

COUNTY GALWAY *AND* ARAN ISLANDS



River Corrib, Galway City

ITA

Galway, the capital of the province of Connacht, is the gateway to Connemara--that vast mountainous and lake-strewn area extending from Galway Bay to Killary Harbor. This large county is divided into two contrasting regions by the great expanse of Lough Corrib. East of the lake is a fertile limestone plain, extending to the Galway-Roscommon border and the River Shannon.

The visitor to this section of Ireland will be chiefly interested in the western area, from Lough Corrib to the Atlantic, where he will find a region of beautiful mountain, lake and costal scenery. The Twelve Bens, a group of conical peaks interspersed with deep lake-filled valleys, are of interest to the sightseer and sports-

man. Beauty here is on every side--the shaddows of the incomparable Connemara clouds blending with the gold and purple of the sun makes a picture worthy of the artist's brush. To the south, great tracts of lake-set moorland extend to the much indented rocky coast.

You are in Gaeltacht country--inhabited by a race that still speaks their musical dialect of Gaelic, and that preserve their manners, customs, and quaint folk tales of a thousand years ago. Despite the barren soil, they take advantage of cottage and local industries to supplement their livelihood. The quality of their wollens, knitware and tweeds is world-

known, and enjoys a fine reputation.

AN TÓSTAL

Beginning Easter Sunday 1953, and continuing for three weeks, Ireland will be "At Home" to her exiles and visitors, with the inauguration of An Tóstal (Festival of Ireland). This celebration will become a national annual event.

EMPHASIS ON IRISH CULTURE

While the official opening will take place in Dublin on April 5, 1953, with civil and ecclesiastical ceremonies, it will be inaugurated in many cities and towns throughout the country. Throughout the entire program emphasis will be placed on Ireland's civilization--its culture, language, history and progress. Also to be featured, will be art, drama and competitive athletics.

HISTORIC GALWAY

A town existed on this site in very early times, and Galway has been identified with the city of Magnata (or Nagnata) mentioned by Ptolemy. The Connachtmen erected a forthere in 1124. In 1232 Richard de Burgo took the city and made his residence there. From this time Galway became a flourishing Anglo-Norman colony, among its settlers being a number of families whose descendants were known for centuries as "The Tribes of Galway." These included the Blakes, Bodkins, Brownes, D'Arcys, Ffrenches, Kirwans, Joyces, Lynches, Morrisies, Martins and Skerrets. The settlers of Galway guarded themselves strictly against any intercourse with the native Irish; a bye-law of 1518 enacted "that neither O nor

(Page 34, please.)

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HISTORIC GALWAY

(Continued from page 83)

Mac shall strutte ne swagger thro' the streets
of Galway." The native clans, however, made
a number of successful raids on the city, and
the following curious inscription was former-
ly to be seen over the West Gate: "From the
fury of the O'Flahertys Good Lord deliver us."

CITY CHARTER GRANTED BY RICHARD II

The first charter of incorporation was grant-
ed by Richard II, and was confirmed in suc-
cessive reigns down to that of Charles II. In
1651 Galway surrendered, after a siege, to
forces under Sir Charles Coote; and again in
1691 the city was invested by Williamite troops
under General de Ginkel, to whom the garrison
finally surrendered, on honorable terms.

In 1840, the Corporation of Galway was dis-
solved, but was re-established in 1937.

TRADED EXTENSIVELY WITH SPAIN

For centuries Galway traded exten-
sively with Spain, and this
intercourse impressed the town
with Spanish features, both in
its architecture and in the dress
and manners of the people. Many
traces of this Iberian influence
still remain.



O'CONAIRE MEMORIAL

WHAT TO SEE IN GALWAY

In Eyre Square may be seen the
O'CONAIRE MEMORIAL, sculptured by Albert Power,
R.H.A. It commemorates the great Gaelic write-
er, Padriac O'Conaire, and was unveiled in
1936. Nearby is the Galway Sports Field, where
the chief athletic events are held. The
Browne Doorway in Eyre Square is a relic of
Spanish architectural influence.

Just off the main street is THE
LION'S TOWER, a remnant of the
old city walls, now a crumbling
mass of ruins.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

The University College, of
Tudor-Gothic design, is located
on the beautiful outskirts of
the town, on the banks of the Cor-
rib river. In the library is
found the Minutes of the Galway Corporation,
from 1485-1818. The earliest entry was made
in 1485, and the earliest autograph signature
is there, made in 1569. The College is a
center of Gaelic culture, a great number of its
students being native Irish speakers who do
their degrees in Irish.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

The Church of St. Nicholas, on Lombard Street
was founded in 1320 by the Normans. The edi-
fice is remarkable for its triple nave, a
feature unique in ecclesiastical architecture.
Columbus is said to have prayed here, and the
tradition is borne out by the fact that a Gal-
way man named Rice de Culvey accompanied him
on his great voyage of discovery.

THE UNBENDING JUSTICE OF 1493



THE
BROWNE DOORWAY

Near the church is the site of
the Old Jail, only a small por-
tion of which now remains. There
is a window and a closed-up Goth-
ic door, with an engraved slab,
which recalls the most romantic
and tragic incident in Galway's
history. The inscription reads:
"This memorial of the stern and
unbending justice of the Chief
Magistrate of this City, James Lynch Fitz-
stephen, elected Mayor A.D. 1493, who condemn-
ed and executed his own guilty son, Walter on
this spot." The memorial was erected by the
citizens in 1624. At the corner of Shop Street
is LYNCH'S CASTLE (1320), a fine old mansion
which was the residence of the Lynch family.

THE GALWAY RACES

One of the institutions of Irish life is the
racing week of Galway, held at the end of
July or the beginning of August. Racing fans
attend from all over Ireland and from England.
Galway is en fête during this whole week.

THE SPANISH ARCH AND PARADE

Near the Fish Market is the Spanish Arch,
which leads to the Spanish Parade. This space
was in olden times a favorite promenade of
the old Spanish grandees and their families.
Close by is the CLADDAH, said to be the oldest
fishing village in Ireland. Famous for its
Claddah ring, it once had a population of
eight thousand. Only a few thatched cottages
now remain, the others having been replaced
by modern dwellings.

THE BLESSING OF THE SEA

At the beginning of the herring season, the
blessing of the sea is carried out from a spec-
ially decorated vessel which, carrying priests

GALWAY CITY (Continued from page 84)
of the Dominican church and acolytes bearing lighted tapers, heads the fishing fleet to the appointed spot in the bay.

SALMON IN THE CORRIB

A sight which enthralls every visitor to Galway must be seen from the Salmon Weir Bridge, spanning the River Corrib. The waters of the Corrib plunge over the weir in a sheet of flashing foam; just below the weir hundreds of salmon may be clearly seen lying on the river bed.

SALTHILL'S ATTRACTIONS

West of the City of Galway, and along the shore of Galway Bay, is the seaside suburb of Salthill. With its bracing air and pleasant environment, together with splendid recreational facilities, make it one of the most popular resorts in the west of Ireland. Bathing may be enjoyed at all stages of the tide; it compares favorably to the better bathing beaches known to most New Yorkers. For those that desire a change from the water, there is also provision for gold, tennis and dancing.

Salthill is considered a convenient base for touring Connemara. This, with the enjoyment of a seaside vacation, will enhance excursions to the many beauty spots of that colorful region.

THE ARAN ISLANDS

Thirty miles from Galway, in the Atlantic, lie the three Aran Islands, home of the sturdy and colorful fisher-folk whom J.M. Synge immortalized in "Riders to the Sea," and "Aran Islands." The life of this remarkable community has also been shown in the film "Man of Aran."

The three islands--Inishmore, Inishmaan and Inisheer--are rugged and barren in character. Through unremitting toil the islanders, using sand and seaweed, have "made" the soil which provides sustenance for their livestock. From these meagre acres and the surrounding sea they wrest an arduous livelihood. The fishermen use currachs--boats constructed of lath and tarred canvas.

PICTURESQUE ISLANDERS PRESERVE GAELIC TRAITS

Striking and picturesque in appearance, the islanders preserve many of the ancient Gaelic traits. Their everyday language is Gaelic, and their songs and stories enshrine much of Ireland's ancient folklore and culture. They spin and weave their own clothing; almost every man wears a bawmeen (a white homespun coat of wonderful durability), and many wear the variegated wollen belt of crios. For footwear they use the pampootie, a shoe without heels, made of rough hide.

Apart from their great interest for the tourist and historian, the islands are a fascinating escape from the normal way of life. Kilton, of Inishmore, is the capital of the island and the terminus of the steamboat service from Galway. The snug guest houses providing excellent catering will come as a surprise to many. (Page 87, please.)

BUY GAELIC-ENGLISH PO LISTING 85

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Humanity is a slave to conventionality. A president is expected to send a message annually to those in his organization. After holding out against this traditional gesture I now have a real urge to greet you.

The Éire Philatelic Association has ample reason to be proud of its accomplishments since its founding in 1950. As specialist groups go it is still a fledgling but in its few years of life has shown a vitality unmatched by any other young philatelic organization. By nature, a specialist group is small. It is uniformly tiny when compared with the large national groups catering to all manner of stamp enthusiasts. However, I question very seriously whether our membership of slightly under two hundred does not compare favorably with other specialist groups such as the Helvetia Society and French Colonies group. We must expect occasional dropouts. The reasons for resignations can be sound as well as superficial. Mere size in numbers is not a solution to all the problems that can plague a small organization. We can be proud of our Association from the point of size.

THE REVEALER-A LEADER AMONG SMALL PUBLICATIONS

Undoubtedly the brightest accomplishment of E.P.A. lie in the publication field. With due allowance for any prejudices I feel that "The Revealer" is easily among the leaders when it comes to small publications. It has been issued regularly since its inception. It is well balanced in its presentation of articles appealing to both general collector and specialist. It serves to distribute information on Irish philately that would be unavailable otherwise. Unquestionably the success of "The Revealer" has been due very largely to one man--Neil Stack. Without his willingness to sacrifice his time and personal funds and to "spark" the effort, our publication would not be what it is today. My congratulations go out to him and to the many others who have contributed each in his own way to the success of "The Revealer." (Page 86 please.)

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120 Easter Rebellion	06	02
124-5 Dr. Hyde	07	04
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EPA NO. 5

CORRECTION, PLEASE!

PERFECT -S- IN POSTAGE PLATE (July-Aug. Pg. 7)
ARTICLE READ: In the latter settings (actually the first in Postage shows a clean break, easily seen without a glass.

IT SHOULD READ: In the two latter settings (actually the first in point of issue) the lower loop of the S in Postage shows a clean break, easily seen without a glass.

FURTHER ENGRAVING ERRORS-PROVISIONAL ISSUES

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

In the previous issue there began a series, covering errors and variations in the basic stamps upon which the Irish Overprints appeared--in short, engraving errors as apart from printing errors of the Provisional Overprints themselves. Other variations are now considered, first in the 2/6 value of the Dublin Castle overprint, then the 5/- plate of the so-called "Composite Printing."

THE TWO DIFFERENT SHADES OF THE 2/6

There are two markedly different shades of the 2/6 (Scott 77 - Gibbons 83), the first variously described as chocolate brown or russet brown, the second as sepia brown, or dark brown or even black brown. This causes a great deal of unnecessary confusion. Mr. C.F. McLoughlin once neatly got round the matter by calling the two shades warm and cold. Examine them together, and you'll see how apt this is. The earlier, or warm shade, was on sale in Dublin roughly through 1926, while the cold appeared in January or February of 1927.

SOME SHEETS OF THE WARM SHADE REVEAL RE-ENTRY

In some sheets of the warm shade only, stamp 3 of row 2 (in the sheet of 40--4 across by 10 down) reveals a re-entry, comprising the partial doubling of the outside bottom frame line somewhat left of center; while there is a further slight doubling at the top left corner. This was the chief listing of major re-entry upon which Irish high value Overprints appeared, until discovery by Mr. H.C. Runnals of England of a re-entry on a 10/- plate of the same series, duly reported in The Revealer, issue of March-April 1952.

COLD SHADE OF 2/6 BEGAN TO SHOW WEAR IN 1927

As to the later, or cold shade of the 2/6, the engraving appears to have been normal up to the spring of 1927, when the right slanting stroke of the R in CROWN began to show an easily detected break near the bottom. This appeared on all forty stamps of the sheet and so continued. Because more of the Broken R variety were issued than of the earlier Perfect R, the latter is at considerable premium. The error is not listed by either Scott or Gibbons, in their Irish sections.

A QUITE RARE VARIATION OCCURS IN THE 5/-

an interesting and quite rare engraving variation occurs in the 5/- plate of the Composite Printing (Scott 78a), in row 2, stamp 1 only (overprinted with narrow "1922"). Under the hoof of the dark sea horse, inside the

outer frame line, appears a very clear object which looks like and is referred to as an "Inverted T." As a single the variety sells at several times the value of the normal, but is even more popular collected in a block or pair. Here again, the error is uncatalogued by both Scott and Gibbons, and sometimes an alert Irish specialist may pick up a single, pair or block without paying a premium.

STILL ANOTHER VARIETY-SAME PLATE

From the same plate, same value, stamp 3, line 3 ("1922" wide spaced) Scott 78a, comes another variety, also under the hoof of the dark sea horse, and between the double lines of the frame. The mark is usually called "The Inner Frame Notch" and resembles new shading. It is as rare as the "Inverted T" described above. The pair or block (the variety combined with normal) have popular preference.

Other articles of this series will appear in subsequent issues of The Revealer.

THE YEAR'S BEST GAELIC BOOK

DUBLIN--The Craoibhin Aoibhinn (non-de-plume of the late Dr. Douglas Hyde, first President of Ireland) Commemoration Committee has awarded the Craoibhin prize for 1951 to Professor Liam O'Brian for his book, "Cuimhni Cinn", ("Reminiscences") which gives the author's recollections of the Irish Rising in Easter Week of 1916.

The prize is awarded annually for the best book published in the Irish language. In the book Professor O'Brian, Professor of Romance Languages in the University of Galway, describes his own part in the Rising while a member of the Irish Volunteers. (HGS)

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE -- (Continued from page 85)

P.O. HANDBOOK SHOULD POPULARIZE E.P.A.

The latest published offering of E.I.A.--the Postal Guide giving the post office names in both Gaelic and English should help to popularize our specialty among those who hitherto have been deterred because of their unfamiliarity with Gaelic. The booklet is well organized and worthy to the contribution of philatelic literature. Again we should thank Neil Stack and his associates.

E.P.A. HAS SOUGHT COOPERATION OF IRISH GOVT.

The Association has constantly sought the cooperation of the Irish Government in popularizing Ireland both as a fascinating country from the viewpoint of philately and as a

(Page 87, please.)

THE ARAN ISLANDS (Continued from page 85)

Many early Christian hermits settled on the islands, and the sites of several churches may be distinguished. Teampall Breacain (Church of St. Breacan) on Inishmore dates from the ninth century; and Teampall Mhic Duach at Kilmurvey is another early structure. Near Kilronan is Teampall an Cheathrair Alainn, (Church of the Heavenly Four)--Saints Furse, Conall, Berchan and Brendan of Birr.

THE HOUSE OF ST. ENDA

Teaghlacht Eanna, the house of St. Enda, is near the village of Killeanny. It was the most important in the island's religious settlement. Here also was located the great Church of St. Enda, together with many other churches, the remains of which are now mostly buried by the passage of time and the drifting of the sands. Tempall Beinin, the primitive church, is also at Killeanny. This saint was a contemporary of St. Patrick, and his successor at Armah. The church is probably the smallest in the world; its internal dimensions are 10 ft. 9 in. by 7 ft., but its height is 15 ft.

THE STONE FORTS OF ARAN

Before leaving the Islands, one should make a point of visiting the stone forts of Dun Aengus on Inishmore, Dun Eoghanacht, near Kilronan, Dun Oghil, near the village of Oghil, and the forts of Dubhchathair and Dun Conor. Dun Conor, on Inishmaan, is the finest specimen of a stone fort remaining in Ireland.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (Continued from page 88)

lovely country for the tourist. We can report success along this line although at a slow rate. The Irish Consulates in New York, Boston and Chicago have proved especially cooperative and we of E.P.A. are grateful to them for their support of our activities.

REGRETS INABILITY TO HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION

My one big regret has been our inability to hold an annual Convention and Exhibition. This is a vicious thorn in the flesh of all specialist groups mainly because their small numbers are so widely scattered over the country. The E.P.A. is attempting to become an international organization which further adds to the difficulty of planning and holding an annual Convention and Exhibition. My suggestion here would be to form local groups where there are a sufficient number of potential members. The collectors in the vicinity of New York, for instance, meet monthly at the Collectors Club. By means of such small groups the ideas of the members can be passed along and we can all get many of the benefits that membership in a specialist group should give us. Also, I urge that members individually enter their material in local, sectional and national stamp exhibitions. In this way we can advertise the Éire Philatelic Association and show other collectors the many different ways in which Irish philatelic material can be collected and the

pleasure that we derive from collecting Ireland.

E.P.A. IS DEFINITELY ON THE MOVE!

The Éire Philatelic Association is definitely on the move. Each of us can be a mighty force in popularizing our specialty. Remember that tiny drops of water can wear away the stoutest granite. We count on your support and interest. Continuous effort upon our part can make Éire Philatelic Association an outstanding factor in organized philately.

Dr. Thos. F. Armstrong, Jr.

August 20, 1952

President

Éire Philatelic Association



SHIP LETTER STAMPS

On Oct. 1, 1860, the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company put two steamers into operation to hold their contract for the Holyhead and Kingstown route. These vessels were constructed so that mail could be sorted and date-stamped on board. The first type (Fig. 1) shown above, lasted until 1895. There are known variations in the size of the letters and figures, and specimens with and without a dot after the letter "K". From 1866 the numbers 1 to 15 are found beneath the month and day.

The Holyhead and Kingston service was controlled from the G.P.O. in Dublin and the type of date stamp shown (Fig. 2) is, therefore, found in conjunction with the Dublin numbered obliterator.

From about August 1883 until 1859 a double circle type was used (Fig. 3). Numerals 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 are known below the month and day. Those found with the numeral 5 vary in spacing and size of lettering. Stamps found with numerals 9 and 11 are known to have serifs in the lettering.

From 1884, a single circle type (Fig. 4) was

(Page 88, please.)

THE IRISH RAILWAY LETTER POST

By Ballyshannon

CAVAN AND LEITRIM RAILWAY

The Cavan and Leitrim Railway, 48½ miles in length, ran from Dromond through Mohill, Ballinamore, Bawnboy Road and Ballyconnell to Belurbet, where it connected with the Great Northern Railway, Cavan to Clones branch.

There were two printings of these letter stamps as follows:

DATE VAL.	COLOR	RAILWAY
-----------	-------	---------

1891?	2d green	Cavan, Leitrim & Roscommon Ry.
1901	2d carmine	Cavan & Leitrim Railway Co.



The first printing was lithographed by Messrs. Sealy, Bryers & Walker of Dublin, and was issued in sheets of 24, arranged in four rows of six. The printers of the second issue are unknown.

I. CAVAN, LEITRIM AND ROSCOMMON LIGHT RAILWAY

The first printing was made in a bluish shade of green, and the stamps are similar in type to those of Messrs. Sealy, Bryers & Walker's stock design #1 (which was used for all printings, made by the firm down to 1897). An impression from the drawing was obtained and after printing in the title of the Company, 24 duplicates were made and arranged in the form of a sheet of four rows of six. The 24 stamps may be distinguished by means of defects in the design. The chief difference is the large second C to 'Conveyance' and small B to 'By', the distinguishing marks of Sealy, Bryers & Walker's #1 design, while Design #2 has a small C and a large B).

PRIVATE IMITATIONS

Near the end of June 1898, a number of stamps inscribed "Cavan, Leitrim and Roscommon Light Railway," were put on the market with the description that the remainder of the first issue which had been withdrawn. Under investigation, it was found that these stamps were fraudulent. They can be best determined by the badly formed 'small c' in Cavan. The stamps were lithographed in sheets of 48 and perforated 11 x 12½.

II. CAVAN AND LEITRIM RAILWAY COMPANY



Early in 1901 the new stamps inscribed "Cavan and Leitrim Railway Company, Ltd." were issued. They were lithographed in sheets of 24 and arranged in four rows of six each, with wide margins around each stamp. On the top margin, over the sixth stamp, is a control number in black, sheets being numbered 8, 20, 21, 27 and 100. These stamps also show defects. The most noticeable being the broken line over "Of." They were perforated 11. The earliest postmark being 25/4/01.



SHIP LETTER STAMPS

(Continued from page 87)

in use concurrently with the type shown in (Fig. 1 and Fig. 3). By Oct. 1894 a large single circle (Fig. 5) was used. Here the time and date are shown. This larger type is known to have been used until Oct. 1902.

AFTER 1901 FIVE DATE STAMPS ALLOTTED

From 1901 five date stamps were allotted to each mail boat and can be distinguished by the initial and number that appears below the year (Fig. 6 and Fig. 7). The initials C, L, M and U were employed and stand for the names of the boats--Connaught, Leinster, Munster and Ulster. The fifth stamp of each set was of rubber and for use on 'soft' parcels; it was impressed with violet ink.

The last type to appear was an ordinary double ring which appeared about January 1919, (Fig. 8). Date-stamping, had by that time, ceased and therefore, specimens of this type occur only as cancellations.

PRICES IN IRELAND ON UPWARD SWING

DUBLIN--Irish Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr. Sean Lemass, told the Dial (Lower House) that although trade recession in Ireland has been "less violent" than in Britain because of remedial action such revision of tariffs and restriction of imports, no general fall in prices could be expected and tendency was that prices would go up slightly. He warned that this trend would be accentuated if evidence that a new inflation was about to begin in the United States, proved to be reliable. (NGS)

E.P.A. TO PARTICIPATE IN SOJEX EXHIBITION

Subject to final arrangements with the SOJEX Chairman, E.P.A. will participate in their exhibition to be held at the Walt Whitman Hotel in Camden, N.J. on March 6, 7 and 8, 1953.

O'REILLY E.P.A. EXHIBITION CHAIRMAN

Mr. Malchom O'Reilly, will be Chairman for the E.P.A. group who desire to enter this exhibition. Suitable awards will be given for our members exhibiting and they will also be eligible for awards to be given out by the SOJEX judges. Here is your opportunity to show your material and identify yourself with EPA. For further particulars write to Mr. Malchom G. O'Reilly-48 Walnut Crescent-Montclair, N.J.

Be sure to state what you desire to exhibit and the number of frames you will need.

THE IRISH THEATRE

Dublin--The Abbey has two new plays, both by established playwrights, lined up to break up the monotony of revivals. They are: "The Wood of the Whispering," by H.J. Molloy, and "Home is the Hero," by Walter Macken. (NGS)

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VOLUNTEER SOLDIER VARIETIES WITH SHEET POSITIONS

	2		2	2
2		2		2
2	2		2	
1		1		1
	2		2	2
2		2		2
2	2		2	
1		1		1

1 - BROKEN PILLAR
2 - NICKED STATUE

In the July-Aug. issue, it was stated that the varieties of the Volunteer Soldier were do to plate wear. Mr. O'Reilly informs me that I am in error. The varieties result from damage to two electros before the twelve stereotypes were made which eventually formed the printing plate. The varieties (1) the broken pillar, occurs 12 times in a sheet of 120, and (2) the nicked statue, occurs 36 times in a sheet of 120. It is apparent that the stamp developed from the following method: An original drawing is reduced to stamp size on a zinc line block by the same zinc-galvanic process. Ten electros are made from the starting line block. They are joined together forming one stereo, then 12 identical stereotypes are joined together to make the printing plate. The illustration above is of a half sheet.

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HOW ABOUT THOSE IRISH STAMPS YOU PLANNED TO GET THIS FALL? THE E.P.A. SALES CIRCUIT CAN SUPPLY YOU AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. LET ME KNOW YOUR NEEDS WHILE 'THE PICKIN'S GOOD.' John A. Reibel, Circuit Mgr., Dewittville, N.Y. NEED GOOD IRISH MINT OR USED? IF SO, WRITE TO Perry Adams--Port Murray, R.D., New Jersey.

FOR SALE-A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION OF IRISH pre-adhesive covers and cancellations from the Penny Black through the Free State period. 100 Franks-many of them fronts only--Fascinating collection of Postal History of over 1000 stamps and covers. Price \$100.00. Additional particulars on request. Box 543-O % THE REVEALER 225-76th St. Brooklyn 9, N.Y. NEW THOMAS MOORE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE WILL BE purchased by the E.P.A. Circuit Mgr. for members desiring singles, blox or sheets. Write J.A. Reibel for booking--Dewittville, N. Y. DOLLARD COMPLETE MINT (SCOTT #1-14)-THE 1/2d TO the 10/ -- \$12.00 the set. THE REVEALER-Box 9

FOREIGN ISSUES FOR SALE

SCANDINAVIAN APPROVALS*PRICED RIGHT-FROM 1/2 UP. Postage paid both ways--Write for my approval. Harry Karlsson, 870-42nd St., Brooklyn 23, N.Y.

PORTUGAL AND GENERAL FOREIGN APPROVALS -- Write for selections-booklets by countries on general foreign at 66 2/3% discount of Scott's Lorin L. Kay-Box 489A-Richfield Center, Wisc.

MISCELLANEOUS

SPEED TYPING-DOCUMENTS-STENCILS-CORRESPONDENCE Prices moderate. Write to Box 73 The Revealers.

SORRY! NO MORE BABY SITTING UNTIL OCTOBER 15. I am going on vacation. I need a rest from the 'little darlings.' Write Box 9 The Revealers for fall bookings. Thank you. Ruth Glinn

BERRY-PICKING PRIVILEGES ON MY FARM MAY BE OBTAINED by writing Cy Perkins-Box 28-The Revealers

COON DOGS TO HIRE-TRAINED - THE NEWIT WAY-- Advance reservation at all times. Box R 53 J.

THE E.P.A. SECRETARY HAS SOMETHING FOR YOU! E.P.A. Labels @ \$.35 per 100 or 300 for \$1.00 E.P.A. Gaelic-English Postal Listing-\$1.75 Ea. Back copies of The Revealers at \$.20 per copy. Maps of Ireland for aid in postal study-\$.10.



Labair Saedilge

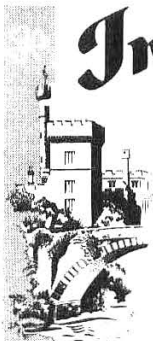
Limerick Cancellation
"Speak Gaelic"

DONEGAL TWEEDS POPULAR WITH WOMEN

LONDON--Black and white Donegal tweed suits, flecked with brilliant shades of scarlet, blue and heather, are prominent among models now being shown in London for autumn wear.

(NGS)

Ireland...



LAND OF MAGIC!

There's magic in the hospitality of a friendly people... and magic, too, in the land, quilted with lakes and crowned by mountains, dotted with quaint hamlets and historic monuments, land of modern cities and ancient castles.

Enjoy the magic spell of Ireland this Fall. Ask your Travel Agent about low-cost vacations, or write Dept. R



TOURIST INFORMATION BUREAU

33 East 50th Street, New York 22, N. Y.
Telephone: Eldorado 5-4002

Issued by: GOSNA, former The National Tourist Publicity Organization for Ireland

IRELAND'S COMMEMORATIVES

By Neil Stack

DR. DOUGLAS HYDE



The Golden Jubilee of the founding of the Gaelic League in 1893, was the occasion for the emission on July 31, 1943,

of two commemoratives, identical in design, to honor the League's first president, Dr. Douglas Hyde. The two values issued were: the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny green and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny ruby (red-lilac). They portray the head of the renowned Doctor which is encircled by Gaelic inscription as follows: "CONRADH NA GAEDHILGE--1894, DUBLAS DE h'IDE, an Chead Uachtaran." This is translated to mean--"Gaelic League-1894, Douglas Hyde, First President."

The primary purpose of the League was to seek Home Rule for Ireland.

FACTS ABOUT THE STAMPS

Mr. Sean O'Sullivan designed the stamps from a photograph of Dr. Hyde taken about 1893.

Printing was done by the typograph method and the stamps are perforated 15 x 14 on multiple "E" watermarked paper.

The life of these adhesives was comparatively short (slightly over 7 months) and they were withdrawn from sale on March 5, 1944.

No varieties are known in this issue.

HYDE A SCHOLAR--SOUGHT LANGUAGE REVIVAL

Dr Hyde, who called himself Dubhglas de h' Ide, was a noted Gaelic scholar and throughout his lifetime, declared the spirit that made Ireland's past glorious could be restored through revival of the speech of his

forefathers. He was a prolific writer and turned out many volumes of books, plays and poems, mostly in Gaelic. He used the pen name of An Craoibhin Aoibhinn, meaning "The Beautiful Little Branch."

A FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

It was about 1860 that Dr. Hyde was born at French Park, County Roscommon. He never revealed his exact birth date. Throughout the first half century of his adult life, he devoted every possible hour towards making the Republic of Ireland a reality. A brilliant scholar, he was an equally brilliant teacher, and earned his livelihood as a professor at a number of colleges and universities. He helped found the National University of Ireland and was dean of the Celtic faculty until he retired in 1932.

RAISED FUNDS--IN U.S.--IN 1906

In 1906 he toured the United States on a fund-raising jaunt to promote the movement that exploded in the Easter Rising of 1916.

UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED PRESIDENT

Although he was a Protestant son of a Protestant clergyman, the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Country of Ireland unanimously elected him president in 1938. When informed that both main political parties--Finna Fail and Fine Gael--nominated him without election, he said: "I accept humbly. It is a great honor but I am so old." He served as president until 1945.

Death called Dr. Hyde on July 12, 1949 at an estimated age of 90 years. All Ireland mourned the passing of a great man and the country's beloved first president.

SHANNON SERVES 306 MEALS PER HOUR

Shannon Airport--Catering officials at Shannon Airport recently announced a new record for meal service. More than 700 meals were supplied and during the peak period 306 dinners were served to transit passengers in 1hr

The Answer Box

Q. To whom may I write for translations of Gaelic names and expressions?

A. Write to the editor of The Revealer.

Q. How can I secure information concerning variations in Irish stamps, specifically the corrected "PENCF variety?"

A. The Nov.-Dec. issue of The Revealer will carry this and other timely articles.

Q. What does 'Late Fee' mean? I have a cover which reads, "LATE FEE DUBLIN/ 8?? 24, My 25? (E.C. Betts-E.P.A. #140).

A. Your LATE FEE letter reads-Dublin, 8:-- P.M., May 24, 1925.

LATE-FEE LETTERS.

At many offices letters for despatch may, on payment of a Special late fee of 4d., be posted after the ordinary hours of Collection. It is desirable that such letters should be superscribed "Late Fee."

Letter Boxes for the receipt of late letters bearing an extra half-penny stamp are affixed to all Mail Trains to which Sorting Carriages are attached and to certain other trains.