfortunately, these blind impressions cannot be illustrated.

The imprinted stamps of the telegram forms - as was the practice with all stationery - could also be cut out and were accepted for payment of postage. Such frankings are extremely rare.

Filled in telegram forms, handled in at the P.O. counters got cancelled, transmitted and were destroyed by the P.O.'s afterwards. No complete Irish stamped telegram form in used condition is known to exist.

Part I: Telegram forms with imprinted stamp of Queen Victoria, 1870 till 1901

Soon, after taking over the telegram services, the British General Post Office issued telegram forms. The design for the bust of the Queen came from William Wyon. Many printings were made by different printers, e.g. by McCORQUODALE & Co or by Harrison and Sons.

1870, Queen Victoria, 1 Sh green

The first telegram forms were issued on February 5th, 1870. The items in fig. 1 and 2 (front and part of reverse) shows the printing date 27/10/69. The 1 sh minimum fee was for up to 30 words. This form had room for 50 words (a later version for 40 words), measuring 285 x 222 mm. A smaller form for up to 20 words, 220 x 140 mm in size, appeared in 1875. For each word one box was intended, thus facilitating calculation of charges.

1875, QV, 1 Sh green (TELEGRAPHS)

Between 1875 and 1881 a new form, as shown in fig. 3, was issued. This inland form and the corresponding stock exchange version were showing the only imprinted stamp with the word 'TELEGRAPHS,' which were ever used in the UK and Ireland. Here, also, the minimum fee applied to 20 words.

1885, QV 6d purple

After reduction of the minimum fee to 6d for up to 12 words in 1881, a new 6d telegram form appeared in 1885. The stamp in fig. 4 shows the date of printing in circles (here 15/8/90). Later, 6d QV stamps have 5 or 9 dots in this position and, again, later, the circles were completely omitted.

During the years up to 1898, a number of new printings of this form were issued in different sizes and alterations of the printed text. These differences cannot be dealt with here.

The back of these stamped telegram forms refer to additional charges for delivery of telegrams. These charges depended on the distance between the residence of the addressee and the telegraph office responsible for delivery. We find, also, the conditions of responsibility for delivering telegrams. Fig. 5 shows the reverse of the form from fig. 4.

(continued on page 52)

Fig. 1

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 2

Fig. 7

ABBREVIATIONS OF "VIAS" IN SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

For via Direct Spanish Telegraph Company's Cables	via Spanish.
" Eastern " " "	via Eastern.
" Government Cables	via Gov.
" Great Northern Telegraph Company's Cables.....	via Northern
" Indo-European " " "	via Indo.

The indication of route is to be inserted in the Service Instructions only in those cases in which the Sender specifies a particular route by filling up the space provided for the purpose, at the foot of the form.

Fig. 8

A. 1. POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.
(Island Telegrams)

Office of Origin and Service Instructions. Words. At. Sent.

Charge To. By.

FROM Please Write Distinctly. TO

Address Free

1/-
1/3
1/6

108 THROUGHTY & SON, LONDON. 1088 2108

Fig. 3

A. 1. POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.
(Island Telegrams)

Office of Origin and Service Instructions. Words. At. Sent.

Charge To. By.

NOTICE.—This Telegram will be accepted for transmission subject to the Regulations made pursuant to the 2nd Section of the Telegraph Act, 1855, and to the Notice printed at the back hereof.

12 TO {

6 D

1 D

2 D

FROM {

The Name and Address of the Sender, if NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED, should be written in the space provided on the Back of the Form.

108 THROUGHTY & SON, LONDON.

Fig. 4

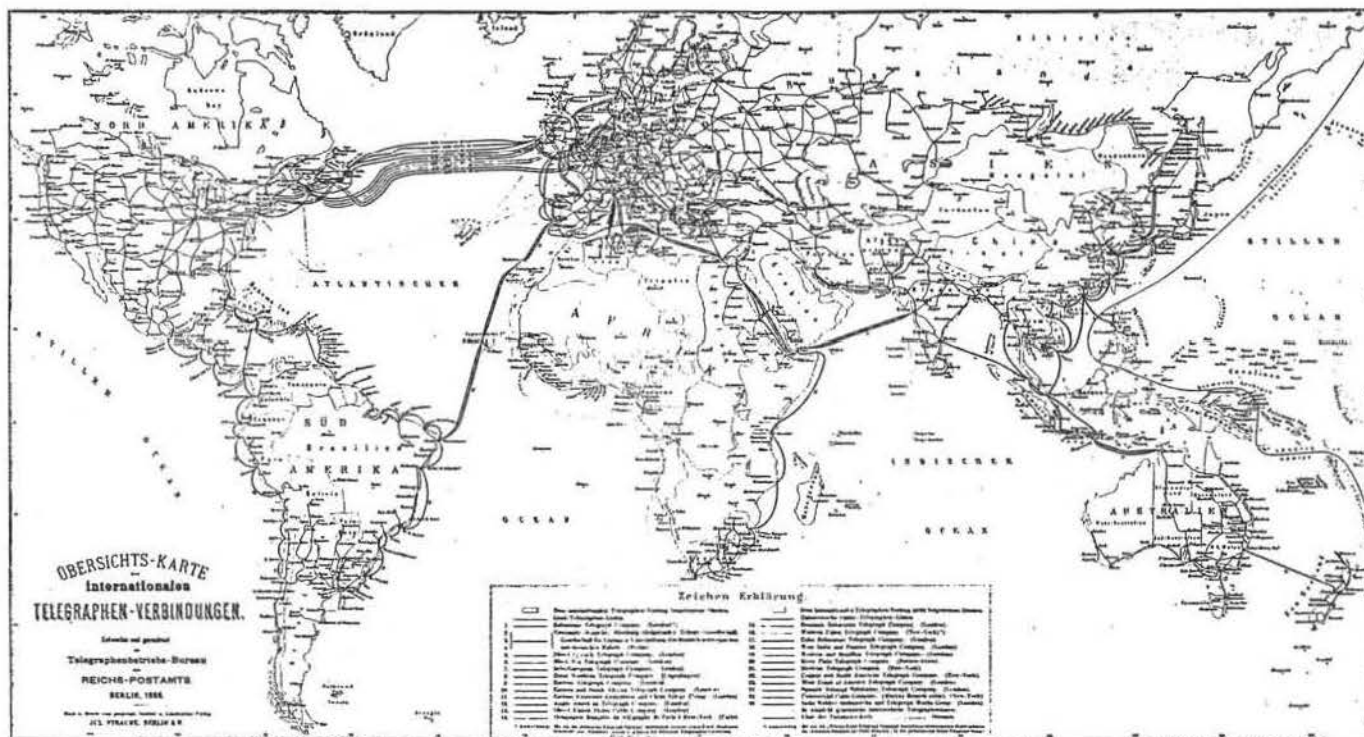


Fig. 9

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CARD.
FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS ONLY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

1.—This Card is intended for use by persons who either cannot, or do not desire to, send a Message to the nearest Telegraph Office proper (i.e. to an Office which has the means of transmission by wire, and who are content to deposit it where it will be carried for them, free of expense, to an Office from which it can be sent by wire. If it is deposited in a Pillar Box, Wall Box, or ordinary Post Office Letter Box, it will be carried to a Telegraph Office on the next ensuing clearance of the Box in which it is deposited. The person who wishes to deposit one of these Cards in such a Box may ascertain from the Table of Collections on or over the Box, how long his Message will remain in the Box before it is taken to a Telegraph Office.

2.—Most of the Telegraph Offices in the Kingdom are closed between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., and as time is required for transmission between Office and Office, it must be borne in mind that if a Card be deposited in a Box at such a time that it cannot reach a Telegraph Office before 7 p.m., it may not reach its destination until after 8 a.m. on the following day.

3.—The Shilling stamp on this card covers the cost of transmission of a Message, OF NOT MORE THAN TWENTY WORDS, within the United Kingdom (the Solley Islands and the Orkney and Shetland Islands excepted), the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and also covers the free delivery of the same, by special foot messenger, within the limit of one mile of the Terminal Telegraph Office or within the limits of the Town Postal Delivery of that Office. Should the Message have to be delivered beyond that distance, the person to whom it is addressed will be charged with postage at the usual rates, and if the sender directs the Message to be delivered by other than the usual means, the cost thereof will be charged to the person to whom the Message is addressed.

4.—Persons depositing these Cards in Letter Boxes will do well to insert the date of posting here.

..... day of M. MIN. A.M.

..... M. MIN. P.M.

If the sender wishes other than the usual means to be employed in the delivery of the Message the means must be described here. } By.....

Fig. 10

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CARD.
FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS ONLY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

1.—This Card is intended for use by persons who either cannot, or do not desire to, send a Message to the nearest Telegraph Office proper (i.e. to an Office which has the means of transmission by wire, and who are content to deposit it where it will be carried for them, free of expense, to an Office from which it can be sent by wire. If it is deposited in a Pillar Box, Wall Box, or ordinary Post Office Letter Box, it will be carried to a Telegraph Office on the next ensuing clearance of the Box in which it is deposited. The person who wishes to deposit one of these Cards in such a Box may ascertain from the Table of Collections on or over the Box, how long his Message will remain in the Box before it is taken to a Telegraph Office.

2.—Most of the Telegraph Offices in the Kingdom are closed between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., and as time is required for transmission between Office and Office, it must be borne in mind that if a Card be deposited in a Box at such a time that it cannot reach a Telegraph Office before 7 p.m., it may not reach its destination until after 8 a.m. on the following day.

3.—The Shilling stamp on this card covers the cost of transmission of a Message, OF NOT MORE THAN TWENTY WORDS, within the United Kingdom (the Solley Islands and the Orkney and Shetland Islands excepted), the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and also covers the free delivery of the same, by special foot messenger, within the limit of one mile of the Terminal Telegraph Office or within the limits of the Town Postal Delivery of that Office. Should the Message have to be delivered beyond that distance, the person to whom it is addressed will be charged with postage at the usual rates, and if the sender directs the Message to be delivered by other than the usual means, the cost thereof will be charged to the person to whom the Message is addressed.

4.—Persons depositing these Cards in Letter Boxes will do well to insert the date of posting here.

..... day of M. MIN. A.M.

..... M. MIN. P.M.

If the sender wishes other than the usual means to be employed in the delivery of the Message the means must be described here. } By.....

Fig. 11

(continued from page 49)

1885, QV, 6d purple,

Telegram Form for the Stock Exchange

P.O.s inside or near the stock exchanges sold special forms to their customers. The forms were adapted for customer needs, probably because of longer texts. Fig. 6 shows such a sheet sized 170 x 220 mm. On this sheet the customer had included his telegraphic sender's code 'HILARUS'.

1889, QV, 10d light blue,

International Telegram Form

For the international telegraph service, special forms were issued (fig. 7). These forms were imprinted for "FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS". They were transmitted via the network of North American Cables. Paper of the international forms was brownish (later cream coloured) and not white as were other telegram forms. For the first time, a receipt of mailing for the telegram was offered in this form, and an additional 2d was charged for this service.

1889, Route of delivery for the telegram

As Telegrams usually were transmitted by sea cable in those days, it was possible to use different cable companies for transmitting telegrams. It was up to the client to decide which way and which international cable company should be entrusted. Fig. 8 shows the corresponding part of a form for international service from fig. 7 and a small part of the reverse.

1886, Sea cable for telegraphic service

The most important medium for the transmission of telegrams was sea cable. Fig. 9 shows a map illustrating the sea cables existing in 1886. It can be seen that most of the traffic was carried out between Europa and North America. Transmission points where telegraph cables left Ireland and England are located in the southwestern tips of the islands, these being the nearest points to America. The main centre for telegraphic transmissions from Ireland and England was Valentia Island in Co. Kerry.

Annex to Part I: Stamped Telegram Card

In 1872, a special telegram post card with an imprint 1 sh stamp (green) was issued. Customers who were not able or did not want to go to a post office for handing in a telegram got the opportunity to write their message on this card (Fig. 10 front and Fig. 11 reverse) and to post it into the nearest pillar box. From the nearest P.O. with telegraphic connections, the message was handled in the usual way as a telegram. The fee was again 1 sh for 20 words. This was the maximum fee, more could not be paid for this service. The impression of the imprinted stamp was rather strong and could be noted on the back of the card.

(Continued in next issue.)

Stuff & Stings

by The Bees

This is about stuff that you may or may not want to perceive. The stings are just stings.

For the postal history, postmarks or cancel collector, you will appreciate this information about an Irish forgery that has come to dawn in a recent book. *Madam Joseph Forged Postmarks*, written by Derek Worboy and edited by Roger West, and published by the Royal Philatelic Society London., 1994. Worboy discovered the existence of these forgeries in March 1993. He arranged to buy the material. It is felt that the forger was in Paris in the mid-1930s, producing counterfeit postmarks, for a London stamp dealer, thought to be a Gordon Rhodes. The forger has not been identified; therefore, the *Madam Joseph* is a nom de plume I'm sure. The book indicates he worked for the French Resistance during World War Two. There are more than 460 cancelers in the book and I found only one Irish cancel. It is a Dundalk, Registered, double circle, with thick arcs on each side, dated 13 Oct 22 6-P M. It is carved in wood. See figure 1. I wish that there was one in my collection as a forgery and a talking piece.

At STaMpsHOW 94, there were handouts from Special Collections Conservation Services, Inc. (SCCS), located at Oberlin, Ohio, 44074, on 128 Morgan Street, telephone 1-800-408-7227. The company announces the service in paper conservation practice, this year, seeking to serve the needs of the philatelic. Its laboratory and business has been set up with philately in mind. Let us hope that this is for covers, letters, documents and pieces of paper that does not include individual stamps. Restoration of a postage is not an ethical thought. It reminds me of an article that I clipped from an old issue of Stamp News, by Peter Edmonds, to quote, "From earliest days we are taught to select the best looking stamps we can find, for stamp collecting is a visual hobby . . ." Let us hope that they will not:

1. Enhance or remove a postmark
2. Correct or repair tears.
3. Correct creasing. Free from creasing.
4. Clean a stamp to something it isn't.
5. Make it look fresh when it isn't.
6. Repair perfs.
7. Improve the margins on imperfs by adding paper.
8. Change colors.
9. Free it from stains.

I know they can do some of these things and that they earn money for doing these improvements. But, a deep African bee sting to those that have it done.

I wish that An Post would print a pictorial aerogramme at a specific time of year, at least four times a year, for the postal stationery collectors. Many countries have this policy, to make a few extra funds for the coffer.

TRIVIA

Did you know that *beartphost* in Gaelic is Parcel Post?

STINGS

On An Post for not having the system for credit card that allows the individual to debit new issues of stamps booklets etc. It is done in the north for GB items. ♣

Modern Irish Postal History Study Unit

by Robert Moskowitz

At the last AGM, the Board of Directors gave permission for the formation of the Modern Irish Postal History Study Unit.

The purpose of this study unit will be to facilitate the collecting and study of Modern Irish Postal History by gathering and disseminating information about modern Irish postal rates.

Information about the topic has been published. One of the functions of the study unit would be to make members aware of the location of this information and, with the permission of the authors, to reproduce parts of this information. The study unit will also keep members abreast of new publications. Obviously, the study unit will function in other ways as well.

Membership in the study unit is open to all EPA members, from rank beginners to those who have already published. Dues, officers, and procedures have not yet been determined. Myron Hill (James Hoban Chapter/EPA) and I will act as coordinators until officers are elected.

Interested EPA members should write to Bob Moskowitz/1634 E. Baltimore Street/Baltimore, MD 21231. Please include any suggestions you have for how the study unit should function. Please do not expect an immediate response.

[I have, in the past, asked those interested in the study unit to write. Some did. However, for various reasons, I was unable to proceed with the organization of this study unit. I apologize to those who wrote and did not receive an answer. Please write again if you are still interested.]

Americans Do Well In Dublin

The 23rd annual Irish National Stamp Exhibition, "STAMPA '94", was held in Dublin on October 20th to 23rd, 1994.

Three exhibitors from the United States received awards. Joseph E. Foley, from Maryland, received a gold medal for his entry The Overprinted High-Value Stamps of Ireland, 1922-1935. Foley also received the Éire Philatelic Association medal for the best exhibit of Irish Material; the Irish Security Stamp Printers Trophy for the best display of Irish Postage Stamps issued since 1922; and the David Feldman Trophy for the best overall exhibit [STAMPA's Grand Award].

Karl Winkelmann, from New Jersey and formerly from Wicklow, received a silver medal for his showing of Irish Uniform Foreign Airmail Rate. Paul Wittreich, also from New Jersey, was awarded a silver medal for his exhibit Carrickmacross - A Reflection of Irish Postal History.

Information concerning the Éire Philatelic Association can be obtained from the Secretary, Michael J. Conway, 74 Woodside Circle, Fairfield, CT 06430.

Treasurer's Report

The following is a list of members who have added a contribution to their dues for 94/95. The EPA is most grateful for their generosity.

Aretz, William Barrett, Lawrence Bright, Henry Burke, John Burnham, William Butler, Walter Canning, Terry Carey, James Carroll, C. Kevin Chaiet, Ralph Cobert, Norman Corr, Lawrence Cunniffe, Thomas Curran, Henry Daugherty, Paul Donlon, William Duffin, Joseph Farrell, J.W. Fitzpatrick, Richard Gallagher, Joseph Gillen, David Hall, James Hanrahan, Mary Harrington, Paul Haslewood, Robert Hayes, Daniel Hurlbutt, Harold Johnson, G. Craig Joly, Mike and Christine Kennedy, Roger Kennedy, Patrick Lohman, Garvin Marsh, Emmett McCaw, William McCullagh, Robert McDevitt, John McGuire, John McKenna, John McNamara, James Mirabella, Frank Monahan, Arthur Murphy, Paul Oakes, William O'Brien, William O'Donnell, William Pearse, Alan Pojer, George Quarles, Mervyn Raftery, Michael Reardon, James Robertson, Joseph Rose, Leon Ryan, Gary Ryder, Bernard Savage, Joseph Schmidt, Robert Shanley, Edward Slattery, William Smith, William Jr. Vogt, Ronny Wahr, Dwight Patricia, Walker Walsh, James Workman, George.

Life members:

L2328 Paul Bento

L0634 Michael Sullivan

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

September 30, 1994

Dear Editor,

Just a quick note for possible inclusion in the Revealer news items section. At the recent PHILAKOREA 94 held in Seoul, my entry on Overprints was awarded a large vermeil, and, perhaps more significantly, in the Literature section my book "Ireland's Transition" obtained a gold plus felicitations from the jury (it was also the best Literature entry, out of 137). As far as I know, this is the first time in an FIP international exhibition that something devoted to Irish philately has been awarded a gold, although the book has been lucky enough to have obtained golds at Capex 93 and STAMPA 93.

Yours Sincerely,

Cyril I. Dulin

RECENT EPA WINNERS

The EPA awards medals and certificates to national level shows which have three or more Irish exhibits in competition.

At ROPEX '94, the venue for our 1994 Convention, six exhibits were offered by our members. Two gold ROPEX medals, two vermeils, a silver and a silver-bronze were awarded to these exhibits in addition to our own awards. The winners are:

EPA Gold Medal for Best Irish Exhibit

G. B. Adhesive Judicial Fiscals of Ireland. Bill Zellers (Gold and American Revenue Association Certificate of Appreciation for depth in a restricted area)

EPA Certificates of Merit

Ireland: The Overprinted Stamps of Great Britain, 1922-37. James Maher (Gold and APS 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence)

Postal Isolation of Ireland. Karl Winklemann (Vermeil and APS post-1940 Medal of Excellence)

Other ROPEX exhibits:

Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Ireland, 1858-1990. Peter E. Bugg (Vermeil and AAPE Award of Excellence)

Ireland - The Provisional Overprints, 1922-1935. Richard J. McBride (Silver)

Ireland: Time of Troubles (1916-1923). A one-frame exhibit by Stephen Suffet (Silver-Bronze)

At ORAPEX '94, three Irish exhibits were available for competition. Only an EPA Gold was awarded in recognition of the minimum number of eligible entries. Show awards are in brackets.

EPA Gold Medal for Best Irish Exhibit

The Postal Markings of Dublin, 1818-1916. Anna Liffey (Gold)

Other ORAPEX exhibits:

Postal Isolation of Ireland. Karl Winklemann (Vermeil and APS post-1940 Medal of Excellence) Eire's Airs (Silver) ♣

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

July 19, 1994

Dear Editor,

I recently borrowed a book from the local library entitled, "The Guinness Book of Stamps", authored by James Mackay. This book is all about miscellaneous facts on stamps, such as the first stamp collector, the first commemorative and the whole history of the development of postal services for the past 5000 years.

Of interest to the Irish Philatelist are the following:

1) The world's longest running stamps, without any technical changes, were the Irish Definitives (E watermark), in use for 28 years (1940-68).

2) In October 1967, the Irish Republic issued two stamps commemorating the century of the Fenian insurrection and reproduced two stamps which purported to be Fenian stamp essays of 1867. It has since been discovered that the 'essays' were a hoax perpetuated by the notorious philatelic swindler, Samuel Allen Taylor of Boston. Ireland thus has the dubious distinction of being the only country to reproduce bogus stamps on its issues.

3) Commemoratives retained as part of the definitive series have been issued in only one instance in modern times. Ireland issued 1/2d and 1s stamps on June 30, 1944 to commemorate the ter-centenary of the death of Michael O'Clery, author of "The Annals of the Four Masters". Though clearly temporary in nature, they were retained in place of the corresponding definitives (Sword of Light Design) and remained in use for 24 years.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This statistic has just become overcome by new events in Ireland with the issuance of the Moth series on 12 July 1994. The Philatelic Bulletin 5/94 indicates that the Self-Adhesive Commemoratives "will be released in four designs in 32p denomination. In the main, this issue will be packaged in boxed sets of 100 (replacing the current 32p for a short period)."

4) Ireland provides a unique example of commemoratives re-issued more than twenty years later in an identical design. Two stamps depicting an allegorical figure of Ireland holding the new constitution, were issued in December 1937 to celebrate the constitution which altered the status from a free state to an independent country. In December 1958, the 21st anniversary of the republican constitution was celebrated by re-issuing the design of 1937 in new values and colors, printed on the 'E' watermarked paper which had been introduced in 1940.

5) The first stamp collector was John Bourke, Receiver-General of Stamp Duties in Ireland, who in 1774 formed a collection of fiscal stamps in an album which he annotated as, "A Collection of the Impressions to be made on every Skin, or piece of Vellum or Parchment or every sheet of Paper, in manner and form as hereinafter expressed".

6) Parcel stamps, denoting the prepayment of postage on parcels, were produced by freight companies long before government parcel services were organized. The earliest so far recorded is a red oval adhesive label, said to have been used on a parcel from Dublin to Ludlow, Shropshire, about 1821. If authentic, this would make it the earliest example of an adhesive postage stamp. Inscribed, "From C & R Elliott's London & Dublin Parcel Office, 33 Sackville Street Opposite The General Post Office Dublin", it was rated at 6s6d.

7) The most westerly post office in the British Isles was situated on Great Blasket Island, County Kerry, 10° 30' W (now closed). The most westerly is now the post office on Valentia Island, County Kerry.

Very truly yours,

Richard J. O'Brien ♣

TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
1 SEP 1993 THRU 31 AUG 1994

INCOME:

Dues/Donations/Life Memberships	\$4,707.54	
Interest/Dividends	198.69	
Auction	1,922.17	
Special Offers	300.00	
Advertisements-Directory/Revealer	550.00	
Refund Phoenix Bulk Mail Permit	12.15	
TOTAL INCOME	\$7,690.55	7,690.55

EXPENSES:

Bank Fee Hemet Return		
ck \$13 - Fee \$5.00	18.00	
Bank of Ireland Fees (IR£ 15.21) ...	24.34	
Secretary Expenses	350.00	
Treasurer Expenses	225.23	
AGM Expenses	135.00	
President Expenses	103.11	
Ad Mgr. Expense	11.83	
Linnell Award	38.53	
Special Offers - OP Identifier	148.40	
Library-Brochure, etc.	211.00	
EPA at Irish Festival,		
incl. frame rent	104.00	
California Secretary of State	5.00	
A.P.S. Insurance	12.00	
Donation to APRL Memory of R.		
Corless/P. Pope	400.00	
Directory Printing	945.00	
Dues Collection 1994-1995 incl.		
Postage	345.86	
Sub-Total	\$3,077.73	3,077.73

THE FOLLOWING ARE REVEALER EXPENSES - 4 ISSUES

Typesetting/Printing	\$4,101.50	
Bulk Mailing Permit	75.00	
U.S. Postage paid by Ed/Pub. incl.		
Directory	1,111.22	
Postage Paid by O/S		
Representatives	265.07	
(*IR £ 64.42) (*100 £ Stg.)		
Editor Expenses	297.10	
Labels	192.07	

TOTAL REVEALER EXPENSES	\$6,041.96	6,041.96
Sub-Total		9,119.69

Transfer to Reserve Account for Life Memberships		\$1,550.00
---	--	------------

TOTAL EXPENSES	\$10,669.69	
EXPENSES OVER INCOME		<\$2,979.14>

NOTE:

Income includes dues paid in advance for the coming year or years.

* IR£ = \$1.60 Sterling = \$1.62

TREASURER'S REPORT

BALANCE SHEET 1 SEPT 1993 THRU 31 AUG 1994

ASSETS:

Hemet Fed. Saving Loan	\$9,720.89	
Merrill Lynch Accounts	25,195.04	
Bank of Ireland (Dublin)		
IR£ *314.54	503.56	
Special Offers - Cash on Hand	651.51	
Special Offers - Inventory**	5,451.50	
Auction-Cash on Hand <u>No Report</u>		
Library-Cash on Hand	41.36	
Library-Inventory	2,791.36	
Back Issues-Cash on Hand	388.55	

TOTAL ASSETS	\$44,743.48	\$44,743.48
---------------------	--------------------	--------------------

LIABILITIES:

Reserve Accounts:		
In trust for 52 Life Members	\$9,130.00	
In trust for Revealer (4 issues)	8,000.00	
In trust for Westpex '95, Capex '96, and Pacific '97 (\$500 each)	1,500.00	
Dues paid in advance	140.00	

TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$18,770.00	\$18,770.00
--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------

NET WORTH	\$25,973.48	
------------------	--------------------	--

NOTE:

* Irish pounds= \$1.60

** Inventory carried at full retail value, not cost.

From the Desk of the Editor



My fellow collectors, as I mentioned in my last editorial, this issue continues the debate on the 2d Coil. Joe Foley, while walking off with all of the honors at STAMPA '94 and leaving all other exhibitor's in his dust, has taken the time to come up with some official documentation on this elusive subject - a true break through. For lack of documentation is what prompted Dr. Dulin to begin this discussion in the first place. Also, Ian Whyte has provided his comments on the subject. I feel I must express my most sincere thanks to all who participated in this exchange. for the bottom line is the increase in documented knowledge on this subject. All members should be reminded that this is an excellent way to resolve questions of this nature. As a member of the military expressed it: Run it up the flag pole and see who (and what) salutes. If you have unanswered questions write them up and sent them in. I'll get them out there and let the experts comment on them. This method provides documentation of problems/solutions while demonstrating a lively, active membership which works together to help their fellow collectors.

I would like to remind all members and contributors that my deadlines are established to provide the membership with a regular publication. It is most difficult for me to come up with 1-1/2 pages of print on the 5th or 6th of the month after the deadline and still produce the issue on time. Furthermore, it is

(see Editorial on page 59)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

6 December 1994

Dear Editor,

As author of the reference to the Bus Eireann letter/parcel system referred to by member John M. Madigan (Letter to the Editor - Revealer 44/2 Fall 1994 edition), may I add the following:

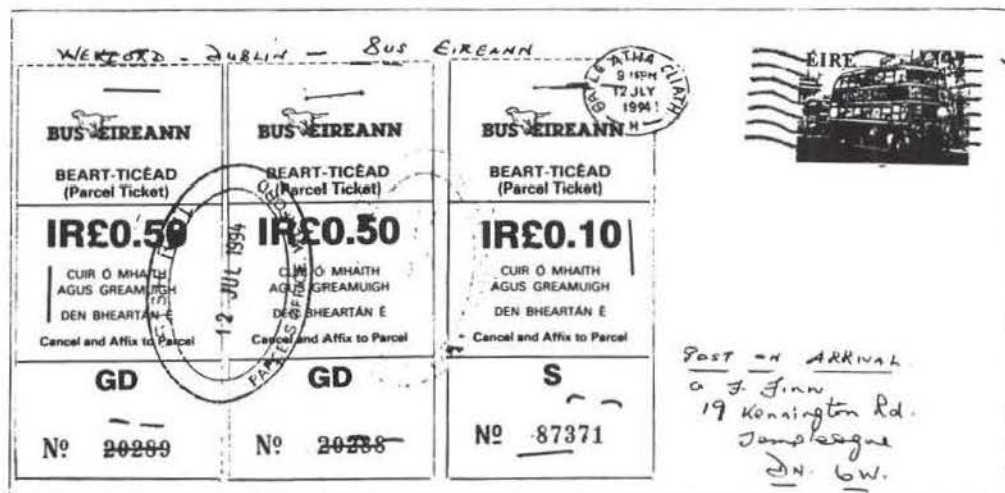
1. Eolai an Phoist (the Post Office Guide) in its current edition sets out how both Railway and Railway Bus letters can be accepted, either to be called for at the station of address, or to be transferred there to the nearest P.O. letter box. A maximum weight of 70g. is allowed, 50g. if the letter is addressed to Great Britain or Northern Ireland. Letters intended for conveyance by bus can, it is stated, be tendered to bus conductors at the starting or stopping places en route. The ordinary conditions and regulations of the Post Office apply to such letters, and in addition to the fee payable to the railway or bus company, postage at the proper rate must be prepaid by affixing stamps.

2. The Railway and Bus Letter system is a long standing one (my earliest example of a bus letter is from Waterford to Dublin dated 1932), whilst my most recent examples were posted during the summer of '94, from various locations, including Co. Wexford, to Dublin and duly delivered THROUGH THE POST. I regret therefore that John Madigan received an unsatisfactory response to his enquiries on the system during his visit - perhaps a case of not only what you ask, but who you ask also! Hopefully, his efforts will be more successful in the event of any future visit.

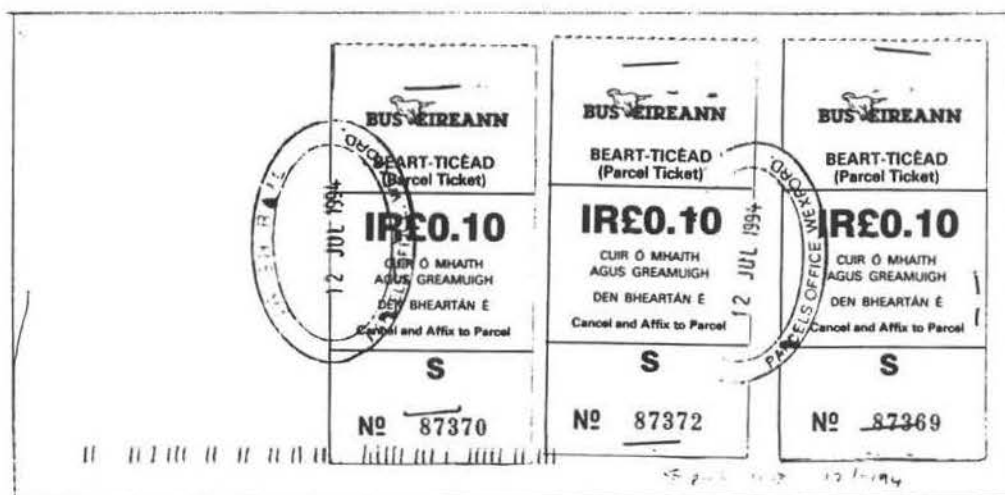
Sincerely,

A. F. Finn
EPA 691.

Bus letter posted at Irish Rail/Bus Eireann Depot, Wexford town, 4.50 pm 12/7/1994. Conveyed to Dublin Busaras by next Expressway bus - posted on arrival (see bar coding of Dublin Mails Centre and Baile Atha Cliath machine postmark of 9.15pm 12/7/1994).



Cover bears (on front and reverse) Bus Eireann labels IR£1.40 (+ VAT = IR£1.70) and postage 32p. in accordance with regulations.



The 2d Coil

(continued from page 47)

design would change from approximately 22.25 mm to 23.1, and there would most likely be some evidence of reperforating.

I find the overall dimensions of the coil and sheet stamps to be identical. Further, I find no difference in the horizontal perforations between the sheet stamps and the coil. Let me admit that my experience in measuring the coil is limited to my own single used copy and those that I have expertized. I rechecked my measurements by direct comparison of my coil and several sheet stamps, taking measurements with the same tool and under identical conditions. In comparing the perforations, I laid a coil stamp directly over a sheet stamp. In this way, I believe I have overcome variables that can occur when making what can appear to be the same measurement but with different tools and/or at different times.

There have been reports that the coil is on thinner paper, the color of the ink lighter and the frame line thicker. I tend to agree with Brady that the thinner paper may be more associated with later printings of all stamps contemporary with the coil and that there may not be a significant difference in shade. As to the difference in the thickness of the frame line, I'm not all that sure that there is a real difference.

From the above, I can't really see how this coil stamp could have been fabricated from a normal, fully perforated sheet stamp.

Part Two, The Archives

There were certainly a number of open questions regarding this stamp, thus I was delighted to uncover documentation while in Dublin for STAMPA that I believe pretty much resolves the legitimacy of the issue.

Through the kindness of Denis Cromie of An Post, I was examining some old files in the GPO on October 21, 1994. One that particularly caught my attention contained an exchange of correspondence in 1956 between Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. and the Irish Post Office. The file also contained related back-up correspondence between the Post Office and the Revenue Commissioners at Dublin Castle. There were two principal subjects in the file, the 2d coil and the overprinting of the later high value stamps. I was intent on studying records on the overprints and that is why this particular file had been brought up from the archives. The inclusion of the 2d coil material soon became the gem of the search. Gibbons had questioned the existence of the coil. There followed considerable correspondence both internal and with Gibbons. The key document is a letter from the Revenue Commissioners at Dublin Castle, here reproduced in full, confirming that a "small quantity (in coils) of the 2d. Map design stamps, perforated horizontally only, was delivered to your Department in 1935." A subsequent note states that these stamps "were 'T' Rolls which were produced, experimentally, in 1935. They were issued to Post Offices for sale to the public through Stamp Vending Machine [sic]." There followed some further correspondence unsuccessfully attempting to find out just what "small quantity" represented.

Conclusion

From the above, I believe that the overwhelming weight of evidence supports the legitimacy of the "rare coil."

I was able to have photocopies made of much of this file and I intend to have these copies reproduced, together with related key articles. A copy will be placed in the EPA library and a few other philatelic libraries.

(Any reply to this communication should be addressed to:)

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS,
DUBLIN CASTLE.

(and the following number quoted:-)

E.6148/297/48

Your ref. Y.13892/56

An Rúnaí,
An Roinn Poist 7 Telegrafa,
BAILE ÁTHEA CLIATH.



OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS,

DUBLIN CASTLE.



With reference to your letter of 30 Meitheamh 1956, addressed to the Director Stamping and enclosing copy of a letter received from Stanley Gibbons Ltd. requesting information regarding the existence of the 2d. Map design postage stamp of the 1922 issue, perforated horizontally only, I am directed by the Revenue Commissioners to inform you that a small quantity (in coils) of the 2d. Map design stamps, perforated horizontally only, was delivered to your Department in 1935.

20 Idil, 1956.

FIG. 1

Mulready Caricatures Southgate No. 4

by C.I. Dulin FRPSL

In a recent issue of the *Revealer* (*Revealer* Vol. 43. No. 4 Whole 194 Spring 1994) there was a splendid article by Hans Bergdolt on the Mulreadies. He also mentioned that caricatures were made of this short-lived attempt of postal stationery.

The introduction of the Mulready envelopes and wrappers in 1840 was greeted almost universally with, first, ridicule and, next, by caricature.

For collectors of Irish postal history, perhaps the most important of these caricatures was one in series made by Southgate. This publisher (about whom extremely little is known) made a series of six, the fourth of which is known as "The Blarney Stone". It is virtually unique among all the caricatures published in being specifically Irish in flavour.

Without doubt, the definitive work on the Mulready caricatures is that by Ritchie Bodily, Chris Jarvis and Charles Hahn, collective authors of "British Pictorial Envelopes of the 19th Century (Pub. The Collectors Club of Chicago. 1984). Chapter 5 in the volume is devoted to Southgate, but they, too, stress that almost nothing is known about the publisher.

Although there were many caricatures, apart from an obvious overall theme in most, there is very little indeed published on who depicted them and the significance of the miniature scenes they often contained. As with most caricatures, many allusions were allegoric or contemporary political. In general, it is very difficult to decipher their significance without a great deal of both study and knowledge of early Victorian social history. The "British Pictorial Envelope" volume, for example, although illustrating most of the known examples, does not attempt to explain them.

Used examples of these caricatures are generally much scarcer than the Mulready on which they based (the "British Pictorial Envelope" volume, for example, lists just 14 for Southgate No. 4, although others certainly exist) and those used within or from Ireland are even scarcer (just one listed for Southgate No. 4). Thus, I have always treasured the illustrated example which came into my collection several years ago. Although not used to or from Ireland (it is an unlisted example from Cheltenham to Weymouth, dated June 19, 1840 with a part Maltese cross in red and a ms. 1), it seemed to me, at the time, a nice example to have because of its Irish theme.

However, it was only a couple of years ago when I was arranging part of my collection that I looked inside it. There was a paragraph devoted to a description of the illustration. It reads as follows:

Transcription of letter:

"This is a burlesque on the penny postage stamp - The Queen in the centre - The Lion has the face of O'Connell (sic), whose ponderous tail encircles on the right - Lord Melbourne, Lord J. Russell and Spring-Rice (now Lord Monteagle) cramming the penny post down the throat of John Bull. On the left, a chinaman is wrenching Lord



Palmerstone from his seat at the Foreign Office - He seems to have been taking a nap - the opium. The Queen, with both hands, is driving away the Tory party - on the right the K. of Hanover - Lord Lyndhurst etc and on the left Lord Brougham bearing away the Duke of Wellington on his back - The parties reading are the Q. of the Belgians and Duchess of Kent - and Prince Albert reading a petition from one of his poor German relations".

I am certainly not an expert on contemporaneous history of the 1840 period, but the following notes may be helpful as a background.

Firstly, it is possible, but very doubtful, that the Irish theme (the O'Connell British Lion resting on the Blarney Stone and the Erin Go Bragh in My Envelope Tail - an obvious pun for tale) is aimed at Mulready personally. Mulready was, of course, born in Ireland, but he had lived in England for a very long time, was a respected and fashionable artist and had been elected to the Royal Academy 26 years earlier. Rather it is simply a setting for the caricature (The others in the Southgate series are "Pick-Pocket" (No.1); "Ladies School" (No.2); "Peg-Leg Sailor" (No.3); "Pickwick" (No.5) and "Papal" (No.6) which also has a slight Irish connotation).

Queen Victoria had succeeded to the throne in 1837 at the tender age of 18. By 1840 she was still only 21 and had yet to show the singular political resolution and independence for which she later became renowned. The Monarchy, at that time, and since the

(continued next page)

(continued from previous page)

reign of her grandfather George III, was in some disrepute in Britain at large, primarily since the royal line was that of Saxe-Coburg and generally regarded as foreign. Her marriage, in 1840, to her cousin Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha did little to increase the popularity of the Throne.

The upper part of the caricature essentially depicts those who had, or tried to have, some influence on the Queen.

Having almost no Constitutional experience, it was inevitable that she would rely on the politicians of her Government. The Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne (who although defeated in 1839 had returned to head a new Government in 1840), was her most trusted adviser and confidant.

Prior to her accession to the throne, she had been educated by tutors chosen by her uncle Leopold who became King of the Belgians (hence, the appearance of his wife in the caricature).

The action of driving away the Tory party was probably a reflection of an incident in 1839 when Sir Robert Peel (Prime Minister between the terms of Lord Melbourne) demanded that most of the Queen's Ladies of the Bedchamber (all were from Whiggish families) should be dismissed. It was Victoria's refusal to do so that gave a foretaste of the independence of both mind and Government she was later to show to such a degree. The Duke of Wellington (who, by the way, was born in Dublin) had defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815 and this gave him enormous popularity in England. Earlier, he had been in and out of politics (he was, for example Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1807), but it was really from 1818 onward, after he gave up the Army, that he launched his political career, becoming Prime Minister in 1828. It was during his administration that Catholic emancipation had been achieved in 1829. He resigned in 1830 over electoral reform, but had various positions under Peel in the 1830s and 1840s. He was a staunch Tory, and by Victoria's time (when he was in his seventies) was that party's leading elder Statesman. That he is seen to be carried away in the Southgate drawing is a reflection of his age and position.

The character depicted with Wellington on his back, Lord Brougham, was a brilliant lawyer and is usually associated with his tremendous efforts for the abolition of slavery. He was, for some time, an ardent Whig serving in various ministerial positions when that party was in power. However, in 1835, he was effectively dismissed by Melbourne. Although thereafter he stood as an Independent rather than a Tory, he had quite turned against the Whig party.

The King of Hannover was Victoria's uncle, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. The English Hannoverian line had begun when George I had succeeded to the English throne in 1714. Coincidentally, when Victoria was crowned Queen of England, Ernest Augustus became King of Hannover in the same year. Lord Lyndhurst, depicted alongside the King of Hannover, started his career as a brilliant lawyer, later becoming a judge, attorney-general and then Lord Chancellor.

O'Connell (with but one l in the drawing) needs no description and it was probably due to his Catholic emancipation victory that he is given the head of the British Lion. Both O'Connell and Lord Brougham were ardent supporters of Rowland Hill's Penny

Post revolution. Lord Russell came from a famous family of English reformers. He was Home Secretary up to 1839 and then took charge of the Colonial Office. Later, he became Prime Minister. Spring-Rice, who became Lord Monteagle in 1839, was acknowledged to be the leading authority on Irish affairs in the House. Additionally, he had been a keen advocate of Rowland Hill's Universal Penny Post concept.

Great Britain had encouraged the sale of opium to China (itself an important producer) in the early part of the 19th century, principally from India. However, it was only in 1840 that serious problems arose between the two countries when China sank a number of opium-carrying British ships. This is characterised by the Chinaman levering the Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerstone (who also later became Prime Minister), with a spear-like implement. Incidentally, the resolution of this particular bout of hostilities resulted in the cession, by China, of Hong Kong and the Treaty Ports.

In terms of the main point of the caricature, it is the Penny Post being foisted (rammed down the throat) upon the public that is of interest to philatelists. It may be noted that it was not simply the Mulready (universally disliked from the outset) that was under attack, but the whole concept of a Penny Post.

The inscriptions at the bottom of the envelope are Madeley, Del who was the engraver; Pubd. by J.W. Southgate Library 161 Strand June 8th 1840; ET Litho. The reverse of the Southgate No. 4 envelope is also illustrated. Others in the series were identical except for the number.

Finally, just as there are forgeries of the Mulready (of which Hans Bergdolt's reference to the Lord Mulholland is the most celebrated) so were the caricatures also copied. In general, the copies were poorly drawn compared the original and it is fairly easy to differentiate between them. Although unused copies of Southgate No. 4 are known, as far as I am aware, none of them are found used within the correct period.

Editorial

(continued from page 55)

a bit discouraging for me, as your editor, to try and serve you with a regular publication in the face of what seems, to me at least, to be insurmountable odds. Prospects for the next issue are bleak as I have three parts of a four part article and one smaller article on hand at this time. From time to time I do receive compliments on my efforts. The most recent was from Peg Zellers, our former Treasurer, on my judicious management of my expenses by reducing them by \$500 from 1993 to 1994. Unfortunately, I have to admit that this reduction was done at the expense of the membership in the form of reducing the number of pages per issue as opposed to any superhuman management techniques applied by myself. Please keep your publication in mind when working on your collection, visiting supply sources and going to exhibitions and shows and whenever you get together with your fellow collectors. Be willing to share your knowledge with others. And, most definitely keep in mind my deadline for the Spring issue of 1 March 1995.

Happy Collecting!

Special Offers Update

by Richard J. McBride

Perfin collectors will be pleased to learn that the 1994 edition of the Perfin catalog/album is now available. It is an update of the 1984 version and includes all new examples compiled in the last ten years. Price postpaid is \$9.00. Another recent item is the 1994 edition of "Collecting Irish Stamps" by Ian Whyte. This publication is in full color and a copy should be in each philatelic library. Price postpaid is \$10.50.

We have just received the 2nd edition of "Mileage Marks of Ireland" 1808-1839 by Hans G. Moxter. The narrative of this edition is almost identical to the 1985 version. The basic changes are as follows: Known towns with mileage marks goes from 417 to 428 and types of marks increases from 619 to 706. The new price to EPA members is \$6.50 for this 57 page book.

A full stock of Special Offers items is listed on the back page of the Revealer. ♣

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

19 Oct 1994

Dear Editor,

Always enjoy *The Revealer*, altho' haven't revealed my pleasure before.

In the Fall '94 issue, the pictures of ROPEX were especially good. On the one "Annual Meeting", unidentified next to Pat Walker is yours truly - William C "Bill" Scheetz. That you should know.

Sincerely,

Wm C. Scheetz, L114

EDITOR'S NOTE: I did make an attempt to find out who the unidentified in all of the pictures were, but I was under the deadline gun and had to proceed if the information was to be timely and useful. I hope that this helps to rectify. As most know, I was unable to attend this meeting. Thanks for sending in the identification. ♣

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. 1994 Edition. 57pp. 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 \$6.50

Ireland - Catalogue of Perfins — compiled and edited by Richard L. Mewhinney. Published by The Perfins Club - 1994. 38 pp. punched for 3 ring binder. The catalogue is designed for use as an album as well as catalogue. Only observed Perfins are catalogued. Price \$9.00

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

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.

"Die Ganzsachen Irlands" (The Postal Stationery of Ireland) — by Otto Jung, 1994 Edition. Text in German & English. Published by FAI, the Irish Philatelic Group in Germany. This latest 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. Price \$14.00 postpaid.

Collecting Irish Stamps, 1994 — Ian Whyte's simplified catalogue in color, price \$10.50 postpaid, 80pp.