

# the Revealer

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**Consider joining us at the next Annual General Meeting  
SESCAL, October, 17-19, 2014**

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poneill@iname.com**USA: RICHARD KELLY** *address above***APS Representative: JOHN B. SHARKEY** *address above***PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE****By Richard Kelly**

In this issue of the REVEALER you will find a full report regarding our annual meeting held at Balpex. The ÉPA members made an impressive showing at the show and won numerous awards. Although no new members were signed up during the show many current members stopped by to say hello. The Annual General Meeting was held on Saturday and 14 members were present.

During the AGM a lively discussion was held on how to generate new members. A review of the current support given to clubs and youth groups was given. It was emphasized that our contributions for youth groups was not limited and group or individual may ask for stamps and material. For example we are happy to send packets to groups such as VFWs, Knights of Columbus, seniors, etc.

**CHAPTER COORDINATORS**

The Association Secretary provides Coordinators with names and addresses of new members. Coordinators welcome new members and invite them to join the local Chapter.

**Commodore John Barry Chapter**Members reside in NJ, NY, PA  
Coordinator: David J. Brennan,  
PO Box 704, Bernardsville, NJ 07924**Lone Star Chapter**Members reside in Central TX  
Coordinator: Robert J. Joyce,  
14302 Oak Shadow,  
San Antonio, TX 78232**Connecticut Chapter**Members in CT & Western MA  
Coordinator: Michael J. Conway,  
239 Judd Rd., Easton, CT 06612**Northern California Chapter (NORCAL)**Members reside in Northern CA  
Coordinator: TBD**James Hoban Chapter**Members reside in MD, VA, DC  
Coordinator: Liam Malone  
PO Box 73037 Washington DC  
20056**Southern California Chapter (SOCAL)**Members reside in Southern CA  
Coordinator: William A. O'Connor,  
3803 Foxglove Lane,  
Fallbrook, CA 92028**John McCormack Chapter**Members reside in Greater Boston  
Coordinator: Paul Bento, 107 Old  
Common Rd., Auburn, MA 01501**DEADLINE FOR ARTICLE SUBMISSION****Summer: May 1; Fall: Aug. 1; Winter: Nov. 1; Spring: Feb. 1****Each Issue published about a month after above dates.****The Revealer ADVERTISING RATES**

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<b>Eighth Page</b>	3.625 X 2.50	\$30	\$105

**CAMERA READY COPY REQUIRED****Contact Richard Kelly at kellyrd@sbcglobal.net**

### President's Message continued

One area we all can work on to expand membership is to share our passion with others. As we interact with friends we can determine if someone might have an interest in an allied area such as history, folklore or really any subject (topical collector), that we could use to introduce them to stamp collecting.

I am happy to announce that Bob Kemper has agreed to become our new Auction Manager. Bob's bio appears in this issue. A hearty thank you to Bill O'Conner for his 7 years of service as Auction Manager. Bill filled a big void upon the death of Joe Foley and we are all in Bill's debt.

Next year's annual meeting will be held at Sescal. The dates are in the announcement. We are looking for suggestions for sites for future meetings. We need a local volunteer to help with the logistics. Please let me know your thoughts.

**A great way to support our wonderful hobby is to join groups. The American Philatelic Society is conducting a membership drive. If you are not yet a member, please consider joining. There are great benefits such as receiving their award-winning journal and the opportunity to buy stamps from their online store. Visit [www.stamps.org](http://www.stamps.org) for more information.**

Annual membership dues are due this month.

For convenience you may pay your dues using Paypal.  
Please add \$1 to the dues to offset the fees Paypal charges.  
Send your payment to the following email address: [bclanz@aol.com](mailto:bclanz@aol.com)

Otherwise, please use the enclosed envelope to mail your payment.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

#### New Members

2856 Fricken, Michael, 6801 Giself Dr NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109-3799

#### Change of Address

1894 Schuster, Jeff, 628 Skydale, El Paso, TX 79912

2694 Evans, Patrick M, 15D, Glebe House Gardens—Emmet Square, Clonakilty,  
Co. Cork, Ireland

2479 Schaaf, Dr. Joachim, Koelner Straße 16a, 64293 Darmstadt, Germany

#### New Email Addresses

If you have recently gotten a PC, changed your email address, or if the address below is

not correct, please send a message to Barney Clancy, EPA Treasurer at: [bclanz@aol.com](mailto:bclanz@aol.com)

2856 Fricken, Michael, [michaelfricken@msn.com](mailto:michaelfricken@msn.com)

#### Bad Email Addresses—Non-operational

2781 Kane, Philip [pkane@ireland.com](mailto:pkane@ireland.com)

#### Membership Status

Members as of May 1, 2013	361
New Members	1
Reinstatements	0
Deceased	0
Resignations	0
Drop for Non Payment	0
Adjustment	2
Membership as of May 1, 2013	364
Life members of unknown status	12
Complimentary mailings	22
Total Mailings	398

## Why Postage Due?

By Hans Bergdolt, Denmark

Here is a pretty picture postcard from my collection of Ireland and its intriguing "secondary" area Postage Due. At first look just an ordinary postcard. But let's look at it in detail. The back of the card shows a normal cds from the post office Bray, County Wicklow, dated 3 August 1923 and a postage due postmark 1<sup>D</sup> with the number 72. This is the number of Bray (according to the alphabetical numbering in Ireland since 1844). The PPC was sent within Ireland, but was charged in Dublin with a British postage due stamp **POSTAGE DUE/1d/ONE PENNY**. The date falls into Ireland's so-called philatelic **Transition Period** from 1922 to about 1925, when Ireland was already a Free State, but had not issued its own postage due stamps.

At second look the postage due stamp seems unnecessary. The normal rate for a PPC within Ireland was 11/2d (pence) since 1922. A stamp of this value was used, so why the postage due?

Our third look goes to the front and reveals a concertina fold! All right, of course such a thick PPC is treated as a letter. The fee for a letter was 2d. So according to the former regulations the loss of 1/2d was doubled and 1d was collected from the addressee.

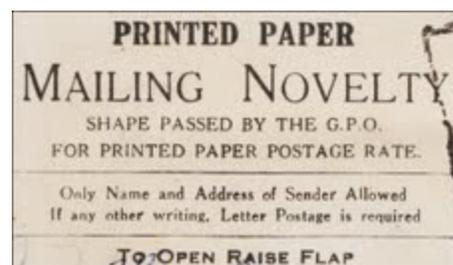
The fourth look, however, shows an almost hidden inscription on the back. It reads: **SHAPE PASSED BY THE G.P.O. FOR PRINTED PAPER POSTAGE RATE**. So the General Post Office Dublin had approved the treatment of these PPCs at the normal rate in spite of the zigzag fold. So again, why the postage due?

Finally, at the fifth look everything becomes clear. Another imprint on the back of the card reads: **Only Name and Address of Sender Allowed. If any other writing, Letter Postage is required**. And since the sender, maybe a "little Irishman" as pictured, had left a text on the left hand part of the PPC, the card was liable to the letter rate as stated. So the postage due as calculated above was correct.

On the other hand the confusion of the sender is understandable as the available space is obviously meant for a short message. That is against the regular opinion of the time that private communications should be sent in private, i.e. in a closed envelope.

For postage rates, see: *Otto Jung, Postal Stationery of Ireland, 2012.*

Translation: R. Lutticken



While in Ireland I usually stop in at used book stores looking for books that have to do with the history of the troubles and at times I come across books that have to do with the stamps and/or postal history of Ireland. I recently came across 2 different books, the first edition of the Hibernian catalog printed in 1972 which was the 50th anniversary of the Irish Postage Stamp. The price is \$13.50 which includes postage sent within the USA. Also, 'A Story of the Ballymaclinton Village 1908-1910" by George Ithell. This 84 page book published in 1982 is about the postcards and cancellations of this village. Ballymaclinton was an Irish Village built in London in the area of Shepards Bush, which was part of The Franco - British Exhibition. The postmark was used for only 227 days. If you would like to know more about Ballymaclinton I would advise you to do a Google search. On eBay you can usually find a selection of postcards. The Ballymaclinton book is \$17.75 which includes postage within the USA. Submitted by Tim O'Shea

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### *New EPA Auction/Trading Post Manager - Bob Kemper*

After 7 years as your hard working Auction/Trading Post Manager, Bill O'Connor has asked for a much deserved rest. As such, I have volunteered to take over that position starting with Auction #174 that will appear in the Winter 2013 Revealer.

As your new Auction/Trading Post Manager, I have been asked to share a little of my background with our members. My interest in Irish philately began in the late 1970's. I had been a collector of both U.S. and worldwide stamps since being introduced to stamps by my father when I was a teenager growing up in Idaho. While my interest in stamps took a break while I attended college and started my working career, I resumed my collecting in the mid 1970's. Shortly thereafter, I purchased my first Irish collection and my interest in Ireland had begun. While acquiring items for both my U.S. and Irish collections from various dealers whom I met at stamp shows, I developed an interest in doing more. One thing led to another, and in 1981 I started BBK Philatelics, specializing in offering U.S. and Irish philatelic material to collectors at various trade shows on the West Coast and through mail order. I continued to operate BBK Philatelics as a part-time business out of my home in Southern California through 1993. During that period I purchased the entire holdings of a major Irish dealer from Maryland and also acquired the extensive Irish collection of long time ÉPA member Richard Swords. Over the years that I was in business, I regularly attended ÉPA meetings held at the various West Coast philatelic shows and BBK Philatelics sponsored a major award for the best Irish exhibit at SESCO for several years. ÉPA members, Bob Benninghoff and Pat Stilwell Walker, were both winners of Waterford bowls that we awarded.

Despite shutting down my business in 1993, my interest in Irish material remains. Over the 30+ years that I have been an ÉPA member, I have met many ÉPA members, including too many that are no longer with us, and have always enjoyed my contact with the ÉPA. When I saw that Bill O'Connor wanted to take a break as Auction Manager, I thought that that might be something that I could take on to help support the ÉPA now that I am retired. While unrelated to Irish philately, I am 69 years old, a Chemical Engineer by degree and worked 43 years within the Petroleum and Natural Gas industries in various positions. I retired from Southern California Gas Company in 2010 where I was Manager of Planning & Project Development. When not playing with stamps, I am a diehard ice hockey fan ( Los Angeles Kings), love watching most forms of auto racing, and enjoy travel throughout the world with my wife.

As your new Auction/Trading Post Manager I look forward to meeting as many members as I can and encourage all ÉPA members to submit items for auction and to continue to support the auctions with active bidding. I may be contacted by mail at Bob Kemper, 1301 Willow Bud Dr., Walnut CA 91789 or via phone at 626-826-0296. To avoid confusion with the ton of junk mail that gets into my regular email account, I have established a separate email account to handle all ÉPA related correspondence, including Auction bidding. That email address is "EPA-Auction@roadrunner.com". Please feel free to correspond with me at any time at that address.

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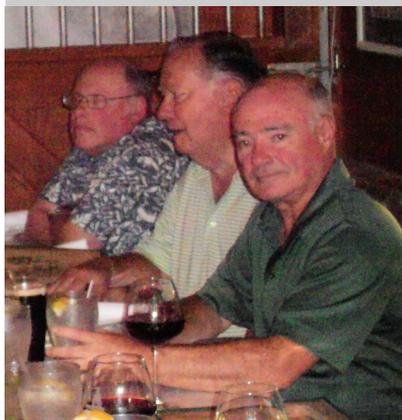
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Left: a good picture of our President, Rich Kelly with Dave Brennan and Tim O'Shea at the end.



Right: A happy hour after the show closed for the day. From left to right: Tim O'Shea, John Sharkey, Rich Kelly, Dave Brennan, and Paul Bento.



Barney Clancy discussing his fascinating propaganda labels and items.



Pat Murphy, Barney Clancy, and Liam Malone.



Several members and spouses at the Thursday dinner, we do have fun! Notice a Guinness front and center!



A good gathering of members for lively discussion at the annual general meeting.



Tim O'Shea being presented the Clark Award from Ray Murphy (left) and President Rich Kelly (right).



A hallmark of the ÉPA ensuring we have coverage at our show table.

## Tim O'Shea Wins the Clark Award

by Raymond H. Murphy

The ÉPA offers several awards to recognize members. The John J. Clark Award is to honor an ÉPA member who has done an outstanding service for the organization. Tim O'Shea has served as Special Offers project manager and has been responsible for obtaining, storing, and selling our stock of books and pamphlets to members. In addition, he has sought out newer publications from Europe and physically brought them to the US to reduce costs to members. A plaque was presented at the Annual General Meeting.

The Thomas Edwin Field Award for outstanding contribution to Irish philately and the Vincent A. Linnell Award for the best *Revealer* article were not presented this year. Our thanks to those members who participated in the selection.



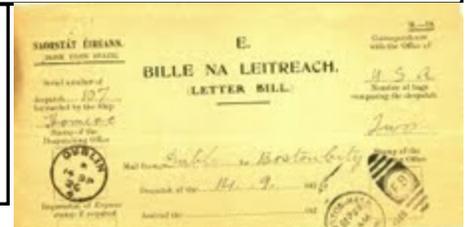
Rich Kelly: "Each stamp show is an adventure in itself and Balpex was no exception. With a large selection of Irish postal history it was possible to find some interesting and inexpensive material to bring home this year."



Kelly's second cover is a registered cover from 1960 Ennis to Dublin with the INIS O.A. & B.T. hand stamp. O.A. & B.T. is the Gaelic abbreviation for "Oifig Airgead agus Banc Taisce" roughly translated to "Money Office and Savings Bank". M.O & S.B. cancels are more common. Inis may be the only office that used the Gaelic abbreviation.

Kelly's first cover is from 1951 Westport to Dublin with 2 1/2 d postage applied. The cover has label MP504 for compulsory registration with the notation "suspected to contain coin" on the reverse. A Westport registry label and blue crayon crosses have been added. Four 2d postage due stamps cancelled Dublin satisfy the registration fee and penalty.

Ray Murphy: "Wonderful show as usual. Outstanding exhibits, and dealers with all sorts of goodies." Found an Official Irish Letter Bill from Dublin to Boston dated 14 September 1926. forwarding seven bags of mail on the *RMS Homeric*, one of the White Star Line ships. The ship was a German prize-of-war, but was slower than its competitors, thus the mail took 9 days to arrive in Boston.



John Sharkey: "I am always on the lookout for covers bearing the C1-C7 airmail series, which I feel is one of the most beautiful sets Ireland ever produced. I picked this cover up at Balpex. It is unusual to see three of these airmail stamps on the same cover and rarer still if they are paying the required rate. The airmail rate to the U.S. in 1955 was 1/3 for 1/2 ounce and one shilling for each additional half ounce. So the postage was overpaid by at least 8d. Perhaps Mr. Peacock was a stamp collector."

Robert Benninghoff: "Many Thanks to our Exhibit Chairperson Patricia Stillwell Walker for all her help and guidance with bringing the exhibit show together. The best part of the EPA gathering at Baltimore was the numerous meetings and Chat about's that we had over four days. The exchange of ideas lead me to a new exhibit idea '1922 The Year of the Provisional Government of Ireland.' The attached post card was one of several items that I acquired at BALPEX. The card is addressed to Reading Pa. in the USA and is Postmarked Aug 28 1922. The traveler indicates that he "Saw Michael Collins (lying) in State at City Hall and today Monday his Funeral was the Greatest that I have ever witnessed."



Liam Malone: "Many good dealers offered great Irish material. I search for unusual postage due items. This was mailed Jan. 16, 1852 to the East India Co., London from Coal Island, Dungannon in Co. Tyrone without postage so was handstruck with a numeral 2, rare in green ink, to show the postage due."



## RULE I

The Eire Philatelic Association (International), (EPA) will make the following listed awards in the manner prescribed. These awards will assist in encouraging persons interested in Irish philately to further the purposes of the EPA, as set forth in Article II of the bylaws. The president will appoint one of the vice-presidents as Awards Committees Chairperson who will oversee and coordinate the activities specified in Sections 1 through 4 of this Rule. The Secretary, in conjunction with the Awards Committee, will prepare a press release for all awards to *The Revealer* and the philatelic press.

### SECTION 1. THOMAS EDWIN FIELD AWARD

To be presented annually to any person who has made an outstanding philatelic contribution to the area of Irish philately. Each year the vice president serving as Awards Committees Chairperson will appoint a committee to select the recipient. This committee will be composed of not less than three members; at least one of who will be a holder of the award. The chairperson of this committee will be designated by the vice president. The person(s) selected need not be a member(s) of the EPA. If in the opinion of the committee, no outstanding philatelic contribution has been made during the year, the award need not be made for the period. The award includes a two year membership(s) in the ÉPA, as well as an appropriate plaque. The recipient(s) name(s) will be published in the official journal, together with a citation of the contributions made to Irish philately.

### SECTION 2. JOHN J. CLARK AWARD

To be presented annually to an EPA member who has done an outstanding service for the Association. A cumulative service achievement as well as current service may be considered. Each year the vice president serving as Awards Committees Chairperson will appoint a committee normally of the three most recent recipients of the award, who are available, designating one to serve as chairperson, to select the next recipient. If in the opinion of the committee no member has provided an outstanding service to the EPA, the award need not be made for the period. A member may receive this award only once. The name of the award winner will be published in the official journal with the citation setting forth the services, which were the basis of the award. There will also be an appropriate token of appreciation and a certificate prepared for presentation to the recipient.

### SECTION 3. VINCENT A. LINNELL AWARD

*(The Revealer Best Article Award)*

To be given for the best article in a single volume of the official journal, as determined by a vote of the membership. A ballot for this purpose shall be enclosed in the Spring issue of the journal so that members may make their selection.] All articles with a by-line within a volume are eligible. A multi-part article will be deemed to be in the volume in which the last part appears. The award shall be an appropriate token of appreciation and a certificate prepared for presentation to the recipient.

### SECTION 4 - THE JOSEPH E. FOLEY MEMORIAL MEDAL

#### FOR THE BEST IRISH EXHIBIT (Previously known as the ÉPA Medal)

The Joseph E. Foley Memorial Medal for the Best Irish Exhibit will be presented to the best Irish exhibit as determined by the show jury (Silver or better). This award is presented only at shows where the ÉPA is in annual meeting or STAMPA. Exceptions may be made for International shows. There is no restriction as to class of exhibit or size since the intent is to identify the best quality Irish exhibit. This award is not restricted to ÉPA members. The medal is accompanied by either one year's dues for an existing ÉPA member, or a one year's paid membership if the exhibitor is not an ÉPA member. An exhibit may only receive the Foley medal once. Change and/or enhancement of the exhibit does not affect this restriction.

### SECTION 5 - ÉPA AWARD FOR THE BEST SINGLE-FRAME EXHIBIT

This award may be presented to the Best Single-Frame Irish Exhibit as determined by the show jury (show Silver or better). There is no restriction to class or type of exhibit. This award is not restricted to ÉPA members. The award is accompanied by either one year's dues for an existing ÉPA member, or a one year's paid membership if the exhibitor is not an ÉPA member.

### SECTION 6 - AWARD FOR NOVICE EXHIBITOR OF IRISH MATERIAL

This award may be presented to a novice exhibitor of Irish material as determined by the show jury. There is no restriction to class, type or size of exhibit. A novice exhibitor is defined as a person who is exhibiting for the first time in a National or WSP level show. This award is not restricted to ÉPA members. The award is accompanied by either one year's dues for an existing ÉPA member, or a one year's paid membership if the exhibitor is not an ÉPA member.

### SECTION 7 - ÉPA EXHIBIT EXCELLENCE CERTIFICATE

The ÉPA exhibit excellence certificate is to award quality exhibits that do not meet the criteria for the Joseph E. Foley Memorial Medal. The certificate may be given under the following criteria:

1. At shows where there is an ÉPA Annual meeting or STAMPA, a limited number of exhibits may be awarded the certificate as determined by the ÉPA Officers present. The exhibits awarded must receive a Silver or higher. Membership in the ÉPA is not required.

At APS (WSP), STAMPA, or FIP shows where there is no annual meeting, certificates may be awarded to exhibitors as determined by the EPA officers present. The basis of issue is one certificate per three Irish exhibits in competition. The exhibit awarded must receive a Silver or higher. Membership in the ÉPA is not required.

## BALPEX PALMARES

The awards for exhibits at the Annual General Meeting show were as follows:

**General Class****Gold Medal**

**Robert Benninghoff:** Irish Coil Stamps 1922 to 1970  
 also  
 American Philatelic Congress Award  
 Baltimore Philatelic Society Rimma Sklarevski Award  
 Joseph E. Foley Memorial Medal

**Vermeil Medal**

**David J. Brennan:** Telegraph Stamps and Forms Used in Ireland and Great Britain

**Raymond Murphy:** Jamaican Censorship in WWII—Keeping the Lid On\*

**Silver Medal**

**Liam Malone:** The Postage Due Stamps of Ireland: 1922-1993  
 also  
 Mercers Bowers Award—Multi Frame  
 AAPE Award of Honor

**Silver Bronze Medal**

**Albert G. Dewey:** First Overprints of the Free State of Ireland 1922-1935

**Single Frame Class****Vermeil Medal**

**Raymond Murphy:** Irish Official Mail Logos: Predecessors and First Series  
 also  
 ÉPA Best Single Frame Award

**Silver Bronze Medal**

**Brian Harmon:** Water Conservation: Save Water, Save Life\*  
 also  
 ÉPA Award for Novice Exhibitor of Irish Material  
 Mercer Bowers Award—Single Frame

\*Not exhibits of Irish material, but ÉPA members

**Celtic Crosses**

for First-time showing of new exhibits

Albert Dewey  
 Brian Harmon  
 Liam Malone

## From Ireland to France between 1843 and 1875 Examples from the time of the Anglo-French postal contracts

by Hans Bergdolt

By making use of some letters in my collection, I would like to present the post conditions between Ireland (or the UK) and France from the time of 1843 up to the UPU, especially scales of weight and foreign rates.

### Preliminary Remarks

France is the closest neighbour of the United Kingdom (UK). The political relations were often problematic, but both states depended on each other in postal exchange. For the Irish and the British post office, France was a transit country to "Europe" and the Near and Far East, while France needed the harbours of the UK for the mail to the Americas. Thus, postal arrangements had been established very early; the oldest known contract dates from 1670.

The route Dover-Calais has always been the most important, practically the only route for the post from the UK to France and as a result to middle, western and southern Europe and beyond. Exchange post offices in the UK were London and Dover, in France Calais and Paris; and, for some destinations in France, also Boulogne for a short time. From Ireland through Great Britain to Dover the stagecoach was used, until this was gradually substituted by the railway. The transportation for single distances was done within some hours, e.g. from Dover over the Channel in three and from Calais by train to Paris in 17 hours. **Fig. 1: 19<sup>th</sup> Century routes for Irish mail to Dover**



Dublin was the point of collection and distribution for more or less the whole post within Ireland and of course also to Great Britain and abroad. The few "cross posts" within Ireland in the age of the stagecoach – i.e. domestic post which was transported, for reasons of distance, not via Dublin, but on branch lines (crosswise) – had hardly any significance. Irish post to Great Britain and abroad was shipped from Kingstown (since 1922 Dun Laoghaire), the Dublin harbour, by the ferry across the Irish Sea to Holyhead.

On the way to London a part of the "domestic post" was distributed in the country, while the rest and the mail addressed to abroad was brought to London. From Dover it was brought by ship to Calais and by stagecoach or railway to Paris. Exceptions were made for a part of the post to Scotland (from Donaghadee in the north-east of the "Emerald Isle" by ferry across the North Channel to Port Patrick) and after 1859, also for the ship post to North America via Queenstown/Cork in the south and Moville/Londonderry in the north. From Dover, mail was shipped to Calais and was further transported by stagecoach or train to Paris.

From 1833 onwards, ships of the *British Packet* and the *French Packet* operated six days a week between England and France, and after 1843 they did so on a daily basis. With *Packet Boat* one called the ships which belonged to a government or the state post or had a shipping contract with them.

All my letters to France were pre-paid. Since 1843, the fee covered the transportation from town to town – see the stamps **P**(ayé) (jusqu'à) **D**(estination) = paid up to the town of the addressee. Though unpaid letters to France were possible according to Moubay (until 1960), they were substantially more expensive. Hence, they were hardly any dispatched.

The Irish and British postmarks and also the handwritten notes from there are in red colour. **Red** meant in the whole area of the UK and on the whole period "pre-paid". On unpaid and partially paid letters, the post marks are black. In the UK, information on the charge was always noted on the front, at the back often finds receiving, transit and arrival post marks. Such stamps are shown if necessary for better understanding.

### Till 1843

Here is an example of a letter before 1843 (fig. 2). The postage between the postal administrations or the states was not settled yet to such an extent as later. Thus all letters were mostly pre-paid; however, the sender in Ireland could also pay only the distance within the UK, i.e. from Ireland to Dover.

The charge consists of the partial fees for the distances in Ireland and in Great Britain: Here with the stagecoach from Tuam via Athlone to Dublin 4 pence (d); from Dublin with ferry and stagecoach to London and further to Dover 6d (see the bottom left on the letter). The receiver in France paid the charge from Dover, graded according to the distance within France



**Fig. 2: 1791. Tuam, County Galway, to Paris.** Fee in the UK 10d, paid from the sender; in France the addressee paid 20 Sols. **Bishop Mark** Dublin 17<sup>th</sup> August, **POST/PAID/D**(ublin), London **PAID/AU(gust)22/(17)91**.

Handwritten note: **Post P(ai)d** Irish 4 (d)  
British 6 (d)

### From 1843 to 1854

This contract – the *Anglo-French-Convention* – came into effect on 1 June 1843. The charge period lasted until the 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1854. The financial settlement among the postal administrations took place every three months. The contracting partner for this and the following contract was the British naval ministry, the *Admiralty*. In former times, the ministry had transported the post and, later, protected the merchant ships which brought the post abroad. Thus it was, for historical reasons, still a contracting partner for postal contracts between the states (till 1860).

The postage regulations in Ireland were not easy to handle for the ordinary sender and the post office clerks. The UK calculated on the British Scale, one step in weight amounting ½ ounces; France, however, with the French Scale, used step of weight of 7.5 g. The British ounce corresponded to 28.35 g, therefore the French weight step were roughly ¼ ounces. Both postal administrations calculated 5 pence (d) for every step of weight, regardless of the distances in UK and in France. Because of the different steps of weight, mistakes happened with Irish senders and post office clerks.

When adding the sums, one had to follow the British currency system (which was valid until to 14<sup>th</sup> February 1971): 1 Pound (£) = 20 Shilling (s); 1 Shilling (s) = 12 Pence (d). The progression weight with the respective charges is shown in the following table.

	Steps of weight 1843-1854		Fees		
	for UK	for France	UK	Franc e	total
1	to ¼ oz (approx. 7g)	7,5g	5d	5d	10d
2	From ¼ to ½ oz (approx. 14g)	15,0g	5d	10d	15d = 1s 3d
3	From ½ to ¾ oz (approx. 21g)	22,5g	10d	15d	25d = 2s 1d
4	From ¾ to 1 oz (28.35g)	30,0g	10d	20d	30d = 2s 6d

From 1 ounce: UK

the other ½ oz 5d; France the other 7.5g 5 d.



**Fig. 3: 1854. Example of a franked letter. Dublin to Bordeaux, fee 10d.** Dublin, 30<sup>th</sup> Sept., London 02<sup>nd</sup>, Calais and Paris 03<sup>rd</sup>, Bordeaux 06<sup>th</sup> Oct. **PD** as a mark for the payment to Bordeaux, not only up to the border. Weight is to ¼ ounces, charge 10d. Every postal administration received 5d. The stamp at 10d was issued in 1847 among others for this postage step. A prepaid postage with this stamp is rare, ever more as a single prepaid postage from Ireland.

Important for the following three letters is the handwritten postage, divided for the two postal administrations. See also the previous table.

1<sup>th</sup> Weight step (fig. 4)

<b>British</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Foreign</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

2<sup>nd</sup> Weight step (fig. 5)

<b>B</b> (ritish)	<b>5</b>
<b>F</b> (oreign)	<b>10</b>
(Total)	<b>1/3</b>

3<sup>rd</sup> Weight step (fig. 6)

(British)	<b>10</b>
Foreign)	<b>1/3</b>
(Total)	<b>2/1</b>

**First Step of Weight**



**Fig. 4: 1843. Charge 10d. Dingle, Co. Kerry, to Paris.** Weight to 1/4 oz so to 7.5 g. On the top written by hand: **Paid**. Paid marks from Dublin 20<sup>st</sup> and London 21<sup>st</sup> Nov.



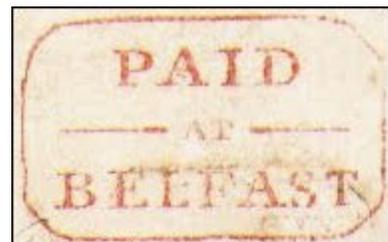
**Fig. 4a: 1843.** Detail of Reverse of the letter of fig. 4. The fee calculation is written with the usual *postal writing* at the back, indeed, in blue. Perhaps, it was calculated in a receiving post office and was paid in the main PO. Then the total fee of 10d has been noted once again in red (for prepaid). Unusual.

**Second Step of Weight**



**Fig. 5: 1844. Fee 1/3d, Belfast to Pau (poste restante).** Two Pairs on the front: The framed **PAID/AT/BELFAST** and the a little bit blurred **PAID** of London (as a Tombstone). The weight is between 1/4 and 1/2 oz, so from 7.5 to 15 g. At reverse are stamped a round date stamp from Belfast from the 29<sup>th</sup> August as well as the stamps of Paris and Pau.

**Fig. 5a: 1844. PAID/AT/BELFAST.** This rare stamp is known from 1832 to 1844.



**Third Step of Weight**

**Fig. 6: 1843/1844. Charge 2/1d. Dublin to Bordeaux.** Dublin PAID 30<sup>th</sup> Dec., London PAID (partially obscured) of 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. The weight is between 1/2 and 3/4 ounces, so between 15 and 22.5 g.



**Fig. 6a:** Arrival stamp on the reverse: Bordeaux **5/JANV (ier)/44.**



## From 1855 to 1870

The amount of letters sent rose considerably in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At the same time, charges for all directions sank, of course also to France. The new postal contract was valid from 1 January 1855 to 30 June 1870. The charge was now 4d for **every** ¼ ounce, also from Ireland/UK. With that, the UK had joined the French calculation of weight.

## First Step of Weight



**Fig. 7: 1861. Dublin to Villers-Bretonneux.** The first weight step ¼ ounce and properly 4d franked. Dublin 11<sup>th</sup>, London 12<sup>th</sup>, exchange post office **ANGL(eterre)/AMB(ulant) CALAIS**. CALAIS 13<sup>th</sup>, on the railway **PARIS A CALAIS** 13<sup>th</sup>, in Villers-Bretonneux also 13<sup>th</sup> October. The folding letter is shown partially opened, one sees the stamps at the reverse: The London-Paid, the stamp of the railway Calais-Paris and the arrival stamp. The stamp to

4d was issued in the middle of 1855 for this postage step. The letter consists of weight-saving very thin paper.

**Fig. 7a: 1861. Letterhead of the sender**



## Further examples of prepaid postage to the first step of weight



**Fig. 8: 1864. Dublin to Cognac.**  
4d.



**Fig. 9: 1866. Dublin to Nantes.**  
2 x 2d blue.



**Fig. 10: 1868. Dublin to Paris.** 4  
x 1d.

**Fig. 11: 1868. Dublin to Aigre near Cognac, department Charente. Partially franked.** The postage for the letter in fig. 11 amounted 4d, however, it was franked only with 3d (similarly to a letter to Belgium). By hand it was nevertheless stated **P(ai)D**. The "postage due" to be charged was (since the 01<sup>st</sup> January 1857) the missing postage and, in addition, 4d per ¼ oz, in total 5d. Dublin (London?) stamped **IN-SUFFICIENTLY/STAMPED** and noted on the top left 5(d) as a fee to be charged in France. Transit stamp London (<50>). In Aigre, 5 Decimes were charged.

**Fig. 11a: 1868. Part of the reverse of ill. 11.**



## Second Step of Weight

**Fig. 12: 1857. Paid in cash. Dublin to Paris.** Envelope from the postal counter in Dublin paid **8** (d). By hand **Post Paid** for  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, Post mark **PAID/AT/DUBLIN** and a London Paid.



**Fig. 13: 1862. Again Dublin to Aigre.** Paid with 8 x 1d. Dublin 11<sup>th</sup>, Aigre 15<sup>th</sup> July.



**Fig. 14: 1864. And again to Aigre.** 8d for the second step of weight. The special kind of the late postmark, the small round **TOO LATE**, is very rare. Such stamps documented that the letter was given so late in the postbox or handed over at the counter that it could not reach the necessary connection, here, e.g., the ferry to Holyhead, on the same day any more. The paper is very acidic; one can unfortunately already see the effects.



**Fig. 14a: 1864. Price list** from Ireland with French alcoholic drinks. The folding letter fig. 14 in going to the nearness of Cognac and is – of course – about hard liquor. This price list for wine, brandy and schnapps was enclosed with the letter. In the letter the sender praises the cognacs sent by the receiver and asks how he likes the as a result provided price list.

 A printed price list for wines, brandies, and spirits. The title is 'WINE, BRANDIES, AND SPIRITS' by 'MARSHALL & HINTON'. It lists various items and their prices in a table format.

**Fig. 15: 1859. Belfast to Cambrai with postage due.** Belfast 1<sup>th</sup>, London and Calais 3<sup>rd</sup>, Cambrai, in the north-east of France, 4<sup>th</sup> January. This letter was stamped in Belfast with 4d and got on its way. In Ireland (and in the whole UK) the first step of weight was  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz from 1840 onwards. The sender probably expected to be allowed to dispatch  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce in this step of weight to France, too. The post office clerk noted the higher weight, stamped **INSUFFICIENTLY/STAMPED** and noted on the top left **12** (d) for the fee to be charged in France; of course both in black because this was not paid. The missing postage was 4d. To be collected were these 4d as well as other 4d per  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz, a total of 12d. In France it was converted to **12** (Decimes). The number was noted by hand.



### Third Step of Weight

**Fig. 16: August, 1855. Belfast to Paris.** Fee note **1/-** (s) in the special *postal writing* for from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 oz; cash paid in the post office counter.



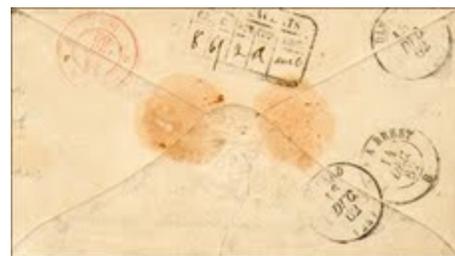
### Special forms of delivery

#### a) Registered letter

Few registered letters from Ireland on the continent have been preserved. This is my only document from the time before UPU was established.

**Fig. 17: 1862. Cork to Dinard.** Cork (diamond post mark <156>) 12<sup>th</sup> Dec., undated registered post mark (**REGISTERED/crown**) of Liverpool, post mark **REGISTERED/LONDON** 13<sup>th</sup> Dec. Further post marks from Calais and main PO Paris 14<sup>th</sup>, railway post office Paris-Brest 14<sup>th</sup>, Dinard, near Saint Malo 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Dec. The postage of the envelope is 8d for the second step of weight; see both red lines on the top left. According to the explanatory box stamp at the reverse the letter weighed 8.6 g. The registration charge was the same amount as the postage, 4d for  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounces, here 8d. Probably, the principle applied: the heavier, the more valuable. Today, only the customs office charged accordingly. Stamps at 1s (12d) and 4d were fixed for the necessary 16d. The handwritten **Registered** is from the acceptance post office in Ireland, the black **CHARGÉ** straight line from Paris.

I bought this letter at Ebay. The picture was so bad that all potential customers didn't recognise much. But I have gone on risk and it has been worthwhile!



**Fig. 17a: 1862.** Reverse of the letter from Cork to Dinard

**Fig. 17b: 1862.** Explanatory box stamp from Paris



(No)	POIDS		CACHETS		
	Gr.	C.	NOM.	COUL.	EMPR
	8	6	2	R	amb

Nr of post office	Weight		Seals		
	grams	1/10 grams	Number	Colour	Impression
	8	6	2	red	centred

## b) Printed Matter

Printed matters from Ireland are rare. They were probably often thrown away.

**Fig. 18: Feb. 1875. Cork to Paris.** Three sheets of musics were dispatched in a folded letter. Weight is 25 g, fee 1d for  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, here to 1 ounce. Unfortunately, the writing is a little bit pale, hence, the contrast was strengthened.



**Fig. 18a: Inland postage for printed matter.** The printed matter was sent previously within Cork. Domestic printed matter fee  $\frac{1}{2}$  d up to 2 ounces (from 1<sup>st</sup> Oct. 1870 to 1897).



**Fig. 18b 18c and 18d:** Three printed sheets of music at the back and as the second sheet of the franked folded letter.



## From 1870 up to the Universal Postal Union

On 1 January 1870, other weight progressions were agreed, one charge step for every  $\frac{1}{3}$  ounces, from France to UK 10 g. The charges per step of weight were 3d or, from France, 3 Decimes (30 Centimes). The contract ended on 31 December 1875.

**Fig. 19: 1873. The second weight step, Dublin to Saumur.** Dublin 12<sup>th</sup> Calais and Saumur 14<sup>th</sup> March. Prepaid postage 3d. The folded weighed between  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  ounces, i.e. between 10 and 20 g. It would have cost 6d, but was only partly franked, with 3d. Therefore, **INSUFFICIENTLY/ PREPAID** was stamped. On the top right is a **2** for the second step of weight. From the receiver in France was to be collected: The missing postage of 3d plus 3d per  $\frac{1}{3}$  oz = 6d, together 9d, in France converted to 9 Decimes. This was noted there by hand and was charged from the addressee. The stamp **PD** from Ireland for prepaid to Saumur was overprinted in the GPO Dublin (London?) because the letter was paid, but not fully.



## After the foundation of the Universal Postal Union

On 1 July 1875, both countries joined the General/Universal Postal Union (GPU/-UPU). Nevertheless, the UPU fees between the UK and France were valid only from **1<sup>st</sup> January 1876** onwards. From the UK, they were 2½d per ½ ounces, approx. 14 g. The French post did not only charge the comparable 25 but also 30 Centimes (3 Decimes) per 15 g. The French post thus made full use of the range of the UPU contract. The fees remained steady until the World War I; its economic consequences resulted in in-



**Fig. 20: 1878. Waterford to Versailles.** UPU charge 2½d for the first step of weight to ½ ounces/14 g.

Sender of the letter was the **Irishman Captain William Charles Bonaparte-Wyse** (see note below the address), soldier and poet (from 1826-1892). His father Thomas Wyse, politician and diplomat and from 1830 to 1835 member of the British Parliament for Waterford, married Laetitia Bonaparte in 1821, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte – hence the surname. Addressee was **Prince Pierre Bonaparte** (1815-1881), nephew of Napoleon I. and cousin of Napoleon III.

More about mail from Ireland to France, in particular pre-1840, is to be found in the article of Dr. J. Schaaf in *Die Harfe*, magazine of the Forschungs- und Arbeitsgemeinschaft Irland (FAI), No. 32/October, 1990.

My thanks go to Hedy Bergdolt for fig. 2 and Christoph Link for fig. 20.

## Literature

**Moubray, Jane and Michael:** British Letter Mail to Overseas Destinations 1840-1875

**Taebert Colin:** United Kingdom Letter Rates 1635 to 1900.

To help complete a display project for a collector, Roy Hamilton-Bowen is currently looking to buy the following never-hinged TOP LEFT sheet corner blocks of 4 (light hinge in the margin is ok):

O'Connell 2d, 3d, 9d, RDS 2d, Eucharistic 2d, 3d, 1937 Constitution 3d, Gaelic League 2½d, Rice 2½d, Davis 6d, Tostal 2½d, Emmet 3d, Redmond 3d, 1/3, O'Crohan 2d, 5d, Brown 3d, 1/3, Wadding 3d, 1/3, Clarke 3d, 1/3, Aikenhead 3d, 1/3, 1958 Const 3d, 5d, Hunger 4d, 1/3, 1963 Europa 6d, 1/3, 1964 Tone 4d, 1/3, World Fair 5d, 1/5, 1964 Europa 8d, ICY 3d, 1965 Europa 1/5, 1966 Europa 1/5, 1967 Europa 1/5, 1969 Europa 9d, 1/9, 1970 Europa 6d, 9d, 1/9, Yacht Club 4d, Airmails 1d, 8d, 1/5.

Offers invited or will exchange blocks for 5 NH singles.

Please contact Roy at: [roy.hb@online.de](mailto:roy.hb@online.de) or write to him at:

Roy Hamilton-Bowen, Rheinstrasse 18, 63110 Rodgau, Federal Republic of Germany

## Using retro-Reveal to Enhance Cancels

by Raymond H. Murphy

Have you ever tried to figure what the date was on a faded cancel? How about trying to see what the faded red ink actually said? A new computer site offers a chance to see what is underneath. Retroreveal.org uses mathematics to manipulate colors to do the seemingly impossible. “How” can that be? I’ll leave the “how” to the color scientists, but the “doing it” is relatively simple.

This is a computer site hosted by the J. Willard Marriott Library at Utah University that takes a high definition digital photo, and manipulates it mathematically to create black-and-white images in 53 different varieties. Within each variety, there are several sub-varieties where different parameters have been changed. Most of these varieties will contain little new information, although it may seem to cause weird effects, such as image reversal, but one may contain the information you are seeking.



Figure 1, An official cover with an illegible date stamp. It appears there was grease causing the ink not to adhere.

How do you use it? First, you need a high resolution scan of the area concerned. Your scanning program probably has a default of 300 dpi (dots per inch) which is the standard for photos. For this application, you will need at least 1200 dpi or better. This will result in a larger file that uses more memory, so you want to limit the scan size to include only the part concerned, because the site has a maximum of 6.5 MB. While a single stamp normally will not present a problem, a cover must be reduced in size. Figure 1 is a section of a cover - I cropped it to just the date stamp circle for my submission. Most programs save files as .JPG files, however, you lose some of the information every time you open it. This program requires you to save the file as a .TIF or one of the other non-glossy formats as opposed to the default .JPG format.

Second, sign into the site [WWW.retroReveal.org](http://WWW.retroReveal.org). You will have to create a user name and a password. The password is case-sensitive, so write it down somewhere so you enter it the same way each time.

If you just want to look around, go to the public galleries. Each of these has a number of images that were put in by users. Click on one, and see what you get. Unfortunately, it isn't always obvious what they were looking for. Sometimes you can tell, with others you cannot. I particularly liked in gallery 1, the Beer Stamp, in gallery 4, the Barbados 1 cent image, and in gallery 15, the US 50¢ life insurance pair.

Now to upload. Once you are logged on the site, go to UPLOAD. There is some information on the page, so after reading it, the description block is your place to describe what you have. It makes interpretation easier if you are doing more than one, and also helps explain what you are trying to do if you put it in a public gallery. Use the BROWSE feature to find your file on your system. At this point you can select “Public” or “Private”. Most people opt for private. Then press “SUBMIT”.

The program screen will change, and depending on the file size and other variables, you will eventually get “Upload Successful”. You will then be asked if you want to make another upload. After all uploads are completed, you will be at the Gallery level.

Select the image you want to work with by double clicking to get “Channel Inspector”. The image will load in color, then the smaller processed images will appear in black and white.

This will take a few minutes. The site will then process your photo and you will be able to see what, if any, of the iterations has the information you want. Each major color scheme has copies where certain variables were changed. You can download the results to your computer for your later use.

**Figure 2.** Same cancel. Now we can see that the date is 8 December 1934. The “4” is difficult to see but can be seen better on the site.

The site seems to work best where the ink obliterated is a different color than what is covering it. I have also found that black cancelling ink is about the most impervious as opposed to other colors.

All this is good, but this program is capable of much more that is useful to the collector. One area is to use it to find out what is under the blue crayon used by censors.



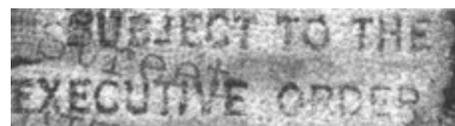
**Figure 3.** Here is a scan of the area in question scanned at 2400 dpi prior to uploading. This was on a cover from a bank in Brazil to the US, but censored in Jamaica. The Jamaican censor has obliterated something with blue crayon.



**Figure 4.** One of the 52 resulting pictures. A little better. There is something under there! But what?



**Figure 5.** Much better. You can see where the Jamaican censor has crossed out the US Postal Inspectors stamp, and may have tried to erase the stamping before using the blue crayon. Apparently, the cover passed through Panama and the US Postal Inspector flagged it by stamping “.... Supposed to contain matter / subject to the provisions of / Executive Order



8389 as amended”. Since it was from a bank and could contain certain financial transactions, letters of credit, or export of currency to countries occupied or controlled by Germany, the letter was supposed to be opened in the presence of a US Post Office official to verify contents. In this case, the most direct route was to send it via FAM5 which passed through Jamaica. Jamaica had a large backlog of letters awaiting the arrival of Imperial censor to handle the transit mail. The marking most likely flagged it for the censors attention. When opened, it did not contain contraband material, and the censor resealed it, and obliterated the marking to indicate the mail had already been inspected, and passed.

Retroreveal can find where something, possibly a cancellation or overprint has been erased. Slight variations in color stand out where something was repaired or painted over. Another possible area is in watermark detection, although this may require further study. I noticed I could “see” the watermark on some stamps, but not all. Look at some of the examples in the public galleries of the site - some show how people have used the program to do all this and more.

Does it always work? My experience is no, not all the time, and with varying results, but you will not know until you try it.

One more thing, the cost - it’s free!

## An Account of a Notorious Murder Submitted by David MacDonnell, Dublin

1818 correspondence relating to the arrest of the murderer of Thomas Mayne, sent free of postage by courtesy of the Secretary of the Irish Post Office, Edward S. Lees.

The first letter is written by the Magistrate for County Cork, John Baldwin, and sent from Skibbereen, addressed to Edward S. Lees Esqr, Post Office, Dublin.

“Sir,

*A posting bill, the reward for Thomas Sympson came to me yesterday from the Dublin Post Office. I beg leave to enclose the affidavit of the Postmaster of Skibbereen, and have no doubt in my mind, but that Sympson was & perhaps is still in the neighbourhood, & if he has left it, his route in all probability was through Bantry to Kerry. – I shall use every exertion to arrest him, & have not as yet given any publicity to the reward for his apprehension, in the hope that he may again call to the post office. The name of Sympson is very little known in this part of the country, & the person who enquired for letters by that name, a total stranger to the postmaster – supposing that these posting bills for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Mayne, were issued from the Head Police Office in Dublin, through the Post Office there, should recollect no other way of communicating this information but through you, & the bill does not give the regular address of Mr. Mayne’s son.*

*I have the honour to be your obt servt*

*John Baldwin*

*Magistrate for County Cork*

*Skibbereen 10<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1818”*

The enclosure is a sworn affidavit by the Postmaster of Skibbereen, George Lewis.

“County Cork

*George Lewis of Skibbereen Postmaster made oath before me this day, that he has reason to believe, that a man, a total stranger to him, came to his office, about fourteen days back, & enquired for letters for Sympson, that his name caught his attention at the time, being the same as that of a military officer, then quartered in the town, an unusual name in this country*

*sworn before me this 10<sup>th</sup> day of Oct 1818*

*John Baldwin*

*Geo Lewis, P. M.”*

The letter has been postmarked **SKIBBEREEN/160** mileage stamp in red, and bears the tablet **FREE 12OC12 1818** in orange of the Dublin Free Office, as the letter is addressed care of E. S. Lees, Secretary of the Post Office. On arrival at the GPO Dublin, Thomas Orde Lees (chief clerk of the General Post Office) has endorsed the magistrate’s letter in the margin:

“*Mayne you must answer this Magistrate. T. O. Lees”*

Lees has then prepared a cover, franked it free of postage with his signature

“*Immediate*

*Capt. Mayne*

*22 Fitzwilliam St.*

*T. O. Lees”*

and forwarded both the original letter with affidavit to the son of the murdered Mr. Mayne in Dublin, through the Dublin Penny Post, showing the crowned official handstamp in red:

**TO-BE/DELIVER’D/FREE**

Mayne has then written to the magistrate Baldwin, and has kept a copy of his letter written inside the Lees cover:



"Sir,

Mr. Lees has been so good as to let me see your letter to him on the presumption of Simpson the murderer being in your neighborhood. I beg leave to return you on the part of Mr. Mayne's family their sincere thanks for your prompt communication on the subject and most earnestly intreat you to use your best endeavours to have him apprehended, it having been one of the most wanton and unprovoked murders perhaps ever committed. You may with perfect confidence assure whoever may secure him that every individual that has subscribed towards the reward will most cheerfully pay their respective proportion. He is a fellow of a most abhorrent conduct, affects sometimes to speak with a Scotch dialect, and altho he in general appearance in greyish colonial cloths, yet I understand he now dresses as a sailor – he has a mole on one cheek and the mark of a sword cut over one eye. I mention this marks they being omitted in the description given of him in the bill – the fellow has great cleverness & ingenuity – I understand that he has been seen with a man named Wallace/Steward of Colonel Forteley who lived formerly with Colonel Clements of the county Cavan in the immediate vicinity of Simpson's residence near where he committed the murder. Any further communication you may please to make will be most thankfully received and acknowledged by me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedt. Servant,  
John Mayne  
22 Fitzwilliam Streert  
17<sup>th</sup> October 1818"

This murder must have been widely reported, so much so, that the Quakers felt it necessary to place a disclaimer in the *Belfast Newsletter*, which was repeated in the *Times* newspaper:



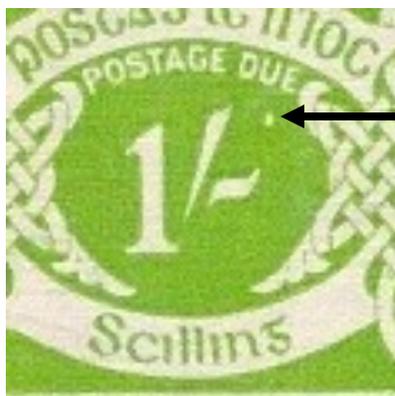
### *The Times*

□ London, Middlesex, England

August 8, 1818

We are authorised by several respectable members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, to state, that Thomas Simpson, who committed the murder on Thomas Mayne, in the county of Cavan, as mentioned in our paper of the 21st inst., is not, nor ever was, a member of that Society, although his language in the account of the transaction appears as if he were. In the hand-bills that are in circulation describing his appearance &c. there is a flat contradiction, as they state, "he served some years in the Cavan militia," whereas it is a well known fact, that none of that society ever bears arms - *Belfast Newsletter*

**This short article was accompanied by several pages of the letters which would be too difficult for publishing herein. But, if any readers would like the editor will email copies of the letters and envelopes to your email address: [eparevealer@gmail.com](mailto:eparevealer@gmail.com)**



**Liam Malone: The one schilling postage due label issued 10/2/1969 has an unreported variety. Under DUE appears a white dot. Liam owns a full sheet and the variety appears at position 7/5 in the sheet. Liam found another example at Balpex and now owns three copies of this variety. If anyone else has one please contact him at [eparevealer@gmail.com](mailto:eparevealer@gmail.com)**

## ÉPA SPECIAL OFFERS

The following may be ordered from Timothy O'Shea, 58 Porter St. Granby MA 01033-9516 USA [tosheal@comcast.net](mailto:tosheal@comcast.net). 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

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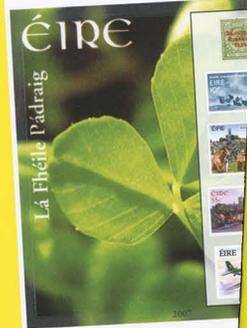


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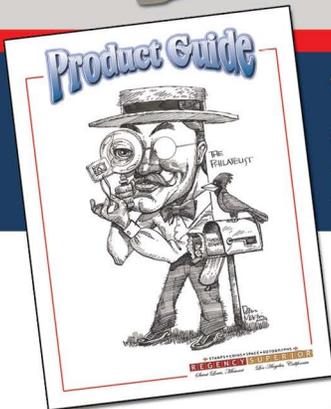
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