



The REVEALER



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Eire Philatelic Association

Editor, N. Stack

*Nam Pater altitronans terram concessit Hibernis.
Vndantim cunctis rebus ubique bonis.*

ST. PATRICK APOSTLE OF IRELAND



*"The Father on High gave to the
Irish a land abounding in all good things."*

WE SALUTE THE IRISH

On St. Patrick's day the Gaels have every reason to celebrate. Not only has Ireland achieved leadership among her own people but also, she has contributed outstanding men in every field, to the nations of the world.

Before the Famine of 1846, Ireland had a population of 8,000,000. The failure of the potato crop, the staple diet of the people, coupled with the emigration of 1,500,000 to foreign lands reduced the people to 4,000,000. Most of these emigrants traveled to new homes in distant countries of North and South America. Here they received a fresh start and made names for themselves and won the praise of their adopted country.

The population that remained in Ireland was more determined than ever to achieve political and economic freedom.

Religious freedom had been attained, under Daniel O'Connell's leadership in 1829. And now they had allies: the Irish who had emigrated to America in the "coffin ships" of the 'forties and who rapidly acquired such influence that, by 1860, the London Times wrote "it is the Irish element that has long governed the politics of the United States." The statement is not far exaggerated when we consider that many of the men who headed the American Revolution and conducted the affairs of the young Republic- men like John Adams, Andrew Jackson, Commodore John Barry and Major General Sullivan.

Of the modern era, such colorful Americans of Irish heritage number many. Among the best remembered are: Alfred E. Smith, James M. Farley, and James (Jimmy) Walker. Of course there are many other notables among the Irish in this country. This is true especially on the radio, stage and screen. Among our professions, trades, labor leaders, and not to forget the politicians, there are many names representing Irish descendants. The Irish have carved a niche in America and will not be forgotten.

IRISH URGED TO JOIN E.P.A.

We invite all persons of Irish ancestry to become members of Eire Philatelic Association.

Stamp collecting and the history attached thereto, is fascinating. It is even more so when you have a background such as springs from the Irish. Through stamps, you will learn of the land of your forefathers.

Write our Secretary, Mr. Wm. Hick-
-1-ey for further details.

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ST. PATRICK THE PATRON SAINT OF IRELAND

A Gallo-Roman, born in 372 A.D., St. Patrick lived in the fifth century of the Christian era. He was a disciple and kinsman of St. Martin of Tours.

In the year 388, at the age of 16, Patrick was carried as a slave from his father's home, possibly on the coast of Cumberland or in Brittany, to what was later to be known as the Emerald Isle. Here he daily prayed while tending the sheep of Milacho, the chief of Northern Dalraida.

After six years of captivity he heard a voice from Heaven which told him to go to a certain ship which would carry him to Gaul. He left Erin a fugitive to return a conqueror.

LIFE WITH ST. MARTIN & GERMANUS

Patrick lived with St. Martin, the Bishop of Tours. He remained with his kinsman until the Bishop's death. It is believed that here in the hermitage at Marmoutier, Patrick saw the vision of the angel Victor, his companion during captivity on the heights of Slemish, who came to him with God's message and mission to return to Erin.

St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, became Patrick's teacher and guide after the death of St. Martin. It is said that he perhaps more than any other man had the greatest share in forming the religious character of our Saint.

ST. PATRICK'S TRAVELS

From Auxerre he went to the famous monastery of Lehrsins, near Cannes, on the Mediterranean. And from there he visited Rome and pursued his studies in the College of the Lateran.

When Patrick was nearing 60, his aged friend and teacher St. Germanus, was sent by the Pope to Britain to attack heresy. He called upon Patrick to assist him. For this splendid work Patrick was called back to Rome.

SENT TO IRELAND

Palladius, Archdeacon of Rome, had been commissioned by Pope Celestine to preach the Gospel to the Irish. The mission of Palladius was pronounced a failure. Patrick was consecrated Bishop of Ireland and set out for the country of his captivity as a youth. When he landed at Brahe, he was driven out by the

Leinster men. He then sailed south of Boyne, in fertile Meath. Here a boy came upon the Saint while he slept. Struck with love and veneration for the old man, he picked flowers and strewed them on the sleeper. Afterwards the boy would not leave St. Patrick. This same boy (Benignus) later was destined to become Bishop of Armagh.

Sailing northwards, Patrick landed at Strangford Lough, in Down. Following his conversions in Lough, he went to Antrim.

PATRICK'S MISSION SUCCESSFUL

Easter 433, found Patrick assured of success in his mission. At Tara, he worked many miracles against the Druids in order to show King Leaghaire, Ardigh (chief-king) of Erin, and the people that he was sent as a messenger from God. Leaghaire was not converted but allowed Patrick freedom to preach the Gospel. It was at Tara that Patrick, in his sermon on the Blessed Trinity, plucked the shamrock from the swad, making this triple leaf at once an illustration of Christian Erin.

Shortly after the miracles at Tara he passed from Meath into Cavan. At that time the unconverted Irish were worshipers of the sun. Connaught was next visited. Westward of the Shannon at Cruaschan, in Roscommon, Patrick converted the two Princesses, Ethne and Feidleim, daughters of King Leaghaire.

HIS MISSION ENDS

At Croagh Patrick our Saint's Connaught mission centers. It was here that Patrick prayed for the (continued on page 3)

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LIFE OF ST. PATRICK
(continued from page 2)

conversion of the Irish and the promise of God that the Irish would never loose their Faith.

Next, Patrick visited Limerick where more miracles were wrought. He did not however, go to Clare nor Kerry. He fortold the mission and sanctity of those who were to be the Patricks of those parts.

Full of years, and with the prayers and blessings of a people whom he had so often prayed for and blessed; in a land which he had found in darkness, and which he left to be the brightest jewel of the Church, the old man lay down to die.

It was on the 17th. day of March, 493, that Patrick was called by God, for his final reward, that of a saint of the Church. The 17th. day of March will stand beyond all others on the calendar of the Irish.

-Ed.-

THE BISHOPP MARK

By-"TUBBERCURRY"

The accompanying photo is one that I first thought to be a stampless cover "find". It is still an interesting cover, in that it gives a lower limit of date of usage of the Dublin Bishopp Mark. That is, we can assume it wasn't used during 1669.

The following is written in "Irish Postal History", by C.J. Cooke-

"The first Post Office was established in Dublin during the seventeenth century; and it was managed by a Deputy-Postmaster, directly responsible to London, until August 2nd. 1784, when it was separated until 1831, not withstanding the Act of Union in 1800. There had been regular mail boats running between England and Ireland since 1598, and "Posts" of an enatic description even earlier than that; but there appears to be no record as to the exact date of the establishing of the first Dublin Office. Persumably it was some time between 1660, when the London Office was established and 1670, when there were two postsa week between London and Dublin, and other important towns in Ireland."

HENRY BISHOPP

Henry Bishopp introduced the first type of dated postmark during the first three or four years of the reign of Charles II, 1660-1664. We have proof that the small "Bishopp" mark used in London, was also used in Dublin.

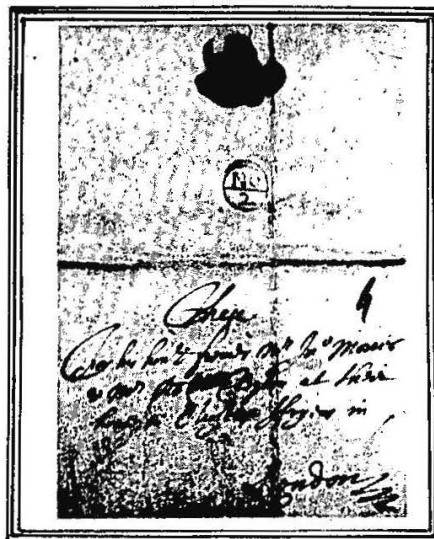
On page #11 (Irish Postal History), is a letter from Dublin to London, and dated Jan. 18, 1672. 'The Bishopp' marks are 14 mm. (small), the Dublin being  and the London

 -the time element being 10 days.

Please note the spelling of "Bishopp". The family tree has various forms of spelling,

but the one adopted here was favored by Henry Bishopp, himself.

COVER ADDRESSED TO ROBT. CLAYTON
FROM JAMES MORLEY



FEATURES OF THIS COVER

- 1- It is dated Dublin, Oct. 23, 1669 and has 14 mm. Bishopp Mark at the back of the cover. (See upper portion of cover) A time element of 11 days indicates that it must be the London "Bishopp Mark".
- 2- If this is true, it shows that the Dublin "Bishopp Mark" was not used as early as Oct. 1669, and moves us closer to the date of Jan. 1672.
- 3- This letter is from the same correspondence as th Jan. 18, 1672 cover.
- 4- It proves that it is most difficult to distinguish the 14mm. small "Bishopp Mark" of London and Dublin, however the later or larger types are sufficiently characteristic to distinguish between them.
- 5- The stationery itself, is watermarked with a cross and IHS.

The upper portion of the photo shows the back of the cover, with the sealing wax and "Bishopp Mark". The line through the center of the cover shows where it was folded.

The lower portion is the front of the cover, and shows it to be addressed to Mr. Clayton.

PORTUGAL

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 LORIN L. KAY
Box 489, Richland Center, Wis.

E.P.A.

#7

THE EVOLUTION OF A COLLECTOR

By Mrs. Anna M. Castner, EPA #24

Everyone should have his own reason for what he collects. Originally, I collected picture post cards when they were popular; the old view cards of the castles, ruins, churches, lakes, the Blarney Stone and other landmarks of Ireland intrigued me. The vivid greens of St. Patrick's day cards with their pipes, shillelehs, shamrocks, and peculiar old crosses made up an entertaining and pleasantly amusing collection to show and talk about at the cover society and other stamp clubs on St. Patrick's day. Up to this time, many of the cards came from the Emerald Isle and a stamp collection had not been started.

CARDS TO COVERS

About 1939, censored covers arrived and were given to me by friends and neighbors who knew of my interest in post cards. A group of these covers showing many different stamps and cancellations were added to my collection.

The history of Ireland, by A.M. Nolan (1905), was loaned to me. I read and studied it, increasing my knowledge and interest in the country. Stamps from damaged and duplicate covers required arrangement and at last the stamp and cover collection was under way.

Visits to dealers and stamp auctions filled my blank album spaces. The definitive issues in both watermarks were quite easy to acquire, and the commemoratives not too difficult.

COMMEMORATIVES ATTRACTIVE

The commemoratives, including the beautiful set for the United States Constitution, are all very attractive, right down to the Republic of Ireland issue for the Holy Year- 1950.

Perhaps least liked of all are the overprints of 1922. These, with their millimeter measurements and blue inks are quite a puzzle, at least for the novice.

The coils and inverts from panes make an interesting addition.

The forerunners of 1922, with Irish town cancellations from 26 Irish counties, both on and off cover, add interest. The combined Atlas, Cyclopaedia and History of Ireland published in 1914, contains a gazetteer of over 9,700 Irish town names and is useful here.

Antedating this period are the stampless covers. One in the collection, is dated Dec. 4, 1786, and is straight line cancelled from Kinsale, County Cork; it has both Irish and English "Bishopp Marks", and is hand stamped, POST PAID, with manuscript rate of ten pence. It arrived at Bordeaux, France eleven days later.

STAMPLESS COVER

Another interesting stampless cover is from the Crimean War in 1855, with army cancellation 'via Marseilles'-inscription, transit marks at Limerick, Tarbert, and two others in

red circles with final delivery at Ballylongford Air Mails, postal stationery and Christmas seals complete the list.

While I am primarily a cover collector, the following interest me most: First Day Covers and First Flights, Postal Slogans and St. Patrick's day covers.

WINS FIRST AWARD AT SOJEX

My collection of stamps, covers, Christmas seals and stampless covers won me first award at the Sojex Exhibition in Camden, N.J., in 1950.

PAT O'BRIEN TO RECORD ALBUM

Pat O'Brien will soon record an album of Irish ballads with his 16-year-old daughter.

THE NAME IS IRELAND

(NOT EIRE)

When referring to the Country, please say Ireland.

The Irish Constitution says the name shall be, "The Republic of Ireland".

Only native born citizens residing in Ireland, and speaking Gaelic, say Eire. Those speaking English or another language should call the country Ireland.

This information is given you on advice of the Consulate General of Ireland.

PUBLICITY INCREASES MEMBERSHIP

Our first issue produced a number of applicants seeking membership in E.P.A.

ARE YOUR DUPES FOR SALE ?

A number of collectors of Ireland depend on me for additions to their growing collections. I am in constant need of new supplies.

Specifically, I need all the coils-mint or used, in pairs or strips; booklets or panes; many of the provisionals, mint or used, and quite a few of the commemoratives, mint, used, and in blocks.

I should welcome correspondence with collectors who have IRISH stamps to offer.

JOHN A. ULLMAN *Free Lance*

2303 Putnam St.
Toledo 10, Ohio
EPA #51

CONTROVERSY ON SCOTT LISTING

Toledo, Ohio
Feb. 5, 1951

I have read with interest the views of Director Ben Parnell, on the listing of Irish stamps by Scott. In his wide ranging plea for complete separation of the stamps of his favorite philatelic country of issue (and mine) he touches on most of the points which I have heard discussed.

If I am in disagreement with him, it is on a pragmatic plane, and not on the plane which Mr. Parnell adopts for his own argument.

His letter seems to me that he confuses the independence of the Republic of Ireland with the separation of its stamps from a philatelic orbit that makes practical sense.

EARLY STAMPS ISSUED BY BRITISH

For many years, the stamps of Ireland were issued by Great Britain; they were, in fact, the stamps of Great Britain used in Ireland. The fact that the Irish did not like this is generally known. The fact that they tried, time and again, eventually with substantial success, to correct this, is also well known. But while they were fighting their gallant fight for political and cultural independence, the stamps of Britain were still in use there.

POSTAL HISTORY PART BRITISH

Unless, then, we can manage the independence of Ireland retroactively to 1840, we are faced with the philatelic fact that the postal history of Ireland is inextricably mixed up with the postal history, the description, the valuation and pricing, the listing and the chronological issuance of the stamps of Britain.

BRITISH OVERPRINTS

The provisionals of Ireland are the stamps of Great Britain, overprinted. The errors in these stamps, as issued by and used in Britain are, oftentimes, the errors on the stamps of Ireland-as the PENCF, the QNE, and the 3d green doubly printed; the difference being merely the additional element of rarity created by the overprinting in Gaelic. The postal background of these errors and their corrections is British.

That this should have an emotional impact is understandable. But the fact seems to be that however independent Ireland now is, and however independent she will doubtless remain, her mails were carried (first) by handstruck stamps under British control; second by British adhesives; third by British adhesives overprinted in Gaelic, and only FOURTH by definitives of her own.

PROVISIONALS NOT IRISH STAMPS

This cannot, in logic, be ignored in cataloging; and even Gibbons, noted by Mr. Parnell as one cataloger of international stature who lists Ireland separately as an independent country, does not picture the provisionals as

the stamps of Ireland; but merely shows the overprints, with the notations "T 104 to 108 (W 100) of Great Britain overprinted in Black." For a picture of these types, 104 to 108, et sequiter, and for a picture of the watermarks (100) we turn back to Great Britain section, even of the catalog of Messrs. Gibbons.

IRELAND COMPARABLE TO ISRAEL

I fully agree, the stamps of Ireland no more belong in any grouping with those of "The British Empire" than do, for instance, the stamps of Israel, which can show somewhat comparable history.

But let's examine another fact- or what I take to be a fact: The collector of the stamps of Ireland who did not begin as specialists, but merely as stamp collectors swinging to specialization or concentration through interest, are probably mainly collectors of stamps of the British Empire.

IRELAND COLLECTED DUE TO- ALBUM PAGES & CATALOG

General collectors, and those tending toward British, found the pages awaiting them, labelled "Ireland". They were blank. They began to fill them. From there, they developed. They had Scott's Volume No. I. They collected the countries therein. Ireland was there. They collected it.

Many of these-and perhaps most of them-collect Ireland AND the stamps of Great Britain and the Empire; and even those of the most direct Irish ancestry presumably do not consider themselves as having betrayed their national ideals thereby. They collect these stamps because they are colorful, interesting, available, within their means, or for whatever reason; but they collect them.

LISTING CHANGE MEANS VOL. II

And to shift the STAMPS OF IRELAND to conform with her unquestioned POLITICAL and CULTURAL independence would be to require these collectors to pay tribute to Scott for Volume No. II, which may not otherwise interest them at all.

And having acquired Vol. II, where Ireland would presumably be listed, either Scott would have to re-introduce its descriptions of the basic British stamps which were overprinted in Gaelic, or the collector would still need both volumes to follow his inquiries.

I confess I have not recently considered Scott's catalogs this valuable in the listing of the stamps of Ireland; and I should surely regret having to buy Abyssinia, Tannu Touva and Liberia to get Ireland besides!

IMPROVE PRESENT LISTING

I believe, constructively, that EPA should exercise all the power of persuasion it can muster to a more meticulous cataloging of the stamps of Ireland, by the Scott catalog; and this catalog should, at the very least, incorporate that information already known to almost everyone with a cursory understanding of these stamps.

SCOTT CONTROVERSY CONT'D

I believe, then, that more would be served by improving Scott's listing of Ireland than by shifting its mis-information, its oversights and its assumptions to another volume.

The Irish, I think, need not buttress their relatively recent independence with the prop of separate listing. They have given too much to the world to need recognition by Scott.

John A. Ullman, EPA # 51.

UNITED KINGDOM DUES USED IN THE FREE STATE

By "Tyrone"

During the early years of the Free State government, neither definitive nor provisional postage due stamps were issued. Throughout Ireland, the unoverprinted due stamps of the United Kingdom continued to be used until 1925.

The use of these stamps in Free State territory after 17 February, 1922, is a topic worth careful study by the specialist. The writer has in his possession several commercial covers of the period bearing U.K. due stamps properly postmarked.

One of these covers was mailed without the payment of postage at Ballygorman, County Donegal, on 16 March, 1923. It is addressed to the bank of Ireland at Dublin. On arrival there, two 2d. postage due stamps were affixed and cancelled. The "Baile Atha Cliath 57" postmark was used.

Another cover was mailed at Castletown Bere on 18 November, 1922. It was insufficiently franked, as only two 3d. stamps of the Thom Rialtas issue were affixed. On arrival at Cork, a 2d. postage due stamp was placed on the cover and cancelled.

Letters not prepaid are charged double postage in Ireland. This accounts for the 4d. due on the first cover and 2d. on the second. Both covers bear handstamped due markings showing the amount to be collected.

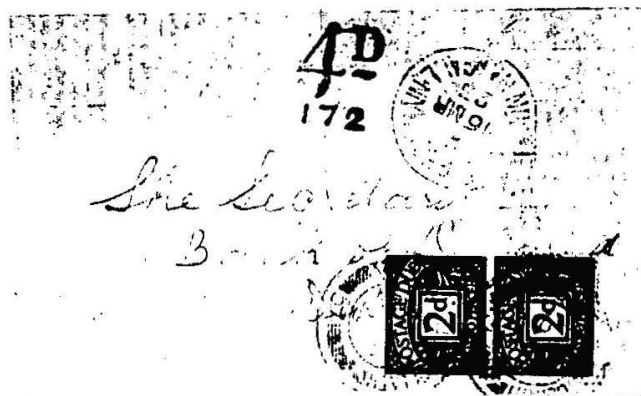
In the case of the first cover mentioned, the handstamp was applied at Londonderry, County Derry, through which office most of the County Donegal mail passed in 1923. This is shown by "172", which appears below the amount due. This figure is the number used on numeral cancellations in Londonderry ever since 1844.

The writer would be very happy to hear from other collectors having similar covers in their possession. He may be addressed in care of the editor.

In the next column, appears a photograph of the Londonderry cover just mentioned. Ed.

GEN. GEO. WASHINGTON HONORED ST. PATRICK

On March 17, 1776, Gen. George Washington and his troops were quartered at Cambridge, Mass. That day he paid homage to Ireland's patron saint by proclaiming the password for that day—"St. Patrick".



LONDONDERRY COVER OF 1923

IRISH OVERPRINTS DISTINGUISHED

By Neil Stack

So many collectors find the Irish overprints of the Provisional government of Ireland difficult to differentiate. Once the basic characteristics of each printing is fully understood, segregation becomes relatively simple.

The overprints are divided into three groups, representing the work of that number of printing firms: Messrs. Dollard, Ltd.; Messrs. Alex Thom & Co. and Messrs Harrison & Sons.. All of these overprints or surcharges, were made on British stamps of the 1912-1922 series and read in Gaelic, either Provisional Government of Ireland or Free State of Ireland.

There was much experimentation with colors and I will not touch upon that phase to any extent, nor will I delve into the discussion of millimeter measurements.

Let us take the printings in their respective order and determine how they differ from one another.-

DOLLARD PRINTINGS

The Dollard printings are easily discernible in that the date is shown in antique numerals. The 9 of "1922", is shown below the line and does not occur in either the Thom or Harrison printings.

Dollard overprints were made in Black, Dull Black and Red or Carmine. The setting of the overprint is 5 lines (Scott 1-11), and 4 lines (Scott 12-14).

THOM PRINTINGS

Thom surcharges on Scott 15-18 and 23-58, have solid printed numerals for the year "1922", and appear in a number of varieties such as: "R" over "S", "R over Se", and incorrect letter 'e', inverted "n", and damaged numerals. Many missing accents were inserted by hand. These overprints are found in Black, Blue Black and Red.

HARRISON PRINTINGS

The Harrison overprints (Scott 19-22 and 59-62) are coil stamps of the vending machine type

OVERPRINTS CONTINUED

They are made from full sheets and joined together either in horizontal or vertical strips.

They are distinguishable by the large surcharges and all with the "R" of Rialtas over the "Se of Sealadach". Since they are coil stamps, the perforations are clipped.

In the Sarostat printing, the middle "e" of Eireann is a trifle above the line of the other letters.

Harrison overprint characteristics are bolder and taller than those of the Thom overprints and the foot of the "1" in 1922, is usually rounded instead of square. The long "1" in 1922, has a serif at the foot.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

Purposely, I did not bring overprint measurements into the picture- to do so would only confuse, rather than to help the reader.

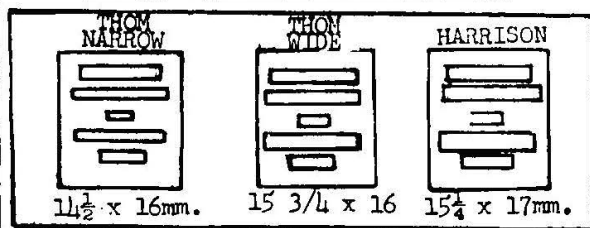
Most of us will not spend the time to measure the millimeters of the overprints and those who do, will not agree as to their findings. Even the experts disagree.

In order to eliminate the necessity of measurements, I prefer to follow this simple expedient of distinguishing between Thom and Harrison overprints.-

Under a piece of transparent paper or artist's waxed tracing paper, place the Thom overprint. Trace the outline of the stamp as a frame and then trace the overprint itself, or block it off. Above or below the frame of the stamp, label the overprint "Thom". Follow the same procedure with the Harrison printing. As a matter of reference you might also show the Dollard overprint but I believe you will find little to confuse you with this printing.

When purchasing or sorting overprints, this picture scale will eliminate time-consuming measurement taking.

OVERPRINT PICTURE MEASUREMENTS



AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR REVEALER NEEDED

The services of any member who is a 'shutter bug' will be appreciated. We need some one to reduce the size of photographs for publication in The Revealer. It won't be much work but will help us greatly.

IRELAND'S COMMEMORATIVES



By
Wm. S.
Penn,
Jr.

Having been assured by our good Vice-President Neil Stack, that it is correct to do so, we shall from here on out refer to this land of the Gaelic as Ireland. This has the backing of the Consulate General's office in New York and should suffice for us all. Now for the stamps of Ireland:

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY

Ireland's third commemorative was again a single stamp, a 2p. pale blue released on June 12, 1931, depicting a reaper and a scythe. The design is the work of George Atkinson and is a most attractive one.

The inscription, "Cumann Rioga ata Claith", means "Royal Dublin Society"- and this issue honors the bi-centenary of that group.

The Society was founded in Dublin in 1731, to promote the advancement of Irish agriculture and industry; indeed, the annual Dublin horse show is held under the auspices of this agency.

The Dail Eirann meets in the old lecture hall of the Dublin Society these days but the Society carries on.

I forgot to mention the Spring Show of the group which features agriculture, when I referred to the August show of horses.

Other activities include science lectures and musical concerts.

The watermarking is again the "Se"--the perforations gauge 15 x 14.

No varieties of any real value have been reported so far but we'll leave this for your comments...My address was given in the last issue of The Revealer and I'll be happy to hear from you at any time.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY



2 Pence ---- Pale Blue

NOTES FROM DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IMPORTANT NEW ART TREASURE IN MUSEUM

One of the most important objects acquired by the National Museum during the past fifty years is the Moylough Belt Shrine, an Irish treasure of the early Christian Art period discovered in a Sligo bog recently.

The Moylough Belt Shrine, is a strikingly handsome piece of eighth century art, that is contemporary with the Tara Ardagh Chalice.

(cont. on pg. 8)

NEW ART TREASURE
(Con't. from pg.7)

A special monograph describing the relic is at present being prepared.

It was taken out of the bog in which it had been preserved for centuries at Tobercurry in May 1945 and its significance was not recognized until it was brought to the notice of the Museum authorities. After being cleaned and restored in the laboratories of the British Museum it has come back to occupy an honored place in the National Museum collection.

In Irish hagiography there is, it seems, a number of references to belts being preserved as the relics of saints who wore them. It is more than likely that this magnificent shrine was wrought to preserve the belts found at Tobercurry.

From an artistic point of view it is the shrine rather than the leathern belt which it encloses, and which is still intact, that is of interest. It consists of a silver bronze casting round the leather in four sections. The plating is ornamented by the addition to the outer surface of highly decorated panels of silvered bronze, by yellow enamel and blue and white millefiori glass, by bottle-green glass studs set in silver frames and by bird and animal head designs executed in yellow enamel. The name of the saint who wore the Moylough Belt is unknown.

NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE WITH BRITAIN

The inauguration within two weeks, of a new each-way night airmail service between Ireland and Britain will mean a considerable speed-up of mail delivery between the two countries. All classes of mail, except parcels, now carries by sea will reach people up to 24 hours earlier. There will be no extra charge for the service. The service will operate between Dublin and Manchester and Belfast and Manchester and is the result of an arrangement between the British Postal Authorities and the Irish Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

About 5,000 lbs. of letter-mail, or about 200,000 letters, will be carried each night between Dublin and Manchester. It is estimated that 50,000,000 mail items will be taken by the new air mail service in a full year. The cost of the new service to the Post Office will be £ 31,000 a year, and a similar amount will be paid by the British Post Office. Agreement on the new service is expected to be concluded soon. Cross-Channel correspondence posted at the G.P.O., Dublin, will connect with the new service, as will correspondence posted in the provinces for day mail collections.

HOW OPERATED

The service will be operated by Aer Lingus in one trip nightly in each direction, with

the exception of Saturday nights. Mails will reach Manchester 75 minutes after leaving Dublin and will be delivered in London and important cities and towns in the early morning. Five express motor vans will operate from the Dublin railway stations and sorting offices to take the mails to Dublin Airport for the air express. Sorting will be carried out on the trains, and the mails will be weighed by special arrangement to get the exact weight.

The sea services will continue to be used and mails received by morning mail boat at Dun Laoghaire will be delivered in Dublin some three hours later.

U.S. TRIP FOR YOUNG FARMERS

A group of eight Irish farmers, members of Macra na Feirme (Young Farmers' Clubs) will visit the United States this year where they will spend six to eight months as guests of the American Government, living on farms and attending courses at agricultural institutes. Traveling expenses will be paid by the Irish Government. Courses in the U.S. will be free, as well as all traveling expenses. The first three months will be spent living and working on farms in pairs. They will live on the farms and be paid \$60.00 to \$70.00 per month while in the United States.

IN MEMORY OF
F.R.A. McCORMICK

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of F.R.A. McCormick, E.P.A. member #3.

Mr. McCormick, a resident of Dublin, was one of the prime movers for the founding of Eire Philatelic Association.

In Irish philatelic circles, he deserves to be mentioned with Meredith, Cooke and Morley. His writings will make postal history.

E.P.A. has lost a friend and an ardent member yet we are happy he saw us activated.

DR. ARMSTRONG SHOWS SLIDES

Dr. Armstrong (EPA #6) has been showing his slides on Ireland to various groups. These slides were taken during trips to Ireland in the summers of 1949 and 1950.

After his 1949 trip, Dr. Armstrong was asked to show them to a local women's club. They were so well liked that he was asked to repeat the showing again in 1950.

On March 1, of this year, he was requested to show the slides to the Selinsgrove Rotary Club. One of the conservatory students at the University introduced his showing by singing a few Irish songs—"How Ireland Got Its Name" and "Where the River Shannon Flows."

EXHIBITED FISCALS

He won 2nd. award for his Irish Fiscals at Sepad Show in Phila. Jan. 12-14, 1951.

