



The Revealer



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ÉIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

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Neil Stack, Editor

COUNTY MAYO AND ACHILL ISLAND



Ballina and River Moy, Co. Mayo

L.T.A.

Mayo is a region of superb scenic grandeur. Its seascapes are unrivaled anywhere in Ireland. The coastline extends from Killary Harbor to Killala Bay--an amazing succession of towering cliffs, sandy beaches, island-freckled bays and rugged headlands. Inland, the natural environment is no less striking, for Mayo presents a magnificent variety of mountain, moorland and river scenery. For every visitor there is the charm of Mayo's majestic landscapes, old-world villages, and unspoiled vacation resorts.

SOUTH-WEST MAYO

The mountainous peninsula of south-west Mayo, lying between Killary Harbor and Clew Bay, has many of the characteristic features of Connemara. Its principal beauty spots lie in the extreme south and extreme north; the former may be visited from Leenane (Co. Galway), the latter from Westport.

Two main roads run north through the peninsula from Leenane. The main road passes through the Erriff Valley, with the Partry Mountains (Devilsmother-2,131 feet; Maumtrasna 2,239 feet) on the right and the Sheefry Hills (Bengorm 2,303 feet; Tievunmera 2504 feet; Tievenabinna 2,429 feet) on the left. As the road descends across the moorlands towards Westport, many fine views of Croagh Patrick can be seen.

IRELAND LOOKS TO ATLANTIC AS SOURCE OF POWER

DUBLIN--Simultaneously with six other nations--America, Britain, France, Holland, Norway and Sweden--engineers of the Irish Electricity Supply Board are experimenting with the feasibility of using the primitive force of the Atlantic to generate electric power. The Irish tests consisted of placing wind gauges on exposed hilltops from Donegal to Cork to determine if the velocities of the Atlantic gales would be sufficiently constant the year-round to drive giant wind vanes.

WOULD LOOK LIKE WINDMILLS OF OLD

If erected, these towers would look like the windmills of old along the coast, drawing from the gales the power needed to bring light to the outlying towns and farms. (NGS).

The alternative route rounds the head of fiord-like Killary Harbor and runs between the Sheefry Hills and the Mweelrea Mountains (Mweelrea 2,688 feet; Benluggmore 2,616 feet), via Delphi to Louisburgh. Mweelrea Mountain is best ascended from the hamlet of Rossroe on Killary Harbor. The climb is steep, but is rewarded by a beautiful view of the surrounding mountains, Clew Bay and the rugged coastline of Connemara.

Nine miles from Leenane, is Delphi, an indescribably beautiful hamlet in the mountains. A mile to the north is Doo Lough, a long lake with the mountains rising steeply from both shores. The road turns to the right between the mountains and rejoins the main road at Liscarney.

The Louisburgh road skirts the eastern shore of the lake and descends towards Clew Bay. While in this vicinity it is well worth while to make an excursion to Clare Island, at the mouth of Clew Bay.

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E.P.A. OFFICERS

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947 East 32nd Street - Brooklyn 10, N.Y.

TREASURER -- Thomas F. Bannigan, Jr.

Box 11-Vandevener Station-B'klyn 10, N.Y.

EDITOR--THE REVEALER -- Neil Stack

225 -- 76th Street -- Brooklyn 9, N.Y.

STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER----Jas. E. Donnelly

ASSOCIATION ATTORNEY -- Lorin L. Kay

Box 489 Richland Center, Wisconsin

E.P.A. EUROPEAN DIRECTOR--M.P. Giffney

22 East Road -- Dublin, -- Ireland



CREDITS & COURTESIES

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E.P.A. MEMBERS VISITING IRELAND THIS YEAR

The Rev. John Leahy-E.P.A.-#50 Wibaux, Mont.
Neil Stack, Editor-THE REVEALER-Brooklyn, N.Y.

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SEA QUEEN, GRACE O'MALLEY

On Clare Island, in the 16th century, was located the home and headquarters of the celebrated Grainne Uaile (Grainne Ni Mhaille or Grace O'Malley), sea queen of the West. Her daring exploits appear in State Papers and are still recorded in the spoken tradition of the islanders. Her body lies in the ancient Abbey (1224) and her massive square-built castle has served both as a coastguard station and as a police barracks.

On the death of her father, Owen O'Malley, chief of the Western Islands, she ignored the rights of her younger brother and made herself ruler of the district which surrounds Clew Bay and its various islands. Her feats, especially on sea, earned her the name "Grainne of the Heroes"; and indeed her adventures, maritime and marital, show her to have had an extraordinary personality.

Her first husband was O'Flaherty, ruler of Connemara, who died shortly after the marriage. Grainne then married Sir Richard Bourke, who was called MacWilliam Oughter. Tradition hands down a singular item of the marriage contract: the alliance was to last for a year, when it it could be dissolved by either saying to the other, "I dismiss you." Grainne took advantage of the year's alliance to garrison all MacWilliam's castles with her own followers. At the end of the year, as MacWilliam was entering Carrighooley Castle near Westport, Grainne ended the alliance by crying from within, "I dismiss you!"

REFUSED TO ACCEPT TITLE OF COUNTESS

She was once invited to London on a visit to Queen Elizabeth. Since she had little regard for courts or courtierisms, she was outspoken

in her comments, and the various accounts of her behavior make humorous reading. A present of a lapdog was declined by her in vigorous language. When Elizabeth spoke of the cares of royalty, Grainne retorted that the poor women of Mayo had greater cares and greater industry to their credit. In a final attempt to appease the Amazon sea queen, Elizabeth offered to create her a countess. Grainne scornfully replied that she, too, was a queen--the equal, not the inferior, of Elizabeth. Thus terminated the visit.

HER SEA-KINGDOM DISINTEGRATED AFTER HER DEATH

Grainne retained her power for many years. On her death no able successor was found to take her place, and her sea-kingdom gradually disintegrated. Grainne's name yet lives in the memory of the hardy sea-faring people of the West, and her exploits have formed the basis of several historical novels, the best known of which is William O'Brien's, "Queen of Men."

CROAGH PATRICK

Rising 2,510 feet above the shore of Clew Bay is Croagh Patrick, one of the most conspicuous features of the landscape of the west of Ireland. This is Ireland's holy mountain, hallowed by its association with Saint Patrick, the national apostle, who, in the year 441, spent forty days of Lent on its lonely summit in prayer and fasting for the people of Ireland. Each year, on the last Sunday of July, a great national pilgrimage to Croagh Patrick is held. Thousands of people from every station of life climb the mountain on the eve of the pilgrimage. A series of Masses is celebrated in a little oratory at the mountain top. From the summit, a panorama of the coast, islands and mountains can be seen.

WESTPORT lies in an arm of Clew Bay, and is located in a hollow surrounded by trees and groves. It is a pretty little town with its Mall and lime trees along both sides of the river.

Following the road to Newport, Mallaranny and Achill Sound, along the eastern and northern shores of Clew Bay, one can view the vast inlet and the network of islands. (Page 94, please.)

NEWS ON E.P.A.'s FIRST EXHIBITION & FEISH

As announced in the Sept.-Oct. issue of The Revealer, E.P.A. is the participating specialist society with the Association of South Jersey Stamp Clubs in their 18th annual stamp exhibition---SOJEX 1953. It is to be held at the Walt Whitman Hotel in Camden, N.J. on the 6, 7, 8 of March 1953. This is the first exhibition of Irish stamps under the auspices of E.P.A. In our first opportunity to show what we can do as an organized society, we desire that this exhibition be representative of the varied collecting interests of E.P.A. as an International Specialist Society. So it will be up to the individual members to make it a success and a credit to E.P.A. and Ireland.

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I.R.A. LABELS

By Neil Stack

Few people realize how completely Cork was cut off from the rest of Ireland while the Irish Republican Army was in control of the country south of the line from Limerick to Waterford.

The only means of railway service between the cities of Dublin and Cork was via Mallow Junction, 21 miles to the north of Cork. This junction had been partially destroyed, but when the bridge to the south of Mallow was blown up in July 1922, the rail traffic between the two cities was practically paralyzed. Passengers from Dublin were forced to leave the train at Mallow Junction and hire a private conveyance at the flat rate of 2/ per head and proceed to Mallow Junction South, a temporary station erected south of the destroyed bridge, before continuing their trip to Cork.

I.R.A. HELD AUTHORITY DURING SUMMER OF 1922

After the withdrawal of the British troops in accordance with the Treaty, only the Free State troops were left to maintain law and order in Cork. It seems that they seceded and only the Irish Republican Army held competent authority during the summer months of 1922.

In July of that year, stamps in the South ran low and finally gave out completely after they were rationed. It must be remembered that Cork was cut off from Dublin in the struggle between the I.R.A. and Free State armies, and further supplies could not be easily obtained.

STAMP BEARING HEAD OF PEARSE ORDERED PRINTED

To alleviate this situation, the Eagle Printing Works, at Cork, was requested to produce a stamp bearing the head of IRA leader, Pearse. However, technical difficulties were encountered which rendered this printing impossible.

EMERGENCY I.R.A. PRINTING

In order to supply stamps in the existing emergency, the Eagle Works was asked to make a different printing in values of the 1d, 2d and 6d. They bore the wording, "An Post, Poblacht na hEireann (Postage-Republic of Ireland).



The penny variety.

Still desiring to see the head of Pearse, one of their leaders, produced on a postage stamp, the I.R.A. commissioned an agent to London to arrange for this printing. He too, was unsuccessful in his mission.

Arrangements were made early in August, with the Eagle Co.

to deliver its consignment to the Union Quay Barracks in Cork, a few days prior to the Free State troop landing at Passage, in Cork Harbor.

I.R.A. FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM CITY

While the Free State troops were fighting on their way to Cork, the main body of the I.R.A. was defending distant points and only a small group remained to defend the City of Cork. Instead of making a stand against the Free State troops, they burned their barracks and retreated

orderly to the West.

PRACTICALLY ENTIRE CONSIGNMENT DESTROYED

It is believed that practically the entire consignment of stamps delivered by the Eagle Printing Works was destroyed by the withdrawing army. Since these stamps were delivered to a competent governmental authority in charge at the time, these stamps should have the status of a series prepared but un-issued.

SOME EVIDENCE TO PROVE POSTAL USE

There is some evidence to show that a few of these stamps saw postal usage. Copies are believed to have been used on letters from Dunmanway to Cork but this is lacking confirmation. It is also believed that small shipments may have been sent to West Cork.

I.R.A. LABELS NEARLY BECAME STAMPS



The treasury variety.

While not having the status of issued stamps, the I.R.A. labels represent army authority in Cork, and hold more of a claim to recognition than do the Sinn Fein labels issued in the years 1906-1916. The Sinn Fein labels were issued strictly for propaganda purposes and never can claim the status of a postage stamp, while the I.R.A. labels were originally intended for postal use.

THE ONE AND TWO PENNY VARIETIES

The 1d Chestnut, and the 2d Pale Yellow-Green were lithographed in sheets of 120 and comprise 10 horizontal rows of twelve, made up by transfers of 6 subjects arranged in two horizontal rows of three. Each subject differs from the others in some detail but the difference is slight.

In addition to these permanent minor varieties, many stamps show variations in inking. Both values are perforated 11 and imperforate; the perforation is of a rough single line.

THE SIX PENNY VARIETY



The treasury variety.

The 6d Dark Blue, was lithographed in sheets of 120, composed of double horizontal rows of ten divided into four panes of 40 subjects each. It has been reported that the sheet consisted of 80 stamps but it has not been authenticated.

There are 4 permanent varieties corresponding to each of the subjects and numerous varieties similar to the other values.

In addition to being printed on white wove paper, it is un-watermarked and perforated 11, and imperforate. Like the 1d and 2d values, it comes on laid paper, perforated 11, but un-gummed. Double impressions are known to exist on both papers perforated 11, as well as the broken "S" variety in 'Post.' A têt-bêche appears on the wove paper. The 1d and 2d values are extremely rare, about 250 exist. The 6d has over 1,000, including all varieties.

ACHILL ISLAND

(Continued from page 92)

Crossing the bridge over Achill Sound we enter Achill Island. It comprises 36,248 acres and is the largest island off the Irish Coast. Shaped like an inverted L, it is 15 miles in length and 12 miles across at its widest point. Its surface is almost entirely covered with heather. The mountains--Slievemore, Croaghnaun and Mween--rise majestically in the north, west and south respectively.

At the terminus of the bridge from the mainland, is found the village of Achill Sound. The main shopping center of the island is located here.

A road to the south, along the sound, leads to Kildownet Church and Dooega. The road is a poor one and not many will desire to drive it.

KEEL

One of the finest beaches in Ireland is found at Keel. It curves to the base of the Mween Cliffs which have a sheer drop of 800 feet to the sea. These cliffs have been carved by the action of the waves into unusual forms. The Cathedral Rocks resemble aisles of a Cathedral.

DOOAGH

Two miles beyond Keel is Dooagh, an old-world village, famous for its knitting industry. An ascent of Coaghnaun can be made from this point. A breath-taking view is in store for those who reach its peak. On a clear day a variety of camera subjects is offered the amateur photographer. Westward expanses of boundless ocean; northwards are the Inishkea and Duvillaun Islands, the straggling Mullet Peninsula and the widening outlines of Blacksod Bay. Beyond Slievemore lies a network of islands and inlets, to which Ballycroy Hills form an unusual background. In the south-east, beyond Clew Bay, the summit of Croagh Patrick rises, backed by the peaks of Murrisk; and in the far south may be discerned the outlines of Connemara's Twelve Bends. At the mouth of Clew Bay lies Clare Island, while Inishturk, Inishofin and Inishark stretches away to the south-west horizon.

Descending now, the exquisite little Keem Bay is seen below--flanked by the steep side of Coaghnaun. The quarry where the Achill Amethyst is found, is located on the hillside here.

DUGORT

Still another popular Achill resort is Dugort, nestling at the base of Slievemore Mountain on the northern shore of the island. It is divided in two parts--the original and the modern portion, known as "The Settlement." The Settlement originated in 1834, when the Rev. E. Nangle, a Protestant clergyman established a colony here with the object of weaning the islanders from Catholicism. The zealous minister erected an orphanage, schools and a printing shop from which he issued a polemical newspaper, "The Achill Herald." More than half of the island was purchased but the enterprise was a failure.

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BUY GAELIC-ENGLISH POSTAL LISTING 94

"SAY-IT-IN-IRISH" DRIVE BEGINS

DUBLIN--Business firms and professional men are the targets for the new "Say-it-in-Irish" campaign launched by the national language promoting Gaelic League.

Shops will be requested to translate their signboards into Gaelic, and doctors, chemists and lawyers will be canvassed to use the Irish forms of their names and "promote the national language in their work." (NGS)

ENGRAVING ERRORS--OVERPRINTED

"PENCE" FOR "PENCE" AND "PENCE" CORRECTED

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

This series, which two issues ago began covering the better known errors on the basic engravings upon which Irish Provisional issues were overprinted, now continues with a study of the "PENCE" for "PENCE" and "PENCE" CORRECTED varieties of the 1d. value.



Normal



Original
Error



Error
Corrected

In the Irish section, Scott notes the original error as #15a, but does not mention that the overprint appeared on two distinct shades, chestnut and pale red-brown (S.G. # 10 and 11). "PENCE" appears but once in each overprinted sheet of 240 subjects--the 12th stamp of the 15th row. Engraver's Control is confined to Q21, Perf., the Tom cliche in black only. The life of the overprinted error was quite short and, as the catalogs indicate, it has high premium value, even as a single; it is at its philatelic best in blocks of four and up. With the rest of the Tom black overprints, the error appeared at the same as the Dollards---February 17th 1922. By June, when Harrison overprinted the four lowest values for coil use (Scott 19-22a, S.G. 26-29a), the "PENCE" error had been re-cut on the basic plate, and is easily distinguished from the normal without a glass, as the added lower bar of the final "E" is longer than the top one. Scott and Gibbons fail to note the re-cut variety in their Irish listings.

BEST TO ACQUIRE IN BLOCKS AND STRIPS

In addition to its appearance with the Harrisons just noted, it persists always with Control T22, through all the subsequent Thom overprints--the blue-black, that with wider setting and the Saorstat. As with the original "PENCE" error, the re-cuts have marked extra value and are best acquired in blocks, the Harrisons in strips.



NEW SLOGAN CANCELLATION
(IN USE FROM AUG. 1, 1952)

INFLATION TREND IN IRELAND FOLLOWS U.S.

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 restrictions of imports, no general fall in prices could be expected and the 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 U.S. proved to be true. (NSG)

THE REVENUE STAMPS IN IRISH PHILATELY

By Dr. Thos. F. Armstrong, Jr.

"Revenues? Faugh! I never bother with them." How many times have we heard this statement? Again, how often have we wondered at the underlying reasons that bring about the slighting of a branch of philately that can prove fascinating to general collector and researcher alike? The gathering of revenue stamps, as does the collecting of covers, lags behind that of postage stamps, but a constantly growing tendency to include revenues in stamp collections may be noticed among the ranks of mature collectors.

PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE TWO-FOLD

The twofold purpose of this article is to examine somewhat philosophically into the inherent values in revenue stamp collecting and then move on to a consideration of the revenue stamp in Irish philately. It is felt that this double purpose can be justified. A general "pep talk" on revenue stamps is certainly not out of order and Irish revenue issues can serve as an appropriate case in point.

WHAT REVENUE STAMPS REPRESENT

A first need is to clarify what is meant by revenue stamps. For the purpose of this article there are those stamps which have been expressly provided for use in denoting the payment of a tax, or a fee for a service performed by duly qualified public or by an impersonal government activity. Said government may be federal, state, county, district, or municipal. In passing, it should be noted that some nations, notably Great Britain, have or do permit the use of regular postage stamps for fiscal purposes, or provide stamps which in their design or wording indicate permissible dual usage.. These, however are relatively few in overall number of varieties and the majority of revenue stamps are solely for fiscal use and are so designed and distributed accordingly through appropriate offices and officials.

SCARCITY OF REVENUES CAUSE LACK OF INTEREST

Now as to the causes for neglecting revenue issues in our collecting activities. The scarcity of revenue stamps available to the average collector in relation to the vast quantities of postage paper obtainable is undoubtedly one of the main reasons for collector lack of interest in revenue stamps. General governmental practice requires that stamps

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SHIP LETTERS

BY MALCOLM G. O'REILLY EPA L-4-13

Ship Letters--the very name itself, connotes some of the fascination that is inherent in this, the most interesting facet of postal history. What philatelic romanticist, for indeed that is what all postal historians are, can remain unmoved with the feel of a ship letter in his hand? The date of writing, be it in the scribes copper-plate, the reporting relatives scrawl, or the wealthy "undertakers" hieroglyphics; the postmark of origin, manuscript, or handstruck; the handstamp of successful arrival or its counterpart in the arrogant cuneiform characters of the postal clerk's calculations; aye, the blending of these facts with the cultivated imagination can transport one over thousands of miles to the commercial outposts of the world, and back through hundreds of years to the days of sail and the infancy of steam. The duration between posting and receiving is sufficient in itself to awaken the imagination. And the letters--here we find in fading inks the gamut of the written emotional range. While the conservative commercial letter is predominant among those saved, the purely personal is encountered enough to enable us to conjure a glimpse into the life of the past. The frank and often pathetic revelations of family struggles are exposed for the alien to read. It seems unfortunate that then, even as today, the majority of news disseminated among family correspondents was of ill tidings.

PRESENT CHALLENGE FOR PHILATELIC STUDY

But the appeal of ship letters is not alone in their catalytic effect on the imagination, they also present a challenge for philatelic study. While we know of ship letters from the days of the farmers of the post, it was not until after the ACT of 1711 that we find distinctive markings for ship letters. (The earliest reported Irish marking is from June of 1717 sent from St. Paul's, South Carolina to London.) The ambiguities of the early laws attempting to control ship letters in their revenue producing function for the post enhance their interest to the student.

INFREQUENT IN USE TO 1840's

While the earliest recorded Irish ship letter is 1717, and they are infrequent until the 1740's, it is not until after the turn of century that we begin to encounter any frequency of variety of distinctive ship letter markings. Perhaps a few notes on the background of ship letters will serve as explanation for this dearth of markings.

WHAT SHIP LETTERS ARE

Provision for assessing postage charges on all letters coming in from abroad by merchant ships was incorporated in the legislation set up to permit the farming of the post by contractors who would pay a definite sum for that monopoly.

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INFORMATION NEEDED FOR CERTIFICATION OF 74b

Gibbons #74b is listed as a 2d coil of the regular issue with SE watermark. Scott has never listed the variety in its catalog.

Recently, Bill Hayes of California (E.P.A.) told THE REVEALER that he had stumbled across a copy of 74b; why, he asked, did Gibbons not price it? The matter was referred to our Expertising Board. Mr. Adams, a member of that board, felt far from sure of its existence when the matter was referred to him. His action was published with the Hayes query, that he had never seen a copy of the stamp and felt far from sure that it existed—(Jan.-Feb. issue 1952 REVEALER, page 8). At that time Mr. Adams reasoned that Gibbons had not priced the listing due to lack of positive information.

COPY VERIFIED BY ADAMS

When Mr. Hayes read the Adams reply in THE REVEALER, he sent on his copy of the 74b. Extremely skeptical—for there already existed professional opinion against the reality—Mr. Adams applied all known tests and was finally convinced that this was indeed a 74b.

O'REILLY CONVINCED OF AUTHENTICITY

I like Mr. Adams, Mal O'Reilly, another member of the E.P.A. Expertising Board, decried the existence of the copy in question. He took the justifiable attitude that even if the Hayes copy was found to be genuine, it simply could not be certified (with a view to inclusion by Scott), unless other copies could be found to add to the finding. Mr. James B. Hatcher, editor of the Scott Catalogs, said he would feel better about the alleged coil if E.P.A. could turn up a pair. Upon subsequent examination of the Hayes stamp, Mr. O'Reilly's findings coincided with those of Mr. Adams.

NEEDED! A SINGLE-PAIR-OR STRIP OF GIBBONS 74b

As THE REVEALER goes to press, this is where the situation now stands. Any member who has a single, pair or strip of 74b, or knows where a copy can be found, will render a real service to E.P.A. and to philately in general, by immediately getting in touch with THE REVEALER.

SHIP LETTERS

(Continued from page 95)

The Ordinance of 1657 and later, after the Restoration and Henry Bishopp's appointment as Postmaster General and farmer of the posts by the Act of 1660, letters were to be surrendered to the post at the port of arrival and forwarded to London for postal assessment. There was no pecuniary incentive for the shipmasters to comply with the law and no penalty for their non-conformance. As the inevitable disregard for the interests of the post-farmers by the shipmasters promised to have a deleterious effect on the potential income of the former, they offered the shipmasters the inducement of One Penny per letter, delivered to the postmaster at the port of arrival. This was the origin of the shipletter fee which was legalized by the Act of 1711. (To be continued)

THE REVENUE STAMPS IN IRISH PHILATELY

(Continued from page 95)

remain on their host documents as long as the latter are kept in official files and archives. It is only when such documents cease to have value officially that they become available to collectors. Then the stamps may be legally removed or the documents in their entirety be dispersed. Usually a much closer scrutiny is maintained over revenue paper both in printing and distribution because of the relatively higher face values of the individual stamps and the legal importance of documents to which they will be subsequently attached. The varieties, number of values, and printed quantities are geared much more carefully to the exact requirements of use. An illustration of this may be realized when one considers the relative ease with which the Victorian and Edwardian revenues are gathered together compared to the very difficult task of making a reasonably representative showing of Georgian revenues.

NUISANCE TAX STAMPS NUMEROUS BUT UNATTRACTIVE

Then, too, the varieties most easily obtained are those representing the nuisance taxes of today. These are of low values but very numerous. Customarily these stamps are placed on packages in such a way that they must be destroyed before the contents is usable so that even here the collectible numbers are comparatively small. They are, additionally, probably the most unattractive of all the revenue issues and possess little esthetic appeal. Examples are the cigarette and liquor stamps in the United States. The truly well designed and colorfully beautiful revenues seem reserved for the high value stamps for use on documents engaging the attention of proportionately few people and for legal papers that are kept in official repositories for long periods of time. These the average collector seldom sees.

THE MISTAKEN IDEA—THEY SHOULD NOT BE COLLECTED

Another reason for omitting revenues from collections seems to be the mistaken idea that they do not belong. True they do no postal duty, but they do collect revenue for governmental services performed just as do postage stamps. The absence of literature on revenue issues and a general lack of knowledge about them have encouraged this mistaken view-point. The majority of revenue stamp collectors entered the field either because of having reached the stage where additional postal varieties were unavailable or too costly, or because they suddenly realized the need for complementing their collections with the issues of that other great department of governmental activity, the Treasury. (To be continued)

Miscellaneous Regulations as to Stamps PERFORATION WITH INITIALS

Stamps may be perforated with initials (but not with names or trade marks), provided that the perforating holes are no larger than those dividing one stamp from another. The work of perforating stamps with initials is left to private enterprise.

NORTH MAYO (Continued from page 94)

From Mallaranny along the shores of Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and from Belmullet to Killala there is interesting costal and cliff scenery; but the inland region for the greater part is desolate and uninviting.

Belmullet is the principal town in northwest Mayo, located on the singular Mullet Peninsula between Blacksod Bay and Broadhaven, two land-locked harbors, either could house the largest naval fleet in the world. Off the coast are several islands--Inishkea, Inishglora and a number of others. Inishglora figures in many old world legends and in old Irish romance "The Fate of the Children of Lir" who, transformed into swans, sailed the waters here for three hundred years.

The north coast of Mayo is primitive but has impressive cliff scenery west of Belderg--at Glinsk. Ballycastle is a picturesque seaside resort while Downpatrick Head, close by, is noted for its caverns and "Puffing Holes."

EAST MAYO BALLINROBE

A fair size town, located on the River Robe, Ballinrobe is a good point from which to explore this district.

Four miles from here is Lough Mask House where Capt. Boycott resided during the Irish League days, and who as a landlord was so unpopular that "boycotting" was resorted to by his tenants; thus a new word was 'coined'.

Eight miles to the south is CONG, noted for the rich collection of ornaments found in Cong Abbey. The exquisite Cross of Cong is now in the National Museum in Dublin. Close to the village is Ashford Castle and Demesne, on of the most beautiful estates in Ireland.

Traveling north, we pass through Claremorris, Balla and Ballyhaunis to Knock. This village obtained celebrity in 1879 and 1880 when visions of the Blessed Virgin were claimed to have been seen in the church. Since then the village has become an Irish Lourdes, and is the scene of a great pilgrimage annually in August of each year.

From Knock, the road leads through Kiltimagh and Swinford to Castlebar, the county seat of Mayo. A few miles further on is the village of Straide, the birthplace of Michael Davitt, a pioneer of the Irish Land League.

BALLINA

One of the leading towns in the west and on the River Moy, Ballina enjoys well equipped hotels. It is a convenient headquarters from which to explore the cliff scenery on the north coast of Mayo, for the country around Lough Conn; trips to Mallaranny, Achill and adjacent parts of Sligo. ***

E.P.A. BRANCH #1 MEETINGS--NOV.18 & DEC.16
Branch #1 (N.Y.C.) meets on above dates at 8:00P.M. - Collectors Club-22 East 35th St.
If you are a N.Y. member, join our study Group. Visitors are always welcome.

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IRISH AT LOWEST PRICES! LET ME HELP YOU WITH your needs--Perry Adams, Port Murray, R.D., N.J. MINT-DOLLARD ½d. to 10 Sh. COMPLETE----\$12.00. Only a few sets left. Box 9, THE REVEALER.

FOREIGN ISSUES FOR SALE

VATICAN CITY--SAN MARINO--ITALY & COLONIES--complete sets--mint and used--Let me help you with your wants. Write-Norman Pagnozzi, E.P.A. #150-2285 Ocean Parkway-Brooklyn 23, New York.

TO MY PATRONS AND FRIENDS

DUE TO ILLNESS, I HAVE TEMPORARILY DISCONTINUED my general foreign approval business. Lorin L. Kay, Box 489-A, Richland Center, Wisc.

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-\$1.75Ea. BACK COPIES of THE REVEALER at \$.20 per copy. MAPS of IRELAND for aid in Postal Study-\$.10.



Michael P. Giffney

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE

MICHAEL P. GIFFNEY

ELECTED E.P.A. DIRECTOR

In the recent election of Eire Philatelic Association officers, Michael P. Giffney, Dublin, Ireland was elevated to directorship. Mr. Giffney has been serving as our European representative and will continue in that capacity. He is now in correspondence with European philatelic editors, acquainting them with the many benefits which E.P.A. renders its many members.

Malcolm G. O'Reilly, Montclair, N.J. was also elected as a director for the next 2 years.

DR. ARMSTRONG & CLARK RE-ELECTED

Re-elected to office were President, Dr. Armstrong and Secretary, John J. Clark.

OTHER MEMBERS ELECTED TO OFFICE

VICE PRESIDENT--John A. Reibel, Dewittville, N.Y.
ALTERNATE VICE PRESIDENT--Mrs. Bernard Garrity

Roslindale, Massachusetts

TREASURER-----Thomas F. Bannigan, Jr.
Rutherford, New Jersey

Special Tostal Stamp To Be Issued

The issue of a special An Tostal stamp had been agreed by the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, said Major-General Hugo MacNeill, addressing a large public meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, presided over by the Lord Mayor, Senator Clarkin.

General MacNeill added that a liaison had been established with the Six Counties to secure their participation, and the Department of External Affairs was setting up a council in the United States, composed of Irish-Americans, with the same purpose in view.

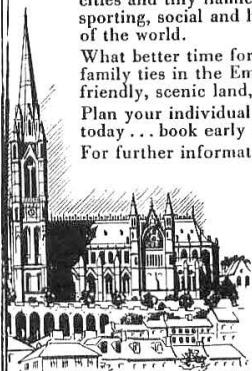
An Invitation to Ireland's National Festival!



Easter Sunday, 1953, will mark the opening of "Ireland at Home", the first Irish National Festival in history!

Throughout the length and breadth of the land the bells will ring out to herald the nationwide celebrations in Ireland's great cities and tiny hamlets... A magnificent program of cultural, sporting, social and historical events will command the attention of the world.

What better time for you to visit Ireland? Whether you have family ties in the Emerald Isle or merely wish to enjoy this friendly, scenic land, "Ireland at Home" is sure to enchant you. Plan your individual trip or group tour with your Travel Agent today... book early to make sure you see "Ireland at Home"! For further information and literature, write Dept. R



"IRELAND AT HOME"
April 5th-26th, 1953

TOURIST INFORMATION
BUREAU

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

Issued by fógra fáilte The National Tourist Publicity Organization for Ireland



IRELAND'S NEW COMMEMORATIVE

By Neil Stack

THOMAS MOORE
(1852-1952)

The Irish Post Office issued on Nov. 10, 1952, a commemorative in two values, a 2½d. wine color and a 3½d. green, to honor the centenary of the

death of Thomas Moore--Ireland's National Poet.

Musician as well as poet, Moore who was born in Dublin in 1799 is best known for his "Irish Melodies" in which he set lyrics of great beauty to traditional Irish airs. Moore's songs achieved a popularity which time has hardly dimmed. Such songs as "Oft in the Stilly Night," "The Meeting of the Waters," and "Last Rose of Summer," are known and sung the world over. A master of lyric poetry (Shelly acknowledged his inferiority to Moore in this respect) Moore's field of inspiration was, however, a wide one. While still a young man, he was paid \$3,000 for "Lalla Rookh," an oriental romance, before a line was written.

It is probable that Moore influenced the poetic talent of the American writer, Edgar

Allen Poe, who was one of his fervent admirers. The German composer Flotow borrowed Moore's beautiful "Last Rose of Summer" as an aria for his opera "Martha." Since then this song has been included in the repertoire of every prima donna of note.

In his youth, Moore was a close friend of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet, and one of his songs laments Emmet's tragic end.

The excellent portrait of Moore by the Irish artist, Sir M. Archer Shee, which hangs in the National Gallery of Ireland, has been selected for reproduction in this stamp. This work depicts the mature and successful poet, and emphasizes to the full, the warmth, vitality and urbanity of Moore's character. The engraver of the stamp has managed to catch the spirit of the portrait, as well as the likeness, in quite a remarkable manner.

FIRST IRISH STAMP PRINTED BY ENGRAVURE

This is the first occasion on which Irish postage stamps have been printed by the Re-cess process or engraving method.

Printing was done on paper watermarked "E", by Browne and Nolan, Ltd., the Irish subsidiary of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., at their Clonskeagh plant in Dublin.

Perforations of this set of stamps is 13x13. It might be noted too, that the name of the State in the national language (Eire) appears at the bottom of each denomination.

NEWS ON E.P.A.'s FIRST EXHIBITION & FEISH

(Continued from page 92)

All of the Irish exhibits will be held in a separate ballroom and in the interests of philatelic democracy we have not restricted this room to Irish collections of E.P.A. members only, knowing only too well that to be a collector of Ireland, and to enjoy it to its fullness, one must eventually be an EPA member. Our members may show other than Ireland in the regular part of the Exhibition, subject to the rules of the exhibition committee.

THE FOLLOWING CLASSES MAY BE ENTERED

- I Irish General
- II " Pre-stamp and Handstruck Markings
- III " Cancellations Pre-1922
- IV " Overprints-Both Rialtas and Saorstát
- V " Definitive to Present
- VI " Covers-Airs-First Day-etc.
- VII " Revenues-Propaganda Labels-etc.

Ribbons will be awarded to winners in each class, provided exhibitions warrant them. A trophy will be given for the best Irish in the show. All will be eligible for the grand award of the show.

WRITE TO E.P.A. EXHIBITION CHAIRMAN-Malcolm G. O'Reilly-48 Walnut Crescent-Montclair, N.J. for prospectus and entry blank.

Those who are able should plan to gather at SOJEX where E.P.A. will hold a meeting of the Association and an Irish philatelic Feish.

GET BEHIND YOUR ASSOCIATION! MAKE THE COLLECTING WORLD CONSCIOUS OF IRELAND AND HER STAMPS.