



The Revealer



Vol. XI No. IV

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
(International)

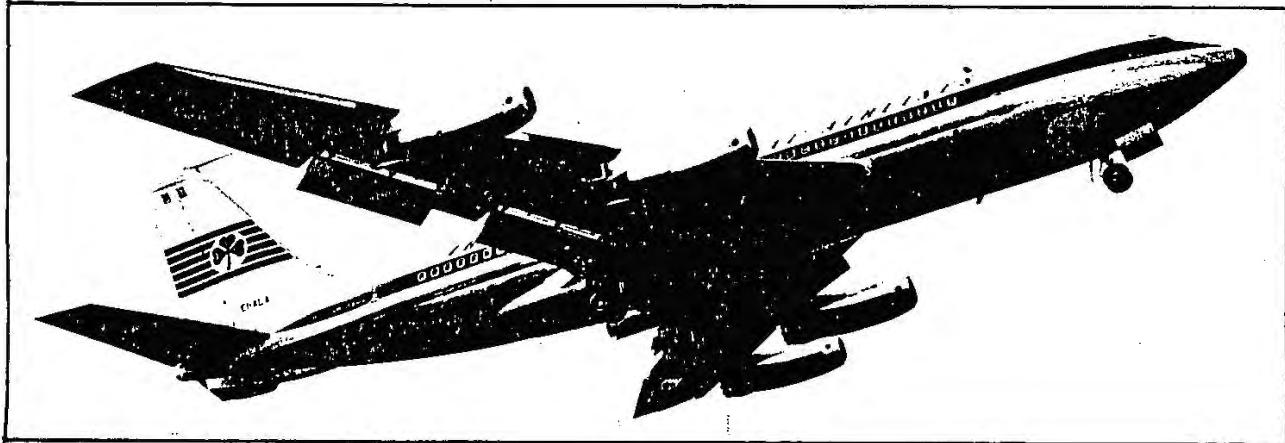
March-April, 1961

Whole No. 61

Issued Bi-Monthly

John J. Walsh, Editor

IRISH AIRLINES FIRST JET FLIGHT NEW YORK-BOSTON TO SHANNON-DUBLIN DECEMBER 14, 1960



The first jet flight of the Irish International Airlines from New York to Dublin was successfully concluded on December 14th, 1960.

Twenty-four years ago Aer Lingus began operations with a DeHavilland Dragon, a small five-seater plane and a total staff of twelve. In 1940 a DC-3 was acquired and immediately following the end of the War several more were purchased. The fleet continued to expand and improved as new and better aircraft became available.

In 1958 the transatlantic route was opened with chartered Super-Constellations. These are now being replaced with 3 Boeing 707-048 jets carrying 16 First Class and 101 Tourist Class passengers, flying at a higher maximum cruising speed (615 miles per hour) than any other commercial airliner.

The picture above, reproduced by permission of Aer Lingus, shows the "Padraig", as it left the ground for the first time at the Boeing plant near Seattle, Washington. On its first transatlantic crossing, from New York to Shannon, on the night of the 17th/18th November, the new Aer Lingus - Irish International Airlines jet aircraft confirmed the highest expectations by reducing the record transit time to 4 hours 57 minutes. It then flew from Shannon to Dublin in 18 minutes and received an enthusiastic welcome from the Irish public. A few days later, on a flight from Gander, Newfoundland, to Shannon, it spanned the Atlantic in 3 hours 9 minutes, 20 minutes below the previous record.

Philatelic mail was carefully handled on both sides of the Atlantic. Covers were dispatched from New York and Boston to Shannon and Dublin and from Dublin and Shannon to Boston and New York.

(Please turn to page 497)

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at the above address. Price of back
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SECRETARY'S REPORT

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- # 345 Le Roy Hillard Jr.
Griggs Drive, Box 99
Dayton, New Jersey
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Japan,World Wide Topicals
Nurses on Stamps)
- # 346 Rev. Charles M. Hurley
Box 803
Youngsville, Penn.
(U.S., Vatican, U.N.)
- # 347 O.E. Lynch (Lyn-co Stamps)
P.O. Box 1001
Muskogee, Oklahoma
(Stamp Dealer. Liberia,Bel
P.O.Officials, Newspapers,
Bosnia, Montenegro, Serbia,
Fiume,Mozambique Co.)
- # 348 Charles Madden
2022 West 45th Street,
Cleveland 2, Ohio
(United States, U.N.)

Change of Address:

- # 156 Daniel J. Luby,Secretary
Eire Philatelic Assoc.
E 5, 330 South Broadway,
Tarrytown, New York

PRESIDENT STACK ANNOUNCES AFFILIATIONS WITH TWO IMPORTANT PHILATELIC GROUPS

E.P.A. Becomes Associate Member of The
Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

The Eire Philatelic Association has become an associate member of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. This membership will serve to enhance the prestige of E.P.A. and make our organization better known throughout the British Commonwealth. Mrs. Thomas E. Field, wife of our well known British member, has been appointed to represent E.P.A. at Congress Meetings and to all matters pertaining to the Congress.

Mr. Dixon Appointed Representative To
Irish Philatelic Study Group

Mr. Frederick E. Dixon, Rosslare, County Wexford, has been appointed representative of E.P.A. to the Irish Philatelic Study Group. Steps are now being taken to ensure closer cooperation between the two organizations. This move will be of incalculable value to both societies.

ARIPEX - 1961

Robert D. Corless, E.P.A. 333 has been named General Chairman of the 1961 Exhibition of the Phoenix Philatelic Association to be held on March 17-18-19 at the Ramada Inn, Phoenix, Arizona.

The exhibition will certainly open on a very auspicious occasion, the 17th of March and we wish Bob every success in his efforts.

If any of our members wish to write to Bob or to help him in his undertaking, his address is 1826 W. Indianola, Phoenix, Arizona.

**4th ANNUAL
SPRING MEETING**
Ariplex-1961



Arizona's Capital City Is Named
For Egypt's Mythical Phoenix Bird

**Phoenix
ARIZONA**

★
**March
17-18-19**

★
RAMADA INN

—
HOST CLUB
Phoenix Philatelic Ass'n

FIRST JET FLIGHT - NEW YORK TO DUBLIN
(continued from 495)

The New York mail was postmarked, "AMF Idlewild, N.Y." machine cancel (wavy lines) Dec. 14th 8PM. A circular cachet in red with a shamrock "IRISH INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES FIRST BOEING SHAMROCK JET AIRMAIL" was applied. Those for Shannon bore the legend, "New York to Shannon" and those for Dublin, "New York to Dublin". Those received at Shannon were backstamped with a circular postmark, "Shannon Airport" 15 Dec 60. Those received in Dublin were backstamped "Baile Atha Cliath" F machine cancel 15 XII 1960 5:45PM "Post Early for Christmas".

Covers were also postmarked with "United Nations New York" machine cancel Dec 14, 1960 6PM with similar cachet and backstamps as other New York mail. The cachet, however, appeared in green ink.

The Boston mail was postmarked with "Boston Mass Airport Mail Facility" machine cancel Dec 14th 9 PM. The circular cachet in green reading "Boston to Shannon" and "Boston to Dublin" respectively was used. Those received at Shannon were backstamped with a circular postmark, "Aerphort na Sionainne" 15 XI 60".

Those received in Dublin were backstamped, "Baile Atha Cliath" D machine cancel 15 XII 1960 5:45 PM.

The east-west flight mail from Dublin was postmarked by the double circular "Baile Atha Cliath 7" cancel 14 XII 60 12:30 PM with an elliptical cachet in black, "AN CHEAD EITILT-SHAMROCK JET SERVICE - FIRST FLIGHT".

The Shannon mail bearing the same cachet was postmarked "Luimneach 3" circular postmark 14 XII 60. The New York mail was backstamped "AMF Idlewild N.Y." Dec 14, 1960 7:30 P.M. machine cancel.

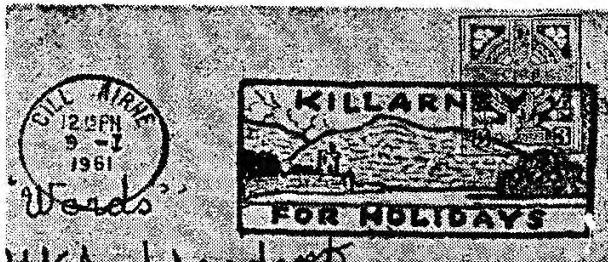


KILLARNEY SLOGAN CANCELLATION

William Kane has reported a new postal policy by the Irish Department of Posts and Telegraphs which will be of interest to E.P.A. members.

In order to boost Irish tourism, the Department will authorise the use in its new letter franking machines, now operating in 41 post offices throughout Ireland, of special dies to advertise its local attractions. Any tourist centre interested may avail itself of the new service at a standard fee of 4 Pounds for the first month and One Pound per week thereafter (for any one post office). A sketch of the illustration proposed for the 2" by 1" cancellation space must accompany the application from (preferably) the local Tourist Development company. Obtaining the sanction and having the steel die made may take up to three months.

Killarney was the first to take advantage of the new policy by the use of the new type cancel in January.



It is rumored that WESTPORT may be the second on the list of resorts to utilize the scheme by boosting its famous sea angling.

In Dublin, the machines still are promoting "License Your Radio Promptly" "Buy Prize Bonds", "Check Your Voters List" etc.

A new slogan for 1961 is "PLEASE GIVE THE DISTRICT NUMBERS IN DUBLIN ADDRESSES".

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 as these stamps do not appear on the market very often.

IRISH FREE FRANKS 1660 - 1840

By William Kane, E.P.A. #214

Peers, Officers of State, and Members of Parliament, during the session only - were allowed to frank their correspondence.

The system with various changes, remained in force till the introduction of the Uniform Penny Post - close on two hundred years.

Due to abnormal abuse from high officials downwards, the system came under review early in its life resulting in various changes, one of which was that it became compulsory for the sender to append his signature on the front of the cover, and at a later date, it was necessary to include the date of dispatch as well as the signature.

The last day for posting a free frank was January 9th, 1840.

DUBLIN "FREE" FRANKS.

① Free

② FREE



From the British Imperial Callendar for 1840. List of Persons who frank by virtue of their office: The Spiritual and Temporal Peers, and Representatives of the Commons in the Imperial Parliament, are entitled to frank ten letters each, the weight of which does not exceed one ounce, per diem, and to receive fifteen under the same limitations at 1st. January 1840.

IRELAND

Lord Lieutenant - Viscount Ebrington.

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant - Lord Morpeth.

Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant - Capt. Romily.

Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant - Thomas Drummond.

Secretary to the Post Master General - Aug. Godby

DUBLIN "FREE" FRANKS

By William Kane, E.P.A. # 214

Strange to relate, it is recorded that the handstamped Free Franks were used in Dublin long before they were used in London, and for this reason alone, Irish collectors should take a special interest in these particular stamps.

The first frank I illustrate at Fig. 1 is recorded as being used on a letter dated 1707. This is a very scarce frank. Robson Lowe in his book, records a free frank of 1706/8. "FREE" with a small ornament above and below in a circular frame 16 to 17 mm diameter. At Fig 2, I depict a "FREE" in serifed capitals 5 mm high in use from 1722 until approximately 1754 used in black and purple. This was followed by Fig. 3, of which there are several varieties. Period of use 1769-1783. Note figure 6 is very similar to the frank used in London about the same period, but the lettering of the Dublin frank was lighter in appearance.

In the year 1796, the dated stamp-figure 7 and 8 was issued. This type remained in use until approximately 1807. Note the two figure and four figure dates. The asterisk on the sides sometimes have the appearance of dots, due no doubt to wear. It is recorded that some of the franks have neither asterisks or dots. Diameter of the frank is approximately 32 mm. Colour- black. The centre of the stamp was moveable in order to change the date, and stamps have been found as example 8 out of line.

The "Mermaid" type of free frank was introduced in 1808, and remained in use until approximately 1814. They were struck in various shades of Red ink, ranging from a Brownish Red to a washy Yellow-Red. Most of this type of frank were poor strikes, perhaps due to the awkward shape of the stamp. Some strikes are just shapeless blobs of ink. There are several types of this stamp. I illustrate the single and double frames figures 9 and 10. The single outline was used on the morning duty and the double frame was reserved for the evening duty.

This design was modified in 1813, when the frank, figure 11 was issued, this frank being a simplified version of the "Mermaid" type, i.e., the centre

frame minus the figure of the Mermaid and the other projecting parts removed. There are many variations of this stamp, note for example-the size of the pearls and the lines of the Crown in figure 12. These stamps were in use until approximately 1830.

The "Spade" type of frank illustrated at figure 13 was introduced in 1813 and was in use until approximately 1832. Here again, slight variations may be found in the Crown in the later years of use which seem to indicate the making of new stamps. This frank will be found in single and double frame outlines. The name of Dublin in full begins on the Free Frank of 1832 and this type remained in use until the end of 1834. I have this frank struck in Red and in Black. Figure 14.

From 1835 until 1840, the Frank, Figure 15 was in use, this stamp had a resemblance to the Frank that was in use in London at that time. It will be noted that the letters M. A. E. can be found at the foot of the stamp, indicating respectively, Morning, Afternoon, and Evening. Sometimes a star replaces the letters. This could indicate the Midday duty.

Now, we come to an interesting frank - Figure 16. The "Sunday" free. In Dublin, a special stamp was used on Free letters dealt with in the G.P.O. Dublin on Sundays. This was contrary to the practice operating in London at that time. In London, free franks posted on Sunday received the Sunday date stamp, but were not stamped with the free stamp until the following day. The "Sunday Free" was in use in Dublin until approximately 1831. Figure 17 - Here we have a scarce "Free" which was in use from 1819 until 1829.

Although, at any rate in England these handstamps were used on Charity letters, their original purpose seems to have been on official mail - to exempt them from local post charges to which ordinary franked letters were liable.

In Ireland, Charity letters were not quite free, the charge being (1819 Act) 1d. for each of the first 12, plus 1d for each additional 12. The rate was raised to 2d a letter by an Act of 1832. I would like to record my thanks to F.E. Dixon for his advice and help.

POSTAL STATIONERY NOTES

by The Editor

Some interesting information concerning the Irish registered envelopes is now at hand.

In the July-August 1959 issue of The Revealer, we were able to report a very interesting variation in the 1/- size F registered envelopes (Issue of 1958). Recently, our good friend, Mr. George Carley returned from a trip to Ireland and with his usual kindness he sent on copies of postal stationery which he purchased there. One of the items was a size F registered envelope of the 1/- value apparently in current use. Close examination disclosed that it was a third variation of the size F value and is worth noting for our members.

It can best be described by first reviewing what we reported previously:

(a) "Táille lochta" 17½ mm. "Fee Paid" 16½ mm (front). On the back, the word, "Cuiteamh" 32½ mm. No comma after "Chláraitheachta" in the second line or after "Choigrighe" in the fifth line. Light blue on white paper, horizontal crossed line has a break on left side.

(b) "Táille lochta" 18½ mm and a capital "I" in "lochta" with an accent. "Fee Paid" 17 mm. (front). On the back "Cuiteamh" 32 mm with arrow line accent over the "u". Commas after the words "Chláraitheachta" in second line and after "Choigriche" in fifth line. There are heavier accents on "i" of "Taille" and on "Ata" than on (a) above and on "Eolai" in last line of English wording

(c) The latest variety appears to be a combination of the first two above. It has the same front as (a) including the broken crossed horizontal line and on the same type of white paper, but it has the "Táille lochta" and "Fee Paid" the same size and composition as (b). On the back, the "Cuiteamh" has the accent which appears on (a) above, but it has the commas after "Chláraitheachta", in the second line and after "Choigriche" in the fifth which is similar to the (b) above.

New 1/- Registered Envelopes

To round out our information on the size F, Mr. Dixon reports and Mr.

Kane send on a copy of a new issue of size F envelope (1960) in the 1/- value with the front and back completely reset. The registration label space now reads, "Don Duillin Cláraithe an spas seo." instead of "Do Dhuillin na Cláraitheachta an spas seo." The letter "a" has been added between the word "Admháil and the word, "fháil" and the word "scriobhadh" has been shortened to "scriobh". The back has been completely reworded and "Cuiteamh" has the "u" shorter than the other letters to allow for the accent mark.

The size G envelope has also appeared in the new wording (1960) but a very interesting error appears on the back. The word, "PHOIST" was left in place at the end of the Irish text. The new wording required its deletion and the fact that it remains by itself and separated by some distance from the end of the Irish text demonstrates that it was truly an error.

Mr. Carley also sent on to us, a copy of the size H and size K envelopes still currently sold. The size H seems to be of the issue of 1958 - "LITIR CHLARAITHE" (front) and "Cuiteamh" back without the modification by the rubber stamp on the back which distinguished the 1957 issue.

On the other hand, the size K 1957 issue with "LITIR CLÁRUISTE" (front) and "CUITEAMH" (back) but modified by the rubber stamp appears still in use.

The examples sent of the 2d post card, the 2d newspaper wrapper and the 3d envelope do not show any changes. The 2d post card (issue of 1951), the 2d newspaper wrapper (issue of 1957), and the 3d envelope (issue of 1954) all appear to be current.

We are in need of a large quantity of postal stationery in order to make a complete study of this interesting subject. Can any of our members locate a source of supply?

POSTAL LITERATURE

"Is This The Rarest Irish 'Paquebot' Hand-Stamp" by Alan W. Robertson, in Stamp Collecting, October 7th, 1960, page 123. On Cobh paquebot cancels.

"'OLD TRIP' And the Stag Rock". by W.G. Stitt Dibden, in Stamp Collecting, October 28th, 1960, pages 211 & 213. An excellent article on H & K Packet.

"Union Stamp" Stamp Magazine, Nov 1960. Anti-Home Rule Propaganda Stamp.

RANDOM NOTES

BY F. E. DIXON

W.R.Y. Mr. Leonard draws my attention to an apparent shade variety of the still current 3d - slightly brighter and redder than the normal. But I was careful to write "apparent" as I find that the ink is slightly liable to spread in water. Soaking in hot water makes the colour show red through the back of the stamp - reminiscent of an aniline ink appearance. But of the stamps I tried some were more affected than others, suggesting that the ink was not uniform.

Variety Both 3d and 1/3 seem to have been withdrawn after just 3 months use. Fr. Noonan reports a variety on the 3d, a squiggle near the 6 of 1960. I think that these must result from fibres of a wiping pad and cannot be expected to recur.

At the November IPSG EUROPA Regional meeting in Dublin C.E.P.T. the only new discovery on Variety show was a flaw on the 1/3. found by Mr. Glynn, comprising a blur on the left extremity of the U in EUROPA, on the 5th stamp of Row 5 of pane 1A. Mr. Glynn has seen several copies, but has also seen examples of the pane without it. What has happened to pane 1B of the 1/3?

The last block of 6d I have bought shows a wavy line joining the stamps 50 and 56 of pane 1A, i.e., the two next above the marginal "1A". It is about 3mm right from the centre, and continues into the cross-hatching of both stamps.

The latest supply to reach the local P.O. is of a sharper print than usual suggesting that the plate has been cleaned. The bottom left corner stamp of the pane had the variety "inverted Q for O" in POSTAGE and on the adjoining stamp of the row the P is like a broken R. The former has

been constant for some time, but I think the other only casual.

Looking at some of the And the new 6d P.D. I notice that it 6d differs from the other values by having a blank top to the A of POSTAGE. In the SE paper issue there was sometimes a very small dot.

In spite of the hard work put in by successive & students, our knowledge of Holyhead the marking of the H&K Pact. Kingstown Packet is still incomplete. It was known that Nos. 4 (Fr. Brennan), 9, 13, 14, 15 (Kidd) of the earliest numbered series were revived in the 1890s. I can now add No. 12 on a registered letter from Rochester to Dublin in Nov. 1895.



Alan Robertson, that Another notable expert on all things Paquebot maritime keeps me informed of Port his Irish finds, and has just reported that in August 1960 Bantry had a temporary PAQUEBOT cancellation during the call there of the luxury cruise liner "Caronia". I don't know why she called there instead of the more usual Glengarriff, or whether she did call at Glengarriff, which is a sub-office to Bantry.

It is disappointing to Christ- have to report that there mas are no new Seals in Ireland Seals this year - only a reissue of last year's designs.

There is certainly growing interest in Irish Philately, and in unexpected Rivals Comrade places. Dr. med. Christian Rojskjaer writes to me from Odense (Denmark) that about 30 collectors of Irish stamps have formed a club; and asks some queries.



OFFICIAL PAID HANDSTAMPS

By F. E. Dixon, E.P.A. # 312

The vast majority of Irish official correspondence emanates from Dublin and is there passed through the machines. Bulky envelopes and large items have to be marked by hand and there have been various series of hand-stamps for this purpose, normally struck in the familiar red - either to simulate "Paid" or to match the tape. The first Irish series of 1922 comprised ten stamps, each inscribed "DIOL OIFIGIUIL". The next issue, about 1950, seems to have been only 1 to 7, and had the same legend, except No. 2 which had only "OIFIGIUIL". Now a new batch is appearing (I have seen 3, 4 and 5) with "IOCTHA GO HOIFIGIUIL", as shown here-with, and we will be grateful if some Irish scholar can explain the significance of the change.



DEATH OF OUR BELOVED SECRETARY

DANIEL J. LUBY

It is our sad duty to report to our membership the death on January 25, 1961 of our beloved secretary and dear friend, Daniel J. Luby. "Dan" as we all knew him - had a great devotion to Ireland and a deep love for her stamps. To further the interests of both, he was a staunch supporter of E.P.A. Many items of interest to the members were forwarded to your editor by him. His love for E.P.A. was a source of inspiration to all of us. To his family, we extend our sincere condolences and heart-felt sympathy.

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.



FLAWS AND VARIETIES

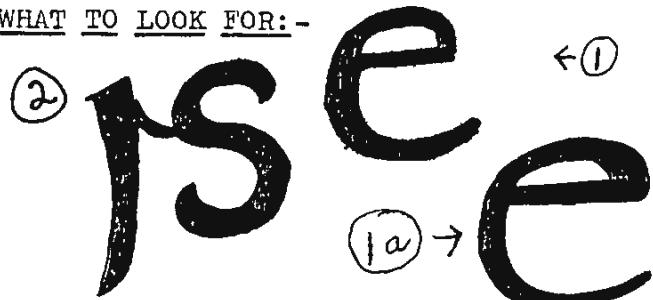
By William Kane, E.P.A. #214

ANNIVERSARY OF EASTER RISING S.G.126
2d Orange (Green Overprint)

WHERE TO LOOK:

(1) Snub-nose "E"
1941
RECUMNE
AISEIRGE ←
1916 → (la) Cor-
rected "E"

WHAT TO LOOK FOR:-



The snub-nose "E" variety is hard to find today. I was speaking to a dealer who had many thousands of these stamps and he told me that he went through approximately 5,000 stamps before he found his first "snub-nose E". I have this variety in a strip of three. It is on the 3rd stamp from the left hand margin, but having never seen it on a sheet I cannot say for certain which row. Some people say it is the 6th row; others say it is the 18th row. Perhaps some reader who has it on a pane can help here. This flaw must have been corrected as I have the stamp with what appears as a "Corrected E". Here, the eye of the letter E is very small and the nose larger than the normal stamp.

(2) The letter "l" is joined to the "S" in the word, "AISEIRGE". This variety is placed on Row 6, stamp No. 5.

It is also reported that there is a constant blob of ink in the letter "A" of "Aiseirge" on stamp 12, Row No. 19.

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