

CORK CITY ON THE LEE

Cork is a picturesque city located on the River Lee. It lies in a hallow enclosed by hills and was fittingly described by the poet Spencer when he wrote:

"The pleasant Lee, that like an island faye
Encloseth Corke with his divided flood"



Patrick Street-Cork
Looking Toward Patrick Street Bridge

The city in Spencer's time was confined to "an island fayre" and was surrounded, like most towns, by strong walls. It has, however, long since outgrown its earlier boundries, spreading itself along the outer slopes of its surrounding heights, back into the valley and up and down "the pleasant Lee" until today it is the third city in Ireland, and the recognized capital of the south.

HISTORY DATES TO THE 7th. CENTURY

Cork's history goes back to the early seventh century when St. Finbarr founded a church on the south bank of the Lee, approximately on the spot now occupied by the University College. Like most southern towns, Cork suffered severely at the hands of the Danes who burned and plundered it several times. Then came the Angelo-Normans in 1172, who took possession of the city for Henry II, who granted its first charter.

INEVITABLE WARS FOLLOWED

After the landing of the Anglo-Normans, inevitable wars followed between the invaders and the native Chieftains--the MacCarthys.

Perkin Warbeck, the Pretender, landed in 1492. His cause was warmly expoused by the mayor and principal citizens who were subsequently to suffer like Warbeck himself, by losing their heads at Tyburn. The English then

garrisoned Cork but the citizens still remained steadfast in the cause of the Monarchy. Finally in 1669, the city succumbed to Cromwell.

STORMY HISTORY TO 1920

The next event in Cork's history was during the Williamite wars when the army of William III laid siege to the city, compelling the garrison to surrender after five days. Not even then was the city at peace; for during the Feinan Movement in 1865-67, it figured so prominently that it came to be known as "Rebel Cork". As late as 1920, it still had its terrors when Thomas MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of the City

Irish Consul General Healy Presented with a Painting of Ireland

Consul General of Ireland, Garth Healy, was recently presented with a beautiful painting of Ireland. It is the work of Frank Egginton, a noted water color painter of Donegal. The presentation was made at a meeting of the Oriel Society, held in the

(See Pg. 2)

(cont. pg.3)

E.P.A. OFFICERS



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CREDITS & COURTESIES

Information on Cork Story & Front Cover
Irish Tourist Association (I.T.A.)
Department of External Affairs - Items (DEA)

IRISH CONSUL PRESENTED PAINTING
(cont. from pg. 1)

studios of Maurice Leahy, located in New York's Sherman Square Hotel.

The Consul General spoke on the work of the Cultural Relations Committee in Dublin.

**Shark Industry Booms
Again On Achill Island**

The old is mixed with the new in this year's shark fishing season at Achill. The old is represented by currachs and coracles, which are used to transport men and material to Keem Bay from Innishcath. The new includes a service of jeeps from Keem to Achill Sound, the latest thing in factory ships, and radar, which is used for locating the shark shoals.

The shark carcasses will be made into fish meal aboard a 400 ton factory ship at Keem Bay.

THE E.P.A. SEAL



The Association Seal is a replica of the 2nd Coats of Arms of the Four Provinces of Ireland - Leinster, Connacht, Ulster and Munster. The general design was selected by your Vice President, Neil Stack, as the most representative of the Republic of Ireland.

Mr. George Braunsdorf, Associated Press Staff Artist, designed the shields enclosing E.P.A., at the lower left and right of the seal. He also did the lettering on the seal. Mr. Braunsdorf received his early training at the New York Art Students League and is at present engaged in drawing the AP Features Maps.

The Seal will be the property of the Secretary and used for all official documents and papers requiring official EPA signature.

HAVE YOU BROUGHT IN A NEW MEMBER FOR E.P.A.?

THE 1950-51 AUCTION SEASON DRAWING TO A CLOSE

The 1950-51 auction season is now drawing to a close and will end in June. As a generality, my feeling in retrospect is that Irish prices have hardened this year. This has been particularly so in London sales, where some surprising prices have been realized. Immediately after devaluation, very little worthwhile Irish stuff seemed available--but that was equally true of most British Colonies. Dealers did not want to take the sudden book loss entailed by a \$2.80 Pound. This past season much more Irish has emerged. Those of you who follow the auctions, will agree with my above observations.

Perry Adams-E.P.A. #84

CORRECTION

On page 3 of the May-June issue of The Revealer, appears an item, "Correction on Overprints Article". This refers to an entry in the previous issue. That you were well aware that this "correction" was in itself in error, and yet were powerless to correct the erroneous "correction" because the magazine had already gone to press, is perfectly understandable. I feel sure that members who may have caught the second error will fully appreciate that, far from being due to any lack of knowledge, it was purely a mental lapse.

It should be enough to state here that Scott 36-38 are not Dollard printings, but Thom. As indicated by Scott, the Dollards 12-14 are printed in black ink, the Thoms in blue-black; the Dollards are 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide, the Thoms, 21mm. This difference of $\frac{1}{2}$ mm is accounted for by the space between the h and e of heireann. It is "wide" in the Dollards, much narrower in the Thoms and can be spotted easily by eye--the best and quickest way to differentiate between the two issues.

RETIRING E.P.A. OFFICERS



William P. Hickey
PRESIDENT



Neil Stack
VICE PRESIDENT

IRISH COUNTY NAMES IN MICHIGAN

Mr. W.G. Landells, E.P.A. #43, reports that there are four counties in the State of Michigan named after counties of Ireland. They are: Antrim, Clare, Roscommon and Wexford.

-CORK CITY-
(cont'd. from pg. 1)

and Commandant of the Irish Volunteers in the city, was murdered during a raid on his home by the police, while the succeeding Lord Mayor, Terence MacSwiney, was remanded to jail in Brixton where he died after a hunger strike lasting seventy four days.

CORK'S MODERN HISTORY

From the commercial view, Cork is a place of considerable importance, a factor largely due to its geographical position, close to the mouth of the magnificent Cork Harbor and to the facilities which it offers to the larger vessels. This makes it the principal port for the south, engaged in a busy export trade, mainly of agricultural produce.

There are several flourishing industries in the city, notably distilling, brewing, wollen mills, flour mills, bacon curing and chemical plants. The Ford and Dunlop factories by the river are large concerns, as is also, the Sunbeam Wolsey factory at Millfield.

SIGHTS OF THE CITY

Patrick Street, which extends from Patrick Street Bridge to the Grand Parade, is the principal business district and here are found many fine shops. Some of these stores have been erected since 1920, when half of the street was destroyed by fire during the Anglo-Irish hostilities.

Near the bridge is the Father Mathew Statue in bronze. This statue was executed by the artist Foley and commemorates the celebrated "Apostle of Temperance," who, prior to his death in 1850, was superior of the Capucian Order in Cork, and who is further commemorated by the Father Mathew Memorial Church in Father Mathew Quay. In 1938, the Irish government issued two postage stamps (2p. black brown and 3p. ultramarine) to commemorate the centenary of Temperance Crusade by Father Mathew.

From Patrick's Bridge we wend our way to The Grand Parade where is found the National Monument erected in memory of Irish Patriots from 1798 to 1867.

Along South Mall we find the War Memorial commemorating the men of the Royal Fusiliers who fell in World War I. On this street is found some impressive buildings, mostly banks and professional buildings. Following South Mall, we come to Parnell Bridge which leads to Lapps Quay, the dock district and the Custom House.

On the south side of the Lee, near Parnell Bridge, is City Hall, erected in 1920.

Off Shandon Street, on the north side, is located Shandon Church and Steeple. Its bells, immortalized by "Father Prout" in his lines:

"The Bells of Shandon that sound so grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee"
The bells chime from the steeple on the hour.
In the old churchyard beside the tower, lies
the grave of Father Prout. (cont. on pg.4)

**American Irish Award
Archbishop Cushing**

The gold medal of the American Irish Historical Society, presented annually to a distinguished American of Irish birth or descent, has been awarded this year to Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston. The award to Archbishop Cushing was made in recognition of his service to the Republic."

DUBLIN BISHOPP MARKS

By "Tubbercurry"

Prologue by Cooke: "Irish Postal History is as intriguing to the philatelist as Irish Political History is to the Politician; and the multifarious stamps and postmarks of Ireland are as incomparable as the beautiful eyes of her women and the stout hearts of her men."

There appears to be no record as to the exact date of the establishing of the first Dublin Post Office. However, it is known that there were regular mail packets running between England and Ireland as early as 1598 and Posts of an erratic nature even before this date.

BISHOPP OPERATED ENGLISH POSTS

The first type of dated postmark was introduced by Henry Bishopp, who operated the English posts during the first three or four years of the reign of Charles II. 1660-1664.

Henry Bishopp ordered: "A stamp is invented that it putt upon every letter showing the day of the moneth (not the year) - that every letter comes to the office, so that no Letter Carryer may dare to detain a letter from post to post which before was usual."

We now have proof that the small "Bishopp" mark used in London was also used in Dublin. To date the earliest cover known has the Dublin Bishopp mark of Jan. 18, 1672 and the London mark of Jan. 27, 1672. The cover illustrated in "The Revealer" of Mar.-Apr. 1951, demonstrates that the Dublin Bishopp mark was not used as early as 1669.

USED ONLY IN DUBLIN, LONDON AND EDINBURGH

The Bishopp marks and types were in use for more than a century but only in Dublin, London and Edinburgh. The Dublin and London were black and the Edinburgh mark was red.

The small size Bishopp mark, about 14mm. was used in Dublin up to about 1737 and sometimes the month is on top and sometimes the day date is on top. Later the size of the Bishopp mark was increased to over 20 mm.

As the Dublin and London Bishopp marks are both black, this similarity causes confusion. When the cover contains a town heading and date, it is not too difficult because time element helps one decide which is truly the Dublin marking. In the later and larger types of Bishopp marks, the figures and letters of the Dublin marks are sufficiently characteristic to distinguish them from the London markings.

Several Bishopp marks are shown for reference:
(See pg. 5)

-Cork City-

(cont'd. from pg.3)

Not far from Patrick Street, on the Grand Parade, is The Coal Quay, now called Corn - market Street. The name is a misnomer, for it is not a quay, neither has it anything to do with coal. In reality, it is a poor man's market. There is plenty of color here in the Spanish bazaar like atmosphere. One is amused by the eloquence and wit of the 'ware hawkers, who sing out in their high pitched musical Cork accent, the praises of their oft-times well worn merchandise.

On Pope's Quay is found St. Mary's Church. It is run by the Dominicans and is an imposing edifice of the Renaissance style with a portico supported by lofty Ionic columns.

The famous architect, Pugin designed the Gothic church of Sints Peter and Paul located off Patrick Street. Its richly decorated interior arrests the attention of most tourists.

The Municipal School of Art, on Academy Street, off Patrick Street, houses the Sculpture and Picture Galleries. It is open to the public on week days. Here is found a large canvas by Barry, the famous Cork painter, and a fine portrait of Patrick Sarsfield, the hero of the siege of Limerick, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Modern Irish Painters are well represented here.

University College is located on West Road and is a beautiful white limestone building in the Tudor Gothic style. A recent addition to College is the Institute of Dairy Science. All of the buildings overlook the Lee. Cork College is a constituent of the National University of Ireland. About a mile west of University College is the Munster School of Agriculture.

A visitor must not leave Cork without seeing the Cork Public Museum, in Fitzgerald's Park. Here is housed a fine display illustrating the history and antiquities of Cork City and County.

Each year in July, the Cork Regatta is held on the River Lee. The regatta course runs from Tivoli to Blackrock Castle.

BIRTHPLACE OF MANY WRITERS & ACTORS

Cork has always been noted for its association with Literature and Art. It is the birthplace of many writers and actors who in their day, acquired universal fame. Among these well known personages are: Francis Mahoney (Father Prout) the humorous poet and author of the "Bells of Shandon"; Thomas Crofton Croker, the antiquary; James Sheridan Knowles, dramatist and actor; Richard Miliken; William Maginn; Denny Lane and J.J. Callanan, the poets; and James Barry and Daniel Maclise, the painters.

BARRY DAY - SEPTEMBER 9

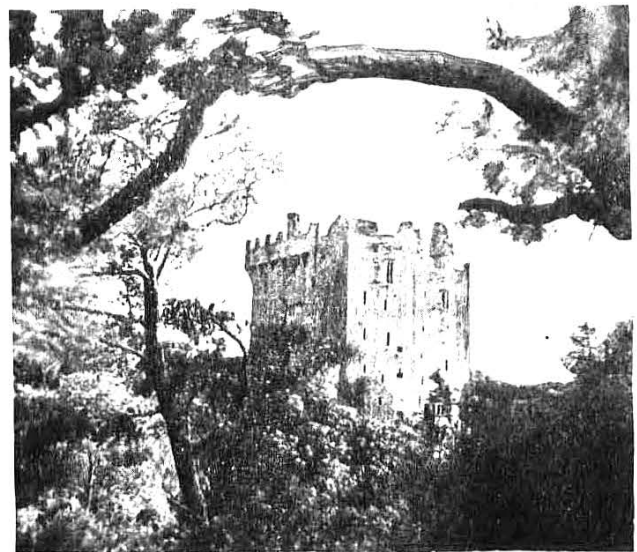
Patrick McNelis, president of the Federation of American Societies for Irish Independence, announces that the 1951 Barry Day has been set for Sept.9.

BLARNEY CASTLE

Before leaving Cork on our trips to interesting places in Ireland, we must journey to Blarney Castle located 5 miles north west of Cork City. It is readily reached by bus.

Tradition tells us that the "Blarney Stone" has the power of conferring on those who kiss it, the gift of "blarney", or a "sweet eloquent persuasiveness" that scores against every argument. The stone, embedded in the wall of the castle underneath the parapet, must be kissed in the orthodox manner, by lying on one's back and being held by the feet, extending the head through a hole in the battlements, then raising oneself upward to kiss the stone which is seen from a foot or so above. The operation provides a thrill though it is not nearly so dangerous as it may seem.

The Castle itself consists principally of a square tower 83 feet high with a battlemented parapet. It was built by the MacCarthys, Princes of Desmond (South Munster) and was considered the most impregnable of all the Castles of the south. It withstood all sieges from the 15th. to 17th. century. King William captured the Castle after the Battle of the Boyne. All fortifications were demolished except the present tower. A visit to Blarney Castle is a 'must' for all tourists going to Ireland.



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(I.T.A.)

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LORIN L. KAY

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DUBLIN BISHOPP MARKS

(continued)

Fig. 1. Letter headed Dublin, Jan. 18, 1672. From Dublin to London. Dublin Bishopp mark, 11mm. Jan. 18th. London Bishopp mark Jan. 27th. Time element of 9 days.

Fig. 2. From Castle Martyr, by London to Switzerland. Letter dated Sept. 20. London receiving mark Sept. 23, a time element of 3 days.

Fig. 3. From Castle Martyr to London. Black Dublin Bishopp mark, 21mm., dated Aug. 10. Letter dated Aug. 8, 1792. London receiving mark, Aug. 15th., a time element of 5 days.

Fig. 4. Letter to London. Black Dublin Bishopp mark, dated Jan. 29, 1799, a time element of 4 days. Note that the month, day and year are in this Bishopp mark.



FIG. 1. 14MM.



FIG. 2. 22MM.



FIG. 3. 21MM.



FIG. 4. 20MM.

E.P.A. LABEL IN DESIGN

At the present writing, Mr. Braunsdorf is engaged in drawing the design for the official E.P.A. envelope label. The label is to be the size of a postage stamp. On the left side of the label, facing the inside, will read: Philatelic. At the top, it will read: Eire; on the right side, facing in, it will say, Association; on the bottom, it will read: Member. The lettering will be done in orange. The center of the label will have a green shamrock as its theme. The background will be white, thus the National Colors of Ireland will be represented.

"THE HILLS OF IRELAND AND
LIFE OF W.B. YEATS"

Your editor was recently a guest of the Irish Consulate at a private showing of "The Hills of Ireland" and "The Life of W. B. Yeats".

"The Hills of Ireland", a Technicolor travelog, is a pleasant and easy way of making a trip to the Emerald Isle. The film gives one a view of the cities, hamlets, waters, hills and vales of Ireland. One sees the ancient ruins, the farms and the rugged coastline of the West. The beautiful colors of the Island and the chief points of interest makes this picture one to be long remembered.

The narrative of the film is spoken by Pat O'Brien, who explains the sights and customs in a clear, concise manner.

Christopher Lynch, one of Ireland's noted tenors, sings some of the well known nostalgic songs of the island, as the scene shifts from one section of the country to the other. The celebrated lakes of Killarney, the rugged cliffs of Donegal, the marvelous geological formation of the Giant's Causeway, and the Dublin horse show are effectively filmed.

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

The "Life of Yeats" is highly recommended. The picture was produced by the Cultural

Relations Committee of Ireland. The picture pays tribute to the memory of the great Irish poet, who was one of the prime movers in the literary renaissance that stirred Ireland in the first two decades of the Century. Yeats was a winner of the Nobel prize for literature in 1923. The film shows how poetry may be expressed in a documentary way for generations to come.

Yeats' imagery is beautifully delivered by Michael MacLiammoir and Siobahn McKenna. Cyril Cusack, an Irish actor, impressively expresses the narration of Yeats' life and work.

IRISH STOCKPILE TEA

The Irish Government stepped in when, after the outbreak of the Korean war, panic-buying of tea commenced.

As strange as it may seem, the average amount of tea consumed in Ireland is only about 2 lbs. per capita.

Tea imported by Ireland during the first quarter of this year, amounted to three times that of the corresponding year. (News Source)

CHAOS -- OR COST FORMULA?

(by Perry Adams-E.P.A. #84)

Once in a while, you still run across an otherwise knowing collector who feels that keeping cost records is "too much trouble". In this publication, directed 100% to philatelists, there should be no special need to enumerate the advantages of keeping a check on the cost of one's hobby -- particularly, upon prices paid for each stamp.

Listing costs from want lists and approvals offers no problem, since stamps come individually priced. Sets, country lots bid in at auction and other bulk purchases are another matter. Here over-all prices prevail, one round price for the lot. It is surprising how often one hears something like this: "Of course, since I bought those stamps as a set, they were not individually priced; so there's no way of knowing exactly what each one cost."

If you are willing to accept the general idea behind this, records can mean very little, for you will have price-blanks wherever you try to show stamps bought in groups without individual prices. The remedy is so easy, takes so little time and so greatly enhances the pleasure and value of our hobby, that I venture to pass it on to fellow members of E.P.A., in a simple cost breakdown formula. Let's take a quickie - it illustrates the use of the formula just as readily as any longer example. Here's an item constantly offered in auction catalogs: IRELAND, 1922, Dollard mint 2/6, 5/- and 10/-, fine to very fine (Scott 12-14) Cat. \$19.00.

Let's assume you have bid in this lot at \$8.00. How much does each of three values stand you? The first thing is to determine the KEY FIGURE, heart of the formula. This is arrived at by determining what percentage of total catalog price your total cost amounts to. In short, what percentage of \$19.00 is your \$8.00?

(Cont. Pg. 6)

-6-

LATINS WITH GAELIC NAMES

(Cont. from Pg. 6)

Dillon, not as the Spanish say, "Deeyon". He preferred the American nick name of "Gus", to that of the Spanish, Augusto.

Peru's Foreign Minister, Manuel Galagher, pronounces his name as said by the Irish -- GALAGHER.

(From a News Source)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

FOR 1951-1952

Our Secretary, Mr. Clark, will mail out to the membership a notice of renewal of dues. At the same time, he will also enclose a ballot for the election of E.P.A. officers for the coming year.

Read the election instructions carefully and return your ballot to the Committee on Elections, whose chairman's name and address will be given at the top of the ballot.

THE FOLLOWING ARE CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

PRESIDENT - Dr. Thomas F. Armstrong, Jr. #6

VICE PRES. - Charles L. Roser, M.D. #25

VICE PRES. - Mrs. Anna M. Casner #24

SECRETARY - John J. Clark #39

TREASURER - Henry J. McColgan #77

The person receiving the lower number of votes for Vice President, is to become alternate Vice President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. T. John Butt	Member No.	18
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Mr. Bernard Davis	"	12
-------------------	---	----

Mr. James M. Dunn	"	21
-------------------	---	----

Mr. William G. Landells	"	43
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Mr. John Ullman	"	51
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Two of the above men are to be elected to the Board as Directors. The next two have the largest number of votes will serve as Alternate Directors.

The Directors to be elected will fill the posts vacated by Dr. Armstrong and Neil Stack, who served during the first year of organization.

It is the policy of E.P.A. to give every member an equal opportunity to run for offices of the Association.

Your Vice President will continue as Editor of The Revealer and will also continue as Promotional Representative.

Your President, Mr. Hickey, will be unable to assume any office during the coming year. Mr. Hickey is now engaged in defense work and unable to devote the needed time to E.P.A. activities; he will however, give his full support to all newly elected officers.

DONNELLY BECOMES STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Mr. James E. Donnelly, E.P.A. member # 64, has recently become official photographer for The Revealer. All illustrations and photo reductions of stamps and covers will be done by him. We congratulate him for the fine work that he has done for us and know that the membership at large will appreciate his contribution toward making The Revealer a better organ.

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IRELAND'S

COMMEMORATIVES

HOLY YEAR

1933-1934



By
Wm. S.

Penn,
Jr.

It took more than a year for the Irish government to issue a subsequent series of stamp following the Euchar-



istic Congress pair.

On September 18, 1933, was issued a 2 pence slate green and a 3 pence deep blue stamp which marked the Holy Year 1933-34, nineteen centuries after the death of Christ.

The design is the work of R.J. King, and depicts the cross on which our Savior hung. Kneeling angels are shown on either side of the cross and the inscription above reads, "In Cruce Salus" which is translated to mean "Salvation in the Cross". Presumably you have gathered that the stamps are identical in design. Speaking of the design leads to the further comment that the circular central portion of the design is well done with the wings following the oval and merging into it. This circle is the symbol of eternity, aptly shown here. Note that the letters of the word, "Eire", are joined on this set, one of its unique features.

As in the case of others of these typographed stamps, plate wear provides the only recorded varieties, being marked by the disappearance of the fine white lines which appear horizontally in the central portion. The wearing was progressive and can be followed rather well with a bit of luck and considerable study. It isn't necessary to have a well-graded series to be able to show off such wearing. Actually a "short series" of three or four stamps can do a pretty good job of demonstrating the fading lines.

Perforations are 15 x 14 and the watermark, our familiar Se.

Your comments and questions are solicited on any of these articles about Ireland's commemoratives.



Irish Theatre Company Will Tour U. S.

The Ronald Ibbs' theatrical company will tour the United States as the "Young Ireland Theatre Company".

The tour will begin in Indiana and close in New York. Among the plays to be shown are Sean

(Turn to Pg. 8)

IRISH THEATRE COMPANY

(Cont. from Pg. 7)

O'Casey's "Shadow of a Gunman," and J. M. Syn "Riders to the Sea". (News Source)

HOW E.P.A.'S. FARE IN OTHER CLUBS

MRS. CASNER #24

During the middle of March Mrs. Casner was guest speaker at the Keystone Stamp Club in Philadelphia. Her lecture on the Emerald Isle was illustrated by view cards and pictures from her collection.

THOMAS H. O'NEILL #30

Mr. O'Neill has been rather active of late in stampic activities, and always a 'plugger' for E.P.A. A short while back, he was a guest speaker at the Syracuse Women's Stamp Club.

Thom was invited to the Rochester, N.Y. Philatelic Society's Annual Banquet which was held on April 28 and 29th. He was unable to attend the banquet and speak to the members so obtained a delegate from the Syracuse club to represent him. Mr. O'Neill sent along a complete mounted frame of Irish commemoratives with the instructions that they not be entered under the British Empire classification. His frame 28" x 38" was entered under "General Foreign", and won for him a second award.

At the Binghamton, N.Y. Philatelic Society Annual Exhibition and Dinner, held on May 12, Tom won First Award for his Irish commemoratives which were again, exhibited under "General Foreign". This time he had to compete with Britain and Germany.

The newly formed Onondaga Stamp Club of Syracuse, N.Y., of which Mr. O'Neil is one of the twelve members, celebrated its first anniversary by an Exhibition and Banquet. Mr. O'Neill was Toastmaster on this occasion.

BEN PARNELL # 9

Word has just been received that E.P.A. Director Ben Parnell, has recently been elected as President of the Baton Rouge, La. Stamp Club.

Your editor has attended a meeting of this club and can well understand why Ben was elected to this position. Ben is an ardent worker.

CHARLES L. ROSER, M.D. #25

At the last election of the Louisville, Ky. Stamp Club, Dr. Roser was elected President for the coming year. Congratulations Dr.!

HARRY L. BURKHART #11

Whenever E.P.A. Director Burkhart, is asked to give talks on his collection of Northwest Pacific Islands he always begins his remarks with the additional information, that he is a Director of E.P.A. Many persons have sought additional information from Mr. Burkhart as a result of letting the audience know that he is an E.P.A. Director. It pays to advertise.

MORE IRISH FIRMS ARE OPENING TEA CANTEENS

The latest firm to open a tea canteen for its employees is Guinness' brewery--biggest in the world. The firm now has 3,750 employees.

2/3



Gougane Barra, Co. Cork.

(I.T.A.)

Complete Commemorative Sets

IRELAND

	Mint	Used
80-2 O'Connell	\$.33	\$.31
83 Hydro-Station Soc.	.06	.03
84 Royal Dublin Soc.	.06	.03
85-6 Eucharistic Congress	.15	.17
88-9 Holy Year	.15	.12
90 Gaelic Athletic	.06	.03
99-0 Constitution Day	.15	.09
101-2 Father Mathew	.15	.10
104-4 USA Constitution	.15	.11
120 Easter Rebellion	.06	.02
124-5 Dr. Hyde	.07	.04
126-7 Sir P. Hamilton	.07	.04
128-9 Michael O'Clery	.33	.07
130 Edmund Rice	.05	.02
131-2 Young Irelanders	.19	.08
133-4 Parnell and Davitt	.12	.08
135-6 Theobald Wolfe Tone	.12	.08
139-0 Leinster House	.12	.08
141 Mangan	.03	.01

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E. P. A. #5

ADVICE FOR THE NEW COLLECTOR

by Neil Stack

Many new collectors have written to me asking how they should go about forming a collection of Ireland. This series of articles will then be addressed primarily to the novice collector. However, the more advanced may gain a few points from reading the series.

In the U.S. we generally follow the Scott Catalog but this does not preclude the use of Gibbons of London, as a source of reference. After thumbing through the listing of Ireland, I would suggest that the collector jot down the regular listings, not including the varieties, these can be taken care of later on.

The next step is to find a source of supply. A reliable dealer is desirable and one in whom you can place implicit faith. He will advise and help you until such time as you are thoroughly familiar and can find your own way about.

After you have advanced a bit and know your stamps and their market value, you can then graduate to the auction sales where one can sometimes 'pick up' good buys.

It is always best to check with your Secretary to determine if your dealer is reputable.

(To Be Continued In Next Issue)