

The Revealer

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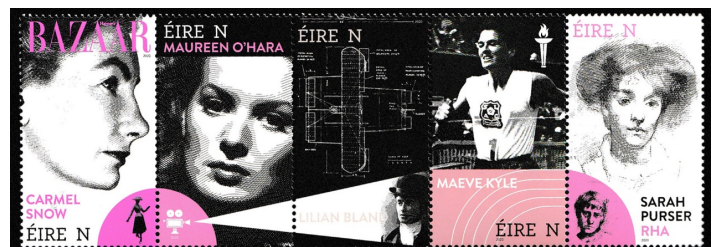
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The Association Secretary provides Coordinators with names and addresses of new members. Coordinators welcome new members and invite them to join the local Chapter.

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Members reside in Northern CA. Chapter Coordinator: Christopher Palermo, 230 Alberta Avenue, San Carlos, CA 94070 CHRIS_PALERMO95125@yahoo.com.

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Members reside in Southern CA Coordinator: William A. O'Connor, 3803 Foxglove Lane, Fallbrook, CA 92028 waoconnor@aol.com

DEADLINE FOR ARTICLE SUBMISSION

Winter: November 15; Spring: March 7;
Summer: June 7

Each Issue published about a month after above dates

The Revealer ADVERTISING RATES

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Quarter Page	3.6 X 4.8	\$50	\$180
Eighth Page	3.6 X 2.5	\$30	\$105

Camera ready copy required – Contact Richard Kelly at kellyrd@sbcglobal.net

Dues in the Association with Quarterly Journal delivered as follows:

	Annual Sep - Aug	Life Membership
Electronic version only - worldwide	\$20.-	\$400.-
Printed copy with electronic – U.S. only	\$30.-	\$600.-
Printed copy with electronic – Outside U.S.	\$35.-	\$700.-
Family memberships are the same as a single membership		

President's Message

“The best laid plans of mice and men oft go astray....” So, it is with stamp collecting, at least in today's world. As you may or may not be aware, the NOJEX show, scheduled for mid-October has been cancelled due to the pandemic. And, along with it, our AGM at least for the time being. We are planning to reschedule the AGM for early to mid-January via ZOOM. Specific details will be sent out by email to all members at a later date.

This does not mean an end to the “civilized” world as we know it. Rather, it gives us an option to expand our world. If you haven't tried a ZOOM meeting, try one. There are many good seminars and talks available on various aspects of stamp collecting. Several sites I can recommend are:

- American Philatelic Society
- New York Collectors Club
- Royal Philatelic Society of London
- Chicago Collectors Club.

These are only a few of the sites available to quench your thirst for knowledge. While they may not have a specific Irish tilt to them, none the less, they are useful and provide good background information for collectors.

So, what can you do with the time you would have spent carousing at the show? Consider putting together an exhibit. You have material, and you have the knowledge! Why not demonstrate it for others? Is it easy? No – but very little that is worthwhile is. What subject is appropriate? Pick something you are passionate about! Something you like! Do the research – the back issues of The Revealer may be a good starting point, or possibly the “ABC's of Irish Philately” on our website. The internet offers a wide range. In spite of its name, The Galway Archeological and Historical Society site (<https://gahs.ie>) has material on other parts of Ireland Don't feel constrained by titles. The government of Ireland site (gov.ie) contains a load of useful material and the An Post History and Heritage section, of course, deals with the Post Office.

Are you going to get “Best in Show” the first time shown? Probably not, but I will guarantee you will know a lot more about that subject when you are finished. When should you start? Now!

If you are feeling creative, consider writing an article for The Revealer. We try to keep a few extra articles on file, but have managed to work our way through them There are plenty of areas that have not been addressed in the realm of Irish philately. What do you know about “Tidy Towns”? Or the changes that have occurred in Irish railways? Do you own a cover from an American Army Air Service person who trained in Ireland during WWI? These are just a few of the areas that are wide open – and, you don't even have to own the material you are writing about.

I hope to see you at our ZOOM AGM.

Stay safe and keep healthy

Ray Murphy,
President, Eire Philatelic Association

WANTED: Well Researched Articles on Irish Philately and Postal History

Your quarterly journal, The Revealer, requires well researched articles on all aspects of Irish Philately and Postal History. Assistance is available with style, editing and related matters from the editor.

Articles should be produced in MS Word if available and sent to the editor in both Word format and pdf formats (to help ensure that formatting is consistent between platforms).

Contact the editor at stevefr1@telus.net or eparevealer@gmail.com

Deadline for Spring Issue of The Revealer is March 7, 2022

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Member's Advertisements

Wanted "Cancel from Giant's Causeway prior to 1975. This can be on a postcard or letter but must be clearly readable."

Raymond Murphy

rayhmurphy@prodigy.net

Wanted **Irish Slogan Cancels** on cover, prior to 1938. Contact Steve Friedenthal at stevefr1@telus.net

Wanted specific Christmas cylinder/plate blocks. Will supply a listing of the items sought. Contact Jim O'Reardon at: joreardonjr@gmail.com

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Book Review:

The Post Offices of Co. Cavan by Hugh McGoldrick

A new paperback published in 2021 gives a brief history of the post offices in County Cavan Ireland. The 154 page book outlines 101 Post offices or sub Post Offices from the end of the 17th century until the current time. For each office there is listed the date of establishment, a list of postmasters (postmistresses), the daily duties of the postman, the dates of closing or when they were taken over by another Post office, and the PO names in English and Gaelic. Shown for many of the offices are postmarks in either English or Gaelic and the dates of use.

The book is very well researched, using interviews from several former postmasters and numerous archives. The archives include the Post Offices Archives, London; the National Library of Ireland, the Mitchell Library, Glasgow; the British Library, London, and various newspaper archives. The oldest Post office covered is the Belturbet PO (Béal Tairbire), which is reported to have been established as a Post office as early as 1665. This must have been one of the main POs in Cavan as the author takes 14 pages to fully cover its history. The other Post office that receives extensive coverage is the Cavan Post Office (An Cabhán), which was established possibly from 1693/4, with the earliest postmark that the author has seen, 1771. Cavan is spelled as “CAUAN” Roman U instead of V and it was used up to 1785. There are some short-lived Post Offices as well. The Ricehill Post Office (Cuil Na Gcorr) was established in 1950 and closed in 1967.

The reviewer enjoyed photographs of the milestones used on the mail coach routes. A milestone, used since the Roman Empire, is a numbered marker placed on a road to indicate the number of miles (or kilometers) from a city and the number of miles to the next city. Milestones are still to be found on several counties in Ireland; on the old Post Riding and mail Coach roads. A Cavan marker near the Ballyjamesduff turnoff indicates 45 Cavan 10 Virginia 5; 45 miles from Dublin, 10 miles to Cavan and 5 to Virginia.

The book has a wealth of information on how the various battles for independence and the response of the English affected the operation of the post offices. Robberies of the mail coaches were a common occurrence, as valuables were often transported by registered mail.

Sadly, many of these post offices in Ireland have closed. The author indicates that their customers were lost to immigration to America, England and elsewhere. “The recent onset of technology, the mobile phone, the web, emails, telephone banking and electronic payments by credit and debit cards

was the death knell for the majority of your friendly rural Post Offices and is a major loss to the older generation.”

This book is an interesting read, and an excellent model for those who wish to pursue the history of the Post Offices of one of the other counties in Ireland. The ÉPA thanks Mr. McGoldrick for his gift of this book to the ÉPA Library. Publisher: Ecclesville Printing Services Ltd, Co Tyrone, N. Ireland. Email: info@epsni.com.

*Reviewed by John B. Sharkey,
November 10, 2021*



Éire Philatelic Association



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to the Éire Philatelic Association as Treasurer,
1997 to 2018 and Board Member*

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Presented at the Éire Philatelic Association

Annual Board Meeting 2021

The fifteenth day of October, Two Thousand Twenty One


Raymond H. Murphy,
President


Michael S. Canavan,
Vice President &
Chairman, Awards Committee

The Mystery of the ERIE PUIST Labels Deepens

by Robert Benninghoff

The origins of this imperforated sheet of 8 political labels still remain a mystery. The consensus is they were printed in ERIE, Pennsylvania during Éamon de Valera's tour of the USA in 1919 & 1920. The labels show de Valera, 6 of the 16 executed 1916 Rebellion Leaders and the Harp of Ireland. The images appear to have come from Irish Times photos published in June 1916. There is no evidence that they were sold as fundraisers in the USA or Ireland and they were not known to be used or used on Cover *Until Now*.



Figure 1: Eight ERIE political labels

I recently acquired a complete set, individually used, on 8 covers with Dublin postmarks from January 29 1922 (de Valera) to February 19 1922. The covers are all addressed in the same



Figure 2: Pádraig Pearse Label with 1d and 1/2d stamps all tied by Dublin 10 pm 12 FE 22 cancels

handwriting to Mr. J. Brackin 4 Upper Kevin Street, City (Dublin). The 4 covers used before Feb 17 have British stamps and the 4 after have overprinted stamps. The stamps and Labels are all tied to the covers by Wavy Line 10 pm Dublin postmarks, the exception is the Éamon Ceannt cover with a 10 am Dublin 2 cancel. The covers all came from an old estate and appear to have been stapled together as shown by staple holes in the lower left. The covers all have the correct 2d postage except the Cornelius Colbert cover with 1 1/2d 5 line Thom overprint stamp, mailed without a 1d postage due surcharge. It appears great care was taken to prepare and mail these *historic philatelic* covers and to make sure the postmarks tied the stamps and labels. I wonder if only one set was prepared and mailed?



Figure 3: Éamon Ceannt label with 9 FE 22 Dublin 2 cancel. The four 1/2d stamps overlap the label & are on top of two 1/2d & a 1d stamps with Dublin cancel. The first stamps did not tie the Label to the cover

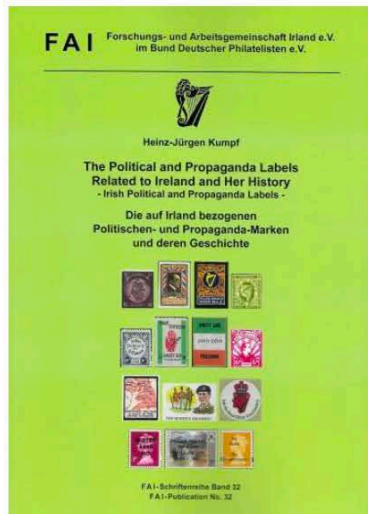


Figure 4: Cornelius Colbert Label tied to the cover with a Dublin Wavy Line cancel 10 pm Feb 19 1922

To the best of my knowledge these are the only known examples of the ERIE Post Labels used or on cover. We now know that these Labels were available for sale in Ireland in the 1921 & 1922 period and it will be interesting to hear from members if they have other used copies hidden away. I will also be grateful for any information about Mr. J Brackin.

FAI

**Forschungs- und Arbeitsgemeinschaft Irland e.V.
im Bund Deutscher Philatelisten e.V.**



A new FAI-Publication No. 32 has been published by FAI in October 2021 in English under the following title:

**The Political and Propaganda Labels
Related to Ireland and Her History
- Irish Political and Propaganda Labels -**

The author is the acting President FAI and member of AIJP
Heinz-Jürgen Kumpf (hjkumpf@t-online.de).

This comprehensive publication was published in a combination of a handbook and catalogue. It describes all the political and propaganda stamps (referred to in the book as "labels") available to the author that were produced in connection with the Movement for the Irish Independence between 1865 - 2016 on both sides of the political opponents (Pro-Irish and Pro-British).

The book is divided into three parts, each part on the margins in a different colour: green, white and orange

Part 1: 1865-1922: From the first issue of labels in 1865, via Home Rule and Anti Home Rule and the Struggle for the Irish Independence until 1922

Part 2: 1923 (1938) – 1966: From Independence until the 50th Anniversary of the "Easter Rising"

Part 3: 1967 – 2016: From the Centenary of the Fenian Rising – through to 2016

A selection of patriotic letters and slogans as well as a file from the Post Archives are to be found in the Appendices.

At the end of the book there is a so-called "quick finder" for the fast finding of all listed labels.

This publication is the first compilation of all known labels and other documents, as so far they have only been incompletely recorded in various catalogues, club magazines, publications and other documentation etc. In addition to the labels, associated label sheet arrangements are also displayed. Further information is provided about the printing-, paper- and operating-data. Also emphasis was placed on the description of the historical background and purpose of the respective label.

The labels shown on the cover-sheet of this FAI-literature volume give an impression of the diversity in their design, as they are manifested in both the Republican (Pro-Ireland) and the Unionist (Pro-Britain) political movements.

Moreover, "postal items" with or without labels or stamps or with cachets only or similar correspondence are illustrated. Those items all express the respective political point of view not only in Ireland, Northern Ireland, but also in the United Kingdom, Europe the USA and other countries.

For many higher valued labels reference to last auctions including their auction numbers are mentioned as well.

This book is a "must" for everyone who deals with the history of the movement for independence in Ireland and / or with political and propaganda labels in particular or with so-called Cinderella documents as well as private mail in general

An introduction to the German language can be found on pages 6-7.

Format A4 (29.5 x 21 cm), 128 pages, weight 450 g, approx. 500 mostly colour illustrations

Sales price: 29.50 €, plus postage and packaging

The book can be ordered from the FAI Librarian:
Wolfgang Fiedler, Am Mesterwinkel 12, 30952 Ronnenberg, German
Tel. No. +49 178 8678997, email: w.w.fiedler@web.de

Back to some stamp collecting basics:

Tools for Philatelists - Soaking

by Ray Murphy

Soaking stamps doesn't sound real high tech. It isn't, but it is important. This was one of the first things you learned as a collector, but there are points we often forget or bypass, sometimes to our detriment.

STEPS:

1. EXAMINE AND SEPARATE
2. SORT
3. TRIM AND SELECT
4. INITIAL SOAKING
5. RINSE
6. DRY
7. FLATTEN AND MOUNT
8. OTHER PROCEDURES

1. EXAMINE AND SEPARATE: When you have a stamp on cover, LOOK at the entire envelope. Are there cachets? Is there anything unusual about the cover? Any special markings or routing? A cover cancelled in Pearl Harbor, HI on December 7, 1941 can be quite valuable! Who sent it? To whom? Where to and from? Was the cover censored? These are only a few of the things that need to be checked before proceeding. If it is an older stamp with a colored cancel, set it aside for more research. If it is a stamp from the late 19th century, look in a catalog to insure it does not have fugitive ink that will dissolve in water. This was a means of preventing reuse. See paragraph 8A. Many older stamps are more valuable remaining on cover. If in doubt, set it aside.

2. SORT: At this point, you can select those stamps requiring special treatment. Put them in separate piles or glassines until ready.

Some more modern stamps are precut with sections that will come out separately (British high value Machins) or fall to pieces. These pieces (figure 1) are cut through the paper and rely on gum to hold in place. US 10 cent precanceled mail stamps of 1974 (Scott 1562) may also split or separate into layers if soaked. These are best left on paper.



Fig.1. Oval areas (blue arrows) separate upon removal from paper

Is the stamp a self-adhesive? If so, set aside and see paragraph 8B.

What kind of paper is it on? Colored paper from holiday cards can not only stain the stamp but also any other stamps being processed at the same time. See 3, Trim and Select and 8C, dyes.

3. TRIM AND SELECT: Is the stamp in good condition? Missing perfs, scuffs, heavy cancels, or tears? Is it really worth keeping?

Some papers can transfer dye or color other than the obvious reds and greens from holiday cards. Some cheaper manila colored paper will, and types of cardboard may also do so. Set them in the colored paper pile. Figure 2 shows a stamp reverse stained by dye from red paper. Note that the soaking water has turned red. The photo shows only the reverse of the stamp, but spots were seen on the front.

Trim excess paper so that about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch remains.

4. **INITIAL SOAKING:** Using a white or clear bowl or pan so you can see if the water is getting dirty. Change the water as needed. Use cold or lukewarm water.

Have you ever dumped a pile of stamps in water, and then realized some are not getting wet evenly due to other stamps blocking access to the water? Put the stamps in face down so that each stamp has no other stamps touching. You may have to manipulate the stamps so all the paper is wet. Resist the temptation to dump in a large amount at once. It won't speed up the task and may slow things down. Wait about ten minutes. Stamps should be separating from the paper. Remove and dispose of the paper, and move the stamps to your rinse bowl or pan.



Fig.2. Red dye stain on back. Note that the water has turned red.

Some stamps may not come off by about twenty minutes. Remove and allow to dry, and try again. It is possible someone has used a different non-water-soluble glue to re-stick “skips” or stamps that were used but not cancelled by the Post Office.

5. **RINSE:** After a stamp has floated free from the paper, remove and discard the paper, and place the stamp in another bowl or pan of cool water. Sometimes a little rubbing is necessary to remove any remaining adhesive. A white or clear bowl should be used to determine if any dirt, color, or ink is being carried over. Change the water often, and remove stamps after ten minutes.

6. **DRY:** Do your initial drying by laying the stamp face down on an old towel. After a few minutes, transfer it to a paper towel or a piece of wax paper, again laying face down. Commercial drying books can also be used. Leave the stamps overnight or until completely dry. Do not heat or attempt to accelerate drying.

7. **FLATTEN AND MOUNT:** After soaking and drying, many stamps curl. This can be countered by placing under a heavy book for a few days or using a stamp press.

8. **OTHER PROCEDURES:** A. In our examination step, we set aside those stamps that might have “fugitive” or water-soluble ink. These are often seen on British stamps of the 1870-1910 timeframe, but were also used by other countries. Modern British definitives (Machin's) sometimes use water-soluble tagging material which make the stamps respond to ultraviolet light. These are normally noted in catalogs. The solution - don't soak them!

B. The adhesive used on most self-adhesive stamps is not soluble in water. Leaving them in water will result in the paper breaking down before the adhesive releases. Some can be removed with organic solvents, BUT many of these are dangerous, and may change the ink color. Some freons, and, surprisingly, citrus oils, will also dissolve most adhesives used on stamps. The air freshener “Pure Citrus” orange air freshener is available in most hardware stores and seems to work fine on US stamps. You may have to apply more spray and rub with your finger to remove all adhesive. Their long-term effect on the plastic or paper is unknown, although they are thought to be safe. Since most modern self-adhesive stamps are printed by the millions and are often of minimal values, the use of such sprays is probably OK, but further research is needed. The ink used on some vending machine stamps is also soluble, so you may find you have removed the adhesive but smudged the ink with the rate and machine number. This varies from type of machine used and the process used to apply the rate information to the stamp blank. Irish SOAR (Stamps On A Roll) that have inkjet printed rate data are more susceptible to damage than those applied with thermal printers. This can be prevented by

spraying only the back side of the envelope paper. Figure 3. The same may apply with other self-sticks. Be sure to allow a day for all solvent to evaporate before storing or mounting.



Fig.3. SOAR stamp of 2010 removed from paper without smudging rate or issue data in the lower right that shows it was from an ATM.

C. The dyes use in some holiday card envelopes is water soluble, and will stain other stamps. Usually, these can be soaked, but do them one at a time. Try to separate the stamp from the paper at the first sign of parting. Change the water at the first sign of discoloration. The same applies to stamps on darker cardboard.



IRELAND AND HER VARIOUS WARS – Part II

By Robert Benninghoff

The past few months have been busy organizing material for various exhibits. I hope that you find the following items of interest.

The Great War and the Challenges of Maintaining Relationships.

The following postcard was mailed on 11 May, 1915 by a soldier serving in the Indian Expeditionary forces (IEF) (Figure 1). The front of the card shows a view of Nairobi, British East Africa (Kenya) (Figure 2) and the card was printed in Nairobi. The card is postmarked FPO No. 25 11 MY 15 and hand stamped in purple.

**I.F.P. “B” – F.P.O. NO 25
POSTAGE FREE**

I have not seen this handstamp before and I would be grateful if members could send me additional examples. The card also has a purple Base censor mark.



Figures 1 and 2: Post Card from soldier in the Indian Expeditionary Forces, Kenya to a Lady Friend in Dublin

Figure 3 shows the very sad note to the soldier's lady friend asking her why she is not writing to him. Perhaps the mail had challenges finding him in east Africa particularly if his unit was on the move in 1915

It was not uncommon for Irish soldiers and officers to serve in the Indian armies in WW I.

In early August 1914, the Governor of [British East Africa](#) requested assistance from London to deal with the German forces in [German East Africa](#). The Task was handed to the [India Office](#), which assembled two forces (IEF "B" and "C") and sent them to his aid. Indian Expeditionary Force B consisted of the [27th \(Bangalore\) Brigade](#) from the [9th \(Secunderabad\) Division](#) and an [Imperial Service Infantry Brigade](#), were sent to [Tanganyika](#) with the task of invading German East Africa (1).

The Plan was to attack Longido, a town under German control northwest of Mt. Kilimanjaro. The force, under the command of Major General [Arthur Aitken](#) landed at [Tanga](#) on the Indian Ocean coast on 2 November 1914. In the following [Battle of Tanga](#), Aitken's 9,000 men were badly beaten by the 1,000 men under their German commander [Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck](#). IEF "B", suffered 4,240 casualties and was sent to Nairobi on November 5 to merge with IEF "C".

Witnesses to the Irish Civil War

I am always interested in mail that provides an eyewitness account of historical events.

The following two postcards were written by a British soldier based in the Phoenix Park to his Aunt (we can assume she lived in England).

The two cards offer his comments on the destruction of the Four Courts by the Irish National Army while they were dislodging the IRA in June 1922. The notes were written over several sessions during July 1922 and must have been mailed in a separate envelope.

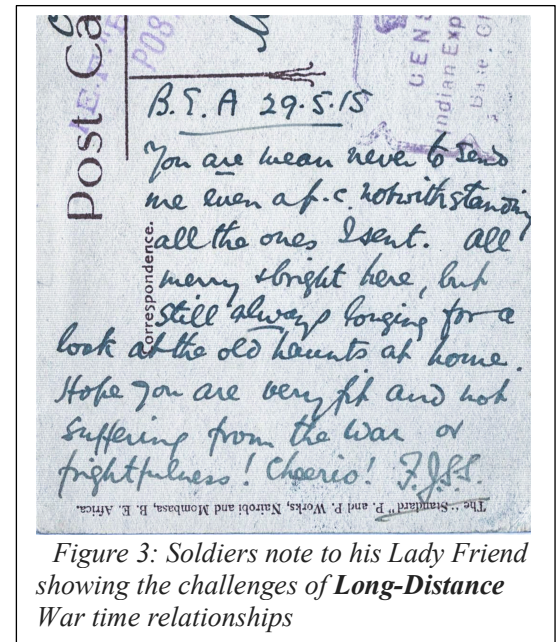


Figure 3: Soldiers note to his Lady Friend showing the challenges of **Long-Distance** War time relationships

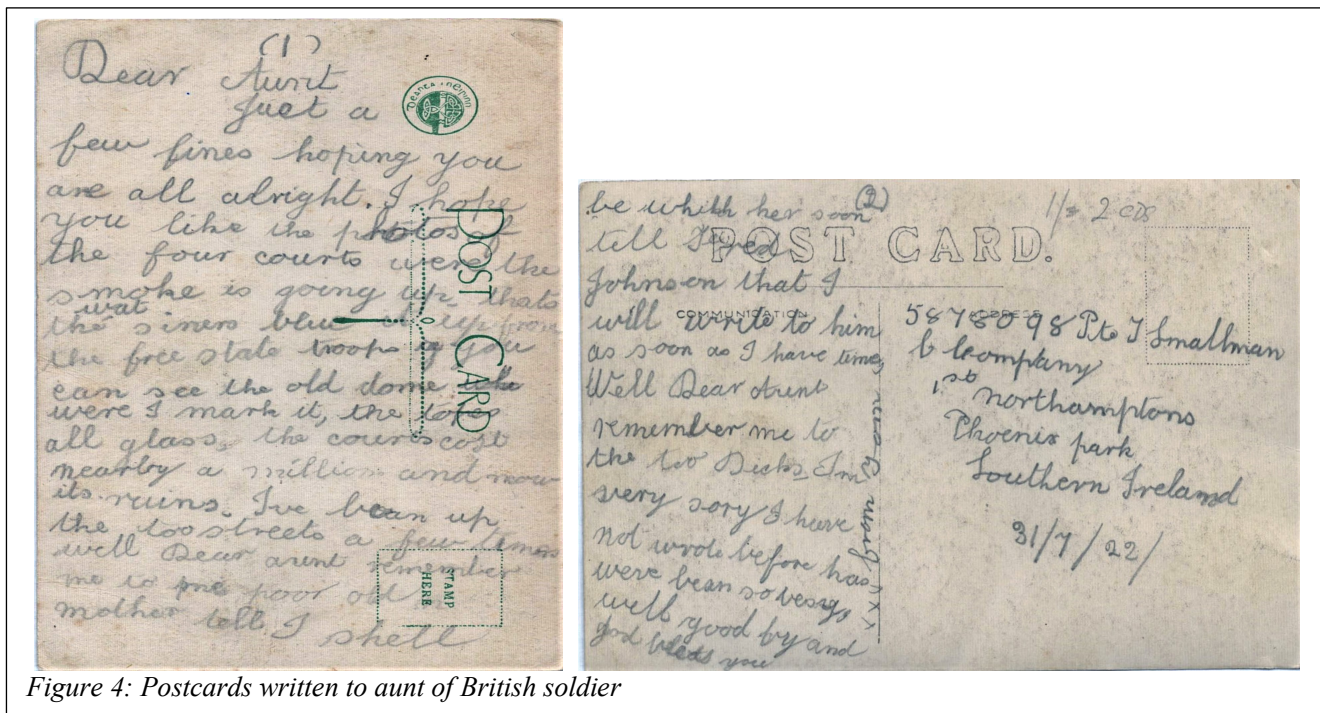
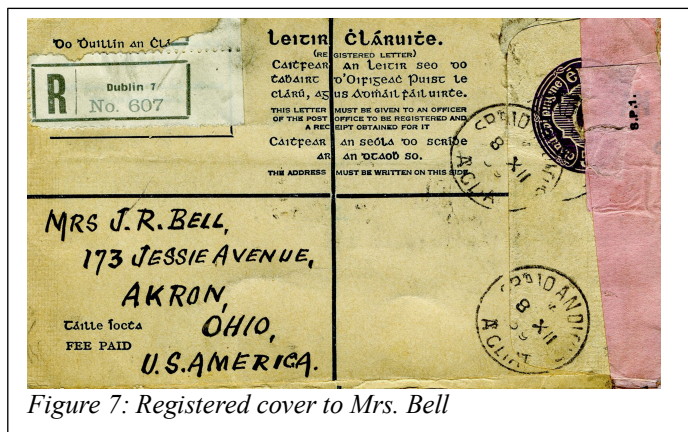


Figure 4: Postcards written to aunt of British soldier



Ireland at the Start of World War II

The cover shown in Figure 7 shows an Irish Censored, registered envelope from Dublin to Akron Ohio mailed on 8 December 1939, with an arrival back stamp of Jan 15, 1940. The cover contains a Currency Export Certificate allowing mailing of \$15 to Mrs. J.R Bell (Figure 5). There was no letter or card explaining the purpose of the mailing. The 5d postage paid the 2d letter rate and the 3d registration fee which provided only £2.00 in compensation for the contents. An additional 6d postage would be required to insure all of the \$15 (4). Considering that the mail was opened by the censor, I wonder if Mrs. Bell received the money.

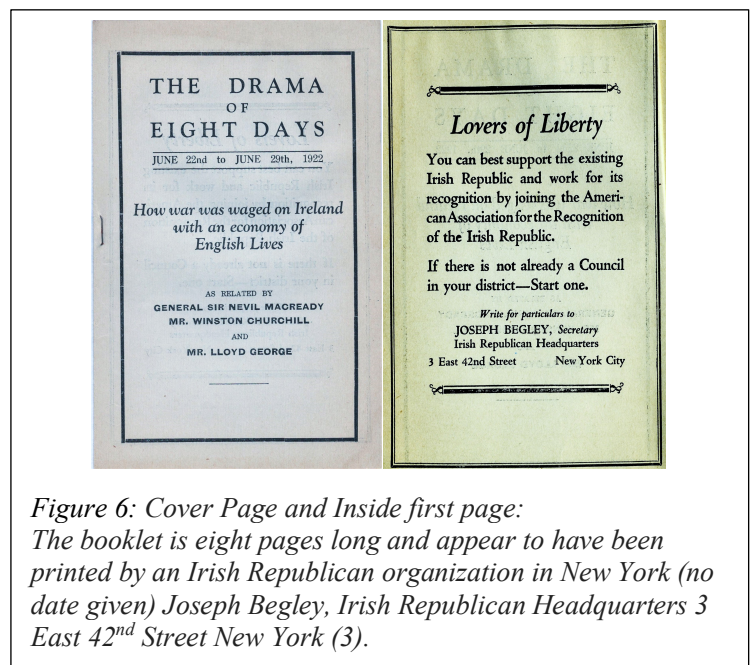


The Anglo-Irish Treaty of December 6, 1921 allowed the British Government to maintain troops in Ireland during the first year of Irish Independence. The Provisional Government was told by the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George in June 1922 to deal with the IRA in the Four Courts or he would have the British

Army assume the task. The British Military provided the National Government with the munitions and artillery to attack the IRA at the end of June 1922, considered to be the official beginning of the *Irish Civil War*.(2)

The Irish Civil War: Comments from The British Government

The following is a booklet that appears to summarize the beginning of the Irish Civil War from key members of the British Government.



The cover also illustrates two aspects of the (Irish) Emergency Powers Act (EPA). The Act was passed on 3 September 1939 in response to the start on World War II (5). The EPA granted the government control over all foreign currencies and securities in Ireland, allowing the government to purchase or confiscate them and requiring a special permit to send anything abroad of negotiable value. *The EPA also granted the Government the power to*

FORM C
 CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORTATION OF SECURITIES OR FOREIGN EXCHANGE
 IN ACCORDANCE WITH EMERGENCY POWERS (FINANCE) ORDER, 1939.

This is to certify that Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan
of the County of Dublin
 is authorized to export the undermentioned articles from Eire and in so doing is
 not contravening the Emergency Powers (Finance) Order, 1939.

Description	Amount
Securities	(Words and figures)
Foreign exchange (including Euro monetary Notes, Cheques, Drafts and other Bills of Exchange).	(Words and figures)

Foreign exchange (including Euro
monetary Notes, Cheques, Drafts
and other Bills of Exchange).

15000 £15 00
 (Words and figures)

(Printed counterfoil of the
Form of 1939)

Signed: [Signature]
 An Officer of an authorized
 Bank.

Date of Issue: 2 DEC 1967

Valid for period of one month from date of issue.

NOTE.—This certificate must (a) accompany articles sent out of Eire by post,
 or
 (b) be surrendered to the authorized Officer when
 articles are sent or taken out of Eire otherwise
 than by post.

Figure 8: Currency export certificate authorizing the export of \$15 from Ireland to the USA

“authorize and provide for the censorship, restriction, control or partial or complete suspension” of the mail leaving Ireland. The censorship of mail leaving Ireland began in September 1939.

The Six Day 1967 Mid-East War and The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers

On 5 June, 1967, Israel launched a series of preemptive airstrikes on Egyptian airfields. Syria and Jordan also entered the war. The Israeli army invaded the Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula push all the way to the Suez Canal.

A cease Fire was signed between the Arab Countries and Israel on June 11, Consequently, the Canal became the new border between

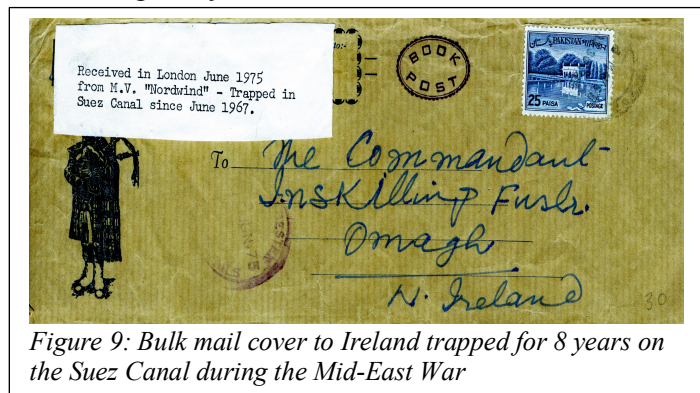


Figure 9: Bulk mail cover to Ireland trapped for 8 years on the Suez Canal during the Mid-East War

Egypt and Israel until 1978. Ships in the Canal were trapped until 1975.

The bulk mail cover shown in Figure 9 was mailed from Lahore Pakistan 8 May 1967 and addressed to the Commandant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (misspelled by sender) in Omagh Northern Ireland. The contents are an advertising brochure from a Bag Pipe manufacturer in Pakistan (Figure 7). The mail was stranded on the MV Nordwind for the 8 years.



MEMBERSHIP REPORT – WINTER 2021-22

New Members

- 3007 Brian C. McNerney, 1949 Zach Scott St, Austin TX 78723
 3008 Roger P. Noffke, 243 Otis Stage Rd., Blandford, MA 01008
 3009 Timothy McGinnis, 6864 A Street, Springfield, OR 97478-7373
 3010 Jackie Adkins, 718 Questover Dr., Carthage, IL 62321

Change of Address

2638 Thomas M. Meade, 3455 East Lisbon Ave., Toms River, NJ 08753

New Email Address

- 3007 Brian C. McNerney. eiremanlite@mac.com
 3008 Roger P. Noffke. rogdcam@aol.com
 3009 Timothy McGinnis. oregonstamps@comcast.net
 3010 Jackie Adkins. jtadkins@frontier.com

Resignations

2977 Andrew J. McMenamin, North Carolina Judicial Branch, Currituck County

Membership Status

Membership as of September 1, 2021 –	286
New members	4
Life members	46
Resignations	1
Complimentary mailings	12
Membership as of November 15, 2021	289

The Sixth Definitive Series: History and Tales about the Stamps' Structures – Part 1

By Liam Malone

The Sixth definitive series ran 1982—1990. I enjoy this set because the white and grey background produces a clean and stately appearance. Definitives make a statement about the nation issuing them. What stories do these Architecture definitives tell us? This article describes the buildings and tells some stories about the structures appearing on the stamps. The set shows nine different buildings.

Showcase Dublin Buildings

Busaras, is used once—on the 5 Punt stamp. Seeing Busaras in person in January 1987, I was not initially impressed and wondered why this office building was singled out. Busáras from *bus* + *áras* "building" is the central bus station for Intercity and regional bus services. Áras Mhic Dhiarmada is its official name:



we know Seán Mac Diarmada from the 1916 Easter Rising. Architect Michael Scott and his team of young architects and designers worked on it between 1945 and 1953 at what some said was too expensive — over £1,000,000. Simultaneously loathed by some and loved by architectural purists, the building was designed in an International Modern style. One of the first modern buildings in Dublin attempting to integrate art and architecture, by utilising elements like glass facades and a pavilionised top storey. Noted for using materials and paint effects enhancing texture and brass, bronze, copper, mosaics, and exotic timbers. The Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland awarded it the Triennial Gold medal in 1955. After learning more from brochures and later gaining more knowledge from the internet, the stamp makes sense.



The Casino at Marino, Dublin, was designed by Sir William Chambers in the late eighteenth-century as a pleasure house for James Caulfeild, 1st Earl of Charlemont. It is widely acknowledged as the most important example of neoclassical architecture in Ireland being finished in 1775. The Casino measures fifty feet square. And is so named after 'Casino', the diminutive form of 'Casa', thus 'Little House'. It was not used in the modern sense of a "gambling establishment". Built to appear as a single room from the outside, it has 16 rooms on its 3 floors. The Casino is now operated by the Office of Public Works, and is open touring. But the large estate it is on was sold to the Archdiocese of Dublin and later the bulk of that land was sold on to the Irish Christian Brothers, with a portion retained to house a school and residence for male orphans. In the 1960s, a field attached to this O'Brien Institute school was given to the Sisters of Nazareth for a new residential home for the elderly. The urns on the roof serve as chimneys. One website warns about the sheer drops around the base of the house, insisting visiting children be supervised!

Restoration of Dublin's the Palm House and Dublin's Dr. Steeven's Hospital



The tourist attracting site of the National Botanic Gardens of Ireland claims the spots are an oasis of calm and beauty, and entry is free. A premier scientific institution, the Gardens contain important collections of plant species and cultivars from all over the world. The National Botanic Gardens in Dublin are located in Glasnevin, just three kilometres from Dublin City Centre, and are famous for the exquisitely restored historic glasshouses. The National Botanic Gardens in Wicklow are located in Kilmacurragh, where the milder climate, higher rainfall, and deeper, acidic soils of this historic Wicklow garden, provide a counterpoint to the collections at Glasnevin. The two gardens have been closely associated since 1854. The National Botanic Gardens of Ireland are operated and managed by the Office of Public Works.

The Palm House featured on the 4p stamp was built in 1862 and overseen by David Moore, the curator of the gardens at the time. The original structure was built of wood, and was unstable, leading to it being blown down by heavy gales in 1883. Later Richard Turner, the great Dublin ironmaster, had already supplied an iron house to Belfast Gardens and he persuaded the Royal Dublin Society that such a house would be a better investment than a wooden house, and by 1883 construction had begun on a stronger iron structure. Fabrication of the structure took place in Paisley, Scotland, and shipped to Ireland in sections. By the early 2000s, the Palm House had fallen into a state of disrepair. After more than 100 years, the wrought iron, cast iron and timber construction had seriously deteriorated. Part of its restoration included a complete dismantlement into more than 7,000 parts, tagged for repair and restoration off-site. To protect the structure from further corrosion, new modern paint technology was used to develop long-term protection from the perpetually tropical internal climate. For Health and Safety reasons, overhead glass was laminated and vertical panes toughened, and a specialized form of mastic was used to fix the panes. The Palm House was reopened in 2004.



Dr. Steeven's Hospital in Dublin in 1780



Dr Richard Steevens (1653-1710), an eminent physician in Dublin bequeathed an annual income for life to his sister Madame Grizelda Steevens. The estate was in County Westmeath and into King's County. His will dictated that the money was to be used to found a hospital after Grizell's death. She decided to accelerate his wishes and build a hospital during her lifetime stipulating an interior apartment serve as her residence until she died. After being denied assistance by Queen Anne, she managed to attract other donations because the building being constructed was costing more than the allowance. The hospital was to serve up to 40 poor whose ailments could be cured. The first patients arrived in 1733. Because water was not always clean, patients were given beer. In its final operating days Guinness supplied free beer for patients and staff.

The story says she walked the grounds closely veiled. The locals say the veil hid her face they assumed resembled a pig's snout. She would not allow her face to be seen. She never married. This unpleasant appearance was said to be the result of a curse consequent to a petulant and unfeeling remark made by her mother when pestered by the importunities of a

beggar woman, with a baby at her breast, and a tribe of children at her heels. Grizell said "Get away, you are like an old sow, with a litter of bonhams." The beggar retorted with the wish that the lady's next child might be like the animal to which she had been compared. The hospital was for long known as "Madame Steevens' Hospital". Another physician donated his library and funds to maintain it in a designated room in the building. The book collection remains there conserved. An annual lecture in Grizelda's name occurs annually in the building. Steeven's Hospital closed in 1987 to serve as the HQ of the Health Service Executive.



The portrait by Michael Mitchell does not show an ugly person, instead a serious woman with good business acumen the charisma to attract donations throughout her lifetime. Yes, this resembles the Mary Aikenhead stamp!



Saint Mac Dara's Oratory: Connemara

In the 6th century A.D. Mac Darma founded a remote holy site on a Connemara island. The original small wooden structure was replaced in the 10th century with the current stone oratory. The roof made of stones is meant to resemble wood shingles. The 60 acre island also has cross slabs and evidence of stone dwellings. Many believe the saint's remains are buried here.



Saint Mac Dara's Island 3.7 miles SW of Carnna,



Author Tim Robinson wrote many informative books about Connemara and environs including some lore. Every July 16th sees a pilgrimage to the island for mass and a blessing of boats as Mac Dara is a patron saint sailors and fisher- men. It is said local fisherman dip their sails 3 times while passing the holy site. Located in the Diocese of Tuam, an Archbishop once irritated many when he demanded the wooden statue of the saint be burned because some were treating it with too much veneration, ala Celtic paganism.

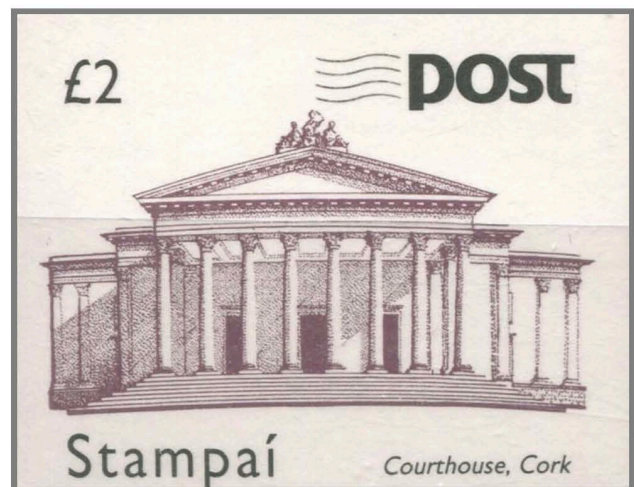


The **Custom House in Dublin** resides along the River Liffey. Built in 1707 it was demolished for the current building that was started being built in 1781. The IRA burned it in 1921 thinking they would create chaos for British rule. All they did was destroy more valuable records. The Free State Government reconstructed it.



The Courthouse in Cork City

The building, which was designed by brothers Richard and James Pain in the Neoclassical style, was completed in 1828. After a fire it was rebuilt to the designs of William Hill in 1891. The building was originally used as a facility for dispensing justice but, following the implementation of the Local Government Act 1898, which established county councils in every county, the back portion of the top floor also became the meeting place for Cork County Council. After the county council moved to County Hall in 1968 the building continued to function as a courthouse. Although criminal cases have been heard at the new Anglesea Street courthouse since May 2018, civil cases continue to be heard in Washington Street. This building is considered to be one of the best examples of Neo-Classical public architecture in Ireland. The present courthouse is a Neo-Classical courthouse with Corinthian detail. It was rebuilt due to a fire in 1895 by William Hill architect and Samuel Hill building contractor. The building has remained largely unaltered since that time until April 2003 when the current refurbishment began. The highlight of this building is the skyline dome. Many Irish courthouses are historic buildings and all are free for the public to visit where you can learn first-hand about the tradition and purpose of the judicial process. Although it is not featured on a stamp in this Series, it appears on a booklet cover.



To be
continued

THAT WAS THE YEAR THAT WAS - 2020 Part 1

by Brian Warren

Note that illustrations of single stamps, pairs and postmarks (except inkjets - IJPs) are full size unless otherwise stated; illustrations of IJPs, blocks, strips, booklets, booklet panes, covers and stationery items are reproduced at between 40% and 66% of full size.

This was a momentous year with the COVID-19 pandemic affecting the new issue programme. An Post withdrew the webshop from their website in late March for a period (other than for business sales of complete coil rolls and booklets). The philatelic bureau counter was also closed until at least late June, although all post offices were still open for business and collections and deliveries were still undertaken. An increase in the basic first-step letter postal rates from €1.00 to €1.10 (National) and €1.70 to €1.80 (International) due to come into effect on 19 March was deferred.

Due to the pandemic, stamp issues relating to the Gaelic Athletic Association and the Pride Movement were deferred until 2021. In turn, it now appears that the GAA issue will now be deferred to 2022.

SPECIAL AND COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

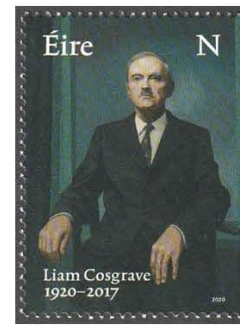
The reduced 2020 programme, comprising 18 regular gummed sheet stamps, 17 self-adhesive stamps, 4 miniature sheets and 6 booklets was issued over 11 release dates at a total cost of €107.70. This excludes any SOAR issue. The total cost is inclusive of the €1.50 discount when purchasing together the 20 National stamp and 5 International stamp Christmas booklets. All regular gummed issues were in sheetlet format – the total cost of all 10 regular sheetlets was €161.70.

The 2019 total of 31 regular gummed stamps, 8 self-adhesive stamps, 8 miniature sheets and 4 booklets was issued over 16 release dates at a total cost of €111.90. All regular gummed issues were in sheetlet format – the total cost of all 18 sheetlets was €309.10.

There were 2 single stamp issues compared to 12 in 2019, 2018 & 2017, 3 in 2016, 2 in 2015, 7 in 2014, 5 in 2013, 4 in 2012 and 7 in 2011. The Greetings and Love and Marriage stamps are excluded in these totals as they are only available in self-adhesive pairs and booklets.

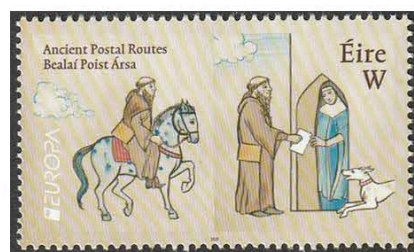
Date of Issue	Description	Cost	Plate Numbers/Notes	Paper Perforation	Printer
					
23 Jan	European Capitals of Culture (Galway and Rijeka)	- Galway (N) €1.00	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B/ 1C1C1C1C/1D1D1D1D	CCP3 13¼ x 13¼	Enschedé
		- Rijeka (N) €1.00	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B	CCP3 13¼ x 13¼	Enschedé
		- Miniature sheet (N) €1.00	Galway stamp only	CCP3 13¼ x 13¼	Enschedé
					
					
30 Jan	Love and Marriage - self-adhesive booklet - Heart (14th Issue)	€10.00	10 x N (€1.00)	TR240 10¼ x 11	Enschedé
	- Collectors' pair	€2.00	2 x N - different printing - See notes below	10¼ x 11	Enschedé
					

(Table continued on next page)



Date of Issue	Description	Cost	Plate Numbers/Notes	Paper	Perforation	Printer
20 Feb	War of Independence (Struggle for Sovereignty)	N (€1.00)	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B	CCP3	13¼ x 14	Enschedé
27 Feb	The Irish Abroad The Galtymore Dancehall	N (€1.00)	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B/1C1C1C1C	CCP3	13¼ x 14	Enschedé
	K. Londale/Richard Harris/P. Sarsfield	N (€1.00)				
	- Edna O'Brien/Fr. Michael Kelly/Mary Elmes	N (€1.00)	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B/1E1E1E1E/1F1F1F1F	CCP3	13¼ x 14	Enschedé
	- Departing Dublin Airport 1969	W (€1.70)				
	- Emigrant's Letter to Mother, 1988	W (€1.70)	Se-tenant vertical strip			
5 Mar	Pioneering Irish Women - Carmel Snow	N (€1.00)	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B/1C1C1C1C/1D1D1D1D	CCP3	14 x 13¼	Enschedé
	- Maureen O'Hara	N (€1.00)				
	- Lilian Bland	N (€1.00)				
	- Maeve Kyle	N (€1.00)				
	- Sarah Purser	N (€1.00)				
9 Apr	Liam Cosgrave (Birth Centenary) - Portrait	N (€1.00)	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B	PCP	14 x 13¼	Enschedé

(Table continued on next page)



Father Ted Booklet Pane

Date of Issue			Cost	Plate Numbers/Notes	Paper	Perforation	Printer
16 July	Europa (59th Issue - Ancient Postal Routes)	- By boat - By horseback	N (€1.00) W (€1.70)	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B	PCP	13¼ x 14	Enschedé
x 14	Enschedé						
27 Aug	Father Ted (25th Anniversary)	- Self-adhesive Booklet - Miniature Sheet	€5.70 €4.00	4 x N + 1 x W 4 x N (same designs)	TR240	13½ x 13½	Enschedé
24 Sept	War of Independence (Civil Society)	- IRA Court in Westport - Munitions Strike	N (€1.00) N (€1.00)	Se-tenant 1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B/1C1C1C1C	PCP	13½ x 14¼	Enschedé
16 Oct	U2 – A Celebration	- Self-adhesive Booklet - Miniature Sheet with self-adhesive stamps - Regular Gummed Miniature Sheet - 360 [®] tour	€5.40 €5.40 €3.60	2 x N + 2 x W - perforations: see below 2 x N + 2 x W (same as above) Single stamp		PCP 13½ x 13¼	Enschedé
5 Nov	Christmas (49th issue) Booklet Stamps			TR 246gsm self-adhesive paper - all 11¼ x 10¼			
	Collectors' pair of W (€1.70) stamps		€3.40	One of each of designs 5 and 6			Enschedé
	- Booklet of 5 x N (€1.00) stamps		€5.00	Design 2 x 3 plus design 3 x 2			Enschedé
	- Booklet of 5 x W (€1.70) stamps		€8.50	Designs 5 x 3 and 6 x 2 plus five airmail stickers			Enschedé
	- Booklet of 20 x N (€1.00) stamps		€19.00	4 of each of designs 1, 2 and 4 plus 8 x design 3			Enschedé

Printers and Sheet Format: All stamps were printed by the Dutch firm Royal Joh. Enschedé, which uses lithography to print the stamps, or the

Irish firm CCL Label Ireland Limited, which uses a HP Indigo high resolution digital printing process (SOAR stamps).



Top margin of War of Independence (Civil Society set) "A" sheetlet showing plate numbers and colour control spots

Except for The Irish Abroad, Pioneering Irish Women and the Europa issues, all regular gummed sheet stamps were issued in 16-stamp (4 x 4) sheetlet format. The plate numbers are located in the left margin beside row 1 and the colour controls in the right margin beside row 1. The format for the other three regular gummed issues is referred to below.

The imprint is in the bottom margin under the first stamp in the last row. The bottom right corner is blank. The subject of the issue, normally in both English and Irish, is printed across the top margin. This layout applies to both horizontal and vertical format designs. All sheetlets have an imperforate top margin, all other margins being perforated.

For The Irish Abroad, Pioneering Irish Women and War of Independence (Civil Society) issues each row/column was set out in the same sequence within the sheet. All stamps printed on an off-white CCP3 paper have a full phosphor frame. Stamps with an overall phosphor (as indicated by the reference PCP in the foregoing tables) are printed on a white CCP1 paper.

Plate Numbers: The master sheet layout of Enschedé, and in particular the plate numbering, appears to differ from Cartor. Plate numbers ranging from 1A (x 4 or 5) up to 1F (both x 4 or 5) appear to exist for some issues. In the table above, I list the combinations known to exist. The bureau only stock "A" and "B" sheets and therefore it is difficult to determine, let alone obtain, a complete set.

Used Self-adhesive Stamps: Since Enschedé took over the stamp contract in late 2019, it should be noted that their self-adhesive issues will soak-off from envelopes, unlike the previous Cartor issues. This was also the case with previous Enschedé self-

adhesive issues printed for An Post. The SOARS printed by CCL Label Irl Ltd do not soak-off.

First Day Covers: Unserved FDCs cost €1.50 (2020: €1). Special covers and pictorial cancels were available for all issues. A presentation folder with all 14 (2019: 20) first day covers for the special and commemorative issues (including the four miniature sheets) was available from early December.

The price of €80 (2019: €80) compares with a cost of €69.20 (2019: €74.40) if bought as individual covers. All serviced covers sold by the bureau continue to bear a "printed", and thus sharper looking, first day postmark as compared to the hand applied cancellation which is used on collectors' own covers.



European Capitals of Culture: Galway and Rijeka in Croatia were the European capitals of Culture 2020. This was a joint issue with Croatia. The Croatian stamps are of the same design. However, Croatia did not issue a miniature sheet. The Croatian stamps were NOT on sale at the philatelic bureau and neither were the Irish stamps in Zagreb. The Croatian stamps could be readily obtained online from the Croatian Postal Service. (illustrated above – individual sheets of nine stamps with no plate numbers).

To be continued



Éire Philatelic Association (International)

www.eirephilatelicassoc.org

Celebrating over 70 Years of Service to Collectors of Irish Stamps & Postal History

HISTORY

The Éire Philatelic Association was founded in 1950 by William J. Hickey and Neil Stack of the United States and F.R.A. McCormick of Ireland. They were soon joined by a relatively small group of collectors from Ireland, England and the United States who shared an interest in Irish stamps and postal history. The Association has flourished in the intervening years, maintaining its international character. Today, worldwide membership exceeds 300. The Éire Philatelic Association is affiliated with the APS, American Philatelic Society, and the FPSI, Federation of Philatelic Societies of Ireland.

PUBLICATIONS

One of the first activities of the association was the publication of its journal *The Revealer*. Published bi-monthly from January 1951 to September 1963, and quarterly since October 1963. Back issues and a cumulative subject index are available in electronic form at a nominal cost. The ÉPA has also published handbooks on various subjects. Whenever possible, arrangements are made to obtain for the membership other publications pertaining to Irish Philately.

MEETINGS

The Association conducts meetings in conjunction with major philatelic events throughout the year, both within the United States and in Ireland. In its many activities the ÉPA caters to the interests of both the beginner and the advanced collector of all phases of Irish philately.

AWARDS

The **Thomas Edwin Field Award** is given to the individual judged to have made an outstanding contribution to the cause of Irish philately. The **John J. Clark Award** is given to an ÉPA member judged to have contributed most to the Association during the year. The **Vince A. Linnell Award** is given for the best article in a single volume of *The Revealer* as voted by the membership.

EXHIBITION AWARDS

Joseph E. Foley Memorial Medal for the Best Exhibit of Irish Material.
The President's Single Frame Award.
ÉPA Award for the Novice Exhibitor of Irish Material.

DIGITAL/SLIDE PROGRAMS

The Association has a number of slide programs available on various categories of Irish philately which may be borrowed for chapter and club programs.

AUCTIONS

Mail auctions, restricted to members only, are held quarterly to coincide with their publication in *The Revealer*. The auctions are included in *The Revealer*, and also appear on the Association's website (www.eirephilatelicassoc.org). The material ranges from the more common to the rare and comes from members who wish to consign material for auction. No buyer's commission is charged. A small seller's commission (10%-15%) is charged with commissions collected going to support Association activities.

WEBSITE

The Association maintains an up to date website with news of society activities, a list of books and other special offer items available to buy, details of previous and future meetings, a history of the society, links to other Irish philatelic related websites, the ABC's of Irish Philately, award winning exhibits, web pages showing some of the material collected by our members, and much more. The Association's Mail Auction is also online. Visit us at: www.eirephilatelicassoc.org.

DUES

Dues in the Association with Quarterly Journal delivered as follows:

	Sept. 1st - Aug. 31st	Life Membership
Electronic version only - Worldwide	\$20.00	\$400.00
Printed copy with electronic - US Only	\$30.00	\$600.00
Printed with electronic - Outside U.S.	\$35.00	\$700.00

Please note: Family memberships are the same as a single membership

The ÉPA will accept US Dollar checks, US Dollar Notes or payment via PayPal at epadues@aol.com.

MEMBERSHIP PROCEDURES

Application is reviewed by the Secretary, and if it is found to be in order, the individual is notified that he/she has been accepted into the membership, subject to no objections being received by the Secretary following publication of the application in *The Revealer*. If so objection is received within 45 days of publication, the conditional status is removed and the individual is automatically admitted to full membership. During the interim period between application and admission to full membership, the individual shall enjoy all the privileges of membership unless objections were received.

Application for Membership

Éire Philatelic Association (ÉPA)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ (State / Prov.) _____ Postal Code _____

Country _____ E-mail Address _____

Age _____ Philatelic membership no. (ex. APS, AAMS, BPS, FAI, IPC) _____

☐ Please check if you do not wish to have your address published in our Journal

Proposed by (if one does have a sponsor) _____

Your Signature _____ Date _____

Send completed application (hard copy or online through our website www.eirephilatelicassoc.org) along with check or money order, payable to the ÉPA, to the secretary: John B. Sharkey, 1559 Grouse Lane, Mountainside NJ 07092, or through PayPal at epadues@aol.com.

THE web-site for Irish Philately:
www.hibernian-news.eu