

WATERFORD CITY

The City of Waterford is located on the banks of the Suir, 97 miles from Dublin. It is the leading seaport for south east Ireland. A shipping trade flourishes in the export of cattle, pigs, horses and farm produce. The long stretch of Quay, extending from the fine bridge which spans the Suir, cannot fail to impress the visitor. Being a progressive city, it is building up its industrial plants and promises its residents a bright future.



WATERFORD, FROM REGINALD'S TOWER

(ITA)

EARLY HISTORY

Waterford's origin can be traced to the Danes who fortified it in 883, under King Sitru. A succession of rulers enlarged the fortifications and in 1003, built Reginald's Tower in Quay-side.

About the year 1170, the Anglo-Norman, Strongbow became commander of the town. He married the daughter of Dermot McMurrugh, King of Leinster, in the belief that his rule would be strengthened.

Subsequently, Henry II landed

here; and two centuries later, Richard II, followed.

When in 1487, Lambert Simmel, the Pretender, had secured almost universal support, Waterford remained loyal to Henry VII. For this fealty, the city was given the tribute, "Urbs Intacta Manet Waterfordia," which is translated to mean, The City of Waterford remained intact. This motto still decorates the city's coat of arms.

What Has Happened To Irish Harps?

Irish harps aren't made in Ireland any more. If you have a harp which must be repaired you can't get the job done in Ireland. And there are not enough harps available to keep a small school going. The only harp that's still made in Ireland is the piece for window dressing, the souvenir for American tourists, and the harp on the coin and official Government stationery.

This is the complaint of ace Irish harpist Mairín Ní Shéahadha, who was a competitor at the (Cont. on pg. 2)

King John granted the city its first charter of incorporation. Cromwell in 1669, attacked the city but failed in his attempt to effect its surrender. The following year, Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law, succeeded in his effort to force the surrender of the city.

After the Battle of the Boyne, it capitulated to William III. Such was the stormy career of Waterford, a city considered to be of strategic military importance in those early days.

MODERN HISTORY

The most scenic approach to Waterford is to follow the boats up the river. Nearing the city one passes Fitzgerald's Island, with its beautiful woods and fairylike atmosphere. As you follow the curve of the Suir, the spires of Waterford can be seen in the distance. The abrupt change in the scenery is startling, you happen

(Cont. on pg. 2)

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Front Cover and Information on Waterford City
IRISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION (ITA)
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DEA)
INFORMATION FROM A NEWS GATHERING SOURCE (NGS)

IRISH HARPS

(Cont'd from Pg. 1)

Gaelic festival at Mullingar. There pipers, harpists and bards gathered for the first time in recent history to organize and to attempt to save the traditional Irish music and instruments. But they are waging a losing war against the clarinet, saxophone and guitar. Mairín plays the Brian Boru harp, the traditional Irish instrument which had such a big part in ancient Irish history.

SOON A MUSEUM PIECE

"Soon," says Mairín, "the only place where the genuine harp will be seen in Ireland is in the museum!"

The reason for the present shortage is that Ireland's last harp maker, McFall of Belfast, died a few years ago without leaving a qualified person to carry on.

Mairín, who lectures on her favorite instrument at universities, knows everything about the harp, except how to make it. She is one of five sisters, all of whom are qualified as harpists. (NGS)

TOURIST BOARD'S CANCELLATION SLOGAN



Since July 1st. the Board's slogan, "IRELAND FOR HOLIDAYS", has been appearing on all letters passing through the stamp-cancelling machines of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. The number of letters cancelled by this method each week is approximately 3,250,000, so that by the end of August the slogan will have appeared on some 26,000,000 envelopes.

STORY OF WATERFORD CITY

(Cont'd from Pg. 1)

on it so suddenly, and so unexpectedly. For a minute you rub your eyes in disbelief, but there it is, a city of towers and spires. Prominent land marks begin to unfold before you: the delicate tapering steeple of Christ's Church; the dome like mosque of Savior's cupola and Reginald's Tower.

One senses the pages of history written here. The ivy-grown remains of the old French Church and the other places of antiquity instill in the visitor the thought of the people's stability and purpose.

✻ BALLYBRICKEN HILL ✻

Waterford is a city built on hills that make a lovely landscape. The most famous landmark is Ballybricken Hill. This wind-swept hill with storm celling clouds has woven itself into the history of the city.

At one time the inhabitants of Ballybricken were well known at the fairs of southern Ireland as the bad weather. Hardy, unconventional men, the same streak runs through nearly all the hill-dwellers today.

MOUNT SION

The noble bulk of Mt. Sion crowns Ballybricken fittingly; and here is located, the mother house of the Irish Christian Brothers.

Sleeping in the terraced garden, is the founder of the order, Brother Edmund Ignatius Rice.

On August 29, 1944, the Irish government honored Brother Rice by issuing a 2½p. Slate Blue stamp to mark the centenary of his death. Brother Rice founded this school about 1802.

While there are numerous other schools in the city, Waterfordians hold affection for Mount Sion and the Christian Brothers school.

IN THE CITY

It is worth a visit to Arundel Square on a Friday or Saturday morning; it is Waterford's Petticoat Lane. It is just off the Quay and in a bad state of dilapidation. Here one can purchase almost anything from a holy picture to a second-hand suit.

Sitting behind their stalls, the women merchants smoke pipes while awaiting customers. Nothing could be more remote from high pressure salesmanship. In contrast are the women in the nearby fish market; glib of tongue and full of boisterous energy. Unless you are difficult to please, you will thoroughly enjoy this scene.

(Cont'd. on Pg. 3)

THIS IS IT!

General foreign and new issue million stamp stock of a deceased dealer in bargain lots, regardless of retail values. \$1 brings money-back sample; list free.



LORIN L. KAY

Box 489, Richland Center, Wis.

EPA NO. 7



WATERFORD CITY STORY
(Cont'd from Pg. 2)
THE CLOCK TOWER AND THE CROSS

Even on the shortest visit, you will hardly escape hearing about the Clock Tower and The Cross. The Clock Tower (The Clock, as it is affectionately known) stands on the Quay, midway between the Bridge and Reginald's Tower. What the Pillar is to Dublin, and the Statue to Cork, the Clock is to Waterford. The Cross is something different, there is actually no cross, neither is there a piece of sculpture, a street crossing or anything to suggest it. "I will see you on the Cross tonight", a Waterfordian will say. He will expect to meet you at some point on a street five or six hundred yards in length. The Cross is Waterford's favorite promenading place. Before the movies became so popular, it was always crowded.

"THE BIG"

They have an affectionate way in referring to their Cathedral. Sometimes they call it "The Big Chapel"; but generally it is called "The Big". For the visitor, one would think that someone would publish a glossary of the locally known terms such as: "The Clock, The Cross and The Big".

Some of the noted celebrities born at Waterford are: Wallace, the composer of "Maitana", Mrs. Jordan, the Actress, and Thomas Francis Meagher, famous as a leader of the Young Ireland movement.

Holiday enjoyment in Waterford can be varied by many pleasant trips in the immediate surroundings by rail, road or river.

Panoramic views of the city can be obtained from Mount Misery and Cromwell's Rock, both eminences reached by crossing the Bridge to the Kilkenny side of the city.

E.P.A. ENVELOPE LABEL

Pictured at the left is the new E.P.A. envelope label for members use on correspondence. The cuts have gone to the label manufacturer for reproduction in bi-color, in rolls of 100. The frame and shamrock of the label will be printed in green, while the lettering will be in orange; the background of the label will be white.



Due to the use of two colors, our labels will be slightly higher than clubs using only one color. The labels will be sold by Secretary Clark, at the following prices: 300 for \$1.00 or 100 for \$.40. Although our costs are figured in this price, the profit to E.P.A. is small. We urge members to use these labels to let your correspondents know that you are a member of E.P.A. and at the same time, help to popularize your Association. They are to be ready for sale at the end of September. Place your order with Secretary Clark, now. He will mail them to members as soon as they are received.

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* HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS GRANTED

Your Board of Directors has granted honorary membership to the Hon. Erskine Childers, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs and Mr. Peter Barnicle, of the Consulate General's Office in New York City, for the splendid work and cooperation they have given E.P.A.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS

ARTICLE III (MEMBERSHIP) SECTION J

Any member of Eire Philatelic Association who has been in good standing for the period of one year may, upon application to the Secretary, be admitted to LIFE MEMBERSHIP upon payment of the sum of \$20.00.

Since the amendment forms were received too late to permit mailing with ballots, they are being mailed with this copy of The Revealer. Please indicate your decision and return the form to Secretary Clark immediately.

ADVICE FOR THE NEW COLLECTOR

By Neil Stack

NECESSARY EQUIPMENT

Before explaining the various methods of mounting stamps in the album, let us first determine the necessary equipment to be used by the new collector in connection with his hobby.

STAMP TONGS

There are several types of tongs in use at the present, among them are: the spade type, pointed, and rounded prongs. I prefer the rounded but then, that is a matter of taste. Never touch stamps with your fingers for they are apt to be moist, oily or have some foreign substance on them that will injure the stamp. Always use stamp tongs when examining your own, or another's collection. They will appreciate your courtesy and thoughtfulness. Once you start using tongs, you will find that it becomes second nature to you and will help to prolong the life of your adhesives. Since your collection represents an investment -- protect it.

WATERMARK DETECTOR

There are several makes of watermark detectors on the market but it is not necessary to purchase one. You can easily make your own. All you need is a small tray or dish, preferably black in color; this will cut off any extraneous light. Because of color, the watermark will be more readily apparent.

The fluid generally used is either benzene or tetrachloride (Carbena). I personally like the later since it cleanses the stamp when it is immersed, and is not volatile to store.

Perhaps the least understood of all is the millimeter gauge. Mr. Adams, in the following article does a splendid job in explaining it.

THAT MILLIMETER GAUGE WHAT GOOD IS IT?

By Perry Adams, #84

Quite a few of the newer collectors welcomed into E.P.A., have asked about the millimeter scale or gauge. The questions take two forms. 1. "What is it?" 2. "How do I use it?"

Let's skip any long-winded explanation of the metric system, invented by the French, since any dictionary or encyclopaedia tells all any one wants to know about it. The millimeter scale offered by all stamp dealers is based on metric measure; in America, we employ the scale for two principal reasons. First, because of its universal acceptance. Provided you have a common language, you can talk about stamps in terms of millimeter measurements with any philatelist in the world and be understood. It's surprising how few people outside the English-speaking sphere, know any thing whatever about inches, feet and yards. The second reason why we use the gauge is for its convenience. The inch is a fine unit of measure, but it simply does not break down into parts small enough for philatelic

purposes, unless you are willing to express yourself in a series of astronomical fractions both clumsy and endlessly confusing.

A puzzling feature about too many millimeter gauges is that the unit markings on them -- "1, 2" and so on, do not refer to millimeters but to centimeters. The millimeter calibrations, ten to a section, lie between the centimeter markings. If a gauge has made you more or less throw up your hands in disgust, you will get a brand new slant on it if you will think of the "1, 2" and up as "10, 20" and so forth.

Irish overprint issues demand the accurate use of a millimeter scale to determine the several printings. If you have further questions about your scale or gauge, by all means ask The Revealer.

It's a long way to

Tiobraid Aran

But this IRISH MIXTURE on paper has that Tipperary postmark and a flock of other Gaelic cancellations besides . . .

And what's more, I'll identify a dozen or so for you, such as Cill Airne (Killarney), Dubhghlas (Douglas) and Muineachan (Monaghan).

And if you think you're catching on, try: Port Lairge (which turns out to be Waterford).

One Pound, clean Irish Mixture
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Philatelist

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(Join Eire Philatelic Association and get your Gaelic cancellations translated. EPA information on request.)

EPA 51



Abbey Theatre Partly Destroyed by Fire



On July 18th., a fire was discovered in Dublin's famed Abbey Theatre. The blaze was discovered at 1:30a.m. and a half hour later the greater part of the auditorium and stage had been burned.

Actors and actresses of the Abbey company helped save some valuable paintings and other souvenirs of the theatre's part in the history of Irish and world drama.

The Abbey became famous in the early part of this century when it presented the works of a new school of Irish playwrights. Its actors included many who later became stars abroad.

Although the loss is greatly felt by Ireland and the world in general, the spirit of Synge, Gregory and Yeats is not lost. The Irish people will build another and better theatre to replace the old Abbey.

From July 30 to Sept. 22, the staff theatre of Arthur Guinness Son and Co. Ltd. will be used. A premiere to be presented will be Louis D'Alton's, "The Devil A Saint Would Be".

DOLLARD HIGH VALUE VARIETY
The "Short Third Line"

by Perry Adams, E.P.A. #84

Just as the collector begins to feel he is getting straightened out on the rather subtle differences between the Dollard high value overprints (12-14) and the Thom (36-38), along comes the completely uncatalogued Dollard "short third line" to confuse matters all over again.

Normally, Dollard 12-14 are black overprints measuring $21\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ mm., while Thom 36-38 are blue-black overprints (excluding 37a), greatly resembling the Dollards, but measuring $21 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. This is straightforward enough but there is a Dollard variety in each of the three high values, in which the na heireann measures only 21mm. How can this be distinguished from the Thoms?

HOW DISTINGUISHED FROM THE TOMS?

First, no matter whether the Dollards are 21½ or 21mm., the distance between the h and e of heireann is so much wider than in the Thom's that the difference can easily be detected by eye. Aside from this unfailling test, without gauge, all Dollard highs, whether normal or "short third line", have 19½mm. measurement for heireann alone; whereas, all Thom highs (36-38) have 19mm. for the same measurement. The Dollard Realitas is 12½mm., the Thom 12mm.; the Dollard Sealadac is 15mm., the Thom 14½mm.

Since the foregoing gives us several ways of telling any Dollard high value from any Thom, it follows that na heireann overprints measuring only 21mm. which check out as NOT being Thoms, by a process of elimination must be of the Dollard "short third line" variety.

HOW COMMON IS THIS VARIATION?

The original Bradbury Wilkinson plates of forty subjects are engraved ten rows down by four stamps across.

In his monumental Postage Stamps of Ireland, the ever-reliable W.G. Meredith places the "short third line" in the following positions of the sheet: 1x4, 2x4, 6x4, 7x4 and 9x1.

Thus you will note that the variety is far from uncommon. Every active collector of Ireland is almost bound to run across the "short third line", again and again, and isolating the three values in both mint and used condition, affords an opportunity of making a most interesting additional page in one's album.



THOM
#37



DOLLARD
"Short Third Line"

THE IRISH ALPHABET

An elementary knowledge of the Irish language in its printed form is advantageous in the study of Irish stamps. Eventhough one cannot effect this study, he can master its type and be able to reproduce the letters of the Irish alphabet. It is estimated that one should be able to write the alphabet with a half hour of study. This will be enough to give the philatelist a fair knowledge of the principal outlines. Once this information is acquired, variations become obvious and their importance or insignificance more easily determined.

The beginner should not become discouraged in his study of the printed letters of the alphabet. They will come easily in time and almost automatically. Visual comparison with our own letters will serve to fix the Gaelic letters in the mind.

From the chart shown below, it will be noted that there are only 18 letters in the Gaelic alphabet as compared with 26 in the English. The English letters J,K,Q,V,W,X,Y and Z do not appear.

THE IRISH ALPHABET

Eng. Letters	Irish	Letters	Irish	I	i	l	l	ee
Cap's	Small	Cap's	Small	Sounds				
A	a	Δ	Δ	aa	L	l	l	ee
B	b	B	b	ba(t)	M	m	m	me(t)
C	c	C	c	ca(t)	N	n	n	na
D	d	D	d	da(t)	O	o	o	oe
E	e	E	e	ea	P	p	p	pe(t)
F	f	F	f	fa(t)	R	r	r	re
G	g	G	g	ga(t)	S	s	s	se(t)
H	h	H	h	ha(t)	T	t	t	ta(t)
I	i	I	i	ii	U	u	u	ue

The stressing of the Irish vowel sounds, which occurs in the spoken language in certain words, is shown in print by the insertion of an accent over the letter involved. There is only one form of accent, and it is always represented as shown here: á, é, í, ó, ú.

The softening of the Irish consonants, which occurs in certain combinations of the spoken tongue, is denoted in print by the insertion of an aspirate, or dot, above the body of the letter concerned. Some of the consonants are never aspirated. Aspirated letters shown below:

ḃ, ċ, ṭ, ḥ, š, ṁ, ṗ, ṙ, ṭ.

The nine letters liable to be aspirated are: b,c,d,f,g,m,p,s,t. Both the accent and aspirate have a special importance in Irish type. Omission or wrong insertion of either is the equivalent of a misspelled English word. (Ed.)

Dead Horse Quoted At 200-1 Odds

LONDON- Here's one for the book. Fast Anchor was among 44 horses named for the 1951 English Derby. An enterprising London bookmaker offered 200-1 odds that the horse wouldn't win. Michael Hurley, trainer of the horse agreed with the bookie. Hurley said he notified race officials a year ago that the horse was dead. (MRS)

(NGS)

THE MALTESE CROSS POSTMARKS

By "Tubbercurry"

The Maltese Cross obliteration was used to cancel the first stamps used in the British Isles. However, the cancellation is not a true Maltese Cross but apparently was formed by a combination of the following figures. See (Fig. 1, Fig. 2, and Fig. 3)

As Irish collectors, we believe that the idea came from the four leafed shamrock.

At first only one type was distributed for use. As these hand stamps became worn, they were repaired, or in some cases duplicates were made locally, thus varieties came into existence.

The Maltese Cross cancellations are usually divided into four groups: (a.) London Crosses, (b.) Provincial Crosses of England and Wales, (c.) Scottish Crosses and (d.) Irish Local Crosses.

Ireland used the normal English Cross until 1842, and then several varieties appeared and were used until 1844. The best known are from Belfast, Cork and Dublin. Cloghran and Galway both appear to have used distinctive crosses but more of these must be found on cover before they are definitely allotted to these offices.

The distinguishing features of the Irish Crosses are the straight sides of both the inner and outer crosses.

SIMPLE TEST FOR CROSSES

Place ruler across corners of the cross, so that it just touches the edges of the inner cross, and runs straight across the outer indentation, and measure the space from C to D.

The Belfast Cross is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. spaced while the Cork Cross is 3 mm.

The Belfast Cross is scarcer than that of Dublin. The inner cross is relatively wider and the diamond runs to deep points. It was used during 1843 and 1844. (Fig. 5)

The Cork Cross has two varieties, both of which resemble the Belfast Cross in general outline. It has a neat appearance but clear impressions are scarce. The center diamond is a fraction broader than that of the Belfast and indentations of the outer cross are much wider and deeper. (Fig. 6)

The Dublin Cross has several varieties. Figure 7, shows the normal type used in 1843. Note that the inner cross is less curved making the arms broader and clumsier in appearance. It measures 18 mm. in size.

The second variety was used near the end of 1843. It is 19 mm. in size and has a semi-solid diamond with a circular uncolored center.

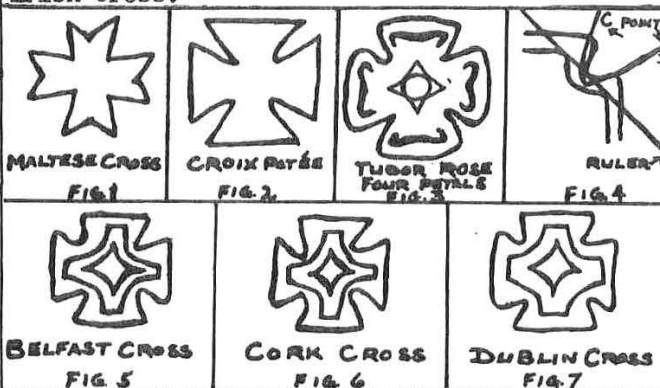
The third variety was also used near the end of 1843. It is 18 mm. and has a rather clipp and severe appearance. The outline is extremely heavy and blurred. The outer and inner crosses have straight ends.

Another type reported was also used during

1843, and is 18 mm. in size. The inner cross is broader and the center diamond is much larger.

Dr. J. Stafford Johnson reports a Dublin type cross used at Durrow. Its distinctive feature seems to be that one of the outer indentations runs more deeply in than do the others.

Mr. J. B. Seymour discovered the Mullingar Cross. This cross has "V" shaped cuts at the center of all four sides and is unique for an Irish cross.



JOHN FORDE'S \$500,000 IRISH FILM JOB FINISHED

Galway- Director John Forde's half million dollar film job in Connemara, County Galway, is finished. The cast of "The Quiet Man" including John Wayne, Maureen O'Hara, Victor McLaglen, and Barry Fitzgerald, has returned to Hollywood to shoot the final studio scenes and register the sound.

First reports of Irish-setting "takes", are first class, according to Lord Killanin, who smoothed the way of the film making from beginning to end. "Ireland," he adds, "looks well in technicolor. We expect big things from 'The Quiet Man'." (N.G.S.)

BACK COPIES OF THE REVEALER

Copies of The Revealer for the past membership year are available to members. Those members joining E.P.A. after Sept. 15, 1951, may secure back copies at \$.20 each. All requests should be directed to Mr. John J. Clark Secretary, 947 East 32nd. St., Brooklyn 10, N.Y.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NON MEMBERS

Non-members may obtain a subscription to The Revealer for \$2.00 per annum by writing Mr. Clark. Such subscribers will have no EPA status.

ATTENTION MEMBERS:

A FEW MAPS STILL AVAILABLE

A few more maps of Ireland are available at \$.10 each. Anyone interested may write to the Editor. Send only coin, stamps are not desired.

WEEKLY BULLETIN STILL AVAILABLE

The informative bulletin published by the Department of External Affairs is still free to E.P.A. members. Avail yourself of this opportunity to receive your copy. Write to the Editor stating your request.



By **IRELAND'S
COMMEMORATIVES**
**Wm. S. THE JUBILEE OF
Penn, THE
Jr. GAELIC
ATHLETIC
ASSOCIATION**



Ireland's next stamp was the commemorative issued July 27, 1934, to celebrate the Jubilee of the Gaelic Athletic Association. It is a two pence green, perforated the usual 15x11, on the paper watermarked with the familiar "Se" in monogram.

The Gaelic Athletic Association was founded by Michael Cussick on November 1, 1884, and had as its purpose the fostering of national games of the land.

Mr. R. J. King, the designer of this stamp, wisely chose the figure of a Hurley player in action as symbolic of the national games which the society sought to foster. Hurley is truly an Irish game and I recall the description of it as the game which is played with "a little round ball, a big stick, and a nearby ambulance!" If you have ever witnessed a match, you will perceive quickly the aptness of this description.

From the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs in Ireland, we learn that about 70,000 spectators watch the annual All-Ireland Hurling Final at Croke Park, the National Stadium at Dublin.

The stamp depicts the player handling the "hurley club". It is made of native ash wood and can deliver a nearly lethal blow with little effort on the players' part. Incidentally, we note that the game is spreading to far places on the globe, and orders for the hurleys have been received from such countries as Burma!

Our good friend Bill Hickey, E.P.A.#1, supplied the information on the varieties which occur in this stamp. Most well-known of them are color-shades which can be assembled of this "special green". The principal varieties show up as variations in the lines crossing the stamp horizontally behind the "Hurler", which number five on the normal stamp. Variations can be located showing the gradual blending together of the lines as they thickened with wear on the typographing plates. Another variety is the "club foot", which our athlete depicted on the stamp develops as the lines grow together.

You should have fun with this one for it is inexpensive and not difficult to locate. The stamps had a brief life, only five months and three days; it was withdrawn on Dec. 31, 1934.

As usual, I shall be glad to receive comment regarding this, and other commemoratives of Ireland.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE-Wricoprint Philatelist's Lettering Set No. P-21, never used-\$6.00. Original cost \$9.00. Neil Stack, care of The Revealer.

WANTED-Irish and Kentucky Stampless Covers-Charles L. Roser, M.D., 629 South First Street, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

Complements of an E.P.A. Member who desired to help defray costs of The Association.

ATTENTION MEMBERS: This column is for your use. Do you desire to sell your duplicates or purchase any particular item? Ads will be accepted for items of a philatelic nature or for that of a commercial nature. For rates-Write Secretary, John J. Clark, 947 E. 32St. Brooklyn.

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FOR OUR FOREIGN MEMBERS.



**DIAMOND JUBILEE OF
THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY**

The stamp illustrated above, will be placed on sale at New York, New York, on Sept. 4, 1951. It will commemorate the 75th. anniversary of the American Chemical Society.

It will be 0.84 x 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally with a double line frame, printed by the rotary process, electric eye perforated, and issued in sheets of 50. At this writing, the color has not been announced but there will be a printing of at least one hundred and ten million.

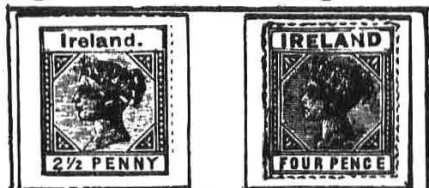
✠ The Hon. Erskine Childers
MINISTER FOR POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Mr. Childers is the son of the late Erskine Childers who was executed in 1922 for his part in the Civil War. His mother is an Osgood from Boston, Massachusetts and his late wife was also a Boston girl, Ruth Dow.

Mr. Childers has been in parliament from 1938, and in Mr. de Valera's previous administration was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government. He has been active in the promotion of Irish industry, and was for a time Secretary of the Federation of Irish Manufacturers, as well as Director of a number of corporations. He was born in 1905, and is the father of five children. His son, Erskine Childers III, was a student at the University of California, and was for a period an executive of the National Students Organization in the United States.

POLITICAL LABELS

A curious set of imposters has long been known to exist and was illustrated in the May-June issue of The Revealer. I am of course referring to lithographed forgeries of the first Cyprus key-plate design for the Colonial issues of Queen Victoria's reign. These forgeries had inserted at the top, Ireland. They consisted of the 2½ Penny blue, and the Four Pence brown. It is thought that these stamps are the handiwork of the well-known forger, S. Allen Taylor. The adaptation of the Cyprus key-plate was ingenious. It was evident that those favoring 'Home Rule', had visioned that Ireland's stamps might follow this design. (Ed.)



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✠ E.P.A. MEMBERS ATTENDING CAPEX
TORONTO, CANADA--SEPT. 21-29th.

Regional Representative John Travers of Toronto, Canada informs us that the "East Toronto Stamp Club" has offered E.P.A. members the use of its lounge at the exhibition, as a place to meet fellow members.

Members who intend to visit Capex are: Director Harry Burkhart, Chicago, Illinois; Director Candidate T. John Butt, London, Ontario and Regional Representative for Canada, Mr. Travers.

Mr. Thomas E. Field (E.P.A.#88) of Skelthorpe, England, will have five frames from his collection on exhibition.

NEW IRISH STAMPS SUGGESTED

Speaking in the Seanad on July 11, Senator Stanford said the designs of Irish Postage stamps were sometimes poor, mediocre and, in a few instances, really good. In reply to this the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Childers, said a case could be made out for examination of the feasibility of a permanent issue of stamps or for a complete new series.

(NGS)