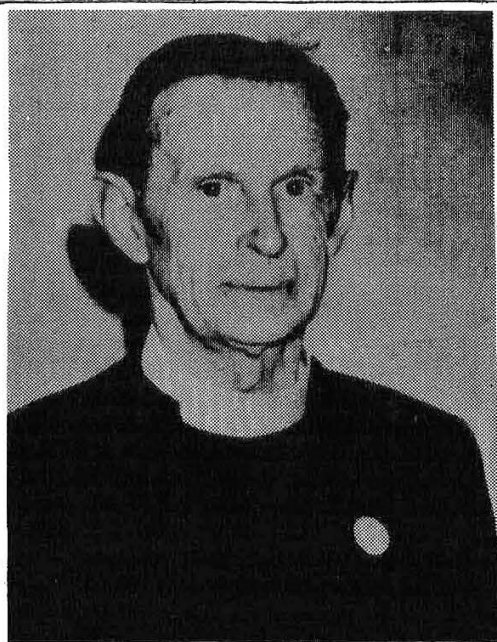


IRELAND'S MISSIONARIES

By THE MOST REVEREND DR. BARTON, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN (THE CHURCH OF IRELAND)

Before Irish missionaries could set out to spread the Gospel throughout the world, Christianity had to be brought to Ireland. The usually accepted date of St. Patrick's coming to Ireland to establish the Christian faith is 432 A.D., though some will argue in favor of an earlier date. In an incredibly



Archbishop Barton

short time monastic settlements were established throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. Great monastic schools were set up in such places as Bangor (County Down) whither there flocked a multitude of students, not only from Ireland, but from Continental lands. Very soon the spirit of Christian adventure began to stir in the hearts of the Irish churchman. It would appear, for example, that even in St. Patrick's time Irish missionaries brought the Gospel to the neighboring Isle of Man.

Legend and history get mixed up. Much of our historical knowledge has come to us from legend. Often we have to strip tales of their incredible details before we get at the facts. The legend of the conversion of the Isle of Man provides a good illustration.

THE LEGEND OF MACCUIL

St. Patrick and his band of monks were approaching the Island Mahee on Strangford Lough. The heathen chieftain Maccuil (pronounced Mahee) resented and feared his coming--and plotted to murder him. One of his followers was laid out on a stretcher and sent to St. Patrick covered with a blanket, as if he were a sick man in need of healing. His orders were to murder the Saint. When the stretcher arrived and the blanket was removed, the man was found to be dead. Maccuil was thoroughly frightened, begged for mercy, and declared his readiness to be baptized. The Saint decided that he should be punished and then left the judgment to the mercy of God. Maccuil was then chained, the chain padlocked, and the key thrown into the sea. Thus bound, Maccuil was placed in a one-hide curragh and pushed off from the shore, to be swept out to sea by the fierce flow of the tide.

MACCUIL BECOMES THIRD BISHOP OF MAN

We now turn to the Isle of Man. On the northeast there is a promontory named Saint Maughold, pronounced by the inhabitants as 'Mahee.' Legend says that two men once found a curragh swept up on the beach on that point of land and in it was a man bound and helpless. The man was Maccuil. They

both of Connecticut's freshmen Republican Senators.

Wm. Taft 3rd Wants Irish Post

WASHINGTON. — William Howard Taft 3d. son of Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, has asked Senators to back him for appointment as Ambassador to Ireland.

The younger Taft, who is 37 years old, served for three years as deputy administrator for the Economic Cooperation Administration in Ireland. He is reported to have the backing of substantial Irish groups in this country in his bid for the diplomatic post.

Senator Taft, the Senate's Majority Leader, said he was keeping hands off his son's campaign for the ambassadorial job.

William Taft, formerly a Professor of Gaelic Culture at Yale University, has been assured of the backing

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IRELAND'S MISSIONARIES

(Continued from page 107)

loosed him, and in the course of time he became the third Bishop of Man.

There are two Coast Guard Stations, one at the mouth of Strangford Lough and the other on the promontory of St. Maughold. The son of a Coast Guardsman of Strangford Lough was sailing his toy yacht a few years ago. To his grief the strong tide swept the toy boat out to sea. A couple of years later his parents visited a friend in the Coast Guard Station at St. Maughold. On the kitchen shelf they were astonished to see their boy's model yacht. The same current which swept Maccuil and his curragh from Strangford to St. Maughold's promontory, had brought the little lad's boat on the same cruise. So behind the legend there is history--the story of, perhaps, the first missionary of the Church of Ireland.

ST. BRENDAN--THE NAVIGATOR

Then there are stories of Brendan the Navigator. The boats which brought Patrick and his companions to Ireland were probably wicker curraghs covered with skins and little different from those used by fishermen today in the stormy waters of the Atlantic on the western coast. St. Brendan is said to have been the first man in Ireland to build a wooden ship. In it he set out to preach the Gospel in the legendary islands of the west. Certainly he was an intrepid sailor--with the salt in his blood--though it is probable that the islands he reached were those on the northwest of Scotland. There were other missionary monks of the Celtic church who certainly reached Iceland, and probably the western coast of Labrador. It was in the later centuries that they were followed by the intrepid Scandinavians in their long Viking ships.

CELTIC CHRISTIANITY ESTABLISHED ON CONTINENT

From the monastic school of Bangor under St. Comgall, a friend of St. Brendan, was sent out

famous missionaries to the Continent who established centers of Celtic Christianity as far off as Switzerland and northern Italy. In Switzerland a Canton still perpetuates the name of St. Gall. The missionaries brought with them a Celtic form of Christianity which differed principally in organization, from that of the Christian church which had spread from the shores of the Mediterranean westward.

Celtic Christianity established itself over the greater part of England--spreading east and south from the little island of Iona on the west of Scotland. Here another famous Irish emigrant had gone into voluntary exile and had established a monastic center of the Christian faith which was to become one of the greatest missionary stations in history. St. Aidan, followed by an army of Irish missionaries, poured forth from Iona to re-convert England and spread their influence into far-off lands.

TRADE ROUTES FOLLOWED MISSIONARIES

It has been established that Continental trade routes followed the missionaries. Discovery in modern times of Irish ornaments of gold, proves that commerce was wide spread and that merchants also traveled far.

IRELAND STILL SENDING MISSIONARIES ABROAD

In modern times the churches in Ireland are still faithful to their great tradition. Irish missionaries from various Christian bodies have suffered martyrdom in China, while others may be found in most European countries. In comparison with her numbers (about 500,000) the Church of Ireland has perhaps sent out a greater portion of missionaries than any other branch of the Anglican Communion.

EMIGRATION CONFRONTS CHURCH & GOVERNMENT

Today, in Ireland, it is not so much a problem of conversion to Christianity as it is to retain the citizens at home. From the great potato famine of 1845 until the present day, the population of the land has been declining steadily through emigration. Due to racial restlessness and the attraction of good wages in the industrial centers of England great numbers of Irish young men and women have sought a livelihood across the sea.

It is an age old problem and not easy of solution. One would think that life on this fair island held big attractions, but there is glamour about far off lands which we find hard to resist. Many indeed return home to find much true happiness which they failed to gain abroad.

In the meantime, the government is devising various schemes to give employment to the people of the country. And through modern methods in farming and small industries it is thought that the problem of emigration may be solved by the government. The churches will aid in this problem in whatever manner possible to make Ireland a better land. ❀

DUBLIN REMEDIAL CLINIC

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

For the proposed benefit of ALL THE COUNTIES of the Republic of Ireland, a central clinic is to be founded and developed in the City of Dublin. The estimated cost of this worthy undertaking is £127,000, or \$355,000.

The clinic will not overlap existing services as hospitals have more patients than available trained staffs can treat. It has as its main objective the post-hospital care of Infantile Paralysis victims, often entailing prolonged treatment at home. In addition, the clinic will provide for other conditions such as: Asthma, Postural Defects and crippling orthopedic conditions.

This non-profit organization has the approval and cooperation of the Minister of Health, the Hospitals' Committee and the Medical Boards. It will be dependent on the voluntary contributions received at home and from abroad.

Contributions, or letters seeking information should be addressed to: Miss Florence M. Garrity, 8 Eastbourne St., Roslindale 31, Massachusetts. Or, they may be sent in Ireland, to: Lady Goulding, Dargle Cottage, Enniskerry, County Wicklow, Ireland.



THE REVENUES IN IRISH PHILATELY

By DR. THOMAS F. ARMSTRONG, JR.

PRESIDENT OF EPA

(Continued from page 105, issue of
JAN—FEB 1953)

DESIGNS CHANGE WITH REIGNING MONARCHS

There is no abrupt change in the dies at the death of the reigning monarch, but rather a gradual changeover that frequently covers several years. In the case of amor- phously issued stamps, the importance of dates of issue and the change in reigns is greater than it is when we have a patterned regularity in the issuing of stamps.

COLLECTING REVENUES CAN BECOME INVOLVED

A number of interesting facts about early British revenues serves to indicate how involved the collecting of these stamps can become. In connection with the placing of embossed stamp upon the parchment document in those instances when it was not directly impressed we find the use of a "ticket" bearing the royal cipher. This piece of paper is found on the reverse side of the document sheet and covers the ends of the small metal clip which fastens the paper containing the embossed stamp to the parchment. Unfortunately, the presence of these cipher tickets cannot be counted upon to identify the

(Page 112, please.) 109

When you tour IRELAND...

You'll be glad you saw your Travel Agent before leaving home, because you'll find his arrangements for your Irish tour—using the facilities of C.I.E., Ireland's Transport Company—exactly suited to your wishes and budget.

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CHICAGO 3, ILL. 39 So. La Salle St.
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIF. 510 West Sixth St.
TORONTO, ONT. 69 Yonge St.



an tóstal IRELAND AT HOME

During the period April 5 to 26 - An Tóstal time-Ireland will be at home to her sons and daughters from overseas and to every stranger who joins the family reunion.

"What is Tóstal--a sort of toast, seeing that it is pronounced that way?"

You are not far from wrong. For Ireland's centuries-lapsed effort to revive the splendor, the dramatic spectacle, the intellectual edification, the sportive zest and spontaneous combustion of spirits of its almost prehistoric national festivals of Tara, Tailteann, Carman and Uisneach will in its...1953 implications, be a toast to Ireland, its culture, present and past, its resurgent patriotic verve, its progressive industriousness, its gusto in sport, its sense of humor, and, too, the country hopes, a toast to a way-of-life.

TÓSTAL FLAG TO BE UNFURLED ON EASTER SUNDAY

The Tóstal flag will be unfurled in Dublin on Easter Sunday, April 5, 1953. It has for its centerpiece the national emblem of gait, the harp--one copied directly from the seventh century classic of monastic artistry, THE BOOK OF KELLS--proclaims the cultural motif of the entire spectacle.

(Page 110 please.)



AmTostal

IRELAND AT HOME (Continued from page 109)

The air that waits the flag comes from the reopened door of the repository of Ireland's oldest and most abidingly inspirational treasure, the native language, without which all that is spiritually distinctive in the soil of Ireland would have long since been smudged out by the pressures of alien influences.

MANY EVENTS SCHEDULED FOR THE VISITOR

You may hear that olden tongue of the Irish at hospitable firesides during your cuairds (social visits), at the ceilidhes, where folk dances are featured, in drama and music festivals, choral concerts, operas, plays. In English there will be many similarly cultural attractions. Orchestral concerts, art exhibitions, ballet presentations and historical pageantry will further broaden the scope and appeal of the nation-wide spectacle, while mass parades of military and of veterans of the War of Independence will strike the martial note.

All of this mental stimulus will be nicely balanced by a full round of sporting activity, with championship events in the two main native games of Gaelic football and hurling and international tournaments in golf, boxing, hockey, fencing, table tennis and Association football. There will be racing of horses, greyhounds, automobiles, motor cycles and bicycles. Sportiveness will be further evidenced by boxing, wrestling, basketball, fishing, rifle and shot gun competitions. And, while the grown ups are having their fun the youth, under sixteen years of age, will have their own competitions, in all phases of culture, arts, crafts and sport.

IRISH EXILES WILL REVERT TO TYPE

When you meet your exiled Irish friends in Ireland in April, watch them revert to type amid the contagion of the native lightheartedness and the pageantry of their heritage. And, you will see more Irish returning to the homeland in April than ever before since the Eucharistic Congress of 1932. For this festival is expected to be the greatest hosting of the Gaels since Tara, whose spirit the Tostal organizers hope to revive year after year till "See you again at Tostal--time" becomes established as the parting word of Ireland's wanderers and their friends.

"THE DEAR LITTLE SHAMROCK"

There's a dear little plant that grows in our Isle,
'Twas Saint Patrick himself sure that set it;
And the sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And with dew from his eye often wet it.
It shines thro' the bog, thro' the brake, and the mireland
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland."
The dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little Shamrock,
The dear little, sweet little Shamrock of Ireland.

SHIP LETTERS

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

(Continued from page 104 Jan.-Feb. 1953)

POSTAL MARKINGS DISTINCTIVE TO IRISH USE

Now let us look at the marks distinctive to Irish use. The thirteen illustrated marks are the major types known to the author. Types I and III have many variations and can be considered as basic types. The latter is found frequently with the 'port of arrival' above the designation "ship letter" in the same serified capitals. The tracings were all taken from covers in the writer's collection or accessible to him. There are a few other types which have been reported but these are not shown here since I have not seen them myself.

No attempt is made to list or illustrate ship letter markings which so often are the complement of town or mileage markings (which occasionally appear with type I).

TYPE	PERIOD	COLOR	PORT WHERE USED
I	1717-70's	Black	Belfast, Cork, Derry Dublin and Newry
II	1750-?	Black	Dublin?
III a	1817-?	Black	Dungarvan & Wicklow (also reported from other small ports)
III b	1811-40's	Black, Blue Green, Red	Belfast, Cork, Cove, Dublin, Kinsale, Warren- point, Waterford
* (Town Name and Ship Letter appeared as a single unit)			
IV	1827-?	Black	Cahir, Civeen*
V	1824-47	Black, Blue Red	Buncrana and Limerick (also reported from other small ports)
VI	1821-42	Black, Red	Cork, Cove
VII	1820-47	Black, Red Blue, Green	Cove, Portaferry Belfast and Cork (Belfast also exists with an ornate frame in this type)
VIII	1820-45	Black, Blue Green	Newry*
IX	1819-47	Black, Red Green	Derry*
X	1817-28	Black, Red	Dublin*
XI	1846-57	Blue, Black	Dublin
XII	1846-57	Green, Red	Queenstown (Queenstown only from 1849)
XIII	1849	Black	Skibbereen (Dublin had a similar type)

* For Use In This Town Only.

This list is not to be taken as complete, nor are the dates listed necessarily the beginning and end for that marking. These markings and dates are those known to exist. Additions and corrections are most welcome.

As a point of interest it should be remembered that Queenstown (later Cove) received by far the largest percentage (approx. 70%) of all incoming ship letters. Cork ran about

PROMISSORY NOTE ISSUED BY UNBORN IRISH REPUBLIC IN 1866



"THE FENIAN REBELS"
By Maj. Thomas M. Parks
(E.P.A. No. 106)

Reminiscent of the stormy days of Irish politics in the 1860's when the Fenian movement was at its height in this country as well as in Ireland and England, a series of promissory documents was issued by the Fenian leaders from 1858 to 1867 to finance their cause.

The note shown above is of particular historic value since it was issued on the 17th. of March 1866, the day set for the Fenian invasion of Canada.

Fenian raids into Canada are among the most unusual incidents in history as "unofficial" armed invasions of neighboring countries in peace time are usually not permitted. However, during the Civil War, England raided banks in upper New York and Vermont. On Nov. 25, 1864 some of these subversives tried to burn New York City. They set fire to Barnum's Museum, a dozen hotels, some docks and other important landmarks. The principal result seems to have been increased sympathy for the Fenian plan to seize Canada as a leverage for the independence of Ireland.

The Fenian Brotherhood was then active in New York City under the leadership of John O'Mahony, whose signature appears on the above bill; James Stephens was also a member of the movement which favored the invasion of Ireland. Financed by a widespread sale of bonds, postage stamps and currency, they planned an army of 50,000 Irish-Americans plus an uprising of Irish-Canadians. The invasion scheduled for St. Patrick's day 1866 did not materialize. In April a small force invaded New Brunswick but was beaten back. On May 31 about 1000 Fenians, under Colonel O'Neil, crossed from Buffalo to Fort Erie for the purpose of destroying the Welland Canal, but after a pitched battle with the Queen's Own Volunteer Regiment of Toronto and the Thirteenth Battalion of the Hamilton Militia, they were forced to retire with several dead and wounded. At this point, when the Canadians refused to join them, they were rescued by the "U.S.S. Michigan" and the U.S. Government persuaded the Canadians to release those who had been captured.

Another attempt at invasion in 1870 was quelled by the U.S. Government and the Fenian Movement died out in disagreement over whether to invade Canada or Ireland.

Today, when there is an independent Irish Nation, the Fenians are all but forgotten and their mementos are scarce collectors' items.

"FENIAN ESSAYS"

By Neil Stack



On 8 Dec. 1865 the Fenian postal secretary, writing from New York to a correspondent in Dublin, informed him that a set of three stamp designs had just been completed and were being submitted to his department for possible action.

The Fenian essays were executed on wooden dies representing values of 3, 10 and 24¢. The 3 and 10¢ values were printed in green and blue while the 24¢ value was printed in green and lilac.



In the year 1893 these essays again came to light during the discussion of the Home Rule Bill. The Daily Graphic of 29 April 1893 illustrated the 24¢ essay of 1865 together with a new and different 3¢ design whose title read "REPUB. HIBER."

Although referred to as essays, these labels can only be classed as curios since no republic existed at that time.

AN TOSTAL FIRST DAY COVER



"AN TOSTAL"—FESTIVAL OF IRELAND. On February 9, Ireland issued two comems of the same design, featuring the traditional Irish Harp, for the national celebration from April 5 to 26. "An Tostal" is a Gaelic term meaning muster, pageant, array. The Harp is the official emblem of the event. Denominations and colors are 2½d green and 1s4d blue. (Irish Cachet Cover Service)

THE REVENUES IN IRISH PHILATELY

(Continued from page 109)

existing monarch as old tickets were frequently used until the supply ran out or tickets with the new royal cipher were provided.

WIDE RANGE OF VARIETIES

The wide range of varieties from this early period may be judged when we realize that dry embossing naturally takes the color of the impressed paper. A number of different colored papers were used and apparently each had a definite significance. For example, vermilion, blue and brown was used for writs; green for indentures; blue or ultramarine for ad valorem and penalties; pink for duplicates and counterparts. Dry embossing ceased about 1880.

COLOR EMBOSsing BEGUN EXPERIMENTALLY IN 1862

Color embossing, which succeeded the dry embossing of revenues, was begun experimentally about 1862, and appeared in pink at first and then after 1875 in vermilion. Revenue embossing found in pink, other than the examples listed are indicate duplicates or counterparts. After 1890 dies are found with a letter close to the stamp or with a figure or letter in the year plug. These apparently indicate the press used for the embossing.

DISTINGUISHING MARKS

Almost from the start it became essential that the revenues used in the different parts of the British Isles carry distinguishing marks to assist in fiscal accounting. Thus the dies prepared for Irish use can generally be distinguished by the wording, a harp, a shamrock, "Z" and figures, or dies number 20 to 25.

ALTERNATE WAY OF CLASSIFYING

An alternate way of classifying the early issues is to list them as General Duty, Special Duty, or Check Duty stamps. The first group bears no legend assigning them for any special duty whereas stamps in the second group have stated thereon the special purpose

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for which they were intended, i.e.: Chancery Fee Fund. The third group carries no legend but are embossed solely upon checks.

SPECIAL DUTY

The embossed stamps varied in design and size. The General Duty stamps range in values from One Penny to One Thousand Pounds, the Check Duty stamps are One or Two Penny. The range of values prepared for any particular duty was large or small as duty needs dictated. The variety of special duty stamps indicates the many law statutes of the times. Examples of this are: affidavit, bills, exchequer fund, lease, legacy, lunacy, receipt, probate, registration of deeds, and many more.

Enniscorthy Castle May Become Exchange

There's talk in Enniscorthy that the Wexford town's famous 12th century Norman castle may soon become a telephone exchange. And the probability conjures up all sorts of things, including ghostly voices, added to the many mysterious voices that subscribers frequently hear when making calls.

At the present the castle is owned by maltster A.K.S. Roche, who is interested in quite a different type of spirit. But, for the last two years, the castle, which dominates the Slaney valley, has been without a flesh-and-blood tenant. In June 1951 it was offered for auction—but there were no bidders, perhaps because it has a valuation of nearly £80. Now the Department of Posts and Telegraphs is interested, and recently the Board of Works engineers inspected it.

LEGENDS ABOUT THE CASTLE

When Raymond le Gros married Strongbow's sister, Basilea, says legend, he built the castle. Another legend says it was built in 1225 by a Prendergast. For a century the Leinster Kings, the MacMurrough Kavanaghs, lived there. In 1569, Sir Edmund Butler sacked it.

CHARY POET

Poet Edmund Spenser, secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, in 1581, received a grant of the lease and the "ruinous castle" of Enniscorthy, but fear of the Kavanaghs kept him from taking up residence. He sold the lease to Sir Richard Sinnott and later the castle was in control of Sir Henry Wallop, an ancestor of

(Page 113, please.)

**SHIP LETTERS
MARKINGS ILLUSTRATED**
(Continued from page 110)

SHIP SHIPP

Fig. I

Fig. II

SHIP-LETTER

Fig. III

SHIP-LETTER

Fig. IV



Fig. V

**CORK
SHIP LETTER**

Fig. VI

*** BELFAST *
SHIP LETTER**

Fig. VII



Fig. VIII



Fig. IX



Fig. X

**QUEENSTOWN
SHIP LETTER**

Fig. XI

**DUBLIN
SHIP LETTER**

Fig. XII

**SKIBBEREEN
Ship Letter**

Fig. XIII

ENNISCORTHY CASTLE
(Continued from page 112)

the Earl of Portsmouth, who reconstructed it. Cromwell came into the picture--and the castle--in 1649, kicking out the Confederates. In 1798, the castle was a prison. Later it fell into disrepair until 1898, when New Ross man Paddy Roche, of Woodville, had it restored and enlarged. For nearly a half century Henry J. Roche lived there, and his son is the present owner.

ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN NOW!

With such a history, anything could happen, even to the dialing up of the ghosts of the past!

REVEALER EDITOR SPEAKS BEFORE EIRE SOCIETY

Your editor was guest speaker of the Eire Society of Boston, Massachusetts at the Jan. 4th meeting. The lecture, accompanied with colored slides, was entitled "An Approach To Irish Culture Through Stamps."

BOSTON MEETING OF E.P.A. MEMBERS

A meeting of Boston members of E.P.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Bernard Garrity, 31 Eastbourne Street, Roslindale, Mass. on Jan. 3rd. Mrs. Garrity is Alternate Vice President of Eire Philatelic Association International.

Among those members present were: Mr. Cornelius Carmody of Wakefield, Mr. Edward Vinje of Woburn, Mr. Michael Cogan, ex-member, of Dorchester, Mrs. Garrity, Mr. John McGarry of Dalton, Mass. and Neil Stack, editor of The Revealer, Brooklyn, New York.

A meeting of the Boston group is planned for the near future and plans will be laid for the formation of a branch unit.

NEW IRISH ALBUM TO BE RELEASED SOON

For the many members of E.P.A. who have desired a strictly Irish album, we have received news that such an album will be soon released. It will be issued by a popular album company and will in every way fulfil the needs of our members. We also hope that this album will encourage new collectors to become EPA members.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY RECEIVES THE REVEALER

The philatelic library of Boston University is now receiving a gift subscription of THE REVEALER through the courtesy of Mrs. Garrity.

ERIN, N.Y. NAMED IN HONOR OF MICHAEL ROBINSON

Postmaster James L. Smith of Erin, relates in an AP dispatch, that this little settlement of 200 residents in the rolling hills of south central New York had never had "but a sprinkling of Irish living within its borders." He explained it was named in frontier days, in honor of Michael Robinson, a 'beloved Irishman' who lived there.

Collectors have bid for the envelopes with this appropriate St. Patrick's Day cancellation.

CARMODY TO SHOW COLLECTION

Cornelius Carmody will show his Irish collection at the Wakefield, Mass. stamp club.

WATERMARKS-INVERTED AND REVERSED

By PERRY ADAMS-(EPA 84)

In this final article covering errors and variations in the basic stamps upon which the Irish overprints occur, as opposed to errors in the actual overprints, are listed all the commoner instances wherein watermarks depart from normal. Unlike errors on the faces of the basic engravings, which occur but once to the overprinted sheet (of 240 subjects in the case of values through the 1/-, or 40 subjects for the three highest values), watermark variations appear upon every value of any given sheet. For all that, often from a collector's standpoint they prove most elusive, and it is hoped that the following check list offers a practical aid to members who may have been confused as to just which stamps carried these variations.

It is simplest to consider the whole group as falling into two classifications--(a) the stamps with watermarks inverted and (b) those with watermarks inverted and reversed.

	Cat. Nos.	
(a) WATERMARKS INVERTED	Scott	Gib.
1d. Dollard	2	2
1½d. Thom black, Q 21 Perf.	15	10
2d. Thom black, Die I	16b	12
2d. Thom black, Die II	16	13
6d. Thom blue-black, U 22 Imp.	31	33
(b) WATERMARKS INVERTED & REVERSED		
2d. Harrison Rialtas, Die II	22a	29a
3d. Thom blue-black	28	38
6d. Saorstat, U 22 Imperf.	52	60
1½d. Harrison Saorstat	59	67

From this brief article and the four which have preceded it in the series, perhaps new members may get a better conception of the scope of the Irish list, beyond consideration of the thousand and more varieties caused by major typographical errors in the overprint clichés themselves. ❀ ❀

Collecting's Beginnings

(Western Stamp Collector-Sept. 1, 1951)

Stamp collecting is usually believed to have had its beginning following the advent of the Penny Black.

But there were collectors interested in stamps before 1840, Harry M. Knowiser writes in Stamp Collectors Fortnightly (London).

No one seems to care to state with supporting facts just who was the pioneer collector of Penny Black and the other early postage stamps. Consulting a file of the Stamp Collector's Magazine for March 1, 1864, this British publication says, "We find by consulting an old file of newspapers that John Bourke, Esq., Receiver General of the Stamp Duties, Ireland, formed a collection in Dublin in 1774, in which year stamp duties commenced in Ireland."

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90 Gaelic Athletic	.06	.03
99-0 Constitution Day	.15	.09
101-2 Father Mathew	.15	.10
104-4 USA Constitution	.15	.11
120 Easter Rebellion	.06	.02
124-5 Dr. Hyde	.07	.04
126-7 Sir Rowan Hamilton	.07	.04
128-9 Michael O'Clery	.33	.07
130 Edmund Rice	.05	.02
131-2 Young Irelanders	.19	.08
133-4 Parnell and Davitt	.12	.08
135-6 Theobald Wolf Tone	.12	.08
139-0 Leinster House	.12	.08
141 Mangan	.03	.01

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201 New York Bldg.

St. Paul 1, Minn.

according to this same periodical the collection was arranged in a quarto volume, with manuscript descriptions on vellum, for presentation to the Commissioners of Revenue. The volume, according to the same periodical, was entitled "A Collection of Impressions to be made on every skin, or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or every sheet of Paper, in manner or form as hereinafter expressed" and contained examples of all the various denominations, from the ½d. to £6. ❀ ❀

Ballinalee P.O. Dispute Ends



PICKETS PARADING IN DEFENSE OF
LONGFORD POSTMISTRESS

INA

Dublin--(Irish News Agency)--Local resistance to the transfer of Ballinalee (Co. Longford) Post Office has resulted in agitation reminiscent of the "Battle of Baltinglass."

The above photo shows pickets parading in support of Mrs. Kathleen Devine, 32 year-old postmistress, who has been suspended because, it is alleged, the office accounts were in arrears. The Department of Posts and Tele-

(Page 115, please.)

BALLINALEE P.O. DISPUTE ENDS

(Continued from page 114)

graphs wants to move the post office fifty yards up the street to the residence of Mrs. Nora Mannix, whose husband is a school teacher.

IN BALLINALEE

Ballinalee, County Longford, has been a storm-village since the Post Office engineers transferred the town's P.O. to the new address. Rioting followed Mrs. Devine's removal as postmistress. It was found necessary to call in 125 Garda (police) from nearby towns to maintain order. Before their arrival, telegraph poles between Longford and Ballinalee had been cut by the rioters.

REPAIR CREWS STONED

When repair crews arrived from Athlone to repair the wrecked post office, the demonstrators again became active. The repair crews were showered with stones and unable to go on with their work. It was necessary for the men to be escorted to Edgeworthstown by the Garda.

END OF BALLINALEE DISPUTE

General MacEoin told a meeting that the protest was not a political one, but an attempt to show their loyalty to Mrs. Devine.

GARDA LEAVE

Mr. John J. Brady, secretary of the Ballinalee Post Office Protest Committee, announced that the committee had been disbanded.

Later, the Garda who had been stationed in Ballinalee during the dispute, returned to their stations in the surrounding counties.

APPLICANTS ADMITTED TO E.P.A. MEMBERSHIP

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----------------------------|
| No. | 181 | Mr. John L. Cooper |
| | | 255 Hammond Avenue |
| | | Waterloo, Iowa |
| " | 182 | Mrs. Anna J. Puddister |
| | | 299 Park Avenue |
| | | Arlington 74, Massachusetts |
| " | 183 | Mrs. Tilton S. Bell |
| | | 7 Webster Road |
| | | Milton 86, Massachusetts |
| " | 184 | Miss Grace Elcock |
| | | 326 Copeland Street |
| | | Quincy 69, Massachusetts |
| " | 185 | Mrs. Dominic Nocera |
| | | Summit Park Sanitarium |
| | | Pomona, New York |
| " | 186 | Mr. Jack Keenan |
| | | 129 Celtic Park Avenue |
| | | Whitehall |
| | | Dublin, Ireland |
| " | 187 | Mr. J. B. Kelly |
| | | 9 Thornton Road |
| | | Carlisle |
| | | Cumberland, England |
| " | 188 | Mr. Robert Hase |
| | | 228 West Robinson Avenue |
| | | San Diego 3, California |
| " | 189 | Mr. Henry Blumenberg |
| | | 1617 - 12th. Street |
| | | Clermont, Florida |

APPLICANTS ADMITTED TO E.P.A. MEMBERSHIP

- " 190 Miss Mary J. Murphy
Shorncliffe Road
Folkstone
Kent, England

ADMITTED TO LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- No. L-6-99 Mrs. Bernard Garrity
8 Eastbourne Street
Roslindale 31, Massachusetts
- ### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- No. 52 James M. Roberts
305 Locust Street
Burlington, Iowa
- 123 Joseph W. Curran
P.O. Box 731
Portsmouth, Ohio

30,000 TOSTAL STAMPS BOUGHT AT MIDNIGHT

Thirty thousand of the An Tostal commemorative stamps were purchased by Mr. J.A. Nugent, Chairman of An Bord Failte (Irish Tourist Development Board), when they were issued at midnight on Sunday, February 8th. The stamps were brought to An Tostal Headquarters where university students worked into the early hours affixing them to Tostal postcards from people in Ireland to relatives and friends abroad.

It is estimated that 40% of the postcards will go to U.S.A., and 30% to Britain; the other 30% will go to other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES---MINIMUM RATE---10 WORDS-----\$.35...
ADDITIONAL WORDS @ \$.04 PER WORD.....

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES GIVEN ON REQUEST FOR SALE * STAMPS AND COVERS

IRISH-THE E.P.A. CIRCUIT HAS A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF IRISH MATERIAL FOR THE BEGINNER AND ADVANCED COLLECTOR WHICH WILL BE SENT TO ANY MEMBER ON APPROVAL. WRITE TODAY-J.A. REIBEL, CIRCUIT MGR., DEWITTVILLE, N. Y.

IRISH CACHET COVERS FOR ALL NEW COMMEMORATIVES Also for St. Patrick's Day--each year different. All beautifully lithographed. Write now for reservations to: Irish Cachet Covers, 947 East 32nd St., Brooklyn 10, New York.

IRISH-SUPERB COPIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES I can't promise the moon but will try to help you find the elusive material. Act now! Write Perry Adams--Port Murray, R.D., New Jersey.

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE SECURED BY WRITING E.P.A. SECRETARY, JOHN J. CLARK, 947 E. 32 St., Bklyn. GAELIC-ENGLISH TOWN CANCELLING STATIONS IN USE

IN IRELAND. PRICE \$1.85 TO E.P.A. MEMBERS ONLY E.P.A. LABELS-40¢ per 100 or 300 for \$1.00.

BACK COPIES OF THE REVEALER--20¢ per copy. MAPS OF IRELAND--Limited supply--Only one per member. Send 10¢ in coin to cover handling.

NEXT N.Y.C. E.P.A. MEETING--APRIL 21ST.

There will be no meeting of the N.Y. City group on St. Patrick's Day (March 17th)

The April meeting will be held on the 21st at the Collectors Club. A fine program is in

116 preparation for the meeting.



COME HOME TO IRELAND

at Eastertime!

In April, at Eastertime, Ireland will welcome you warmly to her lovely Land... your "Hometown". A very special occasion indeed, this period of three weeks commencing Easter Sunday so appropriately named "Ireland at Home". Three wonderful weeks... of music and song, of pageantry telling the proud story of Ireland's history and culture, and with sports and local events galore to spice your visit. Hospitality will be the keynote of this great event, with the warm hand of kinship extended to grasp yours, and a sincere greeting for all who have a special place in their hearts for Ireland.



And if you cannot visit us until later in the Spring we assure you an equally warm welcome then as you tour the scenic beauties of our Emerald Isle. See your Travel Agent or write Dept. R for colorful literature.



an official
"IRELAND AT HOME"
April 5th to 26th

Irish

TOURIST INFORMATION
BUREAU

Issued by Fórsa Fáilte
The National Tourist Publicity Organization
for Ireland

33 East 50th Street • New York 22, N.Y.
Telephone: PLaza 3-0159

IRELAND'S COMMEMORATIVES

BY
NETL STACK



An Tostal

IRELAND AT HOME

APRIL 5-26 1953

The Irish Post Office issued, on February 9, 1953, a special stamp to mark An Tostal or Ireland at Home. This national festival will be held from April 5th to April 26th. For three full weeks commencing on Easter Sunday, 1953, Ireland will be at home to her friends and exiles from all over the world and during that time the Irish people will unite as one family to receive and entertain their guests. Every city, town and village will be en fete.

The stamp, which was designed by Mr. Fergus O'Ryan, A.N.C.A., is of double size, and bears as its central theme a reproduction of the



official emblem of An Tostal. This emblem is based on the traditional Irish Harp symbolizing ancient Irish Festivals and Gatherings. The name of the State in the national language (Eire) is shown at the head of the adhesive.

The stamp is issued in two denominations--2 1/2d emerald green and 1s. 4d azure.

Printing of this issue was done by the typographical method on paper watermarked "E", by the Stamping Department, Office of the Revenue Commissioners, Dublin Castle.

The stamps are perforated 14 x 15.

E.P.A. members may secure sets of this issue and other Irish material by writing to Sales Circuit Manager--John A. Reibel--Box 43, Dewittville, New York.

For First Day Covers--Write Irish Cachet Covers -- 947 East 32nd St., Brooklyn 10, N.Y.

PARADING ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY STARTED IN THE YEAR 1758

For the historically-minded, the idea of parading on St. Patrick's Day is generally credited to the Irish in Boston, since the "Boston Gazette" of 1758 notes that a parade in honor of the saint was held in the Hub City in that year under the auspices of the Irish Charitable Society. A few years later, the custom spread to New York, and mention is made in the "New York Mercury" during March, 1762 that the Irish were parading on the 17th.

Even the American War of Independence did not stop the traditional St. Patrick's Day parading, and Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge took time out to hold a parade while the Irish soldiers in the British Army held one in Philadelphia in 1778.

The original line of march in New York City was on lower Broadway, winding up on The Commons across from City Hall, but the site was switched to Fifth Avenue, via St. Patrick's Cathedral, about fifty or so years later.

RACING MAGAZINE PUBLISHED FOR U.S. MARKET
Dublin-(INA) Ireland has just published a magazine which few people outside the United States will ever see.

The magazine--Irish Racing and Breeding--is published jointly by the Irish Government Dollar Export Board and the Irish Racing Board, a voluntary body promoted by the Government in 1945 to encourage better bloodstock breeding. It is designed to tell American owners and breeders all about Irish bloodstock.

Outstanding Irish-bred winners in the 1952 turf season were: Windy City, Tulyar and Zuccherro.