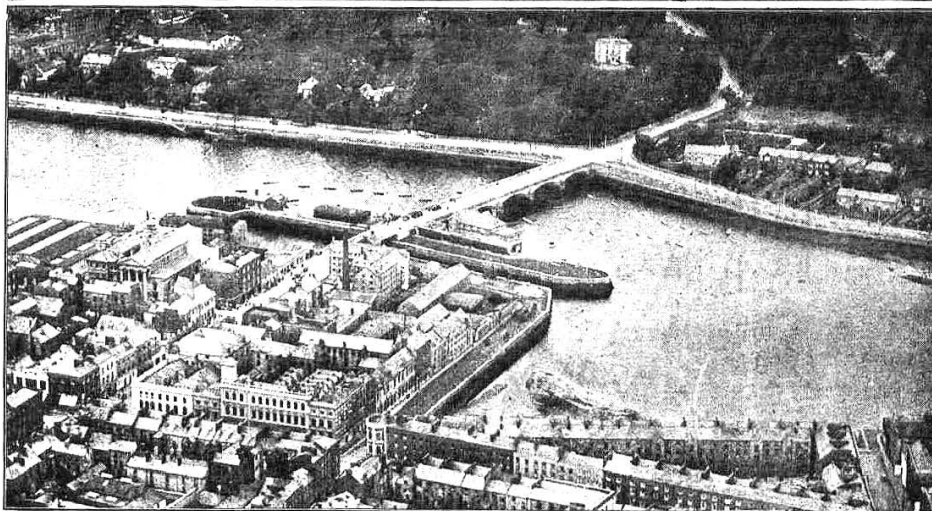


LIMERICK ON THE SHANNON



(ITA)

AERIAL VIEW OF LIMERICK

McConnell-Hartley

After a long southward course through the Central Plain, the Shannon cuts through the hills that hem in Lough Derg, issues from the narrows as a tidal river, and turns definitely westward to the sea. At the end of the tideway, 50 miles from the Atlantic, a long hump-backed island divides the river. Inis Sivton the ancients called it; but since Norman days it is more commonly known as the King's Island. A

UNVEIL HEADSTONE TO IRISH KING WHO ROUTED RICHARD II

In the glen of St. Mullins, near Carlow, pilgrims gathered in a cemetery to see a headstone unveiled in honor of a King.

Art M'Murrough Kavanagh, King of Leinster in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, is buried there. Twice he routed Richard the Second, of England, in battle and Richard's fruitless campaigns cost him his crown, eventually his life and changed the dynasty in England to the House of Lancaster.

The memorial stone was erected from subscriptions raised by St. Mullins' exiles in the United States of America. It is cut in limestone with an interlaced cross

thousand years ago Danish raiders saw the possibilities of the place as a base from which to raid the rich plains to the south and east, and when Ivar and Harold and their fellow Vikings drew their boats ashore by the rapids at Curragower, the history of Limerick began.

The raiders met little opposition at first for disaster had just overtaken the Eoghanacht dynasty that had lorded over these plains since the days of St. Patrick. Yet the sway of the island Vikings was destined to be brief. Up the river valley towards Lough Derg, the sept of the Dal Cais was emerging from obscurity. For a generation the valley folk were hunted and harried by the Limerick raiders, but they were to be amply avenged. Following Brian, their boy hero, the clansmen entered to burn and sack the town. For Brian, able and ambitious, this was merely a beginning. He came to unite Ireland under his septre and to break Danish power at Clontarf in 1014. For a century his descendants were candidates for the

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STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER -- James E. Donnelly

ASSOCIATION ATTORNEY - - - Lorin L. Kay
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THE STORY OF LIMERICK

(Cont. from Pg.1)

high kingship. About 1100, Muirceartac, the most successful of them, abandoned the open camp at Kincora for the greater security of the island town. At the same time, Bishop Gilbert, the Pope's Legate for the work of Irish Church reform, made Limerick the See of his new diocese. St. Mary's Cathedral probably owes its foundation to the cooperation of the King and Bishop.

Donal Mor, one of Brian's race, ruled his kingdom of Thomond from Limerick when the Normans came. He held the city until his death, but his successor came to terms with the newcomers and retired behind the Shannon to the land of Clare. There the O'Briens ruled as kings until they agreed to accept English titles in Tudor days. South of the city the Norman knights found an easy prey in the wide plain which the wars of Donal Mor had cleared of its native chieftains. In between, the King's walled town of Limerick led its isolated life, hostile to "Irish Enemy" and "English Rebel" alike. A group of merchant families presided over the affairs of the trading republic, professing loyalty to a far away Crown as their best guarantee against turbulent neighbors.

KING JOHN'S CASTLE

At the city end of the bridge that led to Clare stood the castle which King John had built in the early days of the settlement. On the towers sentries were kept "to watch toward Thomond". The walled town of John stood entirely within King's Island, but in time an Irish trading settlement grew beyond the Abbey River to the south. Soon Ball's Bridge was built to join the towns, and in the course of the fifteenth century the Irishtown too was walled in.

LIMERICK'S ISOLATION ENDS

The growing power of the Crown in the six-

THE LIMERICK STORY

teenth century put an end to Limerick's isolation. To the north, Henry made lasting terms with the Gaelic chiefs of Clare; to the south Elizabeth utterly broke the Desmonds. Father David Wolf, a native of the city, who was Papal Nuncio to Ireland in Elizabeth's reign, describes in a report that Limerick's walls were made of marble blocks and the houses for the most part were hewn of blocks of black marble, built like castles.

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK

In August 1690, Limerick was besieged by King William's army, fresh from the victory of the Boyne. A breach was made in the walls near St. John's Hospital but William's troops were thrown back under the brilliant leadership of Patrick Sarsfield, afterward Earl of Lucan.

"GALLOPING HOGAN"

The outstanding achievement in connection with the siege deserves special mention, and added interest to the "Galloping Hogan" country around Ballyneety, where Patrick Sarsfield and 500 men led by the rapacious "Galloping Hogan", successfully ambushed and captured William's entire artillery train. The Irish filled the siege guns with powder, stuck the muzzles into the ground, and fired the train of explosives. It is recorded that "the earth rocked" and the sound of the explosion was heard in Limerick, some seven miles away.

MODERN LIMERICK

In 1760, Limerick ceased to be a fortified garrison, and the demolition of the walls proceeded so merrily that they have left few traces except in the vicinity of the 1690 breach near St. John's Hospital.

The modern city is divided into three districts by the Shannon and its arm, the Abbey River. The English town is built on King's Island; the Irishtown and Newtown (Newtown Pery) on the southern bank, and Thomondgate and Lansdowne on the Clare side of the river. Four bridges connect the districts.

NEWTOWN

New Limerick has wide streets crossing at right angles, many hotels and great business houses. The great artery of New Limerick is O'Connell Street, a well paved street with few Irish thoroughfares surpassing it. Like all long streets it runs parallel to the river. The eastern part is the shopping center and across Mathew Bridge is English town.

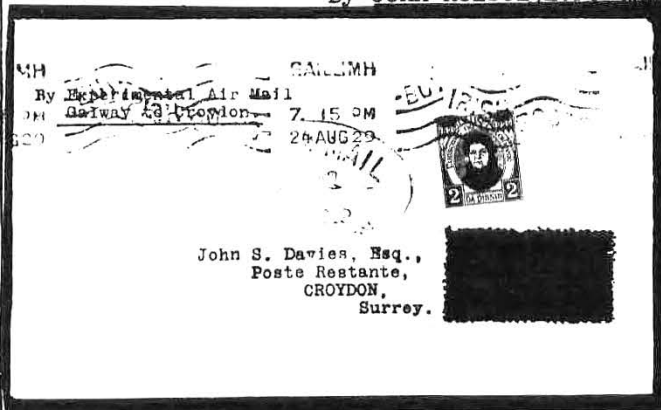
The west end is mostly residential, stretching to the Crescent, where the bronze toga-clad figure of O'Connell gazes benignly from a granite pedestal. The statue and street name are the town's tribute to the genial Liberator.

INDUSTRIES

Bacon curing is the city's greatest industrial asset and is known the world over. Next in order are: flour milling, the manufacture of shoes, condensed milk, tobacco, steel and lace.

GALWAY--LONDON AIR MAIL FLIGHT

By John Reibel, E.P.A. #10



John S. Davies, Esq.,
Poste Restante,
CROYDON,
Surrey.

On August 26, 1929, a Vickers-Vixen airplane carrying Colonel Charles Russell (Former Chief of the Irish Free State Air Force) and Flight Officer J. Summers, test pilot for Vickers Aviation, Ltd., builders of the plane, left Galway, Ireland for London on the first Experimental Air Mail Flight between the two cities. The flight departed from Galway at 7:30 A.M. and arrived at Croyden Aerodrome, near London at 11:35 A.M., having called at Baldonnell and Sealand, near Liverpool.

There was no official flight prior to the experimental flight of Aug. 26, 1929. Letters for transmission by the Experimental Air Mail were received at the Galway Post Office for some days prior to the flight and it may be that some of the letters were date stamped in error at Galway prior to August 26, 1929.

It is of interest to note that the cover in my possession, and shown above, is dated two days prior to this flight, August 24, 1929.

A plausible explanation for the date is the possibility that it was originally expected that the North German Lloyd steamer, Karlsrhue would arrive at Galway on August 24th, but the ship was delayed by fog at New York and did not arrive until August 26, 1929. It is possible too, that some of the letters held at Galway were date stamped Aug. 24, 1929 before it was known that the S.S. Karlsrhue was delayed. Unfortunately the Galway local records of 1929 are not now available so that the above conjectures cannot be verified.

CONTENTS OF EXPERIMENTAL MAIL

The mail carried on the flight consisted of: 1 bag (21 lbs.) containing 2000 letters posted in the U.S.A. This bag was made up at New York for London. All letters in this bag were cancelled with the New York date stamp by the U.S. Post Office; they were also impressed with a rubber cachet stamp by the North German Lloyd Shipping Co. This cachet shows an airplane and the S.S. Karlsrhue with the wording-"FIRST AIR MAIL-GALWAY-LONDON."

One bag (7 lbs.) containing 1000 letters posted on board the S.S. Karlsrhue, bore the
(Cont. on Pg.6)

IT ISN'T TOO EARLY
TO THINK ABOUT AN IRISH VACATION
PLAN NOW FOR SPRING, SUMMER OR FALL
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
LOW COST AIR FARES TO IRELAND
FOR INFORMATION-WRITE
IRISH TOURIST BUREAU
22 EAST 50th. St.-NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

IRISH NAMES FOR IRISH FORTS

Dublin- Three forts in Cork Harbor which were occupied by British forces up to 1938 and were then handed back after the Taoiseach Mr. de Valera, had concluded an agreement with Mr. Neville Chamberlain, then British Prime Minister, have been renamed after three prominent members of the Young Ireland Movement. Mr. de Valera was present to take over the forts when the British troops evacuated them.

Fort Westmoreland has been renamed Dun an Mhistealaigh (Mitchel's Fort) after John Mitchell who was deported to Tasmania in 1845.

Fort Carlisle will be known as Dun an Daibhisigh (Davis' Fort) after Thomas Davis, the Young Ireland writer-soldier.

The third fort, Fort Camden, becomes Dun Ui Meachair (Meagher's Fort) after Thomas Francis Meagher, "Meagher of the Sword", another Young Irishman, who was sentenced to deportation to Tasmania.

Fort Templebreedy, a fourth fort in Cork Harbor, will be known by its Irish name Dun Team-pall Bride, (Brigid's Church Fort) after the ruined Church erected in honor of the sixth century Irish saint. This church is in the nearby vicinity. (N.G.S.)

TRADITIONAL OPERA IS PRODUCED IN IRELAND

A new opera with the national folk music of Ireland has had its premiere in Dublin.

It was written in conjunction with Mr. Seamus Ennis of the Irish Folklore Commission, by Mr. Allan Lomax, the American Folk Music expert, the opera was recorded for the BBC Northern Service. It is called "The Stone of Tory."

During a tour of Ireland, Mr. Lomax collected and recorded traditional Irish airs. Then he sent to Britain for a team of technicians. In two days they produced, acted and recorded the opera in Dublin's Royal Irish Academy of Music.

FAIR WARNING . . . !

This One Is Loaded Brand New IRISH Mixture

On paper, plenty of commemoratives, excellent range of variety, clean as a speckled trout in a bubbling spring . . .

No British—just pure Irish—with fascinating Gaelic town cancellations, English language slogans, and more fun for treasure hunters than a chest of doubloons in a sandpit.

I'll pay the new parcel post rates with commemoratives, at—

EPA
No. 51 \$1.65 per pound

And I'll gladly help identify the Gaelic towns if you can't work them out yourself.
As usual — Fun or Refund.

JOHN A. ULLMAN *Free Lance Philatelist*
2303 PUTNAM ST., TOLEDO 10, OHIO

CONTROLS ON OVERPRINT ISSUES
(CONTINUED FROM NOV.-DEC)
By Perry Adams - E.P.A. #84

Cat. Nos. without Control		Control Numbers		Face Value of Stamp	Sheet Margins Imperf or Perf		IRISH OVERPRINT PLATES IN WHICH IT OCCURS	
Scott	Gibbs	Gibbs	Official		I	P		
II. Thom Overprintings (In all, ten plates used)								
(a) Rialtas, in black (and dull black). Plates used here: 1,2,3,4,5,7,9								
--	10	C26	Q20	1½d	I	P	2,3	(chestnut)
--	10	C27	Q21	1½d	I	P	1,2	(chestnut)
18	15	C28	R21	1/-	I	P	1,2	
16b	12	C29	S21	2d(I)	I	P	(I)1,2 (P)2	
17	14	C30	S21	6d	I	-	1,2	
18	15	C31	S21	1/-	I	P	2	
16b	12	C32	S22	2d(I)	I	P	1,2,3	
16	13	C33	S22	2d(II)	I	P	1,2,3	
34a	43a	C33a	S22	10d	-	P	7	
18	15	C34	S22	1/-	I	P	(I)1,2,3 (P)2,3	
23a	35a	C35	T22	½d	I	P	(I)5,7 (P)5	
24a	36a	C35a	T22	1d	I	-	4	
15	11	C35b	T22	1½d	-	P	9	(pale red brown)
16b	12	C36	T22	2d(I)	I	-	2	
16	13	C37	T22	2d(II)	I	-	2	
28a	38a	C37a	T22	3d	I	P	(I)2,3 (P)3	
17	14	C38	T22	6d	I	-	2,3	
(b) Rialtas, in red or carmine. Plates used here: 4,8,9,								
29	39	C39	S22	4d(C)	-	P	9	
32	41	C40	S22	9d	I	P	(I)4,8 (P)4	(agate)
27	37	C41	T22	2½d(C)	I	P	(I)8 (P)9	
29	39	C42	T22	4d(C)	I	P	(I)9 (P)8	
33	42	C43	T22	9d	I	P	9	(sage)
(c) Rialtas, in blue-black. Plates used here: 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10.								
24	36	C44	S22	1d	I	P	(I)4,5,6,7,10 (P)4,5,6,7,9.	
26b	31	C45	S22	2d(I)	I	P	2,3,4,5.	
26	32	C46	S22	2d(II)	I	P	(I)2,3,4 (P)2,4.	
34	43	C48	S22	10d	I	P	(I)9 (P)5	
35	34	C49	S22	1/-	I	P	2	
23	35	C50	T22	½d	I	P	(I)5,6,7,8,9,10 (P)5,6,7,8,9.	
24	36	C51	T22	1d	I	P	4,5,6,7,9,10.	
25	30	C52	T22	1½d	I	P	(I)2,3,4,5,6,8,9 (P)2,3,4,5,6,9.	
26b	31	C53	T22	2d(I)	I	P	(I)2,3,4,5,7 (P)2,3,4,5.	
26	32	C54	T22	2d(II)	I	P	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10.	
28	38	C55	T22	3d	I	P	(I)2,3,4,5,6,9 (P)3,5,6,8,9,10.	
30	40	C56	T22	5d	I	-	5,6,7,8,10.	
31	33	C57	T22	6d	I	-	2,3,4.	
35	34	C58	T22	1/-	I	P	5,6,8,9.	
31	33	C59	U22	6d	I	-	5,6,8,9,10.	

* (Gibbons did not use the Control number, C47)

PURCHASE E.P.A. LABELS-LET OTHERS
KNOW YOU ARE A MEMBER.

CONTROLS ON THE OVERPRINT ISSUES

By Perry Adams

(E.P.A.#84)

(E.P.A.#84)

Cat. Nos. without Control		Control Numbers		Face Value of Stamp	Sheet Margins of Imperf or Perf		IRISH OVERPRINT PLATES IN WHICH IT OCCURS
Scott	Gibbs	Gibbs	Official		I	P	
Over-							
III. Thom/printings, Wide Setting							
Rialtas, in blue-black. Plates used, two.							
40	48	C60	T22	1d	I	-	1,2
41	49	C61	T22	1½d	I	P	1,2
42	50	C62	T22	2d(II)	I	P	(I)1 (P)1,2
43	51	C63	T22	1/-	I	P	(I)1,2 (P)2
39)	47)	C64	U22	½d	I	P	1,2
39a)	47a)	C65	U22	1d	I	P	1,2
40	48	C65	U22	1d	I	P	1,2
IV. Thom Overprintings							
(a) Saorstat, in blue-black or red. Five plates used here.							
44	52	C66	T22	½d	I	P	3,4,5
45	53	C67	T22	1d	I	P	1,2
46	54	C68	T22	1½d	I	P	1
47	55	C69	T22	2d(II)	I	P	1,2
48	56	C70	T22	2½d(R)	I	P	(I)1,3 (P)1
50	58	C71	T22	4d(R)	-	P	?
51	59	C72	T22	5d	I	P	(I)3,5 (P)2,3,5
53	61	C73	T22	9d(R)	I	P	(I)3 (P)1,2,3
54	62	C74	T22	10d	I	P	(I)3 (P)1,2,3
55	63	C75	T22	1/-	I	-	2
52	60	C76	U22	6d	I	-	1,2,3,4,5
44	52	C77	U22	½d	I	P	1,2
45	53	C78	U22	1d	I	P	1,2
46	54	C79	U22	1½d	I	P	2
49	57	C80	U22	3d	I	P	1,2
50	58	C81	U22	4d(R)	I	-	1,3
55	63	C82	U22	1/-	I	P	1,2
44	52	C83	U23	½d	I	P	(I)3,4 (P)3,4,5
45	53	C84	U23	1d	I	P	3
48	56	C85	U23	2½d(R)	I	P	3
50	58	C86	U23	4d(R)	I	-	3
51	59	C87	U23	5d	I	-	3
53	61	C88	U23	9d(R)	I	P	3
55	63	C89	U23	1/-	I	P	3,4
52	60	C90	V23	6d	I	-	3,4
50	58	C91	V23	4d(R)	-	P	3
52	60	C92	W23	6d	I	-	3,4
(Only one known specimen of C90 with Perf margin)							
(b) Saorstat, in dull black. Plates used here: 1,2,3,4							
44c	52c	C93	T22	½d	I	-	4
45e	53d	C94	T22	1d	I	P(?)	(I)1 (P)?
47a	55a	C95	T22	2d(II)	I	-	2
52b	60b	C96	U22	6d	I	-	1,2,4
46a	54a(?)	C97	U22	1½d	-	P	?
49b	57b	C98	U22	3d	I	-	2
44c	52c	C99	U23	½d	I(?)	P	(I)? (P)3
45e	53d	C100	U23	1d	-	P	3
52b	60b	C101	V23	6d	I	-	4
52b	60b	C102	W23	6d	I	-	4

GALWAY-LONDON AIR MAIL FLIGHT

(Cont'd from Pg. 3)

North German Lloyd Sea Post date cancellation and were again date stamped on arrival at Galway with the airplane cachet and the notation-"FIRST AIR MAIL-GALWAY-LONDON." It was dated August 26, 1929.

Five bags weighing 66 pounds and containing 5026 letters were posted at Galway and bore the Galway cancellation August 26, 1929.-"FIRST AIR MAIL-GALWAY-LONDON."

All letters intended for transmission by the Experimental Air Mail were required to be marked "Experimental Air Mail-Galway-London." This designation could be done by hand stamp, long-hand or printing.

The cachet was supplied to the Post Office by the Galway Chamber of Commerce who sponsored the flight in conjunction with the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., Colonel Russell and Messrs. Vickers Aviation, Ltd.

Colonel Russell is still living but it is unknown whether F/O Summers is still alive.

Information on this flight has been supplied by the Department for Posts and Telegraphs.

HOME RULE ISSUE PUZZLES IRISHMAN IN WASHINGTON FOR SPEECH

Late this summer, Roger Greene, a visiting Irish solicitor called at the Washington Star. "What's this home rule issue?" "I saw a cartoon yesterday on your front page by this man Berryman. It was about home rule. I couldn't make it out. Home rule--that's Ireland's old issue." "I said to myself, 'Shades of Parnell, Dillon and Redman, what's this all about?'" "What is this all about? Don't you have it?"

He was told. "People in Washington don't vote?" He said incredulously, "I must tell everybody about that when I get home."

At 39 he is the youngest solicitor ever to head the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland. While in this country he spoke in Boston, Paterson, N.J. and Buffalo, New York. (NGS)

IRISH CURRENCY EXCHANGE TABLE

TERMS AND AMOUNT	DOLLAR Val.
20 shillings (20/) or 1 quid -£ 1	-- \$2.80
10 shillings (10/) or 10 'bob'	-- 1.40
5 shillings (5/) or 1 crown	-- .70
2 shillings & 6 pence (2/6) or ½ crown	.35
2 shillings (2/) or 1 'florin'	.28
1 shilling (1/) or 1 'bob'	.14
6 pence or (6d.) or ½ shilling 'tanner'	.07

For those of you who are unfamiliar with Irish currency and its conversion, this table should help to solve your problem. (Ed.)

DUBLIN MAN HEADS ISRAELI RADIO SERVICE

Dublin-born Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder has been appointed in charge of English language broadcasts from Jerusalem, which are heard by thousands of listeners in Britain. A graduate of Dublin University, Dr. Wigoder, who is 31, lived in Dublin for many years before his family moved to Leeds. (NGS)

THIS IS IT!

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



LORIN L. KAY

Box 489, Richland Center, Wis.

EPA
NO 7

MEMBERS ADMITTED SINCE NOVEMBER

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24 Highfield Ave., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
120 Harry Edlich
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145 Eutaw Ave., Lynn, Massachusetts
123 Joseph W. Curran
9605 Raymond Ave., Cleveland 4, Ohio
124 Nat Peshkin
1745 East 10th. St., Brooklyn 23, N.Y.
125 John P. Furey
Met Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison Ave. NY 10.
126 James A. G. Wise, Sr.,
Box 547, Redbank, N.J.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 41 John W. Travers
220 Geoffrey St., Toronto 3, Ont., Can.
83 Thomas F. Bannigan, Jr.
26 Spring Dell, Rutherford, N. J.
84 Perry Adams
RFD Port Murray, N. J.

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EQUIVALENT GIBBONS AND SCOTT NUMBERS

GIBBONS		SCOTT
140-143	AIRS	C 1-4
144-145	WOLFE TONE	135-136
146-147	LEINSTER HOUSE	137-138
148	MANGAN	139
149-151	HOLY YEAR	140-142

POSTAGE DUES

- D 1-4 SE IN MONOGRAM J 1-4
D 5-8 MULTIPLE "E" J 5-8

TELL THE ADVERTISER
YOU SAW IT IN
THE REVEALER



By
Wm. S.
Penn,
Jr.

IRELAND'S
COMMEMORATIVES
**
THE CONSTITUTION
OF IRELAND
(DARK ROSALEEN)

In Ireland, Dear Dark Rosaleen is the counterpart of our "Uncle Sam" as a national symbol. She is shown on the commemorative issued on December 29, 1937 to mark Constitution Day. Rosaleen is shown dressed in ancient Irish costume beside the Irish Harp (the national emblem) on both the 2 pence ruby-colored and the 3 pence deep blue stamps which comprise this set.

The date of issue was the date on which the new constitution, approved by plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into force. It provided among other things, for the change in name of the country from the "Irish Free State" (Saorstat Éireann) to "Éire", Ireland.

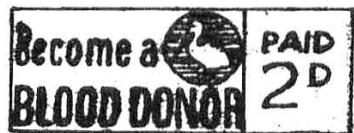
On the right side of the design, by R.J. King, is shown a lectern bearing an open book in which Rosaleen has been writing the opening words of the new constitution, "In Ainn Na Tríonoide Ro-Naomhta". This is translated to mean that the supreme dominion of the Almighty is acknowledged; His divine assistance is invoked, and Ireland's destiny is committed to His care. On the lectern's front are shown the arms of the four provinces of Leinster, Connacht, Ulster and Munster. Below is inscribed "Bunreact na heireann", Constitution of Ireland.

In the July 1948 issue of the American Philatelist, James S. Couch wrote that there is little to be found in the way of varieties in this issue that cannot be traced directly to worn plates and the inevitable lapses in the consistency of the paper used. There are also a considerable number of inking varieties to be found.

On May 31, 1938 these stamps were withdrawn from sale by the government.



THE CONSTITUTION OF IRELAND



LATEST SLOGAN CANCELLATION
RECEIVED FROM IRELAND

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

SNEAK PREVIEW of Saint Patrick's Day covers (with printed fillers) to be mailed from Erin, New York on March 17, 1952. Artistic, Humorous! Send 10¢ (stamps or coin) for sample or 25¢ for (3) all different. Use for greetings too. Thomas A. Banfield, 223 Crete Ave. Elmira, N.Y. WILL TRADE-Multi-Vitamins for mint Irish stamps Dollar for dollar basis. State your requirements. Write P.M. Murphy, PHG., % THE REVEALER.

E.P.A. MEMBERS: This advertising section is for your benefit and convenience. Do you desire to exchange stamps or covers? Or, are you seeking elusive stamps or covers? Our rates are reasonable-First 10 words at \$.35; additional words at \$.04 each. Write the editor.

THE IRISH RAILWAY LETTER POST

By Ballyshannon

The Ballycastle Railway was incorporated in 1878 and service begun in 1880. A line of 16½ miles was constructed from Ballycastle through Capecastle, Armoy, Gracehill, Stranocum and Dervock to Ballmoney, where a junction was effected with the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway.

Letter stamps used on this railway were lithographed by Messrs. R. Carswell & Sons of Belfast. They were issued in sheets of nine, arranged in three rows of three. There were several printings but no official record of them is available. The six known printings are:

Printing	Date	Type	Transfer	Perf.	Color
1st.	1891	?	?	?	?
2nd.	1895	I	2nd.	11	Yellow-green
3rd.	1896	II	3rd.	11	Dull greygreen
4th.	1898	II	3rd.	11	Yellow-green
5th.	1899	III	4th.	11	Deep green
6th.	1901	IV	5th.	11	Bright green

The third and fourth printings may be the same; they vary in shades and are sometimes difficult to distinguish. A sheet of the third



printing is known -watermarked- "(Wh '96)." The Wh means Whatman. The second is similar in color to the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties stamps, which were current until 1898

Examples of this are known, watermarked 1895.

MAPS AND REVEALERS ARE AVAILABLE

Maps of Ireland are still available to members and may be procured by sending 10¢ in coin to Secretary Clark, 947 E. 32 St., Brooklyn 10, N.Y. Back Copies of The Revealer may be obtained at 20¢ each - while the supply lasts.

Revealer Subscriptions to non-members are \$2.00 per year. These may be obtained through the Sec

10 PENCE CROSS OF CONG BACK IN CIRCULATION

Mr. Giffney reports that the 10 pence brown, Cross of Cong, is now being offered for sale at Irish Post Offices. This will compensate for the increased rate for internal service.

IRISH "PAID" STAMPS

By Tubbercurry

SECTION #1

Note: Because of the number of illustrations the article on Irish "Paid" Stamps will be given in two sections.

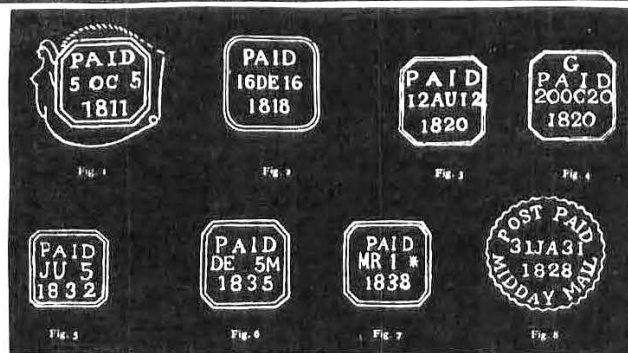
Irish "Pays" were probably used before 1811 but about this date they came into general usage. In the early days very little postage was prepaid. This was a practice used to give security that the letter would be delivered and to protect against the frequent habit of opening the mail and pilfering during transmission. Thus, it was the custom to pay for mail after receiving the letter. Usually the Postmaster marked the rate in manuscript and because of this, early "Paid" markings are scarce. After "Paid" mail came into common usage, about 1811, most of the business firms would accept "Paid" mail.

EARLY "PAIDS" RESEMBLE THE "FRANKS"

Fig. 1. This was used in 1811 and copied from the "Frank" hand-stamp of the same period. It was used from about 1811 to 1818. While the early "Pays" resemble the "Franks" of the same period of usage, they are discernible.

Fig. 2 To Fig. 7. These were in usage from about 1818 to 1840 and perhaps a little later. The figure was omitted and there are a few minor alterations. These "Pays" were used in Dublin. The single lined frame was used in the morning and the double lined frame was used for the evening mail. These "Pays" are usually stamped in red but a few very scarce items are found stamped in black.

Fig. 8. This "Paid" stamp was used in Dublin for prepaid letters conveyed by mid-day mail to and from Cork.



IRISH CACHET COVER SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING CACHETS WILL BE AVAILABLE:
FEB. 26, 1952 THOMAS MOORE

100th. ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

MARCH 17, 1952 BLARNEY CASTLE

FOR SAINT PATRICK'S DAY

FOR RESERVATION & INFORMATION-WRITE TO
IRISH CACHET COVER SERVICE, 947 E. 32St.

Brooklyn 10, N.Y.

(E.P.A. AFFILIATE)

ITALY, COLONIES AND VATICAN CITY APPROVALS WANT LISTS FILLED

INQUIRIES GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

Norman Pagnozzi 2285 Ocean Pkwy.
Brooklyn 23, New York

SARSFIELD SAID:

"REMEMBER LIMERICK"



O'CONNELL STREET, LIMERICK

(ITA)

Questions-Answers

Q. Do you or any of the members have any information on 77b-2d. perf. 15 x imperf.? I have one and would like to know something about it. Why doesn't Gibbons price it? (EPA-47)

A. I have never seen a copy of this and have never been completely satisfied the variety existed, despite the Gibbons listing.

In the latter part of 1924, the SE Permans, 4 lowest values, showed up in both horizontal and vertical coils, for use in vending machines, like the Harrison Overprints of an earlier day.

Now, the normal perf. of these SE's was 15x11 (I've seen variations, but that has no place here) and, as with the Harrisons, some funny things happened in getting the stamps to fit the machines. In extreme cases the vertical perf. just about disappeared. The acid test on this is with a 101 gauge, on both vert. & horiz.

Also, there were some odd things that happened with the booklets, and since there were issued up to and through the 2d, a freak might appear with the 15 x imperf. like your copy. Often these have been deliberately hand-cut and are fakes.

Gibbons does not price 74b because there is no positive information to go on. See paragraph 2 above, for reason. Despite all the foregoing there may be a perfectly legitimate variety so perfed. I'd like to own one. (E.P.A. #84.)

SEE GIBBONS JAN. 28th. COPY FEATURING E.P.A.

The next E.P.A. BRANCH #1 Meeting-Jan. 15, '52..
N.Y.C. Members Will Be Notified of Place.