

the Revealer

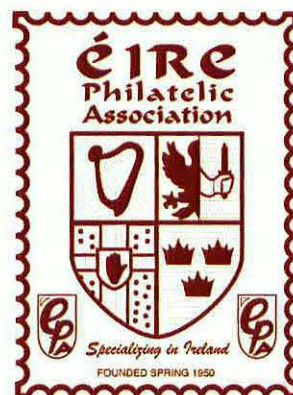
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Paul Bento

I hope the mails bring you this issue of The Revealer before STAMPA. The North American Officers and Board members will be staying at Bewley's Hotel, Ballsbridge, a short walk from the show. There may still be rooms available at the 119 Euro rate and you may get more information by going to www.BewleysHotels.com to make reservations. Please let me know if you are attending the show and if you are staying at Bewley's so we can include you in our meetings and extend our hospitality to you.

Please remember that we are referring to our meeting at STAMPA as a Regional Meeting because U.S. tax regulations require that our Annual General Meeting (AGM) be held within the States to maintain our tax exempt status.

Continued on next page.

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Common Rd., Auburn, MA 01501

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.

DEADLINE FOR ARTICLE SUBMISSION

Summer: May 1; Fall: Aug. 1;

Winter: Nov. 1; Spring: Feb. 1

Each Issue published one month after above dates.

The Revealer ADVERTISING RATES

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Quarter Page	3.625 X 4.875	\$35	\$120
Eighth Page	3.625 X 2.50	\$25	\$85

CAMERA READY COPY REQUIRED

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (contd)

Our meeting in Dublin will require a quorum to vote on any matters, and in accordance with our charter, the minutes will be forwarded to all members of the Board of Directors and the general membership for comments and approval. This will be accomplished electronically after STAMPA and will satisfy the requirements for an AGM.

I am pleased to report that the ÉPA library has received a significant donation from Mary Joan Foley, the widow of the late Joe Foley. Included in the titles are The British Post Offices from its Beginnings to the end of 1925 by Marshall Dandy, and The Reform of the Post Office in the Victorian Era and its Impact on Economic and Social Activity, Volumes I and II. This is a documentary history from 1837 to 1864 based on Sir Rowland Hills' Journal and Ancillary Papers with Glossary, Bibliography and Comprehensive Index. This was an edition of only 650.

Also included are The Mulready Advertisements by Malcolm G. Lowe (1983) and Masterpieces of Mulready, Memorials of William Mulready by F.G. Stephens (1867). These are all scarce works not often seen in philatelic literature lists or auctions. Please contact me if you wish to borrow one or more of these terrific reference works. We are most grateful to Mary Joan Foley.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Members

- 2794 Ford, Harold
P.O. Box 874009,
Stone Mountain,
GA 30087
- 2795 Cousins, Barry, S.B.
#8 Jalan Anggerik Oncidium
31/78E, Kota Kemuning,
40460 Shah Alam,
Selangor, Malaysia
- 2796 Dumsday, Paul-Stephen
67 Wimborne Road,
Talbot Woods,
Winton, Bournemouth,
Dorset, England BH3 7AN

Reinstatements

- 2708 Edwards, David F.
2347 Echo Bluff Drive,
Winston-Salem,
NC 27127

New Email Addresses

Please send new or corrected email addresses to Barney Clancy at bclanz@aol.com

- 0489 Priestley, Major Michael H.
a.mpriestley@btinternet.com
- 2583 Wohlfrom, Jr., Arthur F.
artandannewohlfrom@embarqmail.com
- 2794 Ford, Harold
tsh212511@aol.com
- 2795 Cousins, Barry, S.B.
bsb.cousins@yahoo.com

Membership Status

Membership as of June 1, 2008

.....412

New Members	+3
Deceased	0
Resignations	0
Reinstatements	+1
Adjustment	+2

Membership as of Aug. 1, 2008

.....418

Revealer Sleeve and Coloring

Since there have been a few changes in the layout of the Journal, it might be helpful to explain the rationale behind them.

In earlier editions, the four issues used seasonally appropriate colors on the cover page – green in Spring, red in Summer, brown in Fall, and blue in Winter. This excellent arrangement is continuing.

The sleeve is now part of each issue as the journal is usually being mailed without a covering envelope, to save costs. As a result the Auction cannot be in a loose format as before. In recent issues, the sleeve has been in the same color as was used in the cover page. However a member suggested that the four issues for each volume should use the same sleeve color, as this could help in more easily locating them. That is being adopted, but this and the last two issues of Vol. 58 will use the same shade of green, rather than the red used in the Summer issue. Subsequent issues after Vol. 58 will use a different shade of green so that they should be easily identifiable by the color. Since green is a traditional Irish color, it was thought to be most appropriate that four shades of that color should be used. It won't approach the "forty shades of green" of the well-known song, but it should work in the way suggested by the member.

Lastly it has been suggested that the Journal should be in full color throughout. Unfortunately this is presently cost-prohibitive, as it would need substantial offsetting advertising revenue which Rich Kelly, our Advertising Manager, is pursuing. As noted in a recent President's Message, if anyone knows of Advertising opportunities, or would like to take out an ad themselves, please contact Rich at kellyrd@sbcglobal.net.

Telegrams in Ireland from 1870 until 1922

by Hans Bergdolt

Each of us collectors has one or several "small" collections, a kind of hobby within Philately apart from our main interest. These sometimes provide more fun than the "serious" main area. This is what happened to me with my collection about telegraphy in Ireland which I built up around my telegram forms. Indeed, such small collections seem to become bigger and bigger.

Hence, over the years I was able to publish a few things from my collection about the telegrams and telegraphy in Ireland: about the telegram forms (Harfe 45 to 47/1993), about telegram envelopes with delivery fees (Harfe 78 and 79/2002), and finally a longer essay about telegraphy of private companies in the commemorative publication for 25 years of FAI/ 2007, which was reprinted in *The Revealer, Fall and Winter, 2007 and Spring, 2008*. Here you can now read the continuation about telegrams from the time of national telegraphy of the United Kingdom (UK) in Ireland. Other forms, stamps, cancellations on telegrams etc. will follow later.

Preface

The private telegraph companies licensed from 1846 for the public transport of telegrams were nationalized in 1870. The government of the UK took on sovereignty over telegraphy, paid a high compensation and handed over telegraphy to the British postal administration. The management of telegraphy in Ireland was also integrated into the management of the post office. Post Offices received telegraph stations.

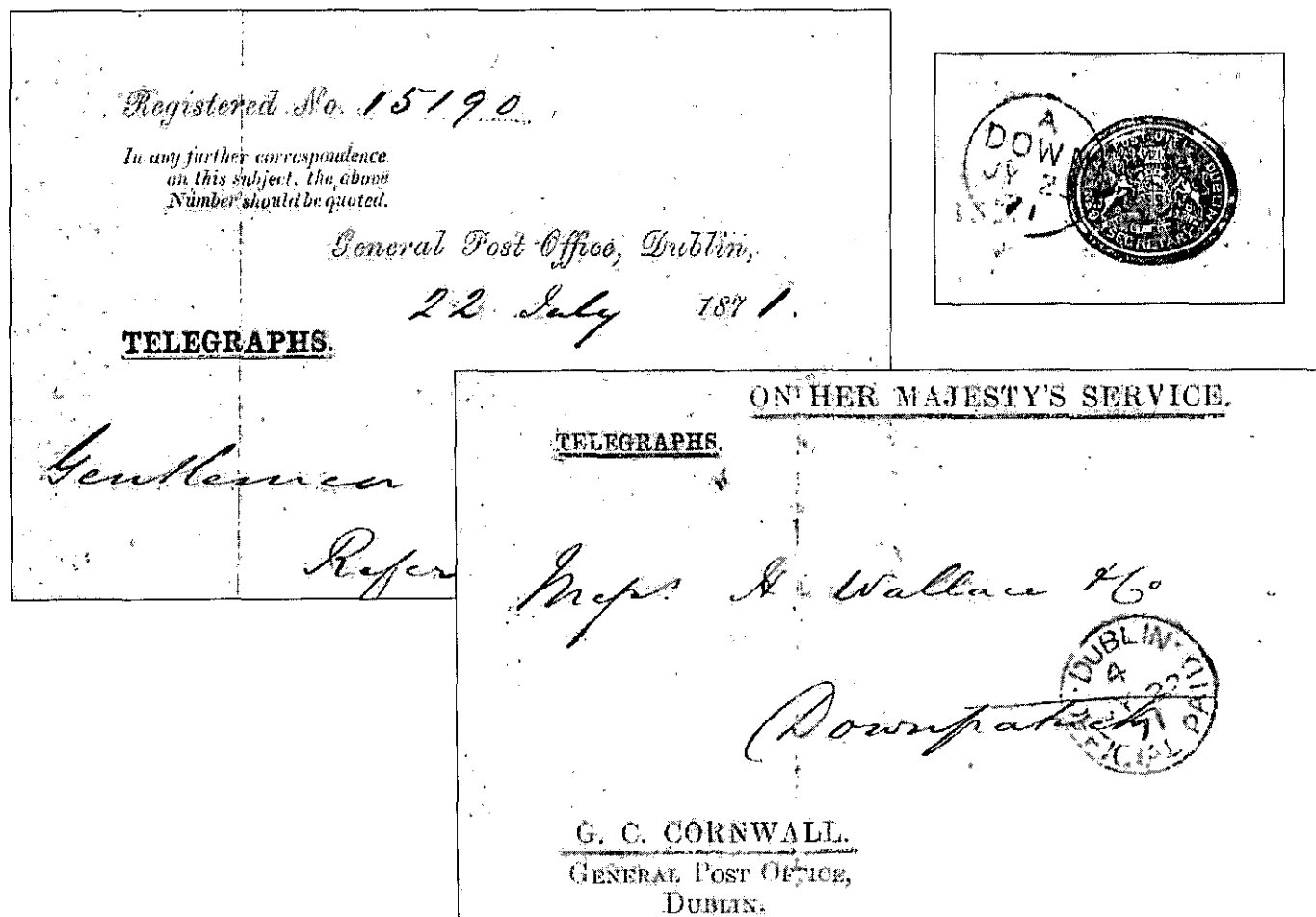


Fig. 1. 1871. Notification from the Office for Telegraphs at the General Post Office (GPO) in Dublin. Sender is the long serving Head of the GPO, G. C. Cornwall. At top left TELEGRAPHS, on the back official printed seal (transit mark Down).

Delivered telegrams

The sender wrote the message on the acceptance form, handed this in at the telegraph or post office counter and paid in cash, later with telegraph stamps or postage stamps. The telegraph official transmitted the message from the telegraph station using Morse code. This was transferred as electric impulses in cables (overhead cable, subterranean cables, sea cables). In the receiving station the message was "translated back". The telegraph official listened to the Morse Code and wrote it on the form, first in pencil, then with typewriter; then they stuck the strips of the strip writer on the telegram form. The telegram was delivered in the telegram envelope to the recipient by telegram messenger or express courier. A selection of telegram forms from 1870 to 1922 is shown below.

The first, large telegrams

The first forms are large, 28.0/28.2 x 21.5/22.5 cm. On top they show the coat of arms of the UK with lion, unicorn and crowned coat of arms, below POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS; on the right is the space for the stamp of the delivering telegraph station. Usually this station was situated in the post office. A number of well-chosen regulations for using the service are also printed. Apart from the text of the telegram with information about the sender, the sending station and the time of reception as well as the delivery time up to the minute had to be noted down correctly. The back was left empty.



POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

Regulation as to Inland Telegrams.

If the Receiver of an Inland Message doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on paying half the cost of its transmission to him. In the event of an error having been made, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded on application to the Secretary.

No. of Message.....

Charges } £.....

to pay }

Dated Stamp at

Delivering Office.

Office of Origin _____ Handed in at _____ Sent out at _____

From *Thomas Parkliff* *William Reid Esq*
Belfast *Belfast Bank*
Brimley

Words	Charge	
20	1/-	<i>Please return bill falling due</i>
25	1/3	<i>this day remittance will be</i>
30	1/6	<i>Handed to you tomorrow</i>
35	1/9	
40	2/-	

When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the prepayment, the sender of the reply must pay for any excess of words over the number so prepaid. The reply must be handed in at the Office from which the original Telegram was delivered.

A prepaid reply to a Telegram must be handed in within two days from the date of the original Message, or it will be charged for in the ordinary way, but the money prepaid will be refunded on application to the Secretary.

Telegrams may be redirected from town to town at an extra charge of one half the ordinary inland tariff, fractions of three pence being reckoned as twopence, but in such cases they must not have been opened.

U.B.—It will materially assist the Department if, in making any inquiry respecting this Telegram, the Applicant will enclose this form in his Letter. In the case of a Foreign Message, the application should be addressed to the Administration to which the Message was handed in the first instance.

W. & S.—8-70

Fig. 2. 1870. Large Form, used in Ballymoney; pink paper (reduced in size). Original size 28.0/28.2 x 21.5/22.5 cms.

On the left of the form the fees were printed for the transmission of the message, from 1/- for 20 words to 2/- for 40 words. 1/- was the minimum fee. When writing the text in five words per line the respective fee is easily calculated. Why this was important in an already transferred telegram, is not clear to me because the sender had already paid for sending the telegram.

The large forms were only used for a short time from 1870 to 1873, at most until 1875. I have only been able to acquire 3 forms in the course of all my years of collecting. The earliest form shows the imprint **W. & S.—8-70** (Fig. 2). It was used in the post office at Ballymoney and stamped there on 10 November 1870. The other two forms (Figs. 3(a) and (b)) show a changed coat of arms and the imprint of the printers **JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, LONDON**, unfortunately also without date. The forms were used in **CURRAGH CAMP** on 31st March, 1873 and in **DUBLIN** on 26th July, 1873. The form used in 1870 in Ballymoney is an intense pink, both others beige. We see both these colours later with the small forms.



No. of Message

Charges to pay } £.....s.....d.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

Regulation as to Inland Telegrams.

If the Receiver of an Inland Message doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on paying half the cost of its transmission to him. In the event of an error having been made, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded on application to the Secretary.

Office of Origin Fortunes Well Handled in at 7.22 p.m. Sent out at 8.44 p.m.
 From Col. Kent To Major Harvey
Portland 25 Regt
Burnagh Camp
Ireland

Dated Stamp of

 Delivering Office.

Words	Charge	Message
20	1/-	slight change for the better
25	1/3	but still in a most
30	1/6	precious state
35	1/9	
40	2/-	

When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the prepayment, the sender of the reply must pay for any excess of words over the number so prepaid.
 Telegrams may be re-directed from town to town at an extra charge of *one-half* the ordinary inland tariff, fractions of threepence being reckoned as twopence, but in such cases they must not have been opened.
 H.B.—It will materially assist the Department if, in making any inquiry respecting this Telegram, the Applicant will enclose this form in his Letter. In the case of a Foreign Message, the application should be addressed to the Administration to which the Message was handed in the first instance.

Jas. Truscott & Son, London.

Fig. 3(a) 1873. Large Form, used in Curragh Camp; beige paper. Original Size 28.0/28.2 x 21.5/22.5 cms.

The folded telegrams were carried in telegram envelopes. The creases (easily visible in Fig. 2) correspond to the size of the envelopes - 15x8.5 cm (Fig. 4). The delivery time on the envelopes was still given in the local time, because Greenwich Mean Time only became obligatory in 1884.

The Smaller Telegrams

The elaborate design soon gave way to a simplistic form, probably because of cost and also for aesthetic reasons. My latest of the big forms was stamped on 26th July, 1873 in Dublin while my oldest of the small forms is also on the 26th July, 1873 (from Maidstone to Newbridge: Fig. 5). I do not want to presume that in each case I can show the last day of use of one and the first day of use of the other form in my collection. I suppose that it was recognized at this time that simplified forms would suffice, the big forms were replaced by the small ones and the former used up. The matching date stamp is probably pure coincidence.

The small, uniform forms measure approx. 21.8x 14 cm. On top left they show the coat of arms of the UK, besides **POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS** and on the right is the space for the stamp of the receiving station. Below are explanatory regulations. Unfortunately, there is no printing date. I can show two telegrams of 1875: a copy without imprint and one with "JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, LONDON" under the coat of arms. This company also printed the large forms of 1873. Both forms were used practically at the same time on 17th and 18th June, 1875 in Dublin at the work station "8A".

Since the 1890s the forms were printed by EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, LONDON. The paper is relatively dark until the 1880s and slightly pink. Afterwards it becomes beige in different shades. The postmarks used on the telegrams of Dublin have a diameter of 21 mms, from Newbridge of 24 mms.


POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

Regulation as to Inland Telegrams.

If the Receiver of an Inland Message doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on paying half the cost of its transmission to him. In the event of an error having been made, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded on application to the Secretary.

No. of Message *at 1006 1/2 m*

Charges to pay *£ 4. 12. 3*

Office of Origin *Norwich* Handed in at *3.39* M. Sent out at *4.12.3*

From *Charles R. Gilman Esq* To *R. D. Penneke Esq*
St Giles St *67 Upper Sackville Street*
Norwich *Dublin*

Dated Stamp of *24.5.00*
Delivering Office.

Words	Charge	
20	1/-	<i>Cannot possibly leave on Monday wrote you yesterday & hope to hear you have arranged settlement telegraph me on Monday</i>
35	1/3	
30	1/6	
35	1/0	
40	2/-	

When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the prepayment, the sender of the reply must pay for any excess of words over the number so prepaid.
Telegrams may be re-directed from town to town at an extra charge of one-half the ordinary inland tariff, fractions of threepence being reckoned as twopence, but in such cases they must not have been opened.
N.B.—It will materially assist the Department if, in making any inquiry respecting this Telegram, the Applicant will enclose this form in his Letter. In the case of a Foreign Message, the application should be addressed to the Administration to which the Message was handed in the first instance.

Jas. Truscott & Son, London.

Fig. 3(b) 1873 Large Form, used in Dublin; beige paper (reduced in size). Original Size—28.0/28.2 x 21.5/22.5 cms.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS. IMMEDIATE.
NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY.

SENT OUT AT
A.M. P.M.
Hour. Min. Hour. Min.

10.18.15
23

DUBLIN TIME.

Fig. 4. 1870's. Telegram Envelope for Large Telegrams. Original Size—15 x 8.5 cms.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

If the accuracy of this Telegram is doubted, it will be repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission; and if found to be incorrect, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded on application to the Secretary, General Post Office, London. When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the number so paid for, the sender of the reply must pay for such excess. Telegrams may be redirected from town to town at an extra charge of one-half the ordinary inland tariff, fractions of three pence being reckoned as twopence; but in such cases they must not have been opened.

N.B.—This Form should accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram. Any inquiry respecting a Foreign Telegram should be addressed to the Administration to which the Message was handed in the first instance.

Charges to pay £.....d.

Handed in at the Reading Office on 21-11-1875 Received here at 2.12

From William Brown To C. D. Kern

6.74

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

If the accuracy of this Telegram is doubted, it will be repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission; and if found to be incorrect, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the number so paid for, the sender of the reply must pay for such excess. Telegrams may be redirected from town to town at an extra charge of one-half the ordinary inland tariff, fractions of three pence being reckoned as twopence; but in such cases they must not have been opened.

N.B.—This Form should accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram. Charges to pay £.....d.

Handed in at the Reading Office on 21-11-1875 Received here at 2.12

From William Brown To C. D. Kern

6.74

I have settled with makers of the proceedings may N.B.M.

Delivered at Reading on 26 JUN 1875

Fig. 5. 1875. Smaller forms, with and without printer's name (Reduced in size). Original Size c21.8 x 14 cms.

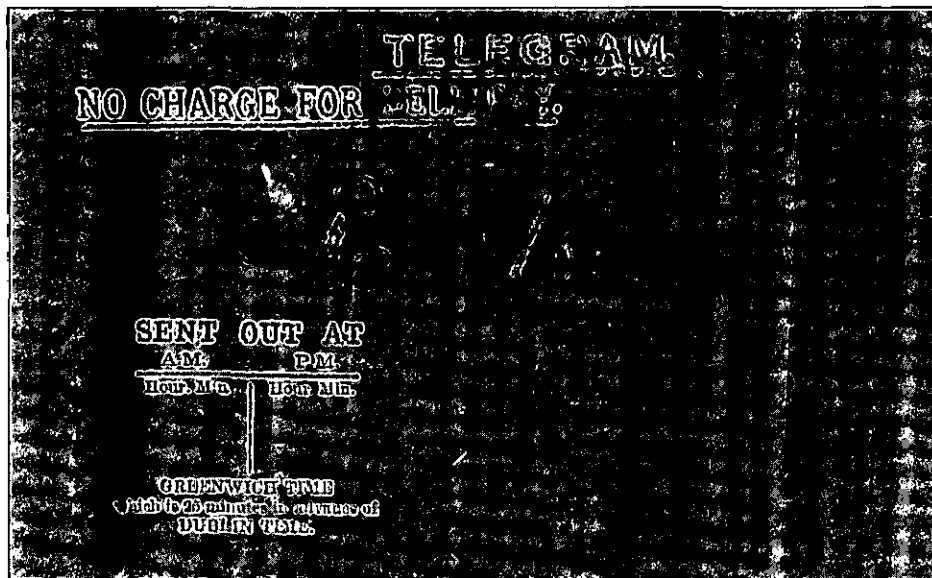


Fig. 6. 1880's. Envelope for the Smaller Telegrams. Original Size c8.4 x 12.7 cms.

By the 1880's the envelopes measured only circa 8.4x12.7 cm. On the piece shown in Fig. 6, the time difference of 25 minutes is noted between Greenwich and Dublin.

The form shown in Fig. 5 is replaced by a form, carrying on top left the name C. OR B. under a simplified coat of arms. Also the spaces for the handling notes are changed. My earliest telegram on this form is from the year 1916. The forms carry different notes, below mostly: **Received at From By and Charges to pay s. d.** The imprint note of the form in the centre of Fig. 7 is "(16569) Wt. 39758/989. 600,000. 11/16. E. and S. Ltd. (E635)". Part of the imprint is clear: printed in Nov. 1916 600,000 sheets of the current printers since the 1890s. The other numbers are form numbers or similar types of numbers.

At the top and in the centre of Fig. 7 (below) are the old and the newer forms. Both were handled and stamped in the **DUBLIN TELEGRAPH OFFICE**, the old form on 12 May 1917, the newer one earlier on 29 March. The postmark carries a 2 at the bottom. The old and the new form were obviously available at the same work station at the same time. In 1917 telegrams were already inscribed by typewriter. The forms were introduced during British rule and then used up after 1922.

The top margin of the telegram in the centre clearly shows the gum remainders proving that the forms were printed in blocks which were cemented together at the top. The form from Dublin from 1919 (of which I am only showing the top half) shows the imprint on the right: 22 Million (leaves, in blocks), 3/19 of J. R. & Co Ltd.

Regulations for Press Telegrams

Telegrams from the press, i.e. from reporters, e.g. to their newspapers, enjoyed discounts. These **INSTRUCTIONS** prescribed exactly which conditions press telegrams had to fulfil, e.g. delivery only to newspapers, exchange offices, reading rooms; also as to how they were to be carried and what they cost. The pamphlet shown in Fig. 8 (on the following page) measures about 28 x 22 cm and has 26 pages with 101 sections. It was issued in 1918, the last correction being of 20.09.1927. In addition, two pages are included with handwritten information—"for retention"—about "Reductions in Charges for Radiotelegrams Exchanged with Ships at Sea" from 1936. Unfortunately the brochure is not in good condition which can be explained of course by its age and long usage. I received it from Pádraig Ó Mahúna to whom I owe a big thanks.

As usual, I would like to thank Christopher Link and Jo-Ann Delaney for the translation.

The figure displays two historical Post Office Telegraph forms. The top form is a 1917 version, featuring a coat of arms and the text "POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS". It includes fields for "C. OR B.", "Charges to pay", and "Received at". The bottom form is a 1919 version, featuring a simplified coat of arms and the text "POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS". It includes fields for "C. OR B.", "Charges to pay", "No. of Telegram", and "Words". Both forms are stamped with "DUBLIN TELEGRAPH OFFICE" and "29 MAR 1917".

Fig. 7. 1917. New forms with C. OR B. and an older form used at the same time. Details of a changed form of 1919. Original Sizes c21.8 x 14 cms.

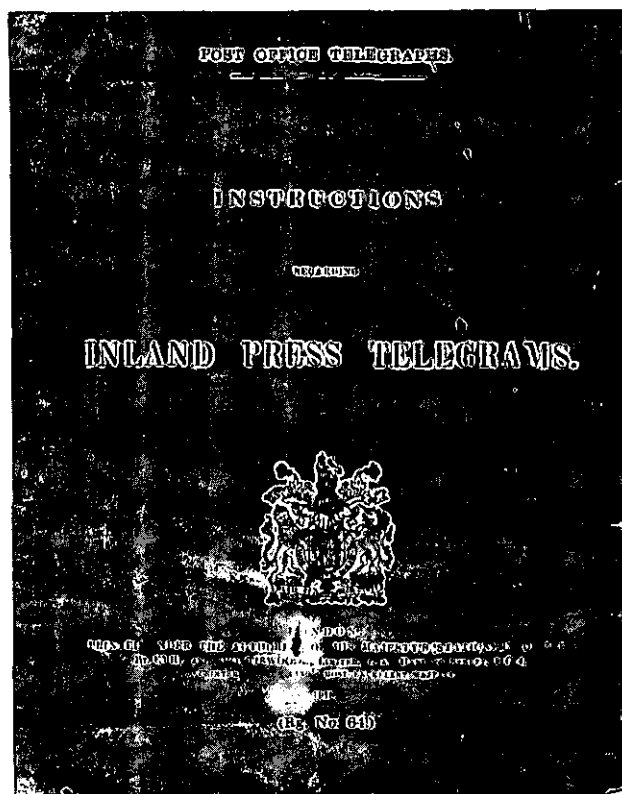


Fig. 8. 1918. Regulations for INLAND PRESS TELEGRAMS. (Reduced in size). Original Size c28 x 22 cms.

New Issue of DIE HARFE

Heidelberg, 30th June 2008 (CJ) – The newest issue of DIE HARFE, the magazine of the German Study and Research Group on Irish Philately (FAI – Forschungs- und Arbeitsgemeinschaft Irland e.V. im BDPh e.V.) was published in June 2008. This issue (No. 103) contains 64 pages.

The title story by John Mullen reports on the celebrations for the 80th anniversary of the first East-West TransAtlantic flight in which two Germans and one Irish were involved.

In a supplement, Declan O'Connor gives further information about the private stationery of the livestock auctioneers, Craigie Bros., from Dublin.

Another article informs readers about Irish art collector and patron Hugh Lane, who established the first gallery of modern art worldwide in Dublin.

Clemens Jesenitschnig deals with the political status of Ireland between 1922 and 1949, which still occasionally causes puzzlement.

There are also many other, shorter articles - e.g. John Mullen addresses the 2008 Easter Parade in Dublin and Harald Luetzenkirchen writes about a stamp set of the Isle of Man dedicated to Celtic languages, including Irish. In his "Recent Releases", Brian Warren provides details about An Post's newest stamp issues, Maurice Barrett gives an account of the newest Irish slogans in his column "Modern Postal History", and Richard Lueticken presents the latest developments in the German auction market with regard to Irish lots.

If ÉPA readers have any questions about the issue, or would like a copy of the most recent issue, or would like to join FAI, please contact:

Clemens Jesenitschnig (Editor of DIE HARFE)
Bahnhofstraße 9, 69115 Heidelberg, Germany

E-Mail: cjfai@gmx.net

Bonnington's Irish Moss

by George Nicholson

Irish-related material sometimes turns up in unexpected places, one example being the 1882 issue of New Zealand stamps. Advertisements were added to the backs of stamps of the "Second Sideface" Issue, some of which were for Bonnington's Irish Moss.



The issue included stamps from 1d to 1/-, all of which were used for advertisements, the practice probably having been based on a few earlier British examples. It did however reach new heights in New Zealand after the government awarded a contract to the Wellington firm of Truebridge, Miller & Reich, and the first examples seem to have appeared in Feb. 1893. Beecham's Pills, Sunlight Soap, and Cadbury Bros. were amongst various companies advertised.

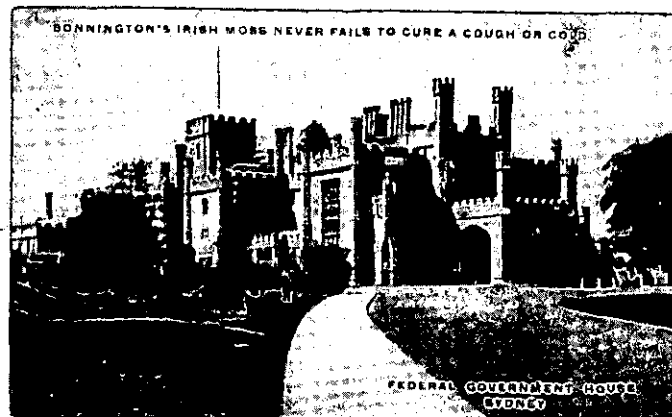
The ads were produced in three settings, the first of which is identifiable by their positions relative to the front of the stamps but settings II and III are harder to distinguish on individual stamps. Colors can help as some were only used on certain values: blue (1d only), green (1d, 2d, 2½d), sepia (3d only) and black (1/- only) were only used in the second setting. Also, the 5d and 8d values were not used in the second setting. The first setting is the most difficult to find while stamps perforated 12 X 11½ are very scarce with mint examples being considered major New Zealand rarities. The first setting appears to have been from Feb. to April 1893, the second from April to August 1893, and the third from August 1893 to 1895. The shortlived ads were not very successful due to concerns about the health effects of the ink and the fact that they could not be read when the stamps were on envelopes.

Some examples of the backs of stamps with Bonnington's ads are shown. Others known are "Universal Specific for Colds, Bonnington's Irish Moss", "To Sustain the Voice Use Bonnington's Irish Moss", "Every Dose of Bonnington's Irish Moss is Effective", and "For Complaints of Throat & Lungs Use Bonnington's Irish Moss", and there may well be others.

Bonnington's Irish Moss was a cough medicine produced by George Bonnington who had opened a chemist shop in Christchurch in the 1870's. Bonnington (1837-1901) was one of nine children whose parents had emigrated from Derbyshire in England about 1850. In the late 1800's/early 1900's, home based medicines were quite common and Bonnington's cold remedy seems to have been popular. Certainly it was marketed both in New Zealand and Australia, with the latter being shown through an ad on the postcard shown below which was mailed at Mullumbimby in Northern New South Wales in 1909 with the following note on the message side: "P.S. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS".

Irish Moss is an edible seaweed which grows along rocky North Atlantic coastlines. Its primary ingredient, carrageenan, is named after Carrageen, Co. Waterford where the seaweed was especially prolific. During the famine it saved many people in coastal areas. Carrageenan is used as a thickening agent in products

such as icecream and toothpaste and Irish Moss can still be obtained from select health food stores.



An early 1900's ad

Although a sideline to mainstream Irish philately, these stamps are collectible in their own right. Obtaining and understanding the varieties in settings, colors and perforations of Bonnington ads items would be a major challenge.

Footnote:

Anyone interested in pursuing this topic should obtain the articles by Robin Gwynn, FRPSL, FRPSNZ on the "1893 Advertisement Stamps" in Sept. 2006, Dec. 2006, March 2007 and June 2007 issues of *The New Zealand Stamp Collector* which was the basis for much of the above article. Copies can be obtained from the American Philatelic Society Library for those who are members. Mr. Warwick De-lamore of Auckland City Stamps Ltd. was also very helpful.

The 1981 James Hoban Stamp Issues (Part 1)

by Liam Malone

Purpose

This is the first of a two-part article on the James Hoban stamp, jointly issued by the U.S. and Ireland. This part discusses Hoban's background and details about the stamps and First Day ceremony. The second part will focus on the many covers I have collected along with other known covers that I haven't acquired. One goal is an attempt to compile a catalog of all known covers. **To achieve this I need ÉPA members and readers to describe, or preferably, to send scans of your Hoban covers by Halloween so that I could mention them and the owner in the second part of the article, slated for the December Revealer. You may contact me by email at liammalonedc@gmail.co.**

Hoban's Background

The Irish surname Hoban derives from the old personal name Uban. The meaning of Uban remains lost until someone chances upon its derivation in some unsearched medieval manuscript. The original Hobans belonged to the Ulster tribe Cenel Eoghain. Some Hobans settled in County Mayo by the sixteenth century, perhaps due to Queen Elizabeth's colonization of Eastern and Central Ulster with Protestants. Displaced Irish Catholics pushed into Western Ulster and Northern Connaught.

James Hoban was born in the Cuffesgrange district of Desart, County Kilkenny, Ireland in 1762. He trained in the Irish and English Georgian style of architecture at the Dublin Society School and worked in that style throughout his career. He emigrated to Philadelphia after the Revolutionary War and his first important design was the statehouse of South Carolina. Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson advertised in major newspapers a competition for the design of a presidential palace in the new capital on the Potomac River. President Washington liked Hoban and selected his design influenced by Dublin's Leinster House. From 1793 to 1800 Hoban oversaw construction.

In 1813, during the War of 1812, Americans sacked and burned public buildings in York (now Toronto), Capital of Upper Canada. A year later Major General Robert Ross led British forces into Washington, DC and although European Warfare discouraged burning public buildings, Ross retaliated for the burning of York. The new American public buildings were torched and the presidential palace became a charred shell. Hoban was called upon to oversee reconstruction and many believe that the name White House became popular after a white painting at the end of the 1817 reconstruction. Letters between Britain and America however refer to the presidential palace as The White House as early as 1810.

Hoban later added the North and South Porticoes. He was also one of the supervising architects who served on the Capitol building and he designed the Rossenarra House near the village of Kilmoganny in Kilkenny, Ireland. Hoban died in Washington, D.C. on December 8, 1831.

On Wednesday, October 13, 1981, the U.S. Postal Service first issued the 18c James Hoban commemorative and on the same day, issued a second commemorative identical in design but with a 20c face value. The impending increase to first class postage caused the two issues and the pair formed a joint release with the Irish Post Office, the first joint issue between the two countries.

The 1981 Hoban Stamp Issues

The stamps honoring the 150th anniversary of Hoban's death were designed by B. Thompson. The design was created by adaptations of works by Irishman Ron Mercer who painted the portrait of Hoban, and by American Walter D. Richards who painted the White House. The partial portrait of Hoban appears looking left from the far right side. The White House appears as during Hoban's time, and covers much of the left and center space. The upper left of the American stamps are inscribed "USA 18c" or "USA 20c" and "James Hoban White House Architect." The Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C. printed the adhesive on a gravure press with flesh, orange, brown, green, black tone and black line inks on white paper in panes (sheets) of 50 individually perforated. The plate numbers are 11111 and 11112. Unused stamps remain valid for U.S. postage.

The upper left of the Irish stamp is inscribed Éire 18, the "18" referring to post-decimal currency, but today the stamp holds no value for Irish postage. The Irish Security Stamp Printing printed their adhesive in lithography using nearly the same shades of ink as the Americans in sheet format of 2 panes of 50, 5 columns with 10 rows, with a gutter between the panes. The Irish plate numbers correspond to the ink colors and are 1A1A1A1A1A and 1B1B1B1B1B.

The Hibernian Handbook and Catalog lists two Irish varieties. The stamp in the lower pane of 1A, row 8, column 2, shows a crack over a window, while that in the upper pane of 1B, row 8, column 3, shows a black spot on Hoban's collar.

The U.S. First Day Ceremony

The story behind the U.S. First Day ceremony on September 29, 1981 has generated more articles than usual for a U.S. stamp or joint issue. The short article in the Fall 1981 issue of the *Revealer* omits the secrecy and the ongoing struggle within the U.S. Postal Service over the rate increase. It points out that the 18c value was recalled, apparently to be destroyed, before word circulated that a post office in Virginia had sold an 18c sheet prior to September 29th. That one sale may have convinced the postal authorities to move forward and release the 18c value; otherwise that sheet would have become a major rarity. Seemingly to prevent that, the U.S. Postal Service allowed the 18c value to be sold only at philatelic counters.

Why did the U.S. hold a First Day ceremony on September 29th when the stamp was issued on October 13th? Here comes the secrecy, and I refer you to Kathleen Wunderly's 2006 article in the September issue of *Scott Stamp Monthly*. She explains well the politics and intrigue.

The U.S. Postal Rate Commission would not grant the full rate increase from 15c to 20c that the Postal Service requested, but instead allowed an increase to 18c on March 22, 1981. But a *NY Times* article labeling the smaller increase insufficient promised another increase by year's end.

The 1981 commemorative program didn't originally include a James Hoban stamp but on April 3rd Postmaster General Bolger alluded to a joint issue later that year without citing details such as the other country or stamp. Behind the scenes the U.S. and Irish were thrilled by a joint issue, and both nations worked hard to develop a mutually agreeable design and color scheme. The U.S. seems to have wanted to move forward secretly, odd for a U.S. stamp issue.



Bolger's cryptic remarks caught the attention of stamp writer James H. Bruns who reviewed the revised program for 1981 and noticed a newly announced James Hoban issue for the Fall. He called the Irish embassy in Washington, DC, which cheerfully confirmed a joint issue with artists from both nations combining talents. Bruns called the GPO in Dublin and they described a common stamp with noted Irish stamp designer and artist Ron Mercer adapting John Christian Rauscher's bas relief *Portrait of James Hoban* circa 1800. So, very detailed information sat on people's tongues. Even though one Irish government official described the joint issue as "a major achievement in international philately," news of this event wasn't getting out to the philatelic world. It seems odd that both countries downplayed this first-ever joint issue.

Legend claims that the idea for the joint issue occurred in November 1980 in Washington, DC. Postmaster Bolger and Mark Killilea, the Irish Minister of State, got together, and being in Washington, DC, conceived the idea of honoring James Hoban. Hoban was Irish, spent time in the American capital, and designed the White House. It all seemed fitting.

If Ireland and the U.S. were so excited about this issue then why wasn't more made of it? It wasn't until August 17, 1981, when the U.S. Postal Service finally announced the release of the Hoban stamp on September 29th. The First Day ceremony would occur at the White House with First Lady Nancy Reagan presiding. They mentioned that, on the same day, Dublin would host a similar ceremony for the Irish issue.

After August 17th, Mrs. Reagan sent out invitations to the September ceremony. While the Postal Service was delivering her cards, its officials also announced that the rate increase to 20c would take effect on November 1st. The Hoban issue and ceremony could have been derailed. The original idea called for the Hoban stamp for domestic mail for several months both here and in Ireland. The First Lady had already announced that this was her stamp of choice for the White House and that it would be used on her personal holiday greeting cards. The climate for a media embarrassment hung in the sultry summer DC air.

To save face the U.S. Postal Service announced that the Hoban stamp would be issued in 18c and 20c, a First Day ceremony would occur on October 13th, and the scheduled September 29th event would become a dedication ceremony at the White House instead of a First Day ceremony. The dedication ceremony had an enlarged image of the U.S. stamp without a denomination, and there were no stamps or cancellations at it.

(To be continued in the next issue)

Endnote

Anyone interested in more information on Hoban should visit www.jameshobansociety.org.

DUES NOTICE

For 2008-2009 Fiscal Year

by Barney Clancy (Treasurer)

Please note that membership fees for the 2008-2009 Fiscal Year are due by September 1, 2008.

Thus by the time you receive this issue, the above payments will be due. If the year 2008 appears next to your ÉPA Membership Number, then you owe payment for the new 2008-2009 Fiscal Year. A mailing envelope has been included in this issue for your convenience regarding payment. It would be appreciated if members could send in their dues payments as soon as possible to avoid the additional costs of reminders etc.

STAMPA 2008

STAMPA 2008 will be held in the Serpentine Hall of Ireland's premier exhibition venue, the Royal Dublin Society (RDS) in Ballsbridge, Dublin 4 from 10 to 12 October, 2008. The show will feature exhibits, dealers and An Post, the Irish Post Office.

ÉPA members and others are invited to join STAMPA to promote philately and to support the exhibition. Membership benefits include a free set of exclusive limited edition philatelic souvenirs, reduced entry fees for competitive exhibits, free family season ticket to the exhibition, and a free exhibition programme and catalogue if you attend STAMPA 2008. A copy of the membership application form is shown below. Since 1976, members of STAMPA have received exclusive philatelic souvenirs which have become collector's items in themselves, and many of which have significantly increased in value. Souvenirs this year are the Rugby World Cup, Year of the Rat, and the Cats minisheets as well as the International rate booklet (55c x 10) specially overprinted to commemorate STAMPA. Only members of STAMPA will be able to obtain these four items and they will not be available anywhere else after the membership rolls close on 31 December, 2008. A public souvenir featuring the Sea Stallion of

Glendalough Minisheet issued by the Irish Post Office will be on sale at the exhibition for 5 Euros. Members may purchase the public souvenir along with their membership. Coloured pictures of the public and membership souvenirs are shown on the cover page.

There are many opportunities to exhibit at STAMPA in the categories of Traditional, Postal History, Thematic, Open Class, One Frame Class, Novice, Literature and Invited Display. These various competitive classes provide opportunities for collectors with all kinds of interests to display their material and to obtain critique from the judges. The size of displays can range from 16 pages (1 frame) to 80 pages (5 frames) depending on the different categories. Trophies and medals will be awarded by an international jury, and exhibits which achieve Vermeil or Gold will be eligible to enter international philatelic exhibitions (the stamp "Olympics"). The awards are presented in a celebratory dinner on Saturday, 11 October and it is promised that "the craic will be mighty and you will be well entertained".

A 2008 ÉPA Regional Meeting will be held at STAMPA as per the President's Message on pages 18 and 19, and a considerable number of North American and European members are expected to attend.

APPLICATION form for membership of STAMPA 2008

Return to: STAMPA, PO Box 2723, Cardiff Lane, Dublin 2, Ireland

Telephone and Fax: +353 (0)1 454 6675 Website www.stampa.ie

(DO NOT SEND THIS FORM, OR ANY OTHER CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING STAMPA, TO AN POST as we will not receive same).

Name: _____
(In block Caps)

Address: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

STAMPA 2008 Membership

No. required _____ @ €25, or UK£21 for European residents

or @ €30 or US\$46 for non-European residents

Public souvenir

No. required _____ @ €5 or UK£4 each for Europeans

or @ €6 or @ US\$9 each for the rest of the world

Exhibitor Fees (see exhibitor brochure)

Attendance at STAMPA Dinner

No. of tickets _____ @ £40 / UK£32 / US\$64

Amount

Total Enclosed (If Cash, use registered post)

☒ Or please debit my **MasterCard** ☐ or **Visa** ☐ credit card account:

Card No. Please indicate which card.

Expiry date

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* Payment can only be made in Euros by cash, or Cheque drawn on an Irish Bank, or, by cheque in UK£ Stg or US\$. Cheques in other currencies will be returned.

* Cheques to be made payable to STAMPA. Send cash by registered post.

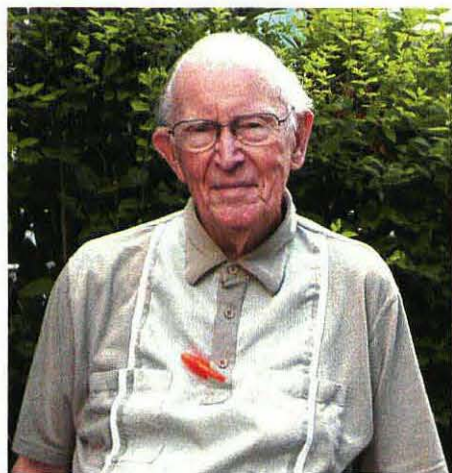
* We regret we can not debit your An Post account for this subscription.

Collector's Corner

This features members who haven't previously written for the Revealer. It tells the membership about themselves, their Irish collecting interests and favorite items. The hope is to encourage more members to contribute to the journal thereby increasing their interest and involvement in the Association. This issue features Dr. Ben Rogers and was prepared by the Editor and Dr. Rogers who would be too modest to mention some of his more significant philatelic accomplishments.

My Irish Collecting Interests by Ben Rogers

Since the Editor asked me to write a column, I am happy to oblige. At 96 years young, I imagine I am one of the more senior members of the Association. I am a retired physician who at various times was a General Practitioner, a doctor at various industrial operations and a specialist in Internal Medicine.



Ben, in his garden

I have enjoyed collecting stamps for most of my adult life and created substantial collections of Newfoundland, St. Lucia and British Guiana which I exhibited in the late 1980's/1990's. I was lucky enough to receive various medals, including a Vermeil at the 1994 Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Show in Vernon, British Columbia and Gold, Silver and Bronze awards at Club level shows which at the time were judged by National level judges.

From my Newfoundland material, I became most interested in the forgers of Newfoundland stamps, eventually, in 2002, writing a book on "Newfoundland Pence 1857-1865 and Its Forgeries" which included Reprints, Defaced Proofs, Die and Colour Proofs, Prints from Defaced Plates etc. from the works of the three main forgers—Sperati, Spiro and Oneglia. Although the book received limited circulation, it was well enough

received that I was recognized as the Annual Outstanding Member of my local club in 1997.

After selling my collections in retirement, I was left with a void and so I developed another collecting interest, this time in Ireland. To the best of my knowledge I have no family connections to the country but it appealed to me as a relatively "new" country, only having started in the early 1920's. In my Irish collection I have fairly general interests including mint and used stamps, perfins, some First Day Covers, and a collection of a family correspondence between Ireland and Canada in World War II that naturally includes various censored items.



April 1944 Great Northern Railway Censored Cover—Ireland to Canada

Some of my favorite Irish items are the overprints, perfins of several cigarette companies, insurance companies and railways, and several Canadian First Flight covers addressed to Charles Bourke, the well-known Irish stamp dealer. I also have a few gutter pairs that I enjoy. I have been an ÉPA member for the last 6 or 7 years and enjoy my membership, especially the Journal and access to specialist publications, some of which I have bought through the ÉPA publications list included on the back page of the Revealer.

I am a long term member of my local philatelic club, a life member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, a member of the American Philatelic Society and of course the Éire Philatelic Association, all of which I enjoy. While collecting St. Lucia and British Guiana, I

became a member of the British Caribbean Club. Unfortunately my local club no longer includes exhibits which I regret as they certainly add to the enjoyment and provide an interesting and informative aspect to the meetings.



Postage Due
Gutter Pairs



ITC Perfin -
Imperial
Tobacco
Company on
½d definitive

As well as philately, I enjoy duplicate bridge and crossword puzzles. I am a founding member of the poker club at the Retirement Complex in which I live, and for many years enjoyed a round of golf. Over the years I have found stamp collecting to be a wonderful hobby which provides a relaxing escape from everyday cares, and a continual challenge to understand and then to organize the material. Most importantly, it provides the fun of searching out, and eventually finding, items for one's collection. It is an ongoing pastime that provides endless enjoyment and stimulation. Through my



Calgary to Lethbridge First Flight
Cover: Jan. 15, 1931 to Charles Bourke

Irish collection I have learned much about the history and culture of the country, both of which are of course benefits of the hobby.

ÉPA SPECIAL OFFERS

The following may be ordered from Timothy O'Shea, 58 Porter St.
Granby MA 01033-9516 USA
toshea1@comcast.net. Except where noted, prices include postage & handling within U.S. Outside the US write or email me for postage costs. Payment in US \$. Checks, payable to Tim O'Shea, must be on US banks. (nm—Non-member)

ÉPA PUBLICATIONS

The Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Ireland: 1858-1925
by James J. Brady » An award winning detailed analysis of Irish revenue stamps of the period. Profusely illustrated with catalog listings by type, bibliography, 20 p + addenda. \$2.75 (nm \$3.50).

The First 55 Years of Irish coils

by Peter Bugg » A comprehensive listing of all Irish coils with a check list of all leaders & tab ends, illustrated, bibliography, 40 p. \$8.50 (nm \$10.50).

Ireland, Identification of the Rialtas and Saorstát overprints

by Joseph E. Foley » Includes a clear plastic overlay with accurate reproductions of the various overprints and a reprint of an illustrated article from The American Philatelist. \$7.50 (nm \$10.00).

The Post Offices & Datestamps of the Co. Leitrim

by Dr. Brian de Burca, updated by James T. Howley 72 illustrations of handstamps, map, and descriptions of post office locations, 23 p. \$6.25 (nm \$7.80).

An Introduction to Irish Mileage Marks

by W. E. Davey » Explanation & illustrated listing of early markings, 22 p. \$4.50 (nm \$5.65).

The Revealer Index, v 1, # 1 to v 35, # 3, Jan. 1951 to Winter 1985 (with addendum through 1990)

by Patrick J. Ryan, Sr. » A cumulative subject index grouped by major categories. 38 p. + addendum. \$12.75 (nm \$16.00).

Irish Airmail, 1919-1990

by William J. Murphy » Lists all known mail-carrying flights to and from Ireland since the Alcock & Brown 1919 trans-Atlantic flight. Background information is provided for each flight. Covers are illustrated for most flights & a valuation guide provided. 96 p, bibliography & index. \$15.00 + \$1.25 postage (nm \$18.75 + \$1.25 postage).

Airway Letters To and From Belfast, Including Air "Railex" Letters

by William J. Murphy » From the 1934 Railway Air Services to 1988, the airway letter covers are listed and examples illustrated with a brief description of the flight. 26 p, bibliography. \$3.00 (nm \$4.00).

Irish Airmail - Balloon Posts, Rocket, Helicopter, Parachute and Glider Mail

by William J. Murphy » Covers a variety of mail as indicated in the title, with illustrations of covers, descriptions of events, pricing code and a bibliography, 22 p. \$3.00 (nm \$4.00).

Irish Aerogrammes and Airgraphs

by William J. Murphy » Provides a detailed listing of the aerogrammes rates, private supplemental printings, Northern Ireland & special usages, pricing code & bibliography. Jung catalog numbers referenced, 46 p. \$4.00 (nm \$5.00).

O.A.T. and A.V.2. Markings on Irish Airmail

by William J. Murphy » Introduction to these markings used during World War II & catalog listing of known Irish

covers with the markings. Appendix lists covers to and from Ireland so marked. Illustrated with bibliography, 25 p. \$3.00 (nm \$4.00).

ÉPA ITEMS AVAILABLE ONLY TO MEMBERS

Official Lapel Pin - Metal replica of ÉPA logo. \$2.25

ÉPA Rubber Stamp - reproduces the ÉPA logo, 1 1/2" x 1". \$10.25

FAI PUBLICATIONS

Publications of the German based Forschungs-und Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ireland E.V. are also available to ÉPA members. All have text in both English & German.

Irish Postal Stationery Stamped to Order

by Otto Jung » A detailed priced catalog and handbook, this 2003 edition includes updates since 1994. Illustrated, 174 p. \$15.50 (nm \$21.00).

Postal Stationery of Ireland

by Barney Clancy and Otto Jung » A detailed priced catalog and handbook, 2002 edition includes updates since the last ed. Illustrated, 220 p. \$17.50 nm \$23.50).

Supplement to Postal Stationary \$8.50 nm \$10.25.

The Mileage Marks of Ireland 1808-1839, 2nd ed.

by Hans G. Moxter » Illustrated listing of all known Irish mileage marks, 57 p. \$7.50 (nm \$10.00).

Undated Namestamps of Ireland 1823-1860

by William Kane » Listings of postal markings giving town names but no dates, includes information on Receiving Houses, illustrated, 63 p. \$7.00 nm \$8.75).

Introduction to The Post Offices of Co Clare, Ireland

by John Mackey & Tony Cassidy » Study developed from the postal archives of Dublin and London, 94 p. \$9.25 (nm \$12.75).

The Dublin Penny Post

by Manfred Dittmann » Based on extensive research in postal archives & museums in Ireland & Great Britain, this is a well documented treatment of the subject, illustrated, 312 p. \$35.00 nm \$45.00).

The Gerl Issues

by Otto Jung » A comprehensive listing of this definitive series. Written in German but with charts to help you understand the issues. \$3.75 (nm \$4.75).

75 years of Irish Stamps

An anthology by eight noted philatelists representing a variety of interests in Irish philately, with special postcard produced by AnPost, illustrated, 139 p. \$20.00 (nm \$25.00).

Irish Postal Rates Before 1840, 2nd edition

by F. E. Dixon & Joachim Schaaf » Lists the Irish rates from 1637 to 1840, illustrated, bibliography, 37 pages. \$6.50 (nm \$9.00).

Irish Slogan Postmarks 1918-1994

by Uwe Netzsch » More than 300 illustrations by county, die and type, 116 p. \$17.50 (nm \$22.00).

The Irish Architecture Definitives

A detailed catalog covering the sheet stamps, booklets, FDCs & presentation packs, ill., 37 p. \$7.25 (nm \$9.75).

Irish Heritage and Treasures

by Otto Jung » Specialized catalog of this definitive set. \$10.00 (nm \$13.00).

Early Irish Stamp Canceling Machines Until 1922

by Manfred Schollmayer » \$11.00 (nm \$13.25).

The International Reply Coupons

by Otto Jung » \$7.50 (nm \$10.00).

Irish Post Offices and their Postmarks 1600-1990

by Harald Frank and Klaus Stange » Postmarks of all the

post offices from 1600-1990. \$42.00 (nm \$53.75)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The Irish Philatelic Society 1901-2001

by the Irish Philatelic Society » An interesting history which is broken down into 13 chapters that run through the beginnings of Irish Postage Stamps, Exhibitions up to the Centenary Year 2001, 48 p \$13.25 (nm \$16.75).

The Dublin Spoon - 1855-57

by Cyril I. Dulin » Account of Ireland's 1st duplex obliterator, well organized with considerable detail, ill., value guide, bibliography, 48 p \$6.00(nm \$7.50).

The Rare Coil

compiled by Joseph E. Foley » Recounts the research in the Irish Post Office archives that firmly establishes the authenticity of this stamp together with background information, illustrated, 76 p. \$14.00 (nm \$16.75).

Ireland - Catalog of Perfins

compiled & edited by Richard L. Mewhinney » Punched for a 3 ring binder; catalog can also serve as an album. Published by The Perfins Club, 38 p \$9.00 (nm \$11.25).

Hibernian Handbook and Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Ireland 2002

Complete catalog of specialized Irish philatelic material, 192 p, full color, 2600 illust. \$21.00 (nm \$25.00).

Keeping In Touch, Communication through County Kildare before 1860

by N.P.J. Morrin » This book focuses particularly on the early postal system and examines how mail was carried along the country roads by various means of transport. Chapters are broken down by town with pictures of postal markings. 182 p. \$44.00 (nm \$54.00).

Uniform Fourpenny Post in Ireland

by Bill Kane » A 28 page study of the 4 penny post in Ireland published in 1990. \$10.00 (nm \$12.50).

Handbook of Irish Postal History to 1840

by David Feldman & Bill Kane » Pub. 1975. This book deals with the postal markings up till the introduction of adhesive stamp. \$19.00 (nm \$24.50).

Irish Crash Airmails 2nd Edition

by Ronny Vogt » \$20.00 (nm \$25.00).

Censorship of Mail in Ireland

by Hans G. Moxter » Covers mail censorship on the whole island of Ireland up to the present day, 126 p. \$25.00(nm \$30).

Court Circulars: A new perspective on Ireland Petty Sessions

by Peter Nansfield » Published by the Revenue Society of Great Britain, this booklet discusses the stamps, some of the documents on which they were used and the various duties of the Clerks. 40 p. \$13.00 (nm \$16.75).

Domestic Packets Between Great Britain and Ireland, 1635-1840

by Denis Salt » Deals with the Post Office Packet Services between Great Britain and Ireland. 50 p. \$25.00 (nm \$30.00).

History of the Irish PO » \$10.00 (nm \$13.00).

Uniform Penny Post in Ireland » \$7.00 (nm \$9.75).

Irish Booklets » \$39.00 (nm \$50.00).

Sub Office Rubber Stamps - Eng » \$18.00 (nm \$23.25).

Sub Office Rubber Stamps - Irish » \$18.00 (nm \$23.25).

Irish Slogan Postmarks » \$6.00 (nm \$8.25).

Irish Provincial Penny Posts » \$6.00 (nm \$8.25).

Irish Postal Rates to 1840 » \$3.50 (nm \$5.50).