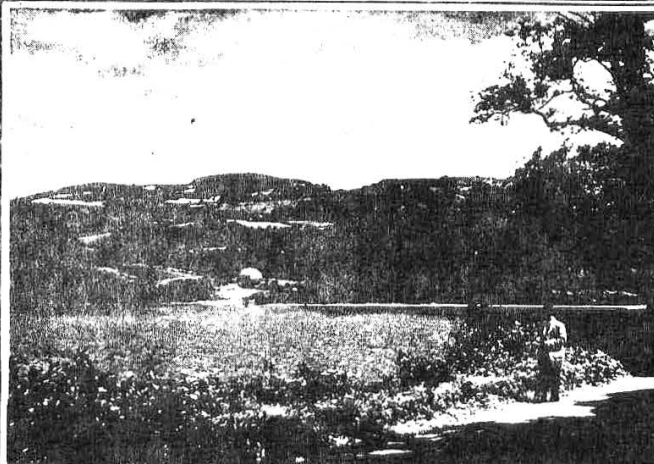


COUNTY SLIGO



Lough Gill, Co. Sligo

I.T.A.

Within a small area County Sligo contains a fine variety of mountain, lake and coastal scenery. The Ox Mountains, rolling up from Mayo, form a background to the coastal plain in the west of the county; and north of Sligo town the landscape is dominated by steep-sided, curiously flat-topped limestone hills. The coast, mainly low-lying is fringed by alternations of sandy beach and low cliffs.

On beautiful Lough Gill near Sligo town can be seen the lake-isle of Inishfree, immortalized in Yeats' poem. Glencar with its lake beneath steep mountain slopes, and Lough Arrow with its islets and encircling hills are other points to see

ENNISCRONE, on the eastern shore of Killala Bay, is a popular seaside resort with a beautiful beach extending for three miles. The surf bathing on this stretch of beach is excellent. Saltwater, sulphur and other medicinal baths are available at two well-equipped bath houses. Other forms of sport available to the tourist include golf, tennis and fishing.

A few miles beyond Enniscrone is Castle Fierbis, a ruined stronghold of the Mac Fierbises, renowned Gaelic poets and annalists. It was a member of this family who compiled (1416 A.D.) the great 'Book of Lecan', now in the library of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin.

IRISH AIRLINES TO OPERATE U.S. SERVICE IN APRIL 1953

New York—Irish Air Lines, Aerlínte Éireann, will inaugurate scheduled air tourist service between the United States and Ireland in April 1953, with American aircraft and crews chartered from Seaboard & Western Airlines, Inc., the largest transatlantic freight carrier, under terms of a four-year agreement announced by Raymond A. Norden, president of Seaboard.

Under the agreement, Seaboard will provide DC-4 aircraft re-equipped with new comfortable passenger interiors, flight crews (other than cabin attendants) and operational facilities, to enable the Irish national airline to initiate scheduled tourist services between New York, Boston and Shannon (Rineanna Airport, Ireland), on April 1st, 1953.

The Irish Air Line will control operations and will carry out all sales and traffic functions, Mr. Norden said. Plans call for six round trips weekly across the Atlantic during the peak tourist season, cutting back to lesser frequencies in off-season periods.

Lockheed Super Constellation equipment will replace the company's DC-4's in the Summer of 1954 when Seaboard will receive delivery of four 340 m.p.h. Super Constellations on order from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

ENNISCRONE

The main road from Enniscrone runs within sight of the sea, along a wide coastal plain leaving the Ox Mountains away to the south, to Easkey, a little seaside place on Easkey River. Rare flowers grow on the banks of the Easkey--center of the Kelp industry. Beyond this hamlet is "Split Rock," an Ice Age boulder with a deep fissure. The country along here towards Sligo was the territory of the O'Dowds and the MacSweeney's whose ruined fortresses are seen on the elevated parts of the coast. Next to be seen on the route is the picturesque village of Dromore West, Skreen, and Ballysodare on the river of that name--famous for its salmon. The Falls and Salmon Leap should be seen--also the seventh century ivy-grown Abbey founded by St. Fechin. Sligo is only five miles distance now--

SLIGO

99 Located between the sea and Lough Gill, Sligo
(Page 100 please.)

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CREDITS & COURTESIES

Illustrations and feature story information
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DUBLIN -- 14 Upper O'Connell Street
News Stories - News Gathering Source (NGS)

COUNTY SLIGO

(Concise SLIGS)

(Continued from page 99)

is the center of one of the most beautiful and
interesting regions in Ireland, rivalling Kil-
larney in lake and mountain scenery and sur-
passing it in the number of antiquities and
historical remains which survive in abundance.
Writing of it in "Ireland of the Welcomes,"
D.L. Kelleher says: "Sligo is one of the
'finds' of Western Europe for any who will
venture for gold of the eye and heart and
imagination; that is to say, there is delect-
able scenery, a great love story, and all
around a series of wonder tales that rival the
Greek for distinction and grandeur." The an-
tiquities of Sligo alone would, if the town
had no other attractions, have established it
as a place for the sightseeing tourist; but
when the exquisite scenery of Lough Gill,
Glencar and the Atlantic coast is taken into
account, then Sligo must be given a place in
the front rank of Irish tourist resorts.

THE VISITOR WILL FIND THE TOWN MODERN

The town itself will strike the visitor for
its bright and prosperous appearance, its up-
to-date shops and business facilities, and
its fine churches, educational and public in-
stitutions. The visitor should note: the
Courthouse (1878), the City Hall, modern Ital-
ian style (1864), Gilleoley Memorial Hall
(1903), the Catholic Cathedral, Dominican
Church of 1845, St. John's Church (1823). Ed-
ucation is provided by Sligo College, the
Ursuline, Mercy and Nazareth Convents, the
Model School and the Technical Schools.

HISTORY DATES FROM 807 A.D.

Sligo is first mentioned in history as having
been plundered by Norse pirates in the year
807. But it achieved more importance in 1245
when it became the residence of Maurice Fitz-
gerald, Earl of Kildare. His castle played a

(Page 101, please.)

SHIP LETTERS

By MALCOLM G. O'REILLY E.P.A. (L-4-13)

(Continued from page 36, Nov. - Dec. 1952)

The Act of 1711 directed that a special mark
should be made on all incoming letters at the
port of arrival. Most of these markings, when
made, were in manuscript.

Until 1784 when the Irish Postal System,
through decree of the Irish Parliament, estab-
lished its own postal system, under its own
Postmaster General, the Acts regulating the
post in England applied also to Ireland. How-
ever, even after, many of the Acts pertaining
to postal matters in England received parallel
legislation in Ireland. This continued until
the Irish Postal System was again absorbed by
Britain in 1831, when the regulations applying
to one automatically applied to the other.

THE SHIP LETTER ACT OF 1799

The Ship Letter Act of 1799 was enacted to
prevent great loss of revenue permitted by the
provisions granted in the Act of 1711, which
enabled the sending of letters by private ves-
sels where no packet service was available, and
further permitted the shipmasters to set their
own fees. As can be imagined, the existence of
a packet service did not deter the public from
sending, nor the shipmaster from receiving out-
bound mail--in fact it became the recognized
practice. It was not until the ratio of in-
coming and outgoing ship letters reached such a
disproportionate figure--some 18 to 1-- that
the post office authorities could be persuaded
to take some action to assure the post receiv-
ing the revenue possible from this service.
However, the passing of this ship letter act
did not have the desired effect. It was only
half-hearted in its enactment and resulted in
the handling of letters--other than the regular
packets--through the post office. The packet
rate was the more expensive because of the safer
and speedier service. The rate allowance to
the shipmaster was raised to 2d the letter,
whether delivered to the post office or receiv-
ed from it. The original aim of the act was
not achieved and letters continued to be sent
out by private vessel without recourse to the
official post.

THE SHIP LETTER ACT OF 1814

Matters continued in this manner until 1814
when another Ship Letter Act was passed which
made it compulsory to hand all outbound letters
to the post office and raised the rate from 2d
to 6d on all incoming letters. This Act loosed
a storm of protest, principally from the East
India Company who lost the prerogative of free
postage for themselves and their employees,
which they had previously enjoyed. The East
India Company retaliated by refusing to accept
letters for transmission on their ships. And,
since the Post Office had no authority to com-
pel shipowners to carry mail, this proved in-
convenient for the Post Office. (Page 104, please.)

prominent part in the Anglo-Irish struggles of the thirteenth century, and was subsequently a bone of contention between rival clans--notably the O'Connors and O'Donnells. The town was taken by Sir Frederick Hamilton in 1641, and four years later it fell to the Parliamentarian forces under Sir Charles Coote.

THE ENVIRONS OF SLIGO

SLIGO ABBEY is an outstanding object of antiquity. It was founded for the Dominican Order in 1252 by Maurice Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare; in 1414 it was destroyed by fire and subsequently rebuilt. The present dilapidated state dates from the sack of Sligo in 1641. The elaborate coupled pillars and beautiful arches of the edifice reflect superb workmanship.

KILLARNEY'S RIVAL

LOUGH GILL rivals Killarney for sheer natural beauty and is, moreover, a region of surpassing historic interest. This delightful lake should be the first objective of the sightseer. About 5 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, it lies in a basin surrounded on three sides by wooded mountain slopes--a most picturesque setting.

Most prominent islands in the lake are the beautifully wooded Cottage Island and the larger Church Island where may be seen the remains of a church said to have been founded by St. Coman in the sixth century. Near the south-eastern shore of the lake is the tiny island of Inishfree, immortalized by W.B. Yeats in his widely-known lyric, "The Lake Isle of Innisfree."

On the south shore, near Cottage Island, is Dooney Rock. The name of this rock has been celebrated by Yeats in his poem, "The Fiddler of Dooney."

West of Sligo, about 4 miles, is the hill of Knocknarea (1,078 ft.) from whose summit is a beautiful view of the surrounding country. On the summit of this hill is a gigantic cairn known as 'Miscaun Meadhbh'; it is a monument to Queen Maeve of Connacht who flourished in the first century of the Christian era. The cairn has a circumference of 630 feet at the base, the slope to the crown being 80 feet and the diameter on the top 100 feet.

ROSSES POINT (5 miles from Sligo) has many attractions as a vacation and touring center. It is a mecca of golfers, for the 18 hole championship links of the County Sligo Golf Club is one of the finest in the country. Here is played the West of Ireland Championship and on occasions, the Irish Professional Championship matches. It is charmingly situated with magnificent views on all sides. To the north, across Drumcliffe Bay, is Lissadell; nearby are the Dartry Mountains--the most prominent summits being Truskmore (2,113 ft.), Benbulbin (1,722 ft.) and King's Mountain (1,527 ft.). The curious outline of Benbulbin is a predominant feature of all vistas in this region. Eastward from Rosses Point lie the mountains of Sligo--

(Page 102, please.)

ENGRAVING ERRORS

By PERRY ADAMS (EPA 84)

(Continued from page 94, issue of Nov--Dec 1952)

"ONE SHILLING"

We continue with brief discussions of the more prominent errors in the engravings upon which Irish Provisionals were overprinted.

The shilling value, with Tam's "wide-spaced" cliché (Gibbons 51-Scott 43) and the Saorstát overprint (Gibbons 63-Scott 55), Control T 22 Imperf. only for both printings, reveals the "ONE" for "ONE" error in the value tablet at the bottom of the stamp. This appears once in each overprinted sheet of 240 subjects--the 9th stamp of the 8th row. It commands a high premium, especially in blocks with the normal.

"QNE" FOR ONE PENNY

The most vividly scarlet shade of the 1d, Control T 22 Perf. only, carrying the Thom Rialtas blue-black cliché (Gibbons 36-Scott 24) and the Saorstát printing (Gibbons 53 - Scott 45), shows an error of "QNE" for "ONE" in the value tablet. Here again, the variation occurs but once to the sheet---the 9d stamp of the 15th row--and is much sought by the specialist, bringing fancy prices in blocks with the normal.

"PQSTAGE" FOR POSTAGE

Again once to the sheet, in the left side panel of the 9d (olive green) Saorstát overprinting only (Gibbons 61-Scott 53) there is an error of "PQSTAGE" for "POSTAGE". As you might expect, this is best collected in blocks combined with the normal.

The present series will conclude with notations of the more common watermark variations which bear Irish overprints, both Rialtas and Saorstát. Seldom publicized here, this subtle and fascinating field deserves far more attention than has been its lot to date.

MOORE STAMP CAUSES MUCH COMMENT IN DUBLIN

On November 18th The Dublin Evening Mail published an observation of one of its readers. It stated that the long accent had been omitted on the first "E" of Éire--of course this is a fact. The word as spelled, without the accent, means "an intolerable burden, an incumbrance," and is pronounced "err-eh." The name of the country is Éire, and pronounced "Air-eh" approximately.

Many Irish citizens have requested their T.D.s to ask for withdrawal of the stamp. Ed.



NEW AIRCRAFT FOR AER LINGUS

The first of the four 40-seater Bristol "Wayfarers," recently purchased by Aer Lingus, will go into commission shortly on the company's Dublin-Glasgow, Dublin-Birmingham and English Midland routes. These aircraft, which can also be used to carry up to five tons of cargo, have a slightly higher cruising speed than the DC-3 aircraft which comprise the company's present fleet. With a full load of passengers on board, they will carry two hostesses.

* BUY AND USE E. P. A. LABELS *
ON ENVELOPES

COUNTY SLIGO

(Continued from page 101)

Leitrim; immediately to the south is Knockmarlea, while the Ox Mountains stretch to the southwest.

The road to Bundoran is 22 miles from Sligo. Along this road one will have an opportunity to view the beautiful coast line and see many of the seaside resorts catering to visitors.

DRUMCLIFF is 5 miles along the road. One will find here, in a little churchyard, the grave of W.B. Yeats, the great Irish poet, who died in France in 1939, and whose remains were, in accordance with his wishes, brought home and re-interred in September 1948.

Skirting the north shore of Drumcliff Bay and passing a short distance beyond the village of Carney to Lissadell, the domain of the Gore-Booth family is reached. Here was born Eva Gore-Booth the poet, and her more famous sister, Constance, who became Countess Markievicz and was prominent in the 1916 Rising in Dublin. On the nearby shore are the scanty ruins of Dunfore Castle.

Further north the havoc wrought in this region by drifting sands becomes more apparent. Many acres of land and a number of houses have been buried under an accumulation of sand.

Near STREEDAGH are the ruins of the ancient Abbey Staad, consisting of a portion of a small church attributed to St. Molaise. Three large vessels of the Spanish Armada floundered on the strand of Streedagh and a contemporary account states that 1100 bodies were washed ashore.

The main Sligo-Bundoran road is rejoined at GRANGE, a village situated beneath the curious flat-topped mass of Benbulbin, the summit of which commands a fine view of the coastline and the surrounding countryside.

COLLOONEY (Cúit Mhóile: Nook of the Maol)

Collooney, on the Owenmore River 7 miles to the south of Sligo, is an important railway junction. Its strategic position made this locality the scene of several important battles.

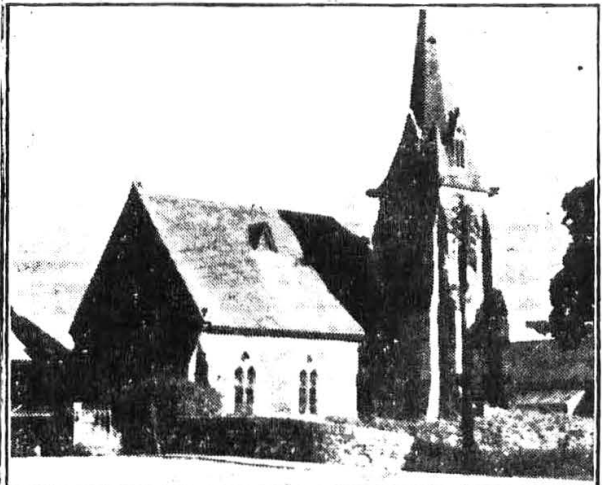
In 1798, a skirmish occurred at CARRIGNAGAT, in which Humbert's French troops defeated a force of militia. Captain Teeling, aide-de-camp to General Humbert, displayed remarkable bravery in the conflict and is commemorated by a monument which stands on a rocky hill

close to the Collooney-Ballysodare road. In earlier times this region had witnessed clashes between rivals of the O'Connor clan; and in 1509 the country between Collooney and Boyle was the scene of a battle in which Red Hugh O'Donnell's forces routed the English under Sir Conyers Clifford. (Page 105, please.)

EMMET STAMPS PLAN

The Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Childers, stated in the Dail that the question of issuing a special series of postage stamps to commemorate the 150th anniversary in 1953 of the trial and execution of Robert Emmet was under consideration.

HERE, YOU CAN BUY STAMPS!



Such a pretty little church! That's what visitors to Clonakilty, Co. Cork, always say . . . but the strange thing is that it isn't a church at all! It's the town post-office. Twenty years ago Clonakilty needed a new post office building; at the same time the local Methodist Church was vacant. A satisfactory deal was made and now it's probably the only post-office of its kind in the world.

E.P.A. EXHIBITION PRIZES DONATED BY EDITOR

While in Ireland in November, I purchased two worthwhile prizes in Galway for the E.P.A. Exhibition to be held in Camden, N.J. on the 6, 7 and 8th of March. The first prize will be a Celtic Cross of Connemara marble suitably inscribed for the winner. The second prize is a little leprechaun which will be treasured by its owner. Winners in other sections of the exhibition will also receive prizes.

Write to Exhibition Chairman, Malcolm O'Reilly for entry application and information. Also, see page 92 of Nov.-Dec. Revealer. This is your exhibition & feish--get behind E.P.A.

NEW POSTAGE DUES-RECENTLY ISSUED



FIVE DIPHTHERIA CANCELLATION SLOGANS

WERE ISSUED FROM NOV. 1-4th

Two are shown here. One is unavailable. The others are: DIPHTHERIA KILLS--IMMUNISE YOUR CHILD. DIPHTHERIA--IMMUNISE YOUR CHILD NOW.



PROTECT YOUR CHILD AGAINST DIPHTHERIA



TWO ESSAYS IN THE FIELD COLLECTION

During my recent trip to Ireland, I visited our member-specialist, Mr. Thomas E. Field of Skelmanthorpe, England. Mr. Field's collection represents one of the finest of Irish material in existence today.

Among his essays I found two which interest me as to their possible designer and origin. Those to which I refer are shown below. They are: the engraved 2d value (perf. about 70 x 90 mm.) on large wove paper--both gummed and ungummed--in black and green, and a die proof on a card printed in green. The other value is represented by the 3d whose perforation is 65 x 97 mm. and is on large wove paper--ungummed and in green.

Although the engraver of this essay is uncertain, it suggests the work of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. The pillars of the 2d essay are similar in appearance to those executed by this firm on the 30 lepta stamp emitted by the Greek government for the Olympics of 1906.

One of the 2d essays, in Mr. Field's collection, bears a rubber-stamped date, 15 March 1922. The 3d essay carries a note in longhand, stating: "Irish Essay, printers' proof of proposed Irish stamp 1921. This would seem to indicate that the 3d essay was prepared prior to the overprintings of 1922 and that the 2d essay was engraved for inclusion in the permanent issue that appeared in late 1922.

Members having additional information about these essays should contact the editor of The Revealer.



GRACIE FIELDS MAY BUY FARM IN IRELAND

Dublin---Gracie Fields, who arrived here not long ago to give performances at the Theatre Royal, may buy a farm in Ireland.

While shopping in the city she scrutinized notices outside the estate agent's offices, and at a Press conference she confided: "I have been thinking of it since George Formby came here to live. She also told the Press that she is retiring gradually from show business. (HGS)

Sister Kenny

Sister Elizabeth Kenny, who spent her life in a gallant fight against infantile paralysis, and who died recently in Queensland, Australia, was the daughter of an Irishman. Her father, Michael Kenny emigrated to Australia from Kilkenny in the 1860's. Her mother was born in Australia of Scottish-Irish parents.

DUBLIN GETS A NEW POST OFFICE

Dublin---Built at a cost of \$110,000, the new Post Office on St. Andrews Street took three years to build.

After the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Childers, had formally opened the building with a gold key, presented to him by Mr. T.J. Morris, Commissioner of the Board of Works, the Post Office was blessed by Very Rev. G. Gough, St. Andrews, Westland Row, assisted by Rev. T. O'Neill.

A four story building with a basement, the Post Office's frontage of 106 feet is of Wicklow granite. Its spacious floors are suspended from corner piers without any obstructing columns, and its oak counters have teakwood fittings and marble fronts. The floor is of asphalt and the fluorescent lighting system was specially designed.

MR. CHILDERS SENDS GREETING TO MR. deVALERA

The first business transacted in the new Post Office was a telegram of greeting in Irish, sent by Mr. Childers to the Taoiseach, Mr. de Valera, in Utrecht. It read: "Seo treachtair-eacht dea-mheine chugat uaim trath oscailte Phost Oifig Sr. Aindrias. Ta se d'onoir agam an chad telegram o rannog Telegrafa na h-oifige nua a chur chugat."

BUILDING REPLACES COLLEGE GREEN OFFICE

The building replaces the College Green Post Office, which has become inadequate for the people of Dublin. (HGS)

26 Counties Censorship Bans 56 Books

Novels by Aldous Huxley and Ernest Hemingway and the George Newnes weekly periodical "Womens Own" are included in a 26-Counties' Censorship of the Publications Board sale ban order announced by the official gazette in Dublin recently.

The sales ban order applies to 56 books and three periodical publications.

The books include, "The Devils of London," by Aldous Huxley, "Candles For Therese," by I.A.R. Wylie, "The Black City," by M.F. Caulfield (a novel about Belfast and serialized in "Empire News"), "This Side of Paradise," by F. Scott Fitzgerald, and "The Sun Also Rises," by Ernest Hemingway.

Periodicals affected by the order are: "Womens Own," published by George Newnes, Ltd., "True Police Cases" (British edition), and Blake-mores original edition of Old Moore's Almanack.

MRS. BRIDGET FAY-FORMER ABBEY ACTRESS-DIES

Mrs. Bridget Fay, widow of Mr. W.G. Fay, one of the founders of the Abbey Theatre Company, died at her London home at the age of 65.

A native of Enniscorthy, she joined the Abbey Players in 1905 and playing under her maiden name of Briget O'Dempsey achieved success. She appeared in every production in 1906 and 1907, and with her husband toured the United States with the company. After 1918 she made only a limited number of appearances. (HGS)

SHIP LETTERS

(Continued from page 100)

This situation did not last for long--in 1815 a further Act was passed setting a compulsion on shipmasters to accept any mail offered it by the Post Office for transmission. The Post Office was required to pay a reasonable sum to the shipowners for this service, in addition to the 2d still tendered the shipmaster for each letter transmitted.

UPU SET RATE AT 2½ PENCE IN 1875

In 1840 with the establishment of uniform postage rates, the new rates were set at 1 shilling the half ounce for outgoing mail to the colonies. There were subsequent changes, especially for delivery outside the empire, almost all of them reductions, until 1875 when the Universal Postal Union set the rate at 2½d. There were other rate changes but they are outside the scope of this article.

The March-April issue of The Revealer will carry an article by Mr. O'Reilly, under the heading, "POSTAL MARKINGS DISTINCTIVE TO IRISH USE." (Editor's Note)



THE REVENUES IN IRISH PHILATELY

By DR. THOMAS F. ARMSTRONG, JR.

PRESIDENT OF EPA

(Continued from page 96,
issue of Nov-Dec, 1952)

OPENS NEW FIELDS TO RESEARCHERS

Gradually mature collectors are realizing that the collecting of revenue stamps opens up a virtually untouched field where researchers can have a field day and where the esthetically minded can enjoy collecting some of the most beautiful stamps ever created. This is not to imply, however, that all revenue issues are artistically superior to postage stamps and are a collecting 'must.' Revenue stamps serve to record the struggles of the human race on the economic side of earthly endeavor. They tell of political maneuvering, the shifting tax burdens to outsiders who use the services provided by a political jurisdiction, and portray the ballooning governmental expenditures to provide for ever increasing public needs.

THE FORE-RUNNERS OF THE POSTAGE STAMP

Revenues serve to complement a collection by presenting to a much more complete degree the services of government, that are receipted as it were, by the use of stamped paper. Here it is well to mention that revenue stamps have frequently preceded the use of postage stamps by a governing authority so that chronologically they may be considered as forerunners of the postage stamp. It is quite possible that Sir Rowland Hill took his idea of prepaid post

age from the embossed revenue stamps then in use.

The first embossed British revenues were introduced in 1694 whereas the first postage stamp (so recognized) was the Penny Black of 1840. Those who hold that the Bishopp mark of 1661 was a postage stamp may take issue here but actually it was more of a date stamp at first. Embossed revenues were used in these United States at least three generations prior to the issuance of the first postage stamps in 1847.

DRAMA OF A COUNTRY PORTRAYED

It is possible by examining into the revenue issues of any of the sovereign nations to find support justifying the collection of revenue stamps. The reasons for selecting Ireland to illustrate this article are personal but actually this island with its history of political agitations and upheavals over the centuries present the collector with a fascinating field for his operations. First as an unwilling but integral part of the British Empire; then as a separate entity successively under a provisional government, a free state government, and as Eire all but separate from England; finally as a Republic we have all the necessary drama that is to be found in shifting political loyalties, internal insular strife, island needs, and changing governmental administrations.

In 1689 the ascension of William of Orange and his Queen Mary to the English throne promised relief from the political and economic turmoil that marked the years following the Restoration. The subsequent marital difficulties of the two joint throne holders did not prevent a more stable economy from being set up in England and its growing empire. It was during their reign, the usual date given is June 28, 1694, that the first revenue stamps were introduced.

REVENUES DIVIDED INTO FOUR GROUPS

For convenience in studying the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland philatelists usually have divided them into four groups, namely: Dry embossed on parchment, Dry embossed on paper, Ink embossed on paper, and adhesives. Since adhesives were still a century and a half in the future, the first stamps were simply embossed on paper which was then affixed or were directly embossed upon the appropriate documents by officials who collected the requisite fee at the same time.

RESEARCH NEEDED IN CORRELATING DATA

As with any new procedure, an experimental trial and error period followed. This is, of course, where the researcher and specialist excels because he is willing to take the time and by nature has the patience to delve into the happenings of those years and try to bring some sort of order out of seeming chaos. Collecting these early stamps is difficult for

COUNTY SLIGO (Continued from page 102)

BALLYMOTE

(Baile an Mota: The Town of the Moat)

About 7 miles south of Coolcooney is Ballymote, an ancient place which takes its name from a large moat that is still to be seen about one mile west of the town. There are remains of a Franciscan Friary, once renowned for its learning. Here was compiled (1391 AD) the celebrated Book of Ballymote, which is now in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. Visitors to Ballymote will be interested in the ruins of the castle built here in 1300 by Richard de Burgo, the "Red Earl," of Ulster. It was occupied successively by Turlough O'Connor (King of Connacht), the MacDonaghs and Red Hugh O'Donnell. The castle was taken by the Irish in 1641, and held out stubbornly until 1652 when it fell to the combined forces of Ireton and Sir Charles Coote. The ruins, covering a considerable area are flanked by six towers, conveying a vivid impression of the defensive strength of the castle.

TEMPLEHOUSE LOUGH lies 2½ miles southwest of Ballymote. In 1303 the O'Hara family built a house for the Knights of St. John. There is only the ruins for the sightseer to view today.

Truly, Sligo has much to offer the tourist in rugged beauty which has been unspoiled by modern civilization and the industrial age.***

THE REVENUE STAMPS IN IRISH PHILATELY

(Continued from page 104)

the philatelically immature because of the very nature of the items to be gathered and examined. Impressions were not always carefully made, and aging over the years together with the normal handling of such documents have produced many decrepit and scarcely legible designs. Furthermore, it is practically impossible to arrange any of the pre-adhesive stamps by issues as dates of issue were amorphous which is to say that they were highly unorganized. Values were put out only when and as needed. Some of the dies were registered while in the case of others the registration was neglected. As if this does not give sufficient trouble to the collector, we have a succession of monarchs with the natural effect that such change has upon stamp designs. It should be remarked here that revenue stamps are no different from their postal cousins when it comes to royal successions.

(To be continued)

(IRISH DRIVING LICENSES INCREASED 100%)

Motorists renewing driving licenses in the Republic of Ireland find that the price (10Sh) has been increased by 100%. The new licenses now cost £1. This is expected to net the Road Fund an extra £135,000 a year.

IMPERFECT OR DEFACED STAMPS

Payment of postage cannot be made by means of imperfect or defaced postage stamps. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed or stamped characters.

BUY GAELIC-ENGLISH P.O. LISTING 105

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BACK COPIES OF THE REVEALER--20¢ per copy.

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NEW YORK CITY BRANCH TO MEET JANUARY 20TH.



Everyone in Ireland will be your host when you visit the Emerald Isle next Spring—for Ireland will be "at home" to the world!

On Easter Sunday, open hearts and open doors will greet friend and stranger alike as the traditional Irish welcome is proclaimed throughout the land...

In tiny hamlets, as in great cities, you'll be "guest of honor" as the magnificent "Ireland at Home" program gets under way. Festivals, fairs, exhibitions, sports events—celebrations as only the happy people of Ireland can present them! That's what "Ireland at Home" will offer you next year!

See all Ireland during "Ireland at Home" next Spring. Plan your trip today with your Travel Agent, or write Dept. K for information on low-cost tours.



Irish

an óscal

"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 fórsa fáilte The National Tourist Publicity Organization for Ireland

Ireland's Commemoratives.
By Neil Stack

HAMILTON'S QUATERNIONS

Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Ireland's greatest scientist, is shown on the 1st deep green and the 2nd dark red-brown stamps issued by the Irish Free State on November 12, 1943. Specifically, they commemorate his announcement of his discovery of quaternions, read in a paper to the Royal Irish Academy in 1843.

ASTRONOMER, MATHEMATICIAN AND PHYSICIST

Born in Dublin on Aug. 4, 1865, Sir William was an astronomer, mathematician and physicist, his "Elements of Quaternions" being published posthumously, in 1866. A prodigy as a child, he was matched in public in his tenth year with Zerah Colburn, the American "calculating boy," and at twelve he had studied Latin, Greek and four continental languages and professed a knowledge of Syriac, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Hindustani and Malay. At seventeen he found an error in one of the famous works of Pierre Simon Laplace, the French mathematician and astronomer. This led to his introduction to Dr. Brinkley, then Astronomer Royal for Ireland. In 1823 Hamilton

entered Trinity College and there produced a paper on systems of rays and predicted "conical refraction."

Hamilton proved that in certain circumstances a ray of light passing through a crystal will not emerge as single or double ray but as a cone of rays. His theoretical conclusions were later verified for universal acceptance by physical experiment and their verification aroused interest to a degree comparable to the confirmation of the general relativity theory of Einstein by observation of the solar eclipse in 1919.

BECAME ROYAL ASTRONOMER OF IRELAND

In 1827 Hamilton, still an undergraduate at Andrews, was appointed Professor of Astronomy and Superintendent of the College Observatory; a short time later he was made Astronomer Royal for Ireland. He was knighted in 1835. About 1843 he began to develop a new method in mathematical analysis. On Oct. 16th, the fundamental relations for which he had been in search suddenly occurred to him--the electric circuit closed in his mind, as he himself said--and on Nov. 13th his first paper on quaternions was read. The new method involved the discarding of the "commutative" law of multiplication.

RENOWNED FOR RESEARCH IN DYNAMICS

Hamilton was also renowned for his researches in dynamics. An authority said of him: "The modern development of physics is continually enhancing Hamilton's name. The central conception of all modern theory in physics is 'the Hamiltonian.' Hamilton is one of the greatest men of science the world has produced."

PHILATELIC DETAILS OF THE STAMP

The stamp design, by Sean O'Sullivan, is a drawing of Hamilton from a bust by Hogan in the library of Trinity College in Dublin.

Printing was done by the typography method and perforation was 15 x 14 on paper watermarked with the multiple "E". The issue is still obtainable through the Philatelic Agency of the Dublin GPO.

NOTED VARIATIONS

There were two very distinct printings on very thin "war-time" paper. One is on white paper--the other on a distinctly cream colored paper.

A freak occurs regularly where the "E" of the watermark coincides with the head which shows clearly in reverse on the back of the stamp and encircles it, thus causing a sort of 'death mask.' On some printings of the 2nd brown, the lines of shading to the left of the head appear almost completely solid.

