

# the Revealer

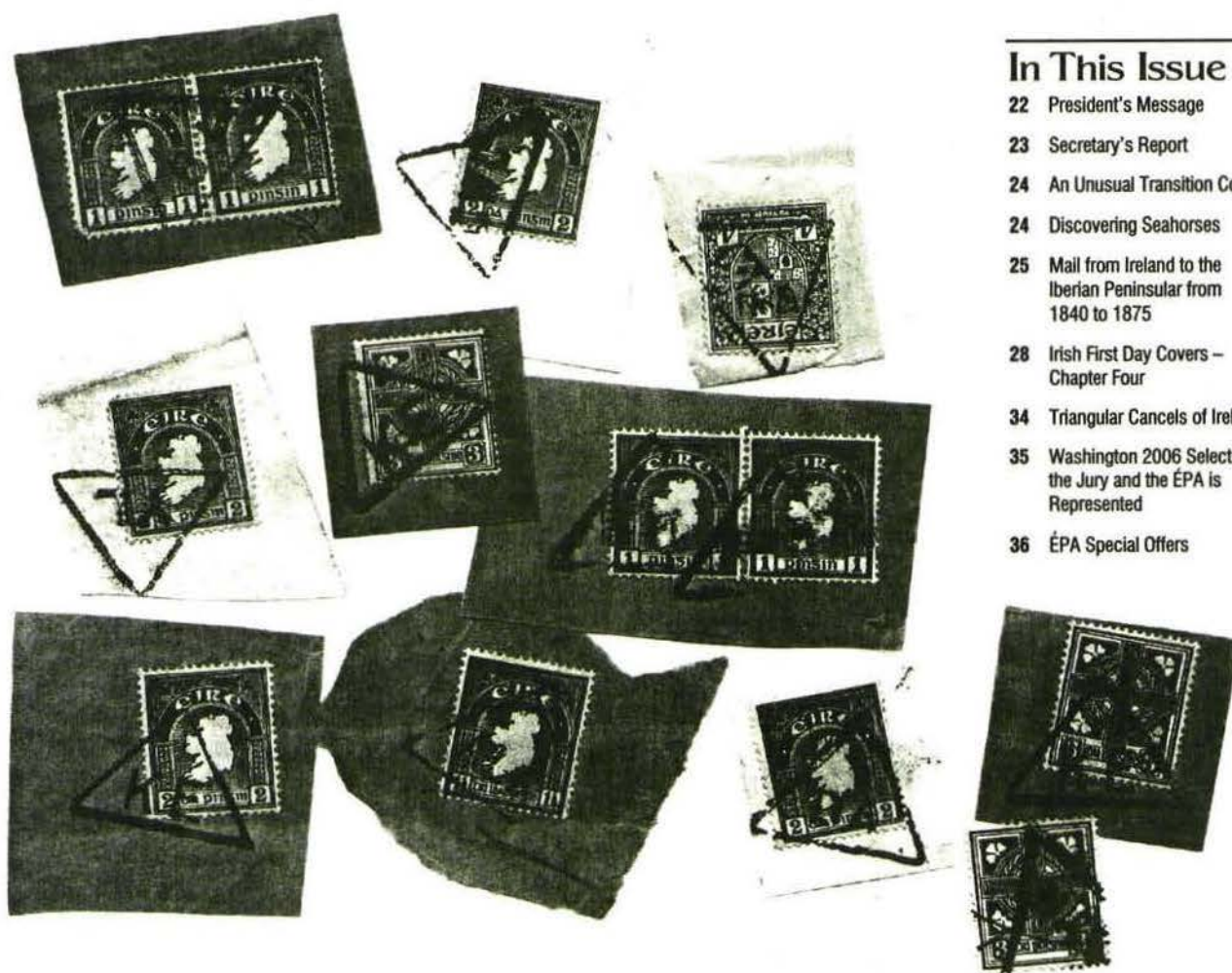
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# Triangular Cancels of Ireland

Affiliate No. 21 – The American Philatelic Society • Affiliate – Federation of Philatelic Societies of Ireland

## THE REVEALER

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## President's Message

by William O'Connor

I have just been informed by Secretary Brennan of the results of the election, and if I may speak for Paul Bento, our Vice President, North America, and the board of directors, we will be honored to continue to serve our fellow Irish stamp collectors for two more years. In two years time, however, we will need a new slate of officers, and it is hoped that many of you will begin the process of thinking how you may serve the ÉPA.

A special invitation is offered to all members, particularly on the West coast, to come to the Annual Meeting this year at SESCAL, Los Angeles, October 7-9. Our Annual Meeting for the members and guests will be Saturday, October 8 at 11:00 pm. Activities are being planned for all participants, so please mark this on your calendar.

As many philatelic organizations can attest, we included, there are a number of concerns that affect the well-being of stamp societies today. Membership declines, keeping our journals operating, and maintaining an active presence as exhibitors and participants at the various stamp venues are to name a few. We as an organization have addressed the membership question by an active outreach program to garner more members. George Nicholson and David Brennan are to be commended for their efforts in this area. Patrick Ryan continues to be the editor of our

(continued on page 23)

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\*\*\*\*\*  
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.

### ISSUE DEADLINES

Summer - 1 June · Fall - 1 September · Winter - 1 December · Spring - 1 March

### The Revealer ADVERTISING RATES

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| Quarter page         | 3.625 x 4.875 | \$35      | \$120                    |
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- 2691 A. Berziss, 300 Fox Chapel Rd, Pittsburg, PA 15238
- 2439 Tony Cassidy, Loch Ealiala 15 Girroga Hgts, Ennis, Co Clare, Ireland
- 2682 Thomas L. Cunningham, P O Box 863237, Plano, TX 75086-3237
- 1989 Daniel F. Hayes, P O Box 434, Dennis, MA 02638
- 2278 Steve Spoerl, P O Box 8795, Madison, WI 53708

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- 2480 Brian Kestner, 1201 Broadway, Apt. 2408, Millbrae, CA 94030-1964 (Fwd Order Expired)

### New E-mail Addresses

- Members can have their email address added to their record by sending a message to Barney Clancy at: <bclanz@aol.com>
- 2691 Berziss Alfs T .....alpha@cs.pitt.edu
- 0600 Lohman Garvin F .....garvinlohman@yahoo.com

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THE REVEALER has been returned address unknown:

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### Email address no longer operational

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- Members as of June 1, 2005 .....468
- New members .....+17
- Reinstated .....+1
- Members as of September 1, 2005 .....486

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(continued from page 22)

journal, and we cannot hope to thank him enough for all that he has accomplished. Take some time to respond to some of the articles and features in *The Revealer*. Let us know how we are doing. Write that first tenuous article for all of us to enjoy. With respect to exhibiting, we seem to be on the decline as an organization encouraging more members to participate. Let me take this opportunity to try to get more of us to take the plunge. I would appreciate hearing from many of you concerning this aspect of our hobby.

We have not solved the problems indicated above, but it is hoped if more of us participate, we can keep this great hobby vibrant and alive in the years ahead. The one thing that keeps many of us involved in this hobby is the enjoyment in many forms that it brings. One of the most rewarding things for me this past year has been helping a friend with the Boy Scout merit badge program in North County, San Diego. In this day and age, it is good to see young people get interested in this hobby of ours.

Karl Winkelmann is our new webmaster, and his efforts are to be commended. He has cleaned up the problems with the site, and has worked assiduously to make improvements to the EPA official webpage. Thanks is in order from all of us for the great job Karl is doing.

I hope all of you had a healthy and wonderful summer. And I hope to see you at SESCAL.

## Dues are overdue.

If you haven't paid your 2005-2006 dues, they are now overdue (as of 31 August 2005).

Send them to:

**Barney Clancey**  
**P.O. Box 3036**

**Seminole, FL 33775-3036**

## An Unusual Transition Cover

by George Nicholson

As many ÉPA members will know, both British and Irish stamps could be legally used in the newly independent 26 counties of Ireland from February 17 to March 31, 1922. Postal items from this so-called Transition period can be found with either of the two permitted types of stamps. Recently, I was fortunate to acquire the rather unusual cover shown below which is different in several respects from items normally found for that period. The cover is addressed to New York City and postmarked at Urlingford (Co. Kilkenny) on February 27, 1922 close to the middle of the Transition period. Postage was paid with a British ½d and a Provisional Government of Ireland Thom overprinted 2d for a total of 2½d.



The first unusual aspect of the cover is that it had both British and Irish stamps, a combination that I believe was not often used. My observation, based on only a few covers, is that the new Irish stamps, which were really overprinted British stamps, seem to have been preferred to their British counterparts. This may have been due to pride in obtaining Independence and peoples' wish to show this on their mail or maybe even just because of the availability of the different types of stamps. Although understandable in view of the political situation at that time, this impression is based on a rather small sample and may well be wrong.

The second unusual aspect is the amount of postage paid. At that time, a preferential 2d rate was in effect to the U.S.A. and British Commonwealth for an item that was not over 1 ounce. Each additional ounce was an extra 1½d. The 2½d rate did not fit.

What might account for the unusual stamp combination and rate? The following presents a few speculations on that.

Urlingford, now about half-way on the main road between Dublin and Cork, would have then been a fairly small post office, at which the postal employees may not have been sure of the proper rate or may not have had a combination of stamps for the exact amount available. Joe Foley, whom I had contacted about the cover, suggested that I confirm the rates which I did by getting in touch with Dave Brennan, the keeper of past issues of *The Revealer*. Dave sent me a copy of the October 1974 issue which contained all the Irish Foreign Postal Rates from January 1, 1922.

My suspicion is that the sender recognized the significance of

the British and Irish stamps being allowed and decided to use both types on the cover to a correspondent, probably a relative, in New York, who no doubt would have been interested in the evolving political situation in the homeland. Although the Urlingford Post Office obviously had both British and Irish stamps available, a 1½d overprinted stamp might not have been available so they used the closest alternative. Perhaps the user may have wanted to include a symbolic combination of green and orange stamps which of course is highly appropriate to an Irish item, especially at that time. The 1½d stamp would have been red-brown. Ironically, in this case, the colors are juxtaposed with the British stamp being green and the Irish overprint being orange. And finally, Joe indicated that the UK Foreign Rate was 2½d with a 2d preferential rate to the U.S.A. for the first ounce and an extra 1d for each additional ounce. Given the new transitional situation, some confusion about rates would have been quite understandable and the Post Office staff may have still had the British rate information in the office and thought that the 2½d rate applied.

It is impossible to be sure what happened in that small post office so long ago, but it is interesting to speculate. Does anyone have a similar type of cover or a better explanation of the unusual features of this one?

Anyhow, I like the cover and believe it to be an attractive example of a legitimate postal item during the short Transition period in which both British and Irish stamps could be used. After all, items with a difference add interest to the hobby. ♣

## Discovering Seahorses

by Tim O'Shea

A new book published by "The Great Britain Philatelic Society" called *Discovering Seahorses* by Bryan Kearsley will be out about the beginning of September. I hope to receive a few copies for the ÉPA sometime in the beginning of October. This book may be more for the person who specializes in Great Britain or more specifically the Seahorses. The reason I will carry this book is because of the overprints of the Provisional Government and the Free State. One chapter is dedicated to the overprints in Ireland as well as Bechuanaland, Levant, Morocco and Nauru. Additional chapters will be on the printers, The Making of the Seahorse Stamps; which will include papers, watermarks, gum and perforations, color shades and what they were used for, identifying the plates, which will have a section on re-entries, and varieties. This book is six years in the making with nearly 300 pages and over 380 illustrations (some in color). The book will retail for £60. Books purchased before July 31, 2005 received a 25% Pre-Publication discount. I purchased a few before the deadline and I am able to pass the savings on to members. I will offer the book to ÉPA members for what I hope is \$90.00 post paid in the United States. I will know better when I see my credit card statement. If you would like a copy, send an email to [tosheal@comcast.net](mailto:tosheal@comcast.net), call (413) 467-9158, or write to me at the address on the back page. Outside the U.S., an additional charge may be needed for postage. At the moment, I have no idea what the book will weigh; I am going with 4 pounds. If needed, I will order additional copies but the price will go up. I will not sell to non-members of the ÉPA until the beginning of 2006. ♣

## Mail from Ireland to the Iberian Peninsula from 1840 to 1875

by Hans Bergdolt

Postal service connections from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with the countries of the Iberian Peninsula, especially Spain, can be traced back into the 17th century. A scheduled postal service, regulated in postal treaties, only existed from the 1830s with the Peninsular Line. The main routes were first by boat across the Atlantic, later via France.

The postal exchange with Spain was extensive, above all among merchants. The United Kingdom (UK) imported wine and sherry, fruit, olive oil and cork, while coal, textiles and machines were exported. The Irish bought mainly sherry and exported textiles. Nevertheless, only little of all the correspondence until the 1860s and 1870s has survived, among that a larger amount of mail to Cadiz. The correspondence with Portugal was substantially smaller. Letters from Ireland to Portugal are rare.



Sea route from Ireland to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar until the 1850s.

Always via Dublin, ferry to Holyhead, to London and via the Spanish and Portuguese ports to Gibraltar. From there to Malta and Alexandria (for the Middle and Far East).

### Transport by sea to and via Spain

The postal service by land across the entire Iberian Peninsula until late into the 19th century was bad. Therefore the postal routes were generally irregular and often rather haphazard across the Atlantic, with exceptions also via France. However, industrialization demanded a safer,

faster and more reliable postal service into all parts of the world.

Naturally, vulnerable routes like the ones to Gibraltar and India were especially important. Therefore, the British Admiralty agreed a first postal treaty with the "Peninsular Steam navigation company" in August 1837. The company was permitted to convey mail on behalf of the British government for a lump sum. The weekly steamer left Falmouth (from September 1843 from Southampton) to Gibraltar via Spain (Vigo and Cadiz) and also served Portugal (Oporto and Lisbon) at the same time. The steamers replaced the slow sailing ships of the British postal service which the merchants had been unhappy with for some time. According to Moubray, mail was dispatched out of London every Saturday.

The route led via Spain and Portugal to Gibraltar and from there to Malta and Alexandria. Via Overland Mail and the East India Company, it went to the Far East. From 1840, the Peninsular Company changed its name into "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company".

Transport was by ships which had a contract with the British government. They were called "British Packet". "Packet" was the name for ships which carried mail on behalf of the respective governments, later the postal service administrations. There is no connection whatsoever with the carriage of parcels by post.

After the route through France and within Spain became much faster and safer in the 1850s, from 1859 transport by sea was only used if the sender especially requested it. In June 1862, the route across the Atlantic was discontinued.

From 1812, a fee of 2 Shilling (she) and 2 Pence (d) applied to letters for the first weight step. This was, given the income of most Britons and Irish, only affordable for merchants.

During the course of the 19th century, several changes to the routes, weight and rules on prepayment were made. For example, the weight determination of the Postal Reform of Rowland Hill in 1840 also changed for letters abroad. The "first weight step" was changed from "one sheet" of paper (Single Sheet) to the weight of half an ounce, approx. 14g.

The letters did not have to be prepaid by the sender. However, unpaid letters were charged double the normal fee from the recipient from 1 October 1858. Prepayment was only possible to the Spanish and Portuguese harbours.

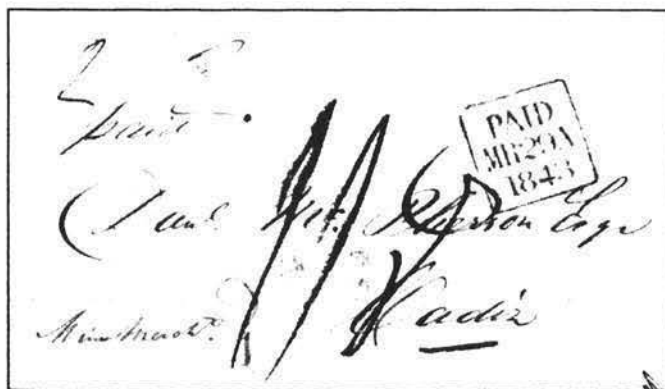


Fig. 1, 1843, Dublin to Cadiz

By ferry from Dublin (red Paid 29 March) to Holyhead, from there by mail coach via London and Bristol to Falmouth. By packet of the Peninsular Line along the coast along via Vigo, Oporto and Lisbon to Cadiz. The mail was received in the British consulate in Cadiz and was transferred to the Spanish postal service. Indicative for the business relation is the addition to the address: Wine Merchand. The letter was prepaid in Dublin: marked 2/2 Sh. The fee of 2 Sh and 2d for a **half-ounce** (ca. 14g) was valid until 30th September 1853. In Spain the fee was 11 R(eales) per **quarter ounce** (16 August 1807 until 28 June 1853). The letter therefore only weighed approx. 7.5g. This was possible by folding letters and omitting envelopes in pre-philatelic times. Spain had the French weight progression system by ¼ ounce steps; the UK had steps of ½ ounce, in literature called "French scale" and "British scale".

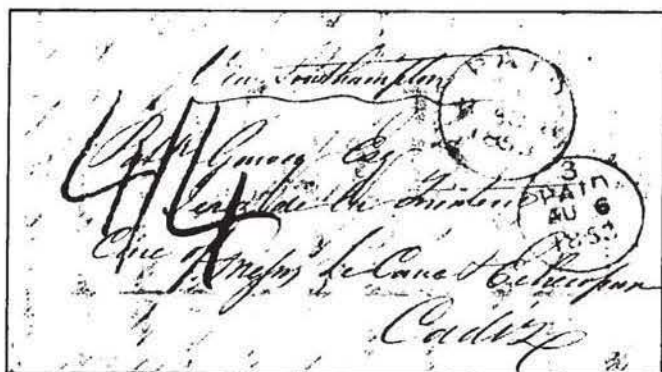


Fig. 2, 1853 Dublin to Cadiz

From Dublin (circular PAID of 6 August) via London (PAID of 8 August) and "via Southampton" to Cadiz. Double letter with a weight of up to one ounce. Prepaid to the destination port 4/4 Sh. Postal mark and fee in red. In the UK, postal markings for prepaid fees were always in red, unpaid fees always in black. Because the railway connection to Southampton was built earlier than to Falmouth, Southampton was the new departure port from 18 September 1843 ("Exchange Office").

The fee in Spain from 29 June 1853 until 30 April 1855 per ¼ ounce was 10 Reales, here therefore 40 R(eales). The manuscript mark "40 R" in red ink, halfway on the top above the fee mark unfortunately is hardly legible in the picture.

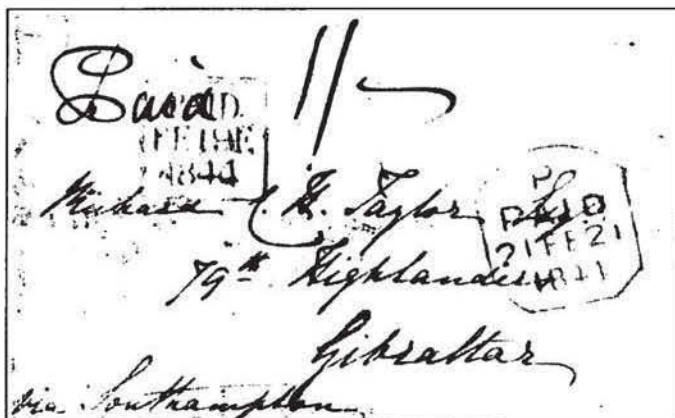


Fig. 3, 1844, ... and further on to Gibraltar

Gibraltar, since 1704/1713 part of the British Empire, lies at the southern tip of the Iberian Peninsula and was a transit station for mail to Malta and the Middle East. Here a letter from Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, via Dublin (both 19 February), London (21 February) and Southampton, from there in the mail bag along the normal route by sea to Gibraltar. The fee was only 1 sh for ½ ounce until 22 March 1854. It probably was so low because a lot of mail went to Gibraltar and Gibraltar was British. Prepayment was voluntary; the fee to the destination was included. On this letter, all fees had been prepaid.

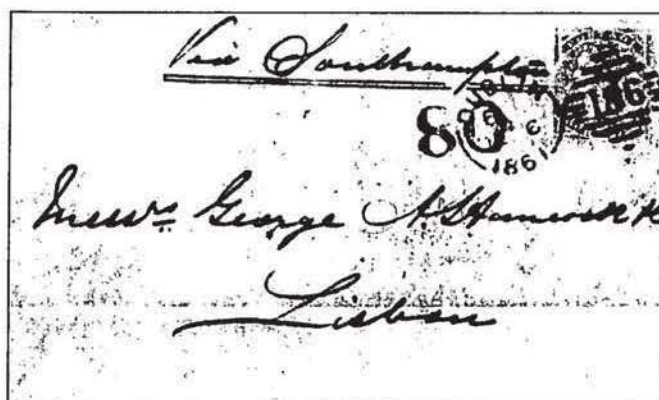


Fig. 4, 1861, Dublin to Lisbon (Portugal)

The postal relations with Portugal were rather more difficult than with Spain. Nevertheless there was a regular postal exchange in the 19th century. The fees were comparable to Spain, however in general a little cheaper. The preferred route to Portugal was the route by boat out of Falmouth/Southampton until 1862. The sender's comment "via Southampton" therefore is superfluous. The fee was 4d for ½ ounce from 01 July 1859 until 31 July 1866. Because France was not included in the transit, the fee rose in steps of ½ ounce. Within Portugal, 80 Reis was charged per ¼ ounce. The letter therefore had a weight of approx. 7.5g. On the reverse, the arrival mark of Lisbon of 14 December 1861 can be found.

Even on the black and white picture the watermark in the stationery is clearly recognizable: ALEX<sup>R</sup> PIRIE & SONS/STONEWOOD WORKS.

#### Overland Mail via France

The relationship between France and Great Britain has always been tense. With the postal service, both countries depended on each other: France on Liverpool for mail to America, England on Calais for mail to the Continent and the colonies in the East (mainly India and Australia).

The mail service to Spain via France was, with interruptions caused by war, always possible. However, the route by land did not make sense yet as mail coaches were slower and not as safe as sailing vessels and even more than steamers. The fees by land were much cheaper: 1/7 s until 1843, 10d until 1857 and 8d until 1858 in comparison with 2/2 s at the same time by sea. One thing can be found in all contracts: the slower route is the cheaper one.

Only for the East and North of Spain, transport by land made sense, via Figueras in the Northeast of Spain for mail to the East, e.g. to Barcelona, and Irun for the West. The disadvantages of the transport of mail by land did not change until the 1850s, when the railway reached further. The postal service ran via London, Calais, Paris, Narbonne and further.

On 1 October 1858 the land route became the preferred route. The sender was able to demand however until 1862 that post was transported by sea. This required a note on the envelope "via ...". The fees by land and sea were the same since 1 October 1858. However, the French government insisted on its weight progression scale of ¼ ounce. Since 1861, the fee included transport for the whole distance, therefore, also within Spain to the recipient. This fee is verified by the red stamps PD in an oval frame (*Payée à Destination*). Until 01 October 1858, prepayment was obligatory, afterwards voluntarily. For unpaid letters, the recipient was charged a double fee.

**2005 Annual General Membership Meeting**  
**SESCAL 2005**  
**7-9 October**

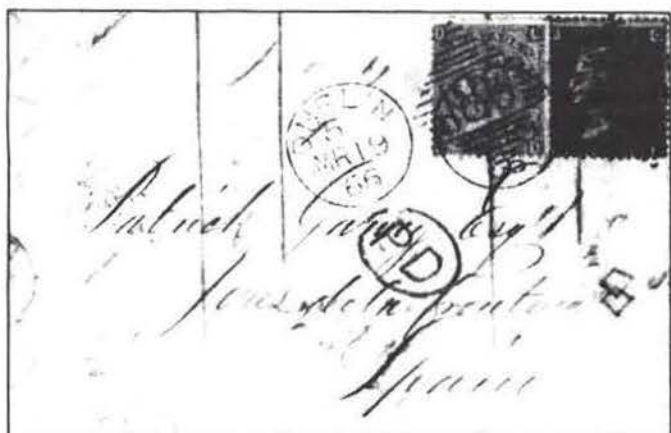


Fig. 7, 1865, Dublin to Jerez



Fig. 5, 1866, and fig. 6, 1869, Dublin to Jerez

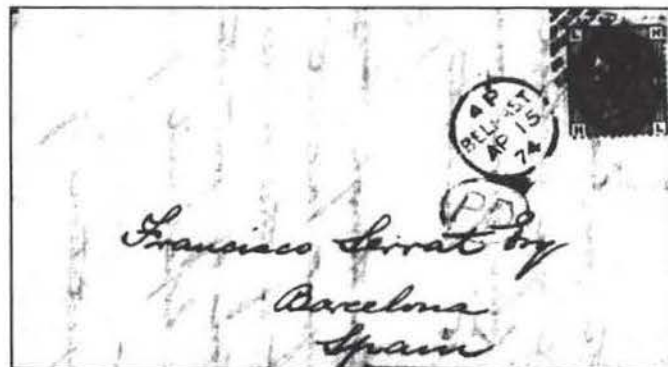


Fig. 8, 1874, Belfast to Barcelona

Here two letters from a correspondence to Jerez de la Frontera; from Dublin via London and Calais. Carried from 19 to 28 May 1866 and 15 to 21 February 1869. First weight step of the French scale, therefore  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce, ca. 7.5g. The fee of 6d was valid from 1 October 1858 until 30 June 1876. The letters show pretty franking with the blue 2d and the red 4d as well as a couple of the 3d.

Second weight step of French scale, weight of the first letter  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. This weight progression system was changed in 1874 to  $\frac{1}{3}$  ounce. The second letter, therefore, weighed between  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  ounce, approximately 10 to 20g. The letters are franked with two 6d stamps and a 1 Sh stamp. Remarkably the 6d are of different issues: at the right with small letters (issue of 1864) and at left with large letters (issue of 1865).

#### Fees after foundation of the World Postal Union (UPU)

The United Kingdom (with Ireland) as well as Spain and Portugal joined the World Postal Union (UPU) on 1 July 1875. Because France only adapted its postage first the rules of the UPU on 1 January 1876, the fees by land could only be changed at this time. From the UK, they now amounted to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, just like to all European member countries of the UPU.

To Portugal, the route by sea still existed. If the sender wanted transport by sea the fees charged were according the UPU treaty from 1 July 1875.

I would like to thank Christoph Link for the translation and Jo-Ann Delaney for editing.

#### Literature:

Moubray, British Letter Mail to Overseas Destinations 1840-1875

Handbook of Spanish Philatelic (Handbuch der spanischen Philatelie), part 2 ♣

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## Irish First Day Covers: Chapter Four – FDCs of the Fifties

by Paddy Lineen

|                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Holy Year.....              | 11 September 1950 |
| Thomas Moore.....           | 10 November 1952  |
| An Tostal.....              | 09 February 1953  |
| Robert Emmet.....           | 21 September 1953 |
| Marian Year .....           | 24 May 1954       |
| Cardinal Newman .....       | 19 July 1954      |
| Commodore John Barry .....  | 16 September 1956 |
| John Redmond .....          | 11 June 1957      |
| Thomas O. Croomhain .....   | 01 July 1957      |
| Admiral William Brown ..... | 23 September 1957 |
| Fr. Luke Wadding .....      | 25 November 1957  |
| Thomas Clarke.....          | 28 July 1958      |
| Mother Mary Aikenhead.....  | 20 October 1958   |
| Constitution .....          | 29 December 1958  |
| Arthur Guinness.....        | 20 July 1959      |

This was the decade in which Ireland's stamps began with a prayerful and religious celebration of the Holy Year of 1950 (Figure 1), and went out with a celebration of Arthur Guinness (Figure 2) who introduced the famous drink which has become a trademark of the country. It was the era in which Holy Ireland began to change from intensely Catholic and Conservative to the sizzling swinging sixties with more freedom of expression and an outlook to the wide world. It was a decade of change, improvement and outreach, which came in with a prayer and went out with a pint!!



Figure 1

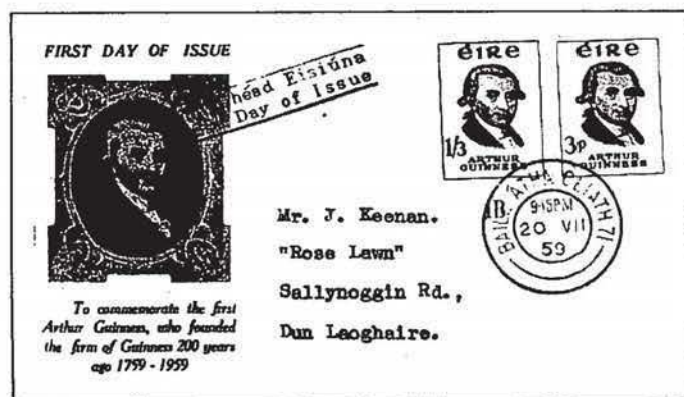


Figure 2

This is a decade of stamp issues which has a wonderfully nostalgic aura for me as it was the time I first became interested in collecting. I can still recall the delight of finding the higher value commemoratives on parcels or on registered letters, and swapping them at school with friends. We considered then that the Emmet, Marian Year and Barry stamps were so much better and attractive in their design than the stamps being produced in England at the time. We thought that the British designs were monotonous because so much of the design was always taken up by the portrait of the Monarch. (Looking back, I think we were right!) And apart from the occasional American stamp, we had little experience of the rest of the world of philately.

The Fifties saw the introduction of Ireland to the International Tourist trade. The Tostal Festival was an attempt to put the country on the tourist map and to invite foreign, especially American, visitors. Both the Holy Year and Marian issues, while very conservative and Catholic, also had International associations through the Church. The two sailors Barry and Brown were Irishmen who went abroad and were instrumental in founding the navies of the United States and the Argentine. Luke Wadding, a scholar of the seventeenth century, worked much of his life on the Continent, and Cardinal Newman, founder of the Catholic University of Ireland, was an Englishman. Mary Aikenhead's Sisters of Charity have spread all over the globe, and there is hardly anywhere in the world that you will not find a pint of Guinness. Ireland was beginning to look outwards.

The covers of this era are in a way dominated by the designs of one L. W. Staehle. Mr. Staehle was a German, born in Wurttemberg in 1893. In the first World War, he was drafted into the Army, and ended the war as a POW in France. He went to the United States in 1927, and became an interior designer. Having an interest in philately, he produced a number of cover cachets, and became widely respected in the United States for his work in this field. In 1952, he was living in New York. He was approached by J.J. Clark and asked to do designs for FDCs for Irish stamps for the Irish Cachet cover club. This he agreed to do, and he produced cover designs for Irish issues for seventeen issues consecutively, from Moore in 1952 to Europa in 1960, and including an airmail issue in 1954. His first Irish cover, however, was much earlier when in 1939 he did a design for the US Constitution issue. This was striking in appearance in its day being printed in dark red and blue on a light green envelope (Figure 3).

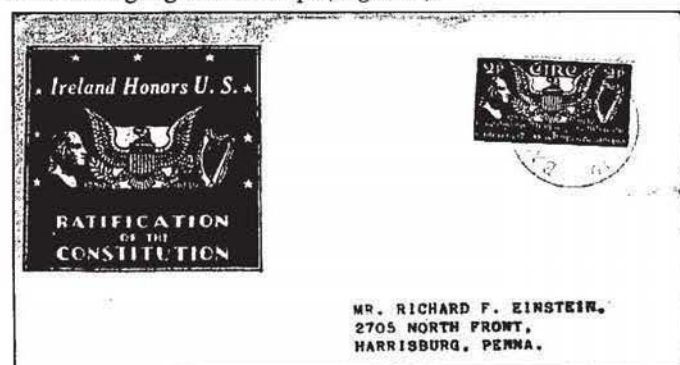


Figure 3

Mr. Staehle is highly regarded as a designer of American covers and worked for the Fleetwood company for a number of years. His designs are much sought after, and his Irish covers are also prized. Some of them are attractive in color, and general design, but personally I feel that his portraits are rather unflattering, particularly those of M. Mary Aikenhead, and Cardinal Newman (Figures 4, 5).



Figure 4



Figure 5

Nearly all of them include a symbolic harp and are signed by the artist. (As well as the FDCs, he did a series of twenty covers featuring Irish Castles. These are sometimes found used as FDCs for various issues, but were printed as a separate group from 1952 to 1971, sponsored by J.J. Clark. They were issued once a year and first issued on St. Patrick's Day, usually cancelled as close as possible to the castle incorporated in the design. They are also found with American stamps cancelled at US post offices such as Erin or Dublin. They are one of the byways into which one is led from time to time, away from the "True Path of FDC collecting"!!!.)



Figure 6

Returning to the start of the decade, I have not seen many different types of illustrated covers for the Holy Year issue. The best one is that shown in Figure 1 above. Our old friend Charles Bourke made one for the Moore stamp of 1952 as in Figure 6 using his rubber address stamp and shamrock design. This was the issue for the first of the Staehle covers also. This particular one (Figure 7), is in a rather heavy monochrome. The color is a dark green which does not match the color of the stamps very well. This issue may also be found on postcards of Moore's Tree showing a tree said to have been growing in the vale of Avoca when Moore was composing his famous melody.



Figure 7



Figure 8

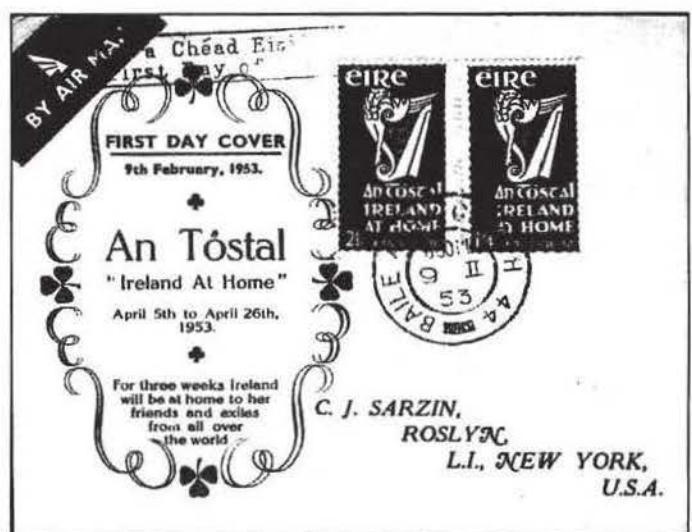


Figure 9

In 1953, we saw two commemorative sets, An Tostal, and Robert Emmett. The Tostal was a concept dreamed up by the Government of the time to try to extend the tourist season into the early spring. Local communities and councils were encouraged to decorate their streets and enhance the environment, and to have people write to friends and relations abroad to come home to Ireland for the Celebrations. The stamps were issued on 9<sup>th</sup> February and Staehle produced a multicolored design showing the tricolor and the Tostal flag. Figure 8 shows a block of four of the 1/4 stamps. A number of other designs are available of which a "semidisplay" framed in shamrocks and curlicues is one of the more attractive (Figure 9). Post cards were also printed for this event, and can be found with FDI cancels.

Three Emmet covers are shown. First is a Staehle with a forbidding brown portrait in a green frame (Figure 10). This contrasts with the simple pencil drawn portrait on Figure 11, which makes

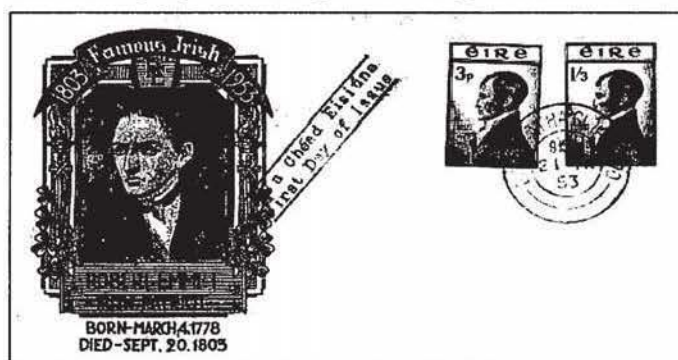


Figure 10



Figure 11

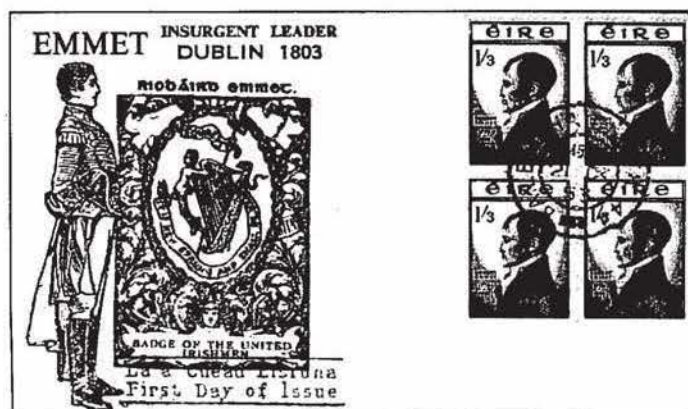


Figure 12

its own stark statement. The wood block illustration in Figure 12 is rather bare but is enhanced by the red caption which also sets off the red of the block of four high value stamps on this cover.

The Marian Year 1954 gave rise to a plethora of different illustrated covers. We cannot overlook the one by Staehle where he uses red green and yellow to produce a rather garish concoction. While not everyone would like it, it certainly catches the eye (Figure 13).

This issue also saw the introduction of a new FDI cancel with a double straight line above and below the text. (Figure 14). This four line cancel is much scarcer than the double line or boxed cancels that were used in many countrywide offices.

The Marian year also saw production of illustrated covers by another Irish designer in Cork (Figures 11, 15). These are hand-drawn and colored cachets. They are said to have been drawn by a daughter of Thomas Clarke, a signatory of the 1916 Declaration



Figure 13



Figure 14

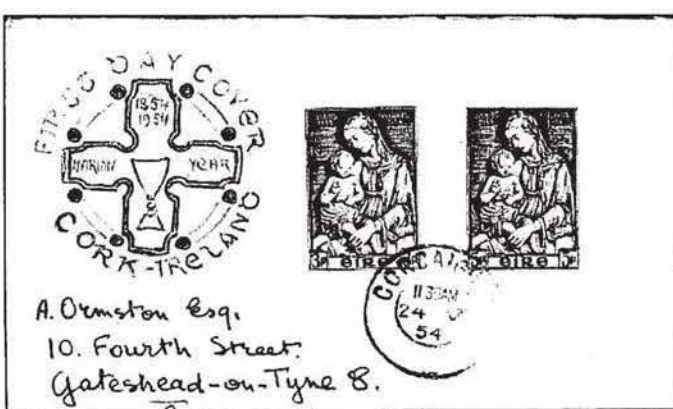


Figure 15

of Independence who was executed after the Rising. The covers are obviously individually produced and examples are extant for the Marian Issue, Barry, O. Criomhthain, Brown, Wadding, and Clarke issues later in the fifties. They are produced on various sizes of covers and many bear the name and address V. KEDROFF, IVERNIA, BALLINTEMPLE, CORK on the reverse. Being hand produced, only small numbers of these can exist and they are sought after.

In 1954 the Newman issue saw quite a number of different cover designs. We have already seen the rather awful portrait by Staehle, and here are two more examples, one a simple "semi display" with shamrocks, and the other a portrait (*Figures 16, 17*).

An old friend, Chas Bourke, used a Post Office Airmail cover

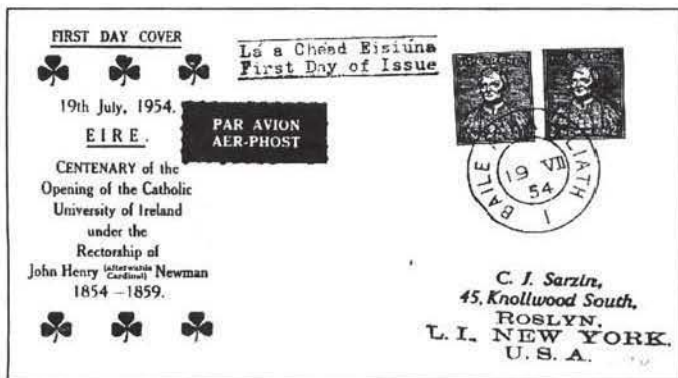


Figure 16



Figure 17

and a rubber stamp to make Figure 18, which is quite attractive, and almost as relevant to the subject as the rather nondescript "anchor, wheel and harp" shown at Figure 19. This does have the redeeming



Figure 18

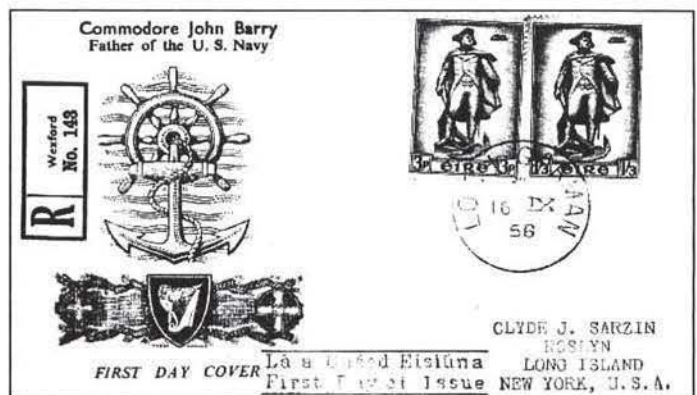


Figure 19



Figure 20

feature of a Wexford (Loch Garman) postmark. Even less relevant is the generic illustration in Figure 20. This illustration has been used for a number of issues of this period.

Mr. Staehle presents us with a very bemused John Redmond



Figure 21

(*Figure 21*). He looks as though he is puzzled about something. Perhaps he is wondering if he were right to advocate the policies he did.

Thomas O. Criomhthain, the Gaelic author of "An tOileanach" (*The Islandman*), is celebrated on a Kedroff cover (*Figure 23*) and a semi display (? Bourke) (*Figure 22*). Both bear Cork cancels

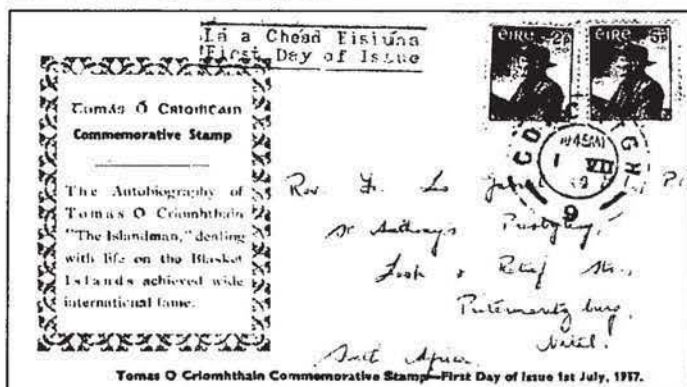


Figure 22

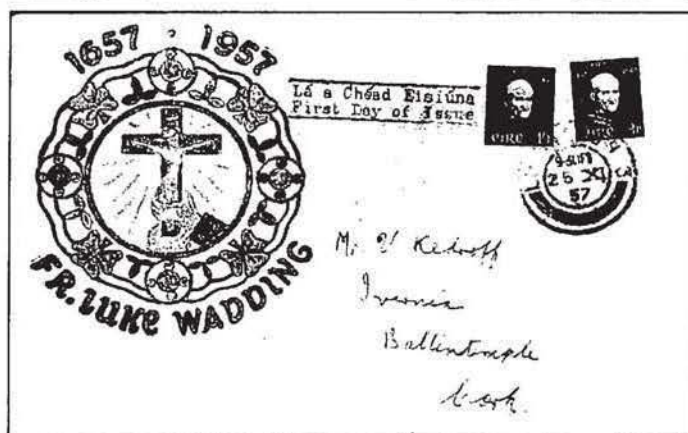


Figure 26

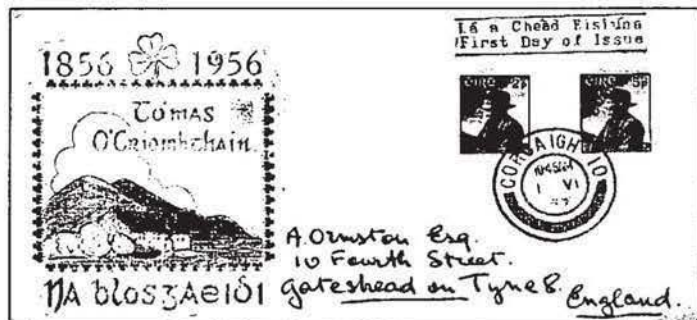


Figure 23



Figure 27

and FDI slogans. The year 1957 was a prolific year with further issues for William Brown (Figure 25), a Mayo man from Foxford, who founded the Argentinian Navy, and Luke Wadding (Figures 26, 27), a Franciscan scholar who spent much of his life on the continent of Europe, in Spain and Rome. Nevertheless, he had an influence on political life in Ireland through his connections in the

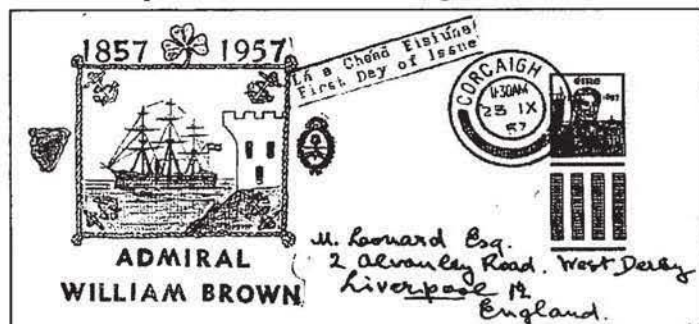


Figure 24

Church and Papacy.

Thomas Clarke, a signatory of the 1916 Proclamation, who was shot after the Rising, appears on a pair of covers cancelled at the Curragh, Co. Kildare. The cover with the 3p value (Figure 28) has a green imprint of a simple shamrock design, and the 1/3 value has a hand-drawn and colored tricolor. This one has a Curragh Camp registration label, and is signed by a niece of Clarke.

The very stern Mother Mary Aikenhead (does she look like that because her head ached?) is portrayed a little more pleasantly on Figure 29.

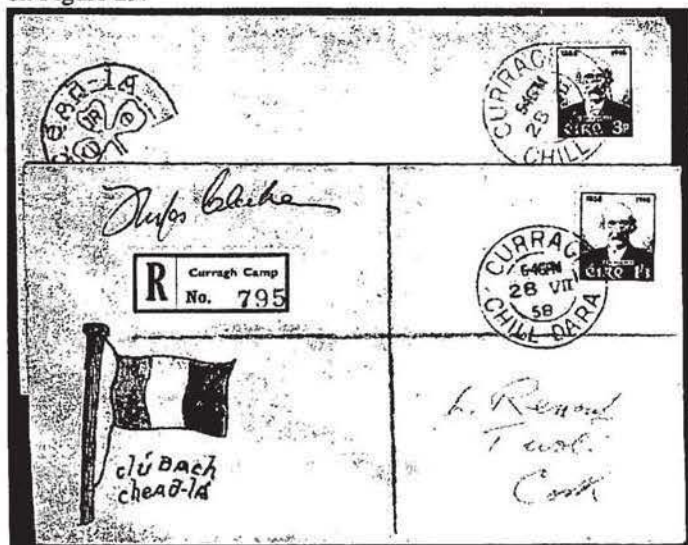


Figure 28

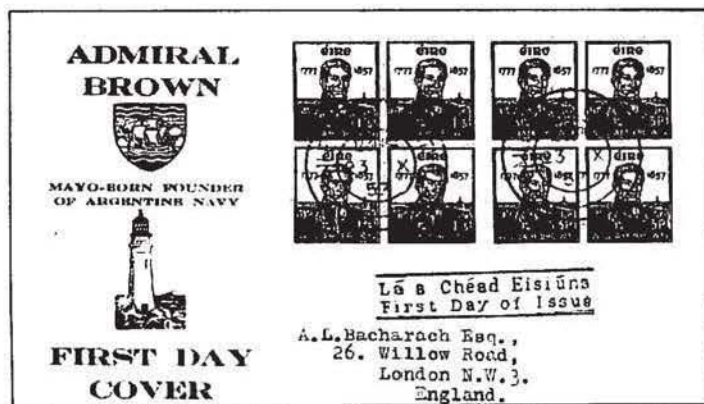


Figure 25

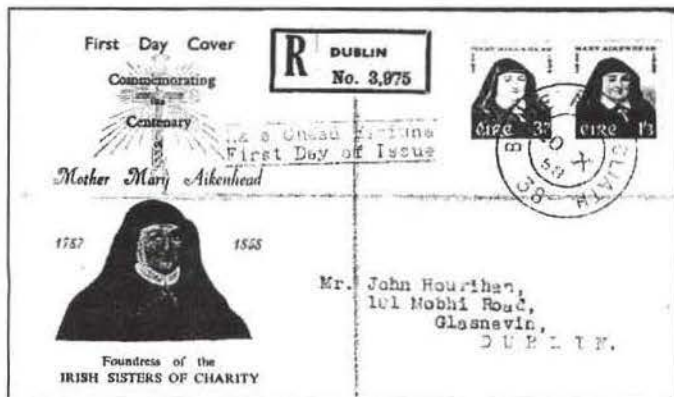


Figure 29

Staehle's production for the Constitution issue of 1958 is a drawing of Errigal Mountain in Co. Donegal, with a heavy frame incorporating the names of the four provinces and their emblems (Figure 30). A number of other illustrated covers exist for this issue, and in Figure 31 we see one. However, the cover at Figure 32



Figure 30

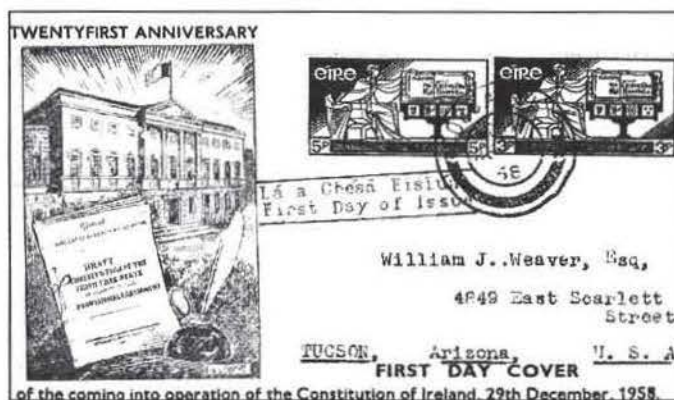


Figure 31

is interesting in that it has the 1937 issue cancelled on 29/12/37 as well as the 1958 issue cancelled on 29/12/58.

One of my favorite covers is Figure 33, for a number of reasons. It is one of the earliest of my own personal covers. My Dad was involved with the design which was purely as an advertising device for Tourism in Achill. It was sent to me at the place of my first employment where I had a summer job when a student. And it was addressed by my mother in her own distinctive handwriting. (This is reminiscent of Charles Bourke's early covers addressed



Figure 32

by his mother.)

The final cover (Figure 34) for this chapter is another Guinness cover whose illustration shows a Guinness barge on the River

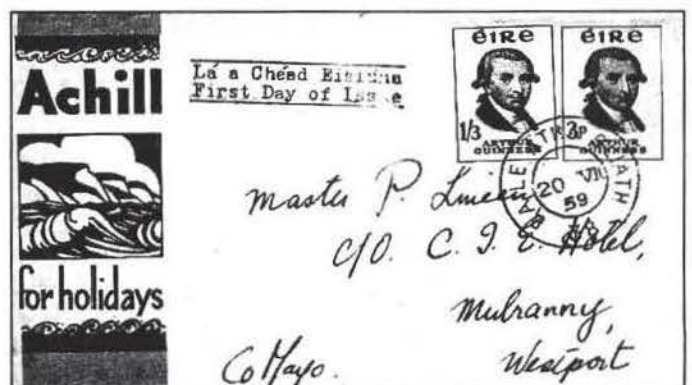


Figure 33

Liffey, outside the Four Courts. This was an inspired choice of picture for the Guinness stamp. ♣



Figure 34

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| Leonard List Tri-angular Canx <sup>4</sup> | Cork-coin List <sup>5</sup> | City/Office                | Leonard List Tri-angular Canx <sup>4</sup> | Cork-coin List <sup>5</sup> | City/Office               | Leonard List Tri-angular Canx <sup>4</sup> | Cork-coin List <sup>5</sup> | City/Office              |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 200                                        | 200/ DNC                    | Dunmanway                  |                                            | CUA                         | Cashel                    |                                            | LK                          | Limerick                 |
| 507                                        |                             | Ballinrobe                 | CUV                                        | CUV                         | Castlebar                 | LQF                                        | LQF                         | Lifford                  |
| AKC                                        | AKC                         | Abbeyleix                  | CUY                                        | CUY                         | Castleblayney             |                                            | LTU                         | Limmerick Junction       |
|                                            | AKI                         | Ahascragh                  | CV                                         |                             | Avoca                     | LTV                                        | LTV                         | Letterkenney             |
|                                            | AKT                         | Ardee                      | CVI                                        | CVI                         | Castlereagh               | LUI                                        | LUI                         | Listowel                 |
| ALB                                        | ALB                         | Arklow                     | CVM                                        | CVM                         | Cavan                     | LUL                                        | LUL                         | Longford                 |
|                                            | ALR                         | Athenry                    |                                            | CVT                         | Clara                     | LUS                                        | LUS                         | Loughrea                 |
| ALT                                        | ALT                         | Athlone                    |                                            | CVV                         | Clifden                   | MJR                                        |                             | Monasterevan             |
|                                            | ALV                         | Athy                       | CWB                                        | CWB                         | Clones                    | MPR                                        | MPR                         | Midleton                 |
| ANU                                        | ANU                         | An Uaimh                   | CWC                                        | CWC                         | Clonmel                   | MPZ                                        | MPZ                         | Mitchelstown             |
| ARD                                        |                             | Ardee                      | CWH                                        | CWH                         | Clonakilty                | MRB                                        | MRB                         | Moate                    |
| BAC                                        |                             | Dublin                     | CWU                                        | CWU                         | Cootchill                 | MRH                                        |                             | Monaghan                 |
|                                            | BXH                         | Ballinrobe                 |                                            | CXH                         | Curragh Camp II           |                                            | MRJ                         | Monasterevan             |
| BJ                                         | BJ                          | Ballinasloe                | DA                                         | DA                          | Drogheda                  |                                            | MRU                         | Mountmellick             |
| BQ                                         |                             | Birr                       | DJA                                        | DJA                         | Donegal                   | MRY                                        | MRY                         | Monastrath               |
|                                            | BWT                         | Muine Bheag (Bagenastown)  | DJO                                        | DJO                         | Dromond                   | MSI                                        | MSI                         | Mullingar                |
|                                            | BWX                         | Ballaghadereen             |                                            | DLG                         | Lower Dorset St, Dublin   | MUB                                        | BWT                         | Muine Beag IV            |
| BWY                                        | BWY                         | Ballina                    | DLO                                        | DLO                         | Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown) | MW                                         | MW                          | Mallow                   |
| BXY                                        | BXY                         | Ballyhaunis                | DMG                                        | DMG                         | Dundalk                   |                                            | NIG                         | Naas                     |
| BYE                                        | BYE                         | Ballymote                  | DMP                                        | DMP                         | Dungarvan                 | NIL                                        | NIL                         | Nenagh                   |
| BYJ                                        | BYJ                         | Ballyshannon               |                                            | DN                          | Dublin Or BAC             | NIP                                        | NIP                         | Dreichad Nua (Newbridge) |
| BYS                                        | BYS                         | Bandon                     | EIF                                        | EIF                         | Edenderry                 | NJE                                        | NJE                         | New Ross                 |
| BYV                                        | BYV                         | Bantry                     | EIP                                        | EIP                         | Enniscorthy               | PJU                                        | PJU                         | Portarlinton             |
| BZC                                        | BZC                         | Belturbet                  | EJ                                         | EJ                          | Edgeworthstown            | PTL                                        | PTL                         | Portlaoise               |
|                                            | BZF                         | Blackrock, Co Cork         | ES                                         | ES                          | Ennis                     | RIG                                        | RIG                         | Roscommon                |
|                                            | BZG                         | Blackrock, Co Dublin       | FE                                         | FE                          | Ferns                     | RK                                         | RK                          | Roscrea                  |
|                                            | BZH                         | Blackrock, Co Louth        | FY                                         | FY                          | Fermoy                    | RLC                                        |                             | Rath Luire               |
|                                            | BZI                         | Blessington                | GA                                         | GA                          | Galway                    |                                            | RLU                         | Rath Luire Or CVR        |
| BZJ                                        |                             | Blackrock                  | GF                                         | GF                          | Gorey                     | SYK                                        | SYK                         | Skibbereen               |
| BZQ                                        | BZQ                         | Boyle                      | GS                                         | GS                          | Greystones                | SYN                                        | SYN                         | Sligo                    |
| BZR                                        | BZR                         | Bray                       |                                            | KE                          | Kildare Or KGT            | SYV                                        |                             | Swinford III             |
| BZZ                                        | BZZ                         | Buttevant                  |                                            | KGI                         | Kesh                      |                                            | SYV                         | Swinford III             |
| CHB                                        | CHB                         | Charlestown                | KHH                                        | KHH                         | Kilkenney                 | TIK                                        | TIK                         | Templemore               |
| CGG                                        | CGG                         | Cork, Gt Georges St        | KHR                                        | KHR                         | Killeshandra              | TIO                                        | TIO                         | Thomastown               |
| CK                                         | CK                          | Cork                       | KHX                                        | KHX                         | Killucan                  | TIR                                        |                             | Thurles                  |
| CNH                                        |                             | Curragh Camp II            | KIF                                        | KIF                         | Kilmallock                | TJA                                        | TJA                         | Tralee                   |
| CQN                                        | CQN                         | Claremorris Originally CVT | KIG                                        |                             | Knocklong I               | TJI                                        | TJI                         | Tuam                     |
| CTF                                        | CTF                         | Cahir                      | KIJ                                        | KIJ                         | Kilrush                   | TJR                                        | TJR                         | Tullamore                |
|                                            | CTG                         | Cahirveen                  | KIZ                                        | KIZ                         | Kinsale                   | TP                                         | TP                          | Tipperary                |
| CTJ                                        | CTJ                         | Callan                     |                                            | KJG                         | Knocklong I               | VI                                         |                             | Youngbat                 |
| CTO                                        | CTO                         | Carlow                     | KOV                                        | KOV                         | Cobh Or QN (Queenstown)   | WSC                                        | WSC                         | Westport                 |
| CTU                                        | CTU                         | Carrickmacross             |                                            | KS                          | Ceanannus Mor (Kells)     | WSE                                        | WSE                         | Wexford                  |
| CTV                                        | CTV                         | Carrick-on-Shannon         |                                            | KTG                         | Kiltegan                  | WSM                                        | WSM                         | Wicklow                  |
| CTW                                        | CTW                         | Carrick-on-Suir            | KY                                         | KY                          | Killarney                 | WT                                         | WT                          | Waterford                |
|                                            |                             |                            |                                            |                             |                           | YL                                         | YL                          | Youghal                  |

## Triangular Cancels of Ireland

by Patrick J Ryan Sr.

Here is a subject that has not been addressed for over thirty years in *The Revealer*. Therefore, I thought that I would give the membership the benefit of my research and ask for your help in ferreting out more information on the subject. My interest started about ten years ago with my acquisition of the pair of 1d Red Map of Ireland (Fig 1) stamps with a triangular cancel and centered within the letters 'RLU.' Until recently this object of my affections was buried on the back page of one of my stock books as I had no idea where to start to find information on this subject.

As my interest began to arise in Postal History, I obtained a reference book<sup>1</sup>. I found the triangular cancels in this book. Somewhere along the line, I was talking to Joe Foley on the telephone and this subject came up. Shortly thereafter, I received twelve triangular cancels in the mail from Joe. I then received an E-mail from Joe with a list of references contained in the APS library. I also checked my *Index to The Revealer*<sup>2</sup> and found Supplement

31<sup>3</sup> in the early issues which contained a chart created by Michael Leonard of England containing the codes both alpha and numeric to link the numbers/letters to the towns to which they were assigned. About the same time, I found another reference, *The Corkcoin Specialized Catalogue of Irish Philately 1865-1973*<sup>6</sup>, that also had a chart on page 35. I contacted one of the APS Librarians, MS. Ellen Peachey, who was very cooperative in looking up the chart and sending a copy to me. Upon receipt, I compared both the Leonard and Corkcoin lists and found the following four discrepancies:

|       |       |              |      |
|-------|-------|--------------|------|
| KIG   |       | Knocklong    | I'   |
|       | KJG   | Knocklong    | I    |
| CNH   |       | Curragh Camp | II'  |
|       | CXH   | Curragh Camp | II   |
| SYV * |       | Swinford     | III' |
|       | SYV * | Swinford     | III  |
| MUB   | BWT   | Muine Beag   | IV'  |

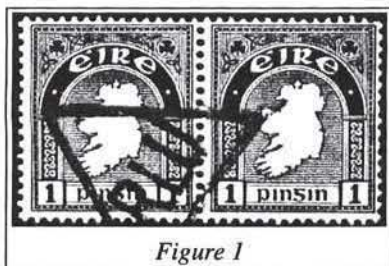


Figure 1

I would dearly like to resolve these discrepancies with a third list hopefully from the Telegraph section of the old Department of Post and Telegraphs (the government office in charge prior to An Post) in Ireland.

circle followed by the stamper's number and date. Single stamps were used around the turn of the century.

Also, about this same time, typewriters and duplicating machines were making a debut. During the rewrite of the regulations, a provision for 'a distinctive mark' was required. "For this purpose the triangular hand stamps made of brass were supplied to every office."<sup>9</sup> So that the mailing office could be identified, the telegraphic code for that office was placed in the middle of the triangle, but no date. These stamps have come down to the present. Figure 1, the pair of 1d red map of Ireland, has an 'E' watermark so we know that it was used post-1940. I have no idea how long these marks have been used or if they are still in use.

Surely there is an old telegrapher or collector out there who knows something about this subject.

Now that we have the important stuff out of the way, I would like to take a few lines to let everyone know when this particular cancel was used and a short history of its development. This very distinctive marking was developed for use on newspapers, periodicals, circulars and printed matter.<sup>8</sup> Prior to 1855, newspapers and the like passed thru the mails as taxed items rather than postal material. This was the result of the tax structure established in 1712. Tax stamps were not considered postage stamps at the time. Since Ireland was a part of England at the time its governmental functions were like-organized. In 1855, newspapers and circulars, etc., were the responsibility of the newly evolving Foreign Office and then the Foreign Branch. Finally, in 1870, the Newspaper Branch and these distinctive marks were used on the front pages of afore mentioned printed matter used in London. In Dublin, however, used various date stamps with the letter 'N' in the date

1. James A. MacKay, *Irish Postmarks Since 1840*, (Pub by Author, 1982), 112-114.
2. Patrick J. Ryan, Sr., *The Revealer Index, Vol. 1 to Vol.36, Section P11*, Pub by the author, p 31.
3. Michael Leonard, *New Triangular Postmarks*, (*The Revealer*, Sup 31, 1967), 152.
4. Ibid.
5. *Corkcoin Specialized Catalogue of Irish Philately 1865-1973*, (Pub: Cork Stamp and Coin Centre, Waterford, Ireland, 1974), 35.
6. Ibid.
7. Author's Note: In the chart the Roman Numerals refer to those entries in each list that have differences between the two lists that I would like to resolve. It may be as simple as a typo error but I cannot determine the cause of the difference with the information at hand.
8. James A. MacKay, Ibid.
9. Ibid.

## Washington 2006 Selects the Jury And The ÉPA is Represented



The executive committee of Washington 2006 is pleased to announce the selection of the jury panel and support personnel for the international exhibition scheduled to be held May 27-June 3 next year.

Our own **Joseph E. Foley** and **Patricia Stilwell-Walker** will represent the ÉPA on the Jury.

The Honorary President of the jury is FIP President Koh Seow Chuan from Singapore. The expert team of three includes James Van Der Linden (Belgium), Paolo Vollmeier (Switzerland), and W. Danforth Walker (US).

There are two senior consultants, Bernard A. Hennig and F. Burton Sellers, both from the US.

The jury is made up of a total of 40 judges from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Great Britain, Israel, Korea, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, and the US. Roughly the F.I.P. requires one juror per 100 competitive frames. Washington 2006 will have 3,820 frames.

Also, under F.I.P. rules, 25% of the jury is appointed by the host country, 50% by nomination of other countries through their national federations at the invitation of Washington 2006, and 25% selected directly by the F.I.P., which, also, gives formal approval to the entire group.

The American contingent has 10 representatives. They are: William Bauer (Unadilla, NY), Richard Drews (Palatine, IL), **Joseph E. Foley** (Riva, MD), John M. Hotchner (Falls Church, VA), James P. Mazepa (Sarasota, FL), Dr. Roger G. Schnell (Fort Lauderdale, FL), Joseph D. Schwartz (Sacramento, CA), **Patricia Stilwell-Walker** (Lisbon, MD), Ann Trigg (Clarence, NY), and Stephen S. Washburne (Philadelphia, PA).

In addition, there are five US judges among the FIP jury contingent: Ronald E. Leshar Sr. (Easton, MD), Peter P. McCann (University Park, FL), Charles J. Peterson (Laurel, MD), Stephen Reinhard (Mineola, NY), and Steve Schumann (Hayward, CA).

The international judging panel includes:

|                                                |                                               |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Malcolm Groom (Australia, FIP selection)       | Francis Kiddle (Great Britain, FIP selection) |
| Fernando del Rio Aranaz (Spain, FIP selection) | Seong-Kwon Kim (Korea, pending confirmation)  |
| Alexandru Bartoc (Romania)                     | Kurt Kimmel (Switzerland)                     |
| Lumir Brendl (Czech Republic, FIP selection)   | Eddie Leib (Israel)                           |
| Chang Min (China, pending confirmation)        | Dr. Ross Marshall (New Zealand)               |
| Leo De Clerq (Belgium)                         | Andreas J. Schlichter (Argentina)             |
| Robert DeRoy (France)                          | John Sinfield (Australia)                     |
| Dr. Hadmar Fresacher (Austria)                 | Harry Sutherland (Canada)                     |
| Abraham Gelber (Costa Rica)                    | Tay Peng Hian (Singapore, FIP selection)      |
| Surajit Gongvatana (Thailand)                  | Jussi Tuori (Finland)                         |
| Christopher Harman (Great Britain)             | Vit Vanicek (Czech Republic)                  |
| Dr. Alan Huggins (Great Britain)               | Jos Wolff (Luxembourg)                        |
| Alexander Ilyushin (Russia)                    |                                               |

Apprentices are expected to be announced following the FIP meeting scheduled for August 24-25 in Taipei, Taiwan. The jury President, Vice Presidents, and Secretary, collectively known as the Jury Presidium, will be appointed when the jurors first convene in Washington, DC in May.

The complete list of jurors with photos will be online in the next day or two, along with additional Washington 2006 details at <http://www.washington-2006.org>. ♣

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