



The REVEALER



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ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
(International)

May-June, 1961

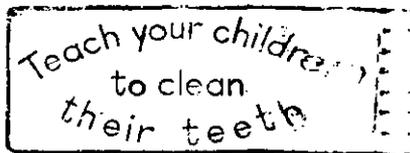
Whole No. 62

Issued Bi-Monthly

John J. Walsh, Editor

1960

Slogan Cancellations Republic of Ireland



by

F. E. DIXON

January The year began with "Support RED CROSS appeal for WORLD REFUGEES" already in use at many offices, and during the month it was started at the remainder, so that it can be found from Dublin (including scarce machines O and P) and 33 provincial offices.

February Dublin and 22 other places revived the five different slogans of the Diphtheria Immunisation campaign. Dublin Corporation offices joined in this effort by handstamping some of their envelopes "HAVE YOUR CHILDREN IMMUNISED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA" in four lines. Of the other towns, Wexford had "License your Radio Promptly" while Blackrock and Cavan brought in "PREVENT FOREST FIRES".

March & April During this month "License your Radio Promptly" and "FAIGH CEADUNAS DOD RADIO" were general, and Wexford continued it through April when other places had "PREVENT FOREST FIRES".

May As during the previous three years, "Ireland for Holidays" appeared, but only at Dublin, Bray, Cork, Galway and Killarney. Elsewhere the World Refugees' appeal returned and again extended to all during June. This was the last month of the special year, and also that in which the Irish commemorative stamps were issued.



June A Dental Congress was held in Dublin during June and it was planned to introduce the slogan "Teach your children to clean their Teeth" on their opening day, the 20th, but as the dies were not ready they first came into use on the 29th. This slogan then had a long run at Dublin, Dundalk, Dun Laoghaire, Galway and Limerick continuing for July, August, September and early October. Cork and Waterford also used this slogan except when local slogans were needed for publicity.

July Wexford continued to be an odd man out. It revived during this month, for the first time since 1956, "WEXFORD for your HOLIDAYS". Cork used "WHEN ITS AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY ITS KINSALE REGATTA" during July and "BANDON CARNIVAL 3RD" (please turn to the next page)

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FRANK M. SCHORN APPOINTED SECRETARY
The Board of Directors of E.P.A.
has appointed Mr. Frank M. Schorn,
78-53 82nd Street, Glendale 27, N.Y.
to fill the unexpired term of our
late Secretary, Daniel J. Luby.

IRISH PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP JOURNAL

"Our Chairman, Mr. T.E. Field, has written to me giving me the news of the sudden death of the Hon. Secretary of the E.P.A., Dan Luby, on the 25th January. Whilst many of us may not have had the pleasure of meeting him, but had corresponded with him, we must regret the loss of an enthusiast and send our condolences to his relations and to the E.P.A.

"He was extremely enthusiastic about closer co-operation between the E.P.A. and ourselves, in fact he may well have, and most probably did, support the exchange idea of Journals, which is most valuable.

"As a side-line he was working on a series about Irishmen and people of Irish extraction commemorated by other countries and it is to be hoped that we shall have the privilege of seeing this in the "Revealer" at a later date.

" 'The King is dead; long live the King' is a traditional phrase used in England, and by using it we offer our best wishes to the new Secretary and hope that the same cordial feelings between E.P.A. and ourselves will continue.

R.P. Woods,
Editor

I.P.S.G. Journal, March, 1961

1960 IRISH SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS (con't)

WEEK SEPTEMBER" in late August and September.

August & Waterford in August produced September a modified form of its Light Opera Festival slogan. This year's Muintir na Tire gathering was at Rockwell College and so Tipperary ran for July-August "Muintir na Tire RURAL WEEK ROCKWELL COLLEGE 14th-21st August."

October Planned for mid-September - the next slogan "MAKE SURE you are on the new VOTERS LISTS" eventually appeared on 4th October at Sligo and on the 5th at Dublin and a few other places. It was apparently decided that this was not informative enough and a new version was announced for the 21st November, "are you on the VOTERS LISTS? check now at the Post Office". It actually appeared on the 20th at Cork and Drogheda, and I have an Athlone impression of the 12th. This was distributed to nearly 30 offices, but at the same time superseded dies were transferred to Blackrock, Limerick and Waterford, which had not had them in October.

December The new version had only a short run, as the "POST EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS" made its expected appearance on the 1st December, but not everywhere. In particular Drogheda and Mullingar do not seem to have used the slogan at all. Nenagh once more had the thick lettered variety. As last year, the only extra machine in Dublin to use the slogan was machine P.

From about the 19th, the slogan was dropped and only the wavy bars used in the machine cancelling for the remainder of the year, with one very important exception. On the 28th Killarney inaugurated a very enterprising effort, a slogan "KILLARNEY FOR HOLIDAYS" embodying a view of Ross Castle, the Lakes and the mountains.

The end of 1960 also witnessed several additions to the list of offices with machines, but the only ones to use slogans were Castlebar and Maryborough with the Voters Lists appeal. Full details of the machines and offices will appear in "Random Notes" when available.

(Reprinted by permission from the
March 1961 I.P.S.G. Journal)

Political Labels of Ireland

by Joseph E. Foley, Jr.
E.P.A. #340



(Taken from an article, "Notes on Irish Philately" which appeared in the Baltimore Philatelist, March 1961)

The Irish people fought long and hard to rid themselves of their British yoke. Some of their struggles are represented by emissions of Irish political and military organizations. Had the earlier attempts for freedom been successful, it is possible that so-called "labels" would have become the first postage stamps of Ireland. It is my

opinion that some of these issues are deserving of a place in a collection of Ireland. Examples:

1. 1865. Fenian locals, imperforate, 3¢ green, 10¢ blue and 24¢ rose.

2. 1908. Sinn Fein, perforated, rouletted and imperforate. Celtic Cross, blue or green and black, female and harp-green, yellow (yellow-orange) and black.

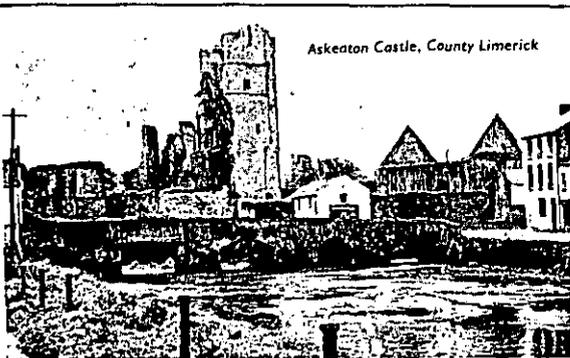
3. Anti-Home Rule, coil stamps (used for testing automatic vending machines), printed by Harrison & Co. with inscription altered to read, "Patriots Maintain the Union."

4. 1916. Provisional Government, female with harp, yellow green or dull orange, "Provisional Government of Ireland" at top, "Imperial Union" at foot; un gummed, perforated 11, and on thick card imperforate.

5. 1922. IRA, Irish Republican Army, 1d brown, 2d yellow green, and 6d dark blue on laid and wove paper, both imperforate and perforated 11.

At this writing I do not have sufficient information to comment on the Fenian issue of 1865.

The Sinn Fein issues of 1908 were, most likely, due to the controversy over the Second Home Rule Bill introduced by William Gladstone in the English Parliament in 1893. The bill was passed by the House of Commons but was rejected by the House of Lords by a vote of 419 to 41. In 1900, a new political party called Sinn Fein (Ourselves Alone) was founded by Arthur Griffith to foster the cause of Irish independence. Although not valid for postage the Sinn Fein issues are known used on cover with the then current King Edward VII ½d and 1d stamps. Such items are scarce, as orders against such usage had been issued by the British Post Office. (please turn to last page) 505



Askeaton Castle, County Limerick

This year C.I.E. are offering another wonderful programme of all inclusive tours ranging from a special Two-Day Tour from Shannon Airport to Killarney for as little as \$38.00, to a Twelve-Day Circular Tour of all Ireland for \$131.00. The Two-Day Tour is a boon to the visitor whose time is limited but to whom a visit to Ireland is a "must".

Ireland has been described as one hundred little lands, each fresh and distinctive, possessing a quality that is different from anywhere else in the world. Its eight hundred lovely lakes and rivers, its emerald green fields and purple hills, and its culture and friendly people will provide an unforgettable vacation. George Bernard Shaw wrote, "There is no magic like that of Ireland", and it is this magic that draws visitors from all over the world.

Copies of the 1961 C.I.E. Tours brochure, and reservation for all the tours, may be obtained from your local Travel Agent or from the offices of Irish Railways in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

RANDOM NOTES

Dublin Hand Cancellers

The latest replacements of hand-stamps for use at counters and elsewhere are of a new design - single circle, with number at foot between arcs. So far I have seen only 42 and 65.



The Plates of the Overprinted Issues

Although much has been written about the minutiae of the various plates employed to overprint the stamps of 1922-23, collectors of Irish do not seem to have concerned themselves with the plating of the stamps overprinted. Those interested must obtain copies of the "London Philatelist", beginning with the issue for December 1960, for the series of articles therein by R.H. Sampson. Mr. Field hoped to arrange for reprinting the articles in our IPSP Journal but the rules of the R.P.S. forbid it. Copies of the London Philatelist are obtainable at 4/6 each, post paid, from Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W.1.

The Newest Slogan

Philatelists continue to agitate for an Irish pictorial set displaying the most picturesque of the Irish scenery. So far nothing has appeared except the successful airmail set. But the beauties of Ireland are being publicised by the Post Office and 28th December 1960 was the first day of a new machine cancellation for Killarney, with the slogan KILLARNEY FOR HOLIDAYS, above and below a general view of lake and mountain, with Ross Castle as a prominent feature. First-day impressions are not good and it is to be hoped that any similar ventures will be better designed.

The Booklet No. 41

Although I do not think that it was on sale until the month of January, the latest issue is given the serial indicator 41-60. Otherwise it seems to be identical with numbers 39 and 40.

Athy Diamond Cancel

I found another bundle of penny reds, the most interesting of which is on a cover, apparently from Athy, the stamp on which has 85 in diamond as cancellation. Athy was normally No.20, but it happens that 85 is a number which was lying idle for some time, and it seems possible that it was reallocated temporarily. Mine is 1869. Has anyone confirmatory covers of the period?



Still on Slogans

The post office has slipped up again- in various ways. They notified that the dies of this one would be introduced everywhere on 16th January. I planned to send first day examples to several correspondents - only to discover that it was already in use at Dublin on 13th. This was stupid in that the public were not told their numbers until 16th, and the spelling "SHEW" is equally stupid as being at least obsolescent.

PLEASE SHEW
DISTRICT NUMBER
IN DUBLIN
ADDRESSES

1/3 EUROPA C.E.P.T.

Good copies, used, are very scarce especially as the ink is slightly "fugitive" and runs unless one is careful in soaking off. How do you deal with such stamps? One method I use is to take a 2 oz. tobacco tin of a design which has a ridge in the base. One can pour a few drops of water in the space outside the ridge: the stamp on paper rests inside it. The lid is put on and the tin left for a few hours. By then the moisture permeates the paper with-

(continued on next page)

out the stamp being touched by liquid water.

Irish Maltese Crosses

I am happy to report the acquisition of another quantity of 1d reds on piece, including many scores of maltese crosses. There is only one Mullingar (!) but a few blue Tullamores and several which will need careful study, e.g. Parsonstown seems to have had a cross with thick outer frame - very similar to that credited to Hollymount.

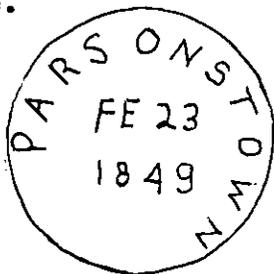
Dublin Red Cancellation

An item new to me is the large circular Dublin date-stamp, normally found as a backstamp, used in 1849 to assist the obliterating of a 1d red not adequately cancelled by the 186 in diamond (1844 type).

Also from Dublin originated late style of the 186 killer in bright green during 1855, similar to the colour of the early spoons; and also in dark blue later in the 1850s.

Early Skeleton

For my illustration I've selected the earliest Irish "skeleton" date stamp I have seen, and also one of the largest - appropriate for the place which then had the largest telescope in the world. The skewness of the name is rather typical of the type.



Dublin, January 1961 F.E. Dixon

*** CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ***

RATES --- MINIMUM RATE - 10 WORDS 35¢
ADDITIONAL WORDS AT \$.04 PER WORD.
DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES ON REQUEST

CORK I.R.A. STAMPS ARE AVAILABLE

Members interested in obtaining copies of the rare I.R.A. Cork Stamps produced for the Irish Republican Army in Cork in the summer of 1922 by the Eagle Printing Works should contact Rev. John Leahy of St. Peter's Parish, P.O. Box 97, Wibaux, Montana for price and information as to available varieties. This is a rare opportunity



Notes and Queries.

Readers are invited to supply the answers to those questions which are published in these columns, where such answers are not given at the same time.

Regarding the article on the O'Clery stamps (November-December, 1960), I can confirm the existence of coils of 1d stamps, made from paste-up strips. And I have a photograph of the original design, with the value 2d, and with different lettering for the inscriptions. It also differed from the final version in its size, the ratio of length to height being only 1.15, compared with 1.23.

The January-February issue has on p. 493 a request for information about the "Republican" postmark. My only example is without date or value. I was told some years ago that the postmark was on envelopes containing propaganda leaflets, and dropped into the citizens' letter-boxes by the Nationalists. Thus the word "Post" is misleading: there were no collections of mail, or facilities whereby the public could entrust their letters for dispatch.

The 1/2d and 2d essays illustrated on p. 494 are not the designs known to me as prepared by Messrs Boland, Murphy and O'Loughlin. The O'Loughlin is still alive and active, and he still has many blocks of most values, in several colours. I know of the 1/2d, 2d, 7d and 1/- in maroon, green, yellow and orange: the 10/- in maroon, yellow and orange. The 1d, 3d, and 5d in black and red seem to be "reprints" made about 1943. Mr. O'Loughlin has no copies of any of these three values in any colour and does not know who arranged the 1943 printing.

Dublin 9 Feb 1961 F.E. Dixon

SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND by F. E. Dixon. Listing all slogan cancels from 1922-1959 50¢
F.E. Dixon, Rosslare Harbour, Wexford, Ireland.



u on the
S LISTS:
ow at
post office 507

FURTHER NOTES ON THE NUMERICAL CANCELLATIONS

IRISH REVENUES AVAILABLE

The editor has been trying to secure sufficient information to compile a check list of all Irish Revenue stamps. Any member with information is asked to send in such information so that we can publish a series of articles on these beautiful stamps.

Our good friend and fellow member, George Carley in response to my inquiry has furnished the following list of Irish Revenue Stamps currently in use and available at face:

"The following revenues are on sale at face value at the Controllor, G.P.O., O'Connell Street, Dublin:

State Service (6 values) 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/-, 1 Pound, 2 Pounds.

District Courts (7 values) 6d, 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 1 Pound.

Foreign Bills (4 values) 2d, 3d, 6d, 1/-

Judicature (4 values) 2d, 4d, 6d, 1/-

Land Commission (5 values) 3d, 6d, 1/-, 2/-, 5/-

Land Registry (8 values) 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-

Circuit Courts (9 values) 3d, 6d, 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 4/-, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-

Film Censorship (6 values) 1/-, 2/-, 5/-, 10/-, 1 Pound, 3 Pounds

All the above revenues (49 in all) can be bought at face, write the Controllor, c/o Government Post Office, O'Connell Street, Dublin, Ireland. 1 shilling equals 14¢, 1 Pound equals \$2.80. 12 pence to the shilling and 20 shillings to the Pound.

FIRST DAY COVERS. Collectors desiring first day covers of the current CEPT issue or of the recent REFUGEE Issue or other recent commemorative sets or St. Patrick's Day covers may write to IRISH CACHET COVERS, 947 East 32nd Street, Brooklyn 10, New York.

I am grateful to Dr. de Burca for his letter of the 20th October 1960 regarding my article on the numerical cancellations.

I agree with his observation re. the missing numerals, but in order to arrive at this article I had to examine many thousands of stamps and to fully illustrate the article, would fill many copies of "Revealer". However, I now give some illustrations covering a cross section, which show that a particular type was not confined to a particular section of the country, but were in fact spread all over the country.

His reference to the odd shaped cancellations is most interesting. When I was examining my specimens, I thought I had made the same discovery, but when I examined the cancellation under the glass, I found traces of the missing bar. All the stamps I have ever seen all carried equal number of bars above and below the numeral. This ruling also applies to the sides of the cancellation. It will be most interesting to hear if other readers have the same experience as Dr. de Burca.

I have seen some of the actual handstamps- they are made of brass, and were handcut as Dr. de Burca says, but due to bad strikes and normal wear and tear of the handstamps, there is always the chance of an offside bar not showing on the cover.

I am so pleased to hear the Doctor can fill two of the gaps in the permutation and trust some other members can come forward with more information.

Since I am dealing with the Dublin handstamps at a later date, I will not discuss this aspect now.

Again thanking Dr. de Burca for his interesting letter,

Yours sincerely,

Dublin
Jan. 6, 1961

WILLIAM KANE

PERMUTATIONS OF THE NUMERICAL CANCELLATIONS.

<p>3 } 388. RATHDRUM, WICKLOW.</p> <p>33 } 141. CLONES, MONAGHAN.</p> <p>3 } 18. ATHLONE.</p>	<p>3 } 427. TEMPLEMORE, TIPPERARY.</p> <p>44 } 269. KILKENNY.</p> <p>3 } 289. KINGSTOWN, DUBLIN.</p>
<p>4 } 193. DUNGANNON, TYRONE.</p> <p>33 } 371. PARSONSTOWN, KING'S CO.</p> <p>4 } 348. NAVAN, MEATH.</p>	<p>4 } 156. CORK</p> <p>44 } 186. DUBLIN.</p> <p>4 } 62. BELFAST</p>
<p>4 } 24. ASKEATON, LIMERICK.</p> <p>55 } 97. CARLOW.</p> <p>4 } 46. ANTRIM.</p>	<p>5 } 435. TUAM, GALWAY.</p> <p>33 } 5 }</p>
<p>5 } 172. DERRY</p> <p>44 } 357. NEWRY</p> <p>5 } 433. TRALEE</p>	<p>5 } 214. ENNISKILLEN, FERMANAGH.</p> <p>55 } 316. LURGAN, ARMAGH.</p> <p>5 } 194. DUNGANNON WATERFORD</p>
<p>5 } 283. KILMALLOCK, LIMERICK</p> <p>66 } 5 }</p>	<p>6 } 62. BELFAST</p> <p>44 } 97. CARLOW.</p> <p>6 } 431. TIPPERARY.</p>
<p>6 } 32. BALLINASLOE, GALWAY</p> <p>55 } 149. COLBRAINE DERRY.</p> <p>6 } 172. DERRY</p>	<p>6 } 156. CORK</p> <p>66 } 438. TULLAMORE</p> <p>6 } 259. KELLS, MEATH.</p>
<p>7 } 176. DONEGAL</p> <p>44 } 7 }</p>	<p>7 } 142. CLONMEL, TIPPERARY</p> <p>55 } 18. ATHLONE.</p> <p>7 } 29. BALLINA, MAYO.</p>
<p>7 } 186. DUBLIN.</p> <p>66 } 7 }</p>	

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF AER LINGUS TO BE COMMEMORATED

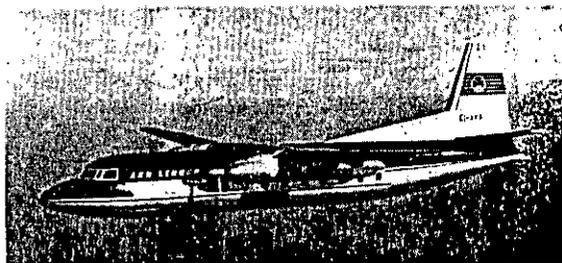
IRISH PROPAGANDA LABELS (continued)

In 1910, the veto of the House of Lords had been abolished and the chances of success of the Home Rule Bill appeared to be much improved. The Anti-Home Rule adherents called the Unionist Party, strongly favored British rule. This group had most of its strength in Ulster or Northern Ireland. The Anti-Home Rule labels were, no doubt, brought about through the efforts of the Unionist Party.

In September 1914 the Home Rule Bill was enacted. Ulster remained a part of the United Kingdom. Ireland now had its own Parliament but remained closely tied to Great Britain. The adherents of Irish independence continued to fight for their cause and were countered by the Unionists. In 1916, the "Provisional Government Ireland" stamps appeared, presumably prepared by the Unionists.

On 6 December 1921 a treaty was signed in London by British and Irish plenipotentiaries which provided that Ireland should thenceforth have the "same constitutional status in the Community of Nations known as the British Empire" as had the Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, "with a Parliament having power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, and an Executive responsible to that Parliament." Thus the Irish Free State came into being and the Anglo-Irish War ended. The Irish Plenipotentiaries who were appointed by Eamond DeValera, head of the Dail Eireann (Irish Parliament), were instructed to agree only to full independence. In the course of the negotiations, David Lloyd George delivered an ultimatum threatening "immediate and terrible war" if his terms were not accepted at once. Thus, and on these terms, the treaty was signed, which was ratified by the Dail by a majority of 64 to 57. DeValera resigned the presidency and a provisional government was formed. The Republicans under DeValera maintained that the Republic was in existence and the I.R.A. (Irish Republican

A special Irish postage stamp will be issued in June, 1961 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of AER LINGUS (Irish International Airlines). It will be in two denominations, 6d. and 1s.3d., and will be printed by the recess process.



Later in the year, probably in September, a special stamp will be issued to commemorate the 15th centenary of the death of St. Patrick. The stamp will be in three denominations, 3d., 8d., and 1s.3d. and will be printed by the recess process.

Further details of each issue will be announced later.

Department of Posts and Telegraphs,
Dublin.
March, 1961

Army) took the law into its own hands and large sections of southern and western Ireland passed under control of the IRA. Supplies of stamps fell short and an attempt to remedy the situation resulted in the Irish Republican Army stamps of 1922. These stamps were lithographed by the Eagle Printing Works and delivered to the Union Quay Barracks in July 1922. Cancelled copies are not known. In the early part of 1923 supplies of low value stamps gave out in certain offices and the local postmasters resorted to various devices to keep their accounts in order. Thus, 4d provisional stamps were bisected; a 1/- stamp was placed on every sixth letter five others having been initialled as having postage paid.

At the end of August 1923, order was generally restored and DeValera had instructed his followers to abandon armed resistance. The fourth Dail was elected. DeValera retained his personal following and his party won 44 seats out of 128.