

EIRE 5P



THE
FENIANS
1867-1967

A Century Ago

The design for the 5d. stamp incorporates a reproduction of the one cent Fenian stamp essay (a stamp essay is a form of proof stamp) which was prepared in the United States by the Fenians at about the time of the Rising and intended by them for use in an independent Ireland; the 1s. stamp carries a reproduction of the 24 cent Fenian stamp essay.

EIRE 1/-



THE
FENIANS
1867-1967

The Fenian Rising

Messrs Philart Productions Ltd., of London printed a souvenir sheet of the three American sponsored Fenian stamps. We are grateful to Mr. H.G. Leslie Fletcher who has been most generous in sharing the results of his research on Irish stamps with us for the opportunity of reproducing this souvenir sheet. He writes: "You will see that they are quite well produced, in fact possibly too good for anyone who has not seen the originals especially when they get a little stained and aged. Luckily they can be easily distinguished by their size which is much too big.

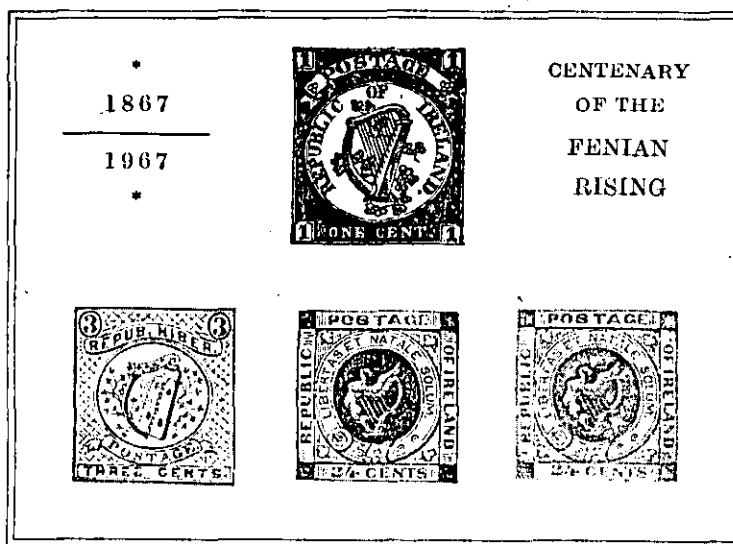
"I think it might be wise to acquaint your readers with the differences between the originals and the reproductions.

1 cent, black on pale green

Size of reproduction 24 1/4 x 28 1/2 mm.

Genuine is 23 1/2 x 27 mm.

Lettering and impression much thicker.



TOKENS ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES TO SERVE AS POSTAGE STAMPS FOR IRELAND IN 1867

3 cents, green on white

Reproduced design: 23 x 25 3/4 mm, no thin outer frame.

Genuine design: 21 1/2 x 24 3/4 mm; outer frame 22 1/2 x 25 3/4 mm. No white line through H of Three or E & T of Cents. Lettering and impression slightly thicker.

24 cents, green on white and mauve on white

Size of reproduction 23 x 25 1/4 mm (Genuine 20 3/4 x 23 1/2 mm). Lettering and impression slightly thicker than genuine. Cross bars of letters nearly all touch verticals. In the genuine essay, Postage - bottom loop of P, horizontal of T, cross bar of A, centre limb of E not joined to verticals. Ireland - centre limb of R, cross bar of A not joined. Cents - centre limb of E not joined to vertical."

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(INTERNATIONAL)



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- # 557 James L. Hall, Ph.D.
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- # 432 Michael Fennessey
- # 436 James Maher

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- # 266 Rev. Joseph C. Foley (to)
 St. Cecilia's Rectory
 30 St. Cecilia Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02115
- # 469 Mrs. H. F. Wadsworth (to)
 15427 Victoria Avenue,
 White Rock, B.C. Canada

ITEMS FOR YOUR LIBRARY

"Ballintubber: The Abbey that Re-
 fused to Die." Lee Kleinhaus. Coros
 Chronicle. April 1967 pp. 28-29.
 "Irish Travelling Post Offices."
 William Kane. Irish Philately (Irish
 Philatelic Circle). March 1967. pp.18-
 27 plus 5 pages of illustrations. Very
 complete and authoritative listing.
 "Irish Slogans" (Collecting and
 Mounting). Michael Richards. Irish
 Philately. March 1967 pp. 5-7
 "Stamps with an Irish Story" Rev.
 John Brennan. Irish Philately. Dec.
 1966 pp. 43-46. Illustrated. Propaganda
 Labels and Fenian Essays.

Members may borrow for a period
 of two weeks by sending 25¢ to cover
 postage and handling to Gil Roberts,
 1716 West Alpine, Stockton, California
 95204: Meredith 4th Edition; Freeman
 & Stubbs; List of Gaelic Names of the
 Irish Post Offices.

FAKES AND FORGERIES

1/- WITH DOLLARD OVERPRINT ?



(genuine overprint)

Weeds occasionally spring up among the Irish provisional overprints, giving rise to inquiries about the possible existence of unreported varieties or proofs. Fred J. Gomme (EPA # 535) has submitted for our examination and report a specimen of the 1/- with what appears to be a Dollard overprint. The fact that Dollard never overprinted the 1/- value made it initially suspect and a closer examination appears to confirm that it is probably bogus.

RUBBER STAMP SUPPLIED TO CERTAIN OFFICES

Most of the fake overprints to be found are of the Dollard type and first appeared in 1922 about the time of the discovery of the genuine 1d inverted Dollard. As a matter of fact these bogus inverted overprints on the 1d value cast great doubt upon the genuine specimens (see Supplement No. 14, page 59 and a report in Stamp Collecting, January 20, 1923). Fake Dollard inverted overprints appeared from time to time on the 1/2d, 1d, 4d and 9d values and even carelessly on the 2d and 1/- values which were never overprinted by Dollard (see Supplement No. 12, page 48).

The generally accepted explanation of these inverted Dollards is that they were probably made by a rubber handstamp, similar in design to the Dollard overprint which were supplied to various fiscal and customs offices for overprinting the remainder of British stamps they had in stock.

Your editor has in his collection two bogus inverted Dollards possibly made from a rubber stamp because they have that appearance generally. The first is a pair of 1d Dollards (inverted) and the second is a block of twelve of the 1/2d Dollard (inverted). This last is very interesting because it was carefully done and appears genuine except for the fact that the alignment does not conform to the Dollard settings although the difference is very slight. Both the pair and the block of the bogus inverts have similar characteristics and unquestionably were made by the same stamp. When compared with the genuine Dollard proofs, the bogus stamps do not show any normal broken letters and the appearance of the letters is less sharp than the printed.

The most significant differences between the genuine Dollard proofs used for comparison and the two known bogus inverts and the 1/- value submitted are shown in the following sketches which are not to scale and are exaggerated somewhat to point out the differences:

(1) the h of Eireann is on line with the E in the genuine overprint. In the bogus inverted, it is noticeably lower than the level of the E.

(2) The I of the date 1022 is somewhat larger in size than the corresponding 9. In the genuine overprint, the top and bottom of the I coincide with the oval part of the 9. In the bogus inverts, the top of the I is somewhat higher than the top of the 9.

(3) the top of the first 2 (and this is true of the second 2 also) in the late starts slightly higher in relation to the oval of the 9 on the bogus invert than it does on the Dollard proofs. It is a very slight difference but noticeable when compared side by side with the genuine.

HIGH VALUES

We must make mention of several reports of high value overprints which show five line Dollard cliche instead of the known four line print. It might be suggested that these might have been made by the same type of rubber stamp used to create the low value bogus inverts.

In the May-June 1951 issue of The Revealer, James E. Donnelly (EPA #64) submitted copies of the 2/6, 5/- and 10/- values with a five line overprint. Although all three values were illustrated, only the 2/6 was clear enough for illustration and we reprint this again. It was cancelled apparently in England because the name "Church Place" a part of London W.S. appears with a date July 22nd. Although the measurements appear normal, it was reported then that the 'd' of "Sealadac" was not normal and appeared more like a 6. The 22 of 1922 was of slightly bolder type.

Then we had the specimen of the 2/6 value in five lines submitted by Secretary Hickey which appeared in The Revealer October 1965, page 610.

A further study of these interesting items would be of value to our members in view of the fact that the Irish provisionals are again popular and weeds may begin to grow again.



(Donnelly Specimen) (Hickey Specimen)

Stamps Of Ireland

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs announces that the following subjects have been chosen for the programme of special postage stamps to be issued in 1968:

1. Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations.
2. Centenary of the birth of Countess Markiewicz.
3. International Years for Human Rights.
4. 800th Anniversary of the Founding of St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick.
5. Centenary of the birth of James Connolly.

MAXIMUM CARDS

In future stamps affixed to the pictorial side of Maximum Cards (i.e. picture post cards illustrating the designs of stamps) will be cancelled and returned under cover to persons requesting this service. The stamped cards may be sent under cover to The Controller, Philatelic Section, G.P.O., Dublin 1, with a request for cancellation and with an addressed envelope and a remittance for return postage. Where a first day of issue cancellation is required the cards with a remittance to cover the value of the stamps to be affixed plus a stamped addressed envelope and a remittance for return postage should be forwarded to The Controller at least three days before the day of issue. The service will also be available to persons handing in cards at counter No. 13, G.P.O., Dublin 1 between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 5.00 p.m., Monday to Friday. Cards handed in at the G.P.O. will be cancelled immediately and handed back to the applicants.

IRISH STAMPS

COMMEMORATIVES

Post Office

	Canadian Confederation 28 Aug 1967	International Tourist Year 25 Sept. 1967	Centenary of Fenian Rising 23 Oct. 1967	Jonathan Swift Tercentenary 30 Nov. 1967
An Uaimh (Navan)	54	52	112	124
Athlone (Ath Luain)	138	43	148	98
Ballina (Beal Atha AnFheadha)	24	2	11	80
Bantry (Beantraighe)	160	90	100	100
Birr (Biorra)	31	58	61	118
Carlow (Ceatharlach)	41	53	55	152
Carrick-on-Shannon (Cara Droma Rúisg)	17	25	9	22
Cashel (Caiseal Mumhan)		1,045		
Castlebar (Caislean An Bharraigh)	73	26	69	73
Cavan (Cabhan)	37	17	29	42
Claremorris (Clar Chloinne Mhuiris)	13	11	31	25
Clonmel (Cluain Meala)	152	143	184	166
Cork (Corcaigh)	3,246	1,923	2,387	3,973
Donegal (Dún Na nGall)	46	33	55	39
Drogheda (Droichead Atha)	72	63	96	236
Dublin	21,807	19,920	18,876	24,753
Dundalk (Dún Dealgan)	99	120	211	82
Dún Laoghaire (Kingstown)	911	1,043	1,330	1,762
Ennis (Inis)	47	71	93	83
Enniscorthy (InisCoirthe)	53	34	31	133
Galway (Gaillimh)	383	672	620	658
Kilkenny (Cill Choinnigh)	86	82	96	192
Killarney (Cill Áirne)	88	136	95	118
Letterkenny (LeitirCeanáin)	137	122	146	151
Limerick (Luimneach)	619	611	794	1,053
Longford (Longphort)	5	24	26	103
Mallow (Mala)	67	69	80	153
Monaghan (Muineachan)	31	27	52	92
Mullingar (Muileann Cearr)	50	44	49	133
Naas (Nas Na Riogh)	64	88	113	96
Nenagh (Aonach Urmhumhan)	19	34	41	27
Port Laoise	48	43	52	90
Roscommon (Ros Comáin)	18	6	9	52
Sligo (Sligeach)	327	314	390	294
Thurles (Durlas Eile)	43	29	44	129
Tralee (Traighli)	59	72	67	154
Trim (Baile Atha Truim)				2,269
Waterford (Port Láirge)	344	382	478	568
Westport (Cathair Na Mart)	44	27	88	31
Wexford (Loch Garman)	162	260	250	246
Wicklow (Cill Mhantain)	49	37	49	52
Totals	29,664	27,851	27,427	38,722

DETAILS OF FIRST DAY COVERS BY POST OFFICE

by Michael Leonard

The Department of Posts & Telegraphs Dublin have very kindly supplied me with details of the First Day Covers serviced at the 41 post offices for the four issues which complete the programme for 1967.

The Cashel office entered the charts for the I.T.Y. issue only. Trim was introduced for the Jonathan Swift commemorative and it remains to be seen if it will continue to service future first day of issue covers.

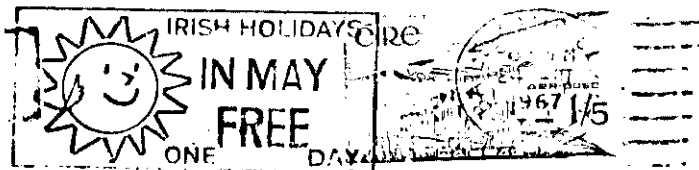


SWIFT 1967-1745 675

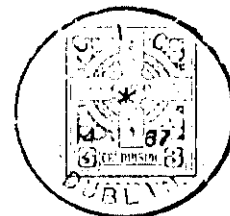
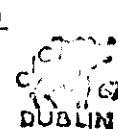
Slogan Cancellations Republic of Ireland 1967

by

F. E. DIXON



CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL
DE LA CHASSE
XIV ANNUAL GENERAL
ASSEMBLY MAY 14-17



NEW MACHINES: Dublin Q, X, Y, Z. Roscrea

NEW SLOGANS: The only one of more than local use was "IRISH HOLIDAYS IN MAY. ONE FREE DAY" Used in the Spring at Dublin and five major towns.

The first new local slogan "DUNDALK MAYTIME FESTIVAL 12-21 MAY 1967" was introduced 4 January, quickly withdrawn for adjustment, reissued in April, and revived in December with the dates cut off.

Bray used its 1964 slogan in January. Then in March had a new version re-drawn and reading "BRAY IRELAND, HOLIDAYS AND CONFERENCES". In May Carrick-on-Shannon introduced a neat pictorial "CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, IRELAND, FOR FISHING AND BOATING". Finally, there was "EUROPEAN SEA ANGLING CHAMPIONSHIP, SEP. 10-15" used at Cobh from early July until the event.

OLD SLOGANS REVIVED: The pair: "A FULL ADDRESS SPEEDS DELIVERY" and "PLEASE SHEW DISTRICT NUMBER IN DUBLIN ADDRESSES" appeared in many places at various times. The three slogans urging "SAVING THROUGH THE POST OFFICE" also had various outings, but I saw the old type (introduced in 1944) only from Galway. "PREVENT FOREST FIRES" had its normal Spring run. Other annual revivals were "TOOTH CLEANING" in October, "ROAD SAFETY" in November and "POST EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS" in early December. Nenagh again had the thick-lettered variant of the latter.

Cork had its normal succession for its own CHORAL FESTIVAL, KINSALE REGATTA and BANDON CARNIVAL. Limerick publicised its OPERA FESTIVAL after boosting KILKEE Killarney continued to advertise itself, and Ballina revived the slogan for the MOY FESTIVAL.

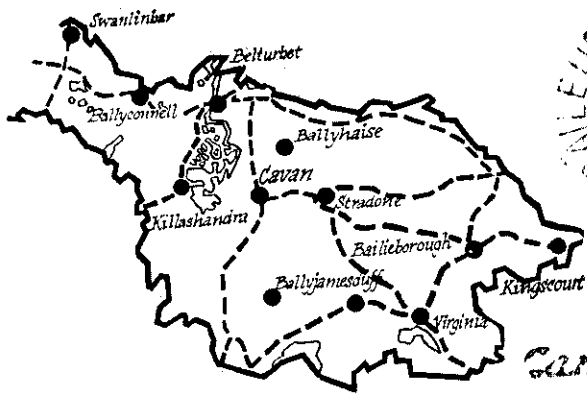
NEW POSTMARKS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS: Skeleton handstamps were made up for C I C DUBLIN (Conseil International de la Chasse) May 14-17, and for a Boy Scout's Camp at Lismore in July. Both had cachets as well as the cancellations.

REGULAR POSTMARKS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS: Dublin Spring Show for the tenth year and Horse Show for the 11th year, had "skeletons". It should be noted that these are used only on registered mail and other items which have to be handed in. Impressions on ordinary envelopes are "cancelled by favour".

THE UNACCEPTED DESIGNS FOR FIRST PERMANENT ISSUE OF IRELAND

Robson Lowe has very thoughtfully notified us that in three issues of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, the unique record of the 75 unaccepted designs that were submitted for the first series of permanent Irish Postage Stamps in 1922 will be published. There will be 75 illustrations. They have kindly offered to accept from our members a subscription to the Journal for a year covering these three issues. The cost is \$ 2.00. Inquiries should be addressed to Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Robson Lowe Limited, 50 Pall Mall, London S.W. 1, England.

THE POST OFFICES OF CAVAN
by John J. Walsh



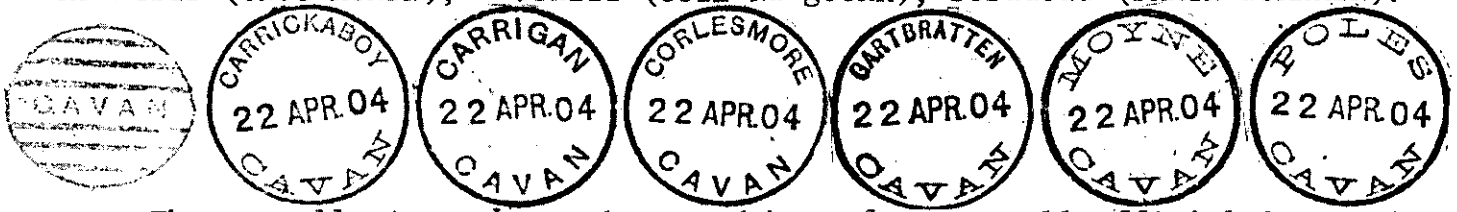
Canningstown CANNINGSTOWN POST OFFICE (Thru courtesy of Dr. B deBurca)

It is probable that within the next few years, many of the smaller post-offices in Ireland will be closed. Some of our members are expressing an interest in collecting postmarks from these offices. This is the first of a series which will illustrate some of the older postmarks from these offices and give the Gaelic names at present in use.

CAVAN ("The Hollow Place") is one of the three counties of the old province of Ulster which are part of the Republic of Ireland. It is bounded on the northeast by Monaghan, southeast and south by Meath and Westmeath and southwest by Longford. The long northwestern spur of Cavan runs between Leitrim and the Northern Ireland frontier county of Fermanagh. Cavan has more lakes than any other county. A population of 243,000 in 1841 had dwindled to 56,000 by 1961. The towns are relatively small - Cavan, the county seat 3200, Cootehill 1300 and Bailieborough 1100. Cavan was originally the site of an extensive linen trade and the growing of flax was an important agricultural item.

The Head Postoffice is Cavan (CABHAN) with a branch office on Pearse St. (SRAID MacPIARAIS). It has also a large number of rural sub-offices:

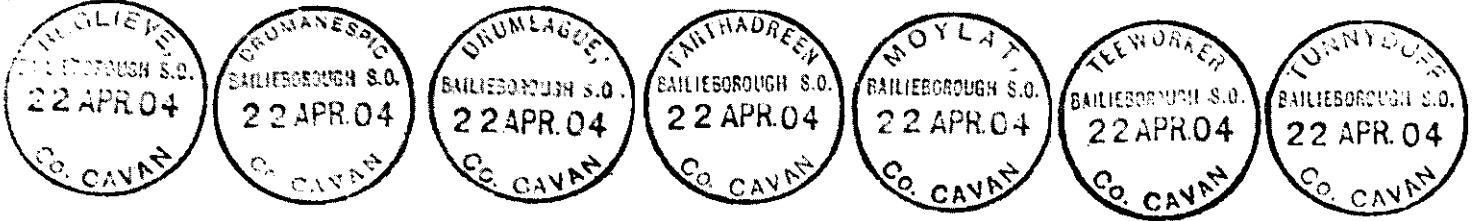
Aghavas (ACHADH AN MHEASA), Arva (ARMACH), Ballinagh (BEAL ATHA NA nEACH), Ballyhaise (BEAL ATHA hATHAIS), Butler's Bridge (DROICHEAD AN BHUIL-TEARAIGH), Carrickaboy (CARRAIG ATHA BUIDHE), Carrigallen (CARRAIG ALAINN), Carrigan (CAIRRGIN), Cliffernna (CLIATH FEARNNA), Cloverhill (DRUIM CASAIDE), Corlesmore (COR-LIOS MOR), Cornafean (COR Na FEINNE), Corrawallan (COR AN MHAILIN), Corriga (CAIRGEACH), Crossdoney (CROS DOMHNAIGH), Crosskeys (CARRAIG AN TOBAIR), Derrylane (DOIRE LEATHAN), Doogarry (DUBHGHARRDHA), Drung (DRONG), Loch Gowna (LOCH GANHNA), Kilbracken (CILL BHREACAIN), Killegar (CILLE GEARRA), Losset (LOSAD), Loughduff (LOCH DUBH), Poles (POLLAI), Redhills (CBOC RUADH), Icehill (CUIL Na gCORR), Stradone (SRATH DOMHAIN).



The cancellations shown above and hereafter are all official impressions obtained by Dr. deBurca from the archives in London and are reproduced thru his courtesy. The Cavan parcel post cancel was issued in 1886-7 and the sub office rubber stamps in 1904.

There are eight other principal post offices in Cavan:

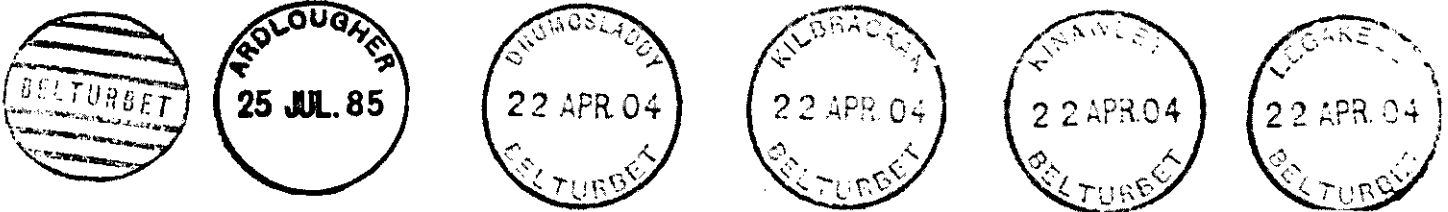
BAILIEBOROUGH (CILL CHATHLAIGH) with rural sub-offices: Beglieve (BEAGSHLIABH), Drumanespig (DRUIM An EASBUIG), Drumeague (DRUIM EAGA), Grousehall (GREACH Ui GIBNE), Tunnyduff (TABNACH DRUBH).



BALLYJAMESDUFF (BAILE SHEAMUS DUIBH) with sub-offices: Castleraghan (CAISLEAN RATHAIN), Kildorough (COILL DORCHA), New Inn (CROS Na nDROMANN).



BELTURBET (BEAL TAIRBEIRT) with sub-offices: Arlogher (ARD LUACHRA), Ballyconnell (BEAL ATHA CONAILL), Ballyhugh (BAILE hAODHA), Bawnboy (BADBUN BUIDHE) Corlough (CORRLOCH), Dernacrieve (DOIRE Na CARAOBHE), Drumcask (DRUIM CASE), Milltown (BAILE An MEUILINN), Swanlimber (MUILEANN IARAINN).



BLACKLION (LEARGA), with sub-offices: Gortahill (GORT An CHUILL), Gubavenny (GOB An MHAINAIGH), Moneygashel (MUINE gCAISEAL).

COOTEHILL (MUINCHILLE) with sub-offices: Canningstown (BAILE Ui CHANANNAIN), Corranearry (COR AN AODGAIRE), Dartrey (DARTRAIGHE COININSE), Kill (CILL), Lisboduff (LIOS Bo DUIBHE), Lisnageer (LIOS Na gCAOR), Madabawn (MAIDE BAN), Mountain Lodge (FORMAOIL), Tullyco (TULACH CIACH), Tullyvin (TULACH MHAOIN). KILLESHRANDRA (CILLNA SEANRATHA).

KINGSCOURT (CABRACH) with sub-office: Magheracluane (MACHAIRE CLUANA).

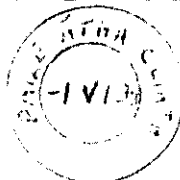
VIRGINIA (ACHADH LIR) with sub-offices: Eighter (IOCHTAR), Killinkere (CILLIN CIAR), Lisgrey Cross Roads (CROS LIS GROIGHE), Ryefield (ACHADH An tSEAGAIL), Termon (TEARMONN).



H. 1 POSTAGE METER MARKING

Lt. Col. R. P. Jackson has informed us that the H-1 postage meter marking reported in Supplement No. 34 as probably having been used by Irish Shell Co., appears to have been used by at least three companies, as shown by examples in his collection: H.1 Irish B.P.Co., H.1 Irish Shell Co. and H.1 Booth Bros. He submits a tracing of the Booth H.1, as different from the other two in the position of the H.1

Booth Bros
DUBLIN



21 R 2
1/2
21 APR 04