



The Revealer



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EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
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Neil Stack, Editor

COUNTY CLARE



I.T.A.

Cliffs of Moher, Co. Clare

On the east, County Clare has for its boundry the River Shannon and Lough Derg. To the west, from Ballyvaughn to Loop Head, a distance of sixty miles, the wonderfully varied coast faces the Atlantic. Every type of costal scenery can be seen here--the mighty cliffs, deep caverns, natural arches, pinnacled rocks and fine sandy beaches.

At Kilkee, and near Lahinch, the awe-inspiring Cliffs of Moher extend for a distance of five miles. These sheer cliffs rise seven hundred feet from the sea and present a sight of nature long to be remembered. In this limestone district, known as Burren, is found numerous caves and underground streams. At the south, Ireland's greatest river, The Shannon, meets the sea. Beside the estuary, at

Rineanna, is located Shannon Airport, a distance of 156 miles from Dublin and 15 miles from Limerick. At this famous "cross roads" for transatlantic flights, is located the first customs-free airport in the world. Among the facilities that Shannon provides for the traveler are: a modern hotel, restaurant, gift shop, postal service around the clock, banking service and other incidentals to make traveling easier for the businessman and tourist alike. It is here

that many visitors first put foot on Irish soil. And here Irish hospitality first reaches out to welcome those coming from abroad.

ENNIS AND VICINITY

Ennis, the county capital, although an old town with narrow winding streets, is a progressive business and marketing center. Situated on the main Limerick-Galway road, it is the chief road and rail junction of Clare and the most convenient base for touring the county. The tall, graceful spire of the Catholic Cathedral is visible over a wide area. The Court House, built in 1852, is in Classic Revival architecture. At the center of the town is the O'Connell Memorial, a column commemorating Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, who was Member of Parliament for Clare in 1828-31. Outside the town is the monument to the Manchester Martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, who were executed in Manchester in 1867.

Ennis Abbey, the most interesting sight in the town, was founded by Donough Cairbreach O'Brien for Franciscans and completed in 1241. Many rebuildings and additions were made down to the fifteenth century, so that the remains present a mixture of early and late features.

(Cont. on Pg.2)

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION INSIGNIA

The Irish Medical Association, Cumann Dochturi na h-Eireann, has been granted a new coat of arms by the Irish Genealogical Office.

The winged ox is used as a symbol of Saint Luke, patron of physicians. The silver arm recalls the mythical Diancecht, physician of the ancient Irish divine beings of the sagas, who fashioned a silver arm for his King, Nuadu, when he had lost his arm in one of the most famous of the saga battles, the Battle of Moytura---whence Naudu was known as Naudu Airgeadlamh, Naudu of the Silver Arm. The staff with the entwined serpent is the universal symbol of Aesculapius, son of Apollo, the health-giver.



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DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISING Lee Rose
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COUNTY CLARE

(Cont. from Pg. 1)

For a long time this friary was a seat of learning; in 1375 it was occupied by some 350 friars and about 600 students. With the ebb and flow of the Anglo-Irish wars the buildings were deserted and re-occupied several times in the 16th and 17th centuries, until the friars were finally expelled in 1622.

THE ABBEYS--CLARE, KILLONE & QUIN

About a mile south of Ennis, beside the road to Clarecastle, lies the ruins of Clare Abbey, an Augustinian priory founded by Donal O'Brien, last king of Munster. Its lofty central tower, a later addition, is a prominent landmark.

KILLONE ABBEY, on the shore of Killone Lough, 3 miles south of Ennis, was also founded by King Donal O'Brien, in 1190.

QUIN ABBEY, a picturesque and well preserved ruin beside the village of Quin, 6 miles east of Ennis, was a Franciscan friary founded by Sioda MacNamara in 1402.

This abbey was suppressed in 1541, but the friars returned and, although driven out again in 1651, remained in the district until the last member of the community died in 1820.

The country surrounding Quin is studded with ruins of many MacNamara castles.

THE VILLAGE OF COROFIN

This village lies in a very pretty countryside near the shore of Lough Inchiquin, a well known Clare beauty spot.

At DYSERT O'DEA, 3 miles south of Corofin, are the remains of a medieval church and an ancient round tower 60 ft. in height, with a fine high cross bearing interesting sculptures. An inscription at the base of the cross refers to its repair in 1683 by Michael O'Dea

(of O'Dea's Castle, which stands nearby) and its re-erection in 1871. The Crozier of Dysert O'Dea is preserved in the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin.

After driving through Killinaboy, 5 miles to the north west, we find Lemaneagh Castle. LEMANEAGH CASTLE was an important O'Brien stronghold. The remains consist of a tall oblong tower dating from 1480.

In 1651 Conor O'Brien of Lemaneagh Castle died there of wounds received in defending the pass of Inchicronan against the Cromwellians, who then captured and garrisoned the castle. The widow of Conor, Marie Rua (O'Mahon), afterward married a Cromwellian officer named Cooper, and thus saved the lands for her son, Sir Donal O'Brien.

From Lemaneagh, the road continues westward to Kilfenora and thence to Lisdoonvarna.

ENNIS TO SOUTH AND WEST CLARE

There is a choice of two routes from Ennis to Kilrush and Kilkee--the main road lies south--west through the tiny villages of Darragh and Liscasey; and a longer but more interesting route lies near the shore of the Fergus and Shannon at Knock. In the graveyard at Killimer Church ruin, 2 miles beyond Knock, can be seen the grave of Ellen Hanly, the "Colleen Bawn," whose tragic death inspired Gerald Griffin's novel "The Collegians"--on which in turn were based Boucicault's drama, "The Colleen Bawn," and Benedict's opera, "The Lily of Killarney." The tombstone has been chipped away by souvenir hunters and has had to be replaced.

KILRUSH--SECOND LARGEST TOWN IN CLARE

Kilrush, chief marketing center of southwest Clare and the second largest town of the county, was formerly a very busy port. Its fine harbor provides berthing for vessels, but the volume of shipping has declined in recent years. CAPPAGH PIER, is one mile to the south, and is the terminus for steamers plying between Kilrush and Limerick. From here can be seen the Scattery Island in the Shannon estuary.

THE TOWN OF KILKEE

This attractive west coast resort is built around a semi-circular bay guarded on either side by low cliffs and protected from the full force of the Atlantic by the reef called the Duggerna Rocks. The town is recommended for the vacationist and sightseer.

After bathing at this seacoast resort, the visitor will want to explore the superb rock scenery at either side of the town.

EXPLORING THE ROCKS

The most enjoyable walk is from the West End. Starting at Edmund Point, we soon come to the Duggerna Rocks, the natural barrier that breaks the Atlantic's fury. Continuing, we meet the Amphitheatre, with tier upon tier of seat like rocks, which is a favorite place for open air concerts. Here also are found the Pink Cave and Lion Head Rock, and further on, the Puffing Hole. Nearby are the Diamond Rocks, Intrinsic

ONE PENNY COILS OF THE DEFINITIVE SERIES

By Malchom G. O'Reilly
(E.P.A. LIFE MEMBER # 4-13)

It is known that a printing of Experimental coil stamps was done on a reel printing press as supplied by the London firm of Grover & Co. The issue consisted of 30 rolls of 960 stamps each, or a total of 28,800 stamps in all. The starting tape was printed with the word "Experimental," in addition to the routine date.

THE IDENTIFYING FEATURE OF THIS ISSUE, IS THE SINGLE SIDE PERFORATION ON EACH SIDE AT THE TOP OF THE STAMP, JUST BELOW THE HORIZONTAL PERFORATIONS.

In addition the depth of printing is shallower (as on all the endless coils), and frequently appears streaked--due no doubt to the reeling being done before the ink was 'dry.' The additional perforation was to serve as a guide hole in centering the stamp in the machine to obviate the delivery by the machines of 'decapitated' stamps.

SPECIAL PERFORATED PRINTING ABANDONED

The trial, from the vending machine delivery view point, was not satisfactorily successful, and the specially perforated printing idea was abandoned. The use of the continuous printing presses was however, considered a success and their purchase and installation was sought of the budget authorities.

SECOND EXPERIMENTAL PRINTING RELEASED-JULY '34

Sometime in July 1934, a second experimental printing of the endless coil was released to the public in several key cities. This differed principally from the 1933 endless, in that the side perforations were not made. The secondary characteristics, which are naught but the observations of this annotator are: the printing is much sharper than the 1933 and the highlights are easily discernible from the reverse side of the stamp. The gum is much glossier and has a tendency to curl the stamp ('coil the coil'), whereas the 1933 issue has gum that is quite dull and frugally applied--this does not cause the coil to curl.

The various figures given as to the quantity of this printing vary too widely to be worthy of quotation..

PRODUCTION OF HAND-JOINED COILS CONTINUED

The Government Printing Works continues the production of the hand-joined coils during the period of, and subsequent to, the experimental printings.

PRINTING PRESSES INSTALLED IN DUBLIN CASTLE

The economic advantage of the endless printing of the 1d coils having been demonstrated, the Government Printing Works was allowed to purchase the special presses required and installed same in Dublin Castle. The first run off in 1940, was again a limited experimental issue. This time the experiment was in perforation. While the previous coils were perforated 15 horizontally, this coil was perforated 14--Scott lists it as 13½. The watermark was changed on this issue also, the paper bearing-3-

the multiple "E". There were approximately only 50 some rolls of these coils distributed. The perforation did not lend itself to the ease of separation needed in coils and was ordered to be changed.

Largely due to the interruptions caused by World War II and its changes, no further action was taken on the endless printing of coils in the 1d value until 1946, when the new watermarked 1d again appeared in the endless coil, with the old perforation of 14 3/4-15.

In the interim years of 1940-46, the old method of hand-joined sheets was used to make up the required 1d coils. However, since the counter sheets used were of the new multiple "E" watermark, we have an additional variety.

A recapitulation of the previous notes will show us that we have four major coil printings and two additional varieties of coil manufacture worthy of collecting.

DATE	VARIETY	QUAN.	ISS.	SCOTT	GIB.
Apr. 1933	perf. 15 x lat. per	28,800		87 a	72 a
July	34 perf. 15 x imperf.	*		87	72 b
	1940 perf. 14 x imperf.	48,000		105	112 a
Aug. 1946	perf. 15 x imperf. in prod.	105	?	112b?	
	1925 'SE' Watermk. hand-joined*			66	72
	1940 "E" " " "	*		107	112

*Information available is inadequate.....

THE IRISH RAILWAY LETTER POST

By Ballyshannon

CASTLEDERG AND VICTORIA BRIDGE TRAMWAY CO.

The Castlederg and Victoria Tramway ran from Castlederg, through Spamount, Crew and Fyfin, to Victoria Bridge, where a junction was effected with the Great Northern Railway.



The line was a short one, covering only 7½ miles in all. Messrs. Sealy, Bryers & Walker did the lithographing of these stamps and issued them to the tramway in sheets of 24, arranged in four rows of six. L'Estrange Ewen says that the original design was prepared

from the firm's stock design, No. 2 (small C to Conveyance), the title of the Company being printed in and 24 (or 48?) duplicates made. Mr. W.J. Davidson, Secretary and General Manager, told Mr. Ewan that the Company's authority from the Post Office was dated Nov. 13, 1897. In all, 2000 stamps were estimated to have been printed.

There has been only one printing, but specimens are known perforated both 12½ and 10, the latter being scarce.

In stamp No. 4 the lines above T of "Tramway" are very defective. No. 10 shows a white spot on the figure "2", and in No. 17 there is a white spot between the shield and first C of "Conveyance."

DID YOU KNOW?

That Dial Eireann has its own special postmark for the mail of T.D's and Senators.

ARE MIXTURES WORTH BUYING?

By Perry Adams (E.P.A. 84)

The answer to the above question is "Yes"---if you buy the right sort of mixture---"No"---if you don't. The hard fact is, that in recent years millions throughout the world have become stamp conscious, not necessarily from a collecting standpoint, but in the sense of realizing that used postage has value. Nowhere is this more true than in Ireland. For you, the collector, such new awareness means that the day of the "big find" in mixture is almost done. Well before the package reaches you, any choice items are apt to have been spotted and abstracted. The honestly unpicked mixture is little more than a memory.

IRISH-INCREASED PRICE AND DECREASED QUALITY

In Ireland, there is also a rather special reason why the average "Convent Mixture" or "Business House Mixture" or "Bank Mixture" has not only increased in price (in line with everything else!) but decreased in quality, as well. The definitive issues, both regular and commemorative, have not yet attained the rarity of the short-lived overprints; and with the latter today completely off in net value.

BULK OF IRISH MIXTURES CARRIES 15-20% BRITISH

An oddity about Irish Mixtures, as true today as at any time since 1922, is that because of the Ulster situation, bulk Irish carries from 15 to 25% straight British issues. Let's analyze a sack of Irish that I recently received, when the British postal paper and other foreign will again be mentioned. May I first say, that at the moment my source for Irish Mixture has narrowed to one Dublin firm? I've done business with them for years and they are 100% reliable. From time to time they have various attractive 'special mixtures', but what we propose to break down here is their regular "Convent Mixture" which averages about \$1.00 a pound and is well worth it.

In the ten pound sack into which we now dip, the mixture averages 2500 stamps on paper, per pound. You do not have to count a whole pound to determine this. Rather, weigh out two lots of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each, and count these. The average of the two, times four, will give an accurate pound-count. My practice is to discard everything except very fine copies, so that after sorting, I have waste weighing around 75% of the whole. This leaves 25% for soaking. Since we already know that the mixture grosses 2500 stamps per pound, our residue is a quarter of that, or 625 stamps, off paper.

This is our working stock, per pound. We have mentioned the inevitable proportion of British stamps, due to Ulster mailings. Call this 20% of the working stock, to include a few foreign which always creep in. And so of the working stock, 500 stamps turn out to be true Irish. At a dollar per pound, this means that our Irish cost five for one cent or, if you care to apply my cost formula detailed in the

July-August -1951 issue of The Revealer, you may find true cost on each value and thus scientifically price your stock.

Having boiled down 500 fine Irish from one pound, the ten pound sack yields 5000 collectable and eminently salable stamps of high quality. If you like, you can get far more than 25% out of the original sorting; it is entirely a matter of your personal choice.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE NON-IRISH STAMPS?

What of the non-Irish stamps also accumulated in this method? My own method is to charge off the whole of the investment to the Irish portion of the mixture, making the non-Irish residue "velvet." Periodically I sell this residue, as well as my Irish surplus stock.

YOU WON'T GET RICH HANDLING MIXTURES

As an amateur, you will scarcely get rich handling mixtures, yet you will never stop learning oddly interesting things about Irish stamps. And since you are, or hope to be, an Irish specialist, mixtures are thus an inexpensive means of acquiring certain worthwhile elements of philatelic knowledge--to say nothing of the stock you accumulate.

MIXTURES BRING A DEGREE OF EXCITEMENT

Mixtures inevitably bring a certain degree of excitement, for there is always the chance that you may stumble across a genuine rarity. Don't be misled by my rather pessimistic remarks at the start: "Finds" are still being made---every day!

"LUCKY WIDOW" HEADSTONE A CHALLENGE TO BLARNEY

KILKEE, CO. CLARE---The Town Commissioners of Kilkee, a seaside resort, have built into the west end of the esplanade on the seafront, the "Lucky Widow's headstone.

Mick Marrinan, Town Commissioner said: "We're convinced that in time, legends similar to those of the Blarney Stone will grow around our stone which is said to bring good luck to those who touch it." It belonged to a woman known as the 'Lucky Widow', who died 100 years ago.

E.P.A. ELECTION BALLOTS ENCLOSED WITH ISSUE

Enclosed with this issue of The Revealer is your ballot for election of officers to serve you for the membership year 1952-53. Kindly complete your ballot and return it to the Committee On Elections whose address is indicated on each ballot. Prompt return will facilitate the tabulation of results.

GIFFNEY A SPEAKER BEFORE THE SPECTRUM CLUB

E.P.A. Representative, Michael Giffney of Dublin, was a recent speaker at the monthly meeting of the Spectrum Club, a cultural society. His subject was that closet to his heart, "Stamps of Ireland."

E.P.A. BRANCH NO. 2 FORMED IN FLINT, MICHIGAN

Messrs. George Stevens and Robert Gray are acting as temporary co-chairmen until plans are formulated for the branch.

Members residing in Michigan and Southern Ohio are invited to write to Mr. Stevens regarding the new branch and its aims.

COUNTY CLARE

(Cont. from Pg. 2)

Bay and Look Out Hill, which is more than 200 feet above the sea. From this point on a clear day, can be seen the Aran Islands, the Twelve Bens, the River Shannon and the Kerry Mountains. At this point we can return to town by road, or continue past Bishop's Island where the remains of St. Senan's Oratory may be seen. Farther on, we come to the Mermaid's Tunnel, the Sailor's Grave and Castle Point, a fine place for viewing the coast as far as Loop Head; on it stands the ruins of Doonlick-ey Castle. After a short stop here, we go on to Loop Head, Carrigaholt, Doonbeg, Quilty, Milltown Malbay and Spanish Point. Spanish Point is named for the Spaniards who are buried here as a result of the wreck of their Armada along the coast. Several mounds of boulders in fields along the shore mark the graves.

We now travel north to Lahinch and Liscannor, a small fishing village on the shore of Liscannor Bay. The town lies midway on the road between Lahinch and the Cliffs of Moher. It was here that John P. Holland, inventor of the submarine was born.

THE CLIFFS OF MOHER

Three miles west of Liscannor, are the Cliffs of Moher which present a magnificent view of the Atlantic. At O'Brien's Tower, the cliffs reach their maximum height of 668 feet. At Hag's Head, in the south, they reach 400 feet. O'Brien's Tower, a circular structure erected in 1835 by Cornelius O'Brien, was used as a viewpoint by visitors, until the spiral stairs to the top was destroyed.

ENNISTYMON

This town is located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lahinch, in a wooded valley beside the River Cullenagh. It was here that Brian MacGiolla Mheidre, or Merriman, author of the famous Cuirt an Mheadhoin Oidhche ("The Midnight Court"), was born.

NORTH CLARE

LISDOONVARNA

Lisdoonvarna is Ireland's premier spa, located 5 miles in from the Atlantic. While noted as a health resort, it is also noted for its gay holiday atmosphere. Its health giving mineral springs are rich in sulphur, magnesia and iron. Here is found many interesting subjects to occupy the tourist or health seeker. There are many limestone caves and beautiful walks---to name a few.

EAST CLARE

KILLALOE

Killaloe, is located on the banks of the River Shannon, where the river emerges from Lough Derg and narrows again on its way to the sea at Limerick. The town, which is connected to County Tipperary village of Ballina by a bridge of 13 arches, is the center of a beautiful and historic district. Slieve Bernagh, to the north west and the Arra Mountains on

the north east rise in wooded slopes from the shores of Lough Derg.

SEAT OF THE DALCASSIAN KINGS

At one time this town was the seat of the Dalcassian kings, and a short distance north west of the town is the large fort of Beal Boru ("Pass of the Tributes"), from which King Brian Boru (926-1014) took his title. Nearby stood Brian's palace of Kincora.

In 1276 the town was taken by the Norman, Thomas de Clare.

Patrick Sarsfield, on his famous night ride from Limerick in 1690, to intercept and destroy the Williamite siege train at Ballyneety, forded the Shannon at Killaloe.

A trip may also be made to Lough Derg, Scariff, Mountshannon, Inis Celtra, Feakle, Tulla and The Shannon Hydro-Electric Works.

SHIP LETTER STAMPS

(By Tubbercurry)



DUBLIN

SHIP LETTER

FIG. 6

DUBLIN
Ship Letter

FIG. 5

SHIP LETTER

FIG. 7

• BELFAST •
SHIP LETTER

FIG. 8

From 1717 "Ship Letters" arriving in Ireland are known to have markings. Fig. #1 is an example. These are rare before the 1740's.

(a.) The name of the port sometimes accompanies the handstamp.

(b.) The size and shape of the lettering of "SHIP" varies to some extent.

(c.) A handstamp "SHIPP" has been recorded.

(d.) There may be a handstamp of only the port of arrival or the port of arrival and "SHIP" may be on the same cover. These are seldom in the same relative position on cover.

(e.) About 1780 covers are found with the name of the port and "SHIP LETTER" beneath. The handstamp was unframed and in a straight line. This practice remained in use until the late 1840's. The size varies and the colors are known to be black, blue and red.

(Fig. 2.) Shows a dot between "SHIP" and "LETTER." About 1820 "SKILBEREEN" abbreviated

(Cont. on Pg. 6)

SHIP LETTER STAMPS

(Cont. from Pg.5)

"LETTER" to "LET." (See Fig. 3.)

Early in the next decade, "ROSSIARE" used an abbreviated "ROSS."

Certain ports used a distinctive design and (Fig.4.) shows one in use at Dublin as early as 1818. The date was movable so that it could be altered daily as required. All examples reported have been in black and the last recorded is 1831.

From 1821 to 1844 the type illustrated by (Fig.5.) was also in use in Dublin.

The type illustrated by (Fig.6.) was in use from about 1846 to 1857. These have been found in black, green and red. A similar stamp was used in blue in the 1850's at QUEENSTOWN.

The type illustrated in (Fig.7.) is known in conjunction with the straight line milage mark of "CAIHIRCIVEEN" and is in black. It's exact period of use is not certain but is about 1827.

Another instance of late usage of milage marks with ship letters is the "KILKEEL" stamp used late in 1830.

From about 1820 to 1836 "NEWRY" used an oval type in capitals with a large dot on each side between "NEWRY" at the top and "SHIP LETTER" at the bottom, while in the center was a large crude star.

(Fig.8.) shows the rectangular frame type at BELFAST, CORK and possibly other Irish ports. The CORK handstamp has no dots in the top line. This handstamp is found in Belfast as early as 1821 and from Cork about 1830. The colors were black, blue and red.



NEW CANCELLATION FOR (BRAY) BRI CHUALANN

Shown here is a machine cancellation which supplanted the large circular handstamp on April 17th at Bray, County Wicklow.

In summer, the population of this small sea-side resort town, located 12 miles south of Dublin, more than doubles its size with the influx of vacationers, mainly from Britain.

GALWAY SEA SHELLS EARN AMERICAN DOLLARS

GALWAY (NGS)---They're gathering sea shells on the sea shore at Galway, for export to the U.S. Their exact destination is 'top secret,' the reason being: The Irish Sea Fisheries Board does not want its lucrative market for scallop shells known to its rivals.

Over 10,000 are shipped to Dublin each week by rail--they bear the simple label "shells North Wall." They are then re-consigned to a secret American address where they are fashioned into a variety of ornaments and gifts.

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EPA NO. 7

THAT 10/-, PERFECT-S-IN-POSTAGE PLATE

By Perry Adams, (E.P.A. #84)

When we consider errors and varieties occurring in the Irish Provisional Overprint issues, as a rule we think primarily of variations in the overprints themselves, rather than of the errors and differences which exist in the basic stamps upon which the Irish clichés are superimposed.

In this relatively small group, one of the most interesting and easily recognized variations is the so-called 'Perfect-S-in-Postage' plate of the 10/- value-perfect, that is, only in some of the Thom Saorstat, Castle and Composite printings--Scott Numbers 58, 79 and 79a. Scott Numbers 14 and 38, the Dollard and Thom Rialtas printings upon the value, consistently appear on the original plate only. In the latter settings (actually the first in Postage shows a clean break, easily seen without a glass.

A SECOND BRADBURY WILKINSON 10/ PLATE

As the Thom Saorstat Overprintings of the 10/ (Scott #58) came into circulation, someone suddenly noticed that certain copies no longer showed the broken S. Closer study revealed whole sheets of forty subjects in which the original engraving error had disappeared. Thus for the first time came the realization of a second Bradbury Wilkinson 10/- plate. When the Government took over the printing at Dublin Castle, both Perfect and Broken S plates continued in use for the 10/- value, and later, the "Composite" overprintings also were made on both. However, from sometime in the summer of 1926, again Broken S plate seems to have been used exclusively.

In 1934, the high value overprintings were switched to Waterloo plates, which naturally included the 10/- (Scott #95), and thus the matter ended.



LATEST POSTAL SLOGAN CANCELLATION

THOMAS MOORE COMMEMORATIVE TO BE ISSUED

CORK--Speaking at the opening of the new Post Office in Cork on May 5, Mr. Childers, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, announced that the first recess (engraved) printed stamp in Ireland will be on sale within a few months.

It will honor the centenary of the death of Thomas Moore, the national poet. It is expected that this stamp will set a new standard in the design of Irish stamps.

Printing of this issue will be done by Messrs De La Rue and Co., Ltd. at Messrs. Browne and Nolan's Richview Press Printing Works at Clonskeagh, Dublin.

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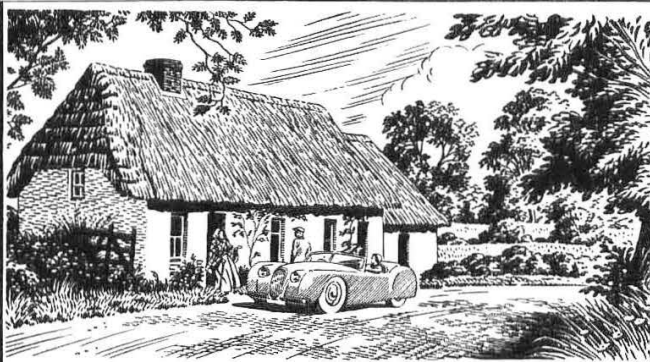
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IRELAND'S

COMMEMORATIVES

By Neil Stack

THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIER

October 27, 1941, saw the issuance of a single denomination, 2½ pence

steel blue commemorative, to celebrate the 25th. anniversary of the Easter Rising of 1916.

The stamp depicts a young volunteer soldier with rifle and fixed bayonet, in front of the General Post Office in Dublin. In the upper left corner of the commemorative appears the opening lines of the 1916 Proclamation—"In ainm De agus in ainm na nglun d'íinig rom-ainn..Forogra, 1916." The translation means: "In the name of God and the dead generations—Proclamation of 1916."

All signers of this proclamation of the declaration of a republic, were captured and sentenced to execution.

This unusual stamp was designed by Mr. Victor Brown. Its printing was by typograph method and watermarked with the multiple "E". The perforation measures 15 x 14.

The stamp is still in stock at the Philatelic Section of the General Post Office in Dublin.

There are two minor varieties of this issue that are known. 1-The broken statue at the top center of the building. The statue shows a break or nick at the base. 2-The broken or nicked pillar which supports the right front, as the building is faced. This break occurs above the ground floor window. Both varieties are from plate wear.

DEFINITIVE ISSUE OVERPRINTED IN MEMORY OF 1916

On April 14, 1941, postage stamps of the regular issue were overprinted in anticipation of the issuance of the Easter Rising stamp. These were: the 2 and 3d denominations (Scott 118-119 and Gibbons 126-27) which were overprinted in green and violet respectively. The color of the 2d stamp was changed to orange, to contrast with the green overprint. Both overprints being identical, read: "1941- In memory of the rebellion of 1916." Only the 2d stamp of this issue is still available at the Philatelic Agency.

HISTORY BEHIND IRISH STAMPS IS FASCINATING

The history behind our Irish commemoratives rings up the curtain on the political, cultural, religious and economic development of the nation. Visit your nearest library and you will be amazed at the wealth of history and culture that Ireland offers.

GOLD & SILVER FOUND IN OLD COUNTY CLARE MINE

ENNISTYMON, CO. CLARE—Gold and silver has been found in an old mine at Carron, near Ennistymon, in County Clare. The discovery was made by ex-judge, Michael Conyn, who, since retiring from the bench, has worked at his hobby, the search for minerals. The judge has always believed that part of West Ireland is rich in mineral deposits.

Samples sent to London for assaying, run 50z per ton for gold, and 100 oz. per ton for the silver.

Dutch expert, J. Van der Velde, is taking new samples to find if the mines warrant working.

The mine has three veins of chalcopryite (copper), which usually carries gold & silver.



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