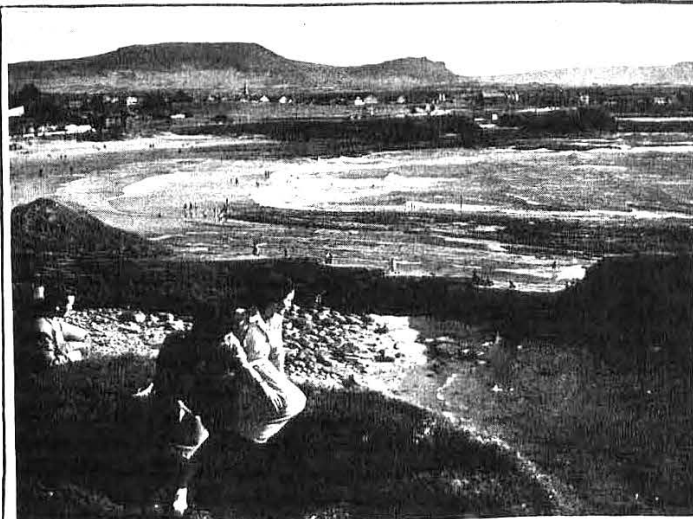


COUNTY DONEGAL



ITA

Bundoran, Co. Donegal

Donegal, the most northerly county in Ireland, extends along much of the north-west coast. It is a region famous for its scenery--with a beautiful, much indented coast, great areas of mountain, deep glens and many lakes. All kinds of rock, from cave-riddled limestone to complicated mixtures of igneous rocks, make up the foundations of the county; and it is this which gives so much variety of form and color to the scenery. There are many important antiquities and historic sites in the county, and the island retreat of Lough Derg, with its famous pilgrimage, is one of Ireland's celebrated holy places.

The whole country is a splendid natural holiday-land. Whether you seek health and gaiety in one of its many coastal resorts, or climb, walk or travel by road over the county, Donegal will cast her spell on you and will draw you irresistibly back.

BUNDORAN

(Dun Dobráin: Mouth of the Dobhran River)

One of the principal Irish seaside resorts, Bundoran is ideally located on the southern shore of Donegal Bay, with the Sligo-Leitrim mountains behind

IRELAND PLANS AN AIRLINE VILLAGE

SHANNON AIRPORT, Ireland (INA)--A special "Airline Village" may soon be laid out near Ireland's transatlantic Airport at Shannon to meet the housing needs of the airline and airport employees.

At present many of the workers at the Airport have to travel nearly twenty miles to get to work. They live in Ennis, County Clare or in Limerick. And they point out that--in the airport that never closes--they may have to report for duty at all hours of the night or day.

Airport officials and representatives of the Irish State Officials Housing Society recently met to discuss plans to build a new 100-dwelling village, complete with shops and schools near Firgrove, County Clare, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Airport.

it to the south and the hills of Donegal across the bay to the north. The Strand, a fine sandy beach fronting the promenade, has at either end a range of cliffs carved by the waves into various fantastic shapes. Near by is a small public park; but it may be said that the whole coastline at this point is one great park--free to all.

NOTED FOR HEALTHFUL CLIMATE

Eminent medical men have testified to the healthful nature of Bundoran's climate. Rainfall is comparatively low, and the high mean annual temperature of the district is attributed to the proximity of the Gulf Stream. The town is well equipped to cater to the thousands who visit it each year and numerous holiday recreations are provided. There is much in the immediate vicinity to interest the visitor, and the many beauty spots of south Donegal, north Sligo and north Leitrim are within easy touring distance. The tourist should make this county 'a must' on his itinerary.

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Ballyshannon is built on the steeply rising banks of the Erne, where the river becomes tidal. There are many interesting features in the town and its environs, including a great deal of charming scenery. The harnessing of the Erne for hydro-electric power involves the formation of a large lake in the river valley immediately above the town. When this power project is completed it will be a valuable asset to the country's power system.

A commemorative tablet marks the house in The Mall, where William Allingham, the poet, was born.

KILBARRON CASTLE

The ruins of this castle stand on a rocky promontory 2 miles south west of Rossnowlagh. Built, probably in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, by the O'Sgingins, hereditary historians of Tir Chonaill, the property passed by marriage to the O'Clery family. Michael O'Clery, chief of the Four Masters, was born here about 1580. In 1609, when the castle and lands were confiscated, they were in the possession of Lewry O'Clery, the outstanding literary man of his day in Ireland.

LOUGH DERG

This lonely lake, surrounded by moorland and heathery hills, is famous for its pilgrimage of St. Patrick's Purgatory, the greatest and most important of Irish pilgrimages. A very early legend tells that St. Patrick, by spending forty days of prayer and fasting in a mysterious cavern on an island in the lake, expelled the evil spirits who had infested the cave. The tradition of St. Patrick's association with Lough Derg has been handed down for 1,500 years, and the beginning of the pilgrimage is lost in the dim mists of time. In the Middle Ages the legend of the cave and its marvels spread throughout Christendom, and men of high rank came pilgrimaging to Lough Derg from many parts of Europe. Throughout the centuries the pilgrimage has continued to flourish, even in the worst times of oppression, and the rigorous exercises are still performed by many thousands of pilgrims each year.

DONEGAL TOWN

(Dún na nGall: The Fortress of the Foreigners)

Donegal town, a thriving market town of neat appearance, is located at the head of Donegal Bay, where the three main roads from Derry, West Donegal and Sligo converge. In ancient times, and down to the seventeenth century it was the chief seat of the O'Donnells, princes of Tir Chonaill.

MOUNTCHARLES

A typical northern Irish town, Mountcharles is built on a steeply rising hill, from whose summit can be seen a fine panorama of Donegal Bay and the pretty country surrounding it.

Here one can find hand-embroidery work for which this town is noted. The whole district

COUNTY DONEGAL

(Contae Dún na nGall)

(Continued from page 117)

MANY DIVERSIONS OFFERED THE VISITOR

Besides bathing, Bundoran offers the visitor a fine golf course situated on Aughrus Head at the east end of the town. There are public tennis courts in the park, and also those attached to some of the hotels. Scheduled pleasure trips are made by motor boat in Donegal Bay. Dancing is held in some of the hotels while Irish dancing can be found in St. Patrick's Hall and on open-air platforms.

Cinema, plays and concerts are also offered the vacationist. For the sportsman--there is excellent salmon and trout fishing on Lough Melvin, the Drowes River and Bunduff River. If one prefers sea fishing, then Donegal Bay offers the best in this sport.

WALKS AND POINTS OF INTEREST

Walk 1. By the Promenade to Rogey and along the cliffs of Aughrus Head to Tullan Strand. Rock formations at Aughrus Head include the "Fairy Bridges," the "Puffing Hole" and the "Wishing Chair."

Walk 2. Along the cliffs west of the town. Features of the cliffs are the "Lion's Paw Cave," huge fissures and monstrous rocks of various geometrical shapes. Near Bundrowes (2 miles) a small roofless tower called "Casidy's Folly" stands by the sea's edge. Michael O'Clery, chief of the Four Masters, began his journeying at Bundrowes in 1627. A castle built here in the fifteenth century by O'Connor Sligo, was frequently contended for by the O'Donnells.

Walk 3. To Finner Church ruin, about one mile from Bundoran on the Ballyshannon road. On the hilltop, about 200 yards to seaward, is the now prostrate pillar stone called "Flaith-eartach's Stone," named after a fairy chieftain in local legend.

BALLYSHANNON

The largest town in south Donegal, Bally-

MOUNTCHARLES



(Cárnaid a' tsalainn: The Green Field of the Salt)

surrounding Mountcharles is identified with the writings of Seamus MacMamus, who was born here.

DUNKINEELY

(Dún Ceannpaolair: Kineely's Fort)

From this village a long, narrow strip of land, terminating in St. John's Point, juts out into the sea between Inver Bay and MacSwyne's Bay. There are many fine views from the road along the peninsula. The road west of Dunkineely skirts MacSwyne's Bay and then turns to the north. The road curves again and winds along the western shore of Killybegs Harbor.

KILLYBEGS

(na Cealla Beaga: The Little Churches)

An important center of the fishing industry, with a fine natural harbor, Killybegs has all the potentialities of a first class port. In World War I, it served as a base for British and American submarines.

Killybegs is noted for the much prized Donegal carpets which are made here; it is also the center of cottage industries, homespun tweeds, knit-wear etc. in which several families in the neighborhood are employed.

KILCAR

A picturesque village, 8 miles west of Killybegs, Kilcar is the center of the Donegal hand-woven tweed industry. Hand-embroidery, knitting and other cottage industries flourish in this district.

Leaving Kilcar, we pass through the villages of Carrick, Malinmore, Glencolumbkille, Ardara and Rosebeg to Glenties--home of the hosier and glove industries.

GLENTIES

(na Glentanai: The Glens)

Glenties is a picturesque town situated where two glens meet. Its wooded surroundings contrast sharply with the rugged beauty of the surrounding country.

THE LEGEND OF FINNA

Lough Finn, at Fintown village, 9 miles from Glenties, has an interesting legend. It is related that Fergoman, an Irish champion, was attacked beside the lake by an enormous wild sow whose litter he had thoughtlessly killed. Lacerated by the sow's tusks after long fighting, Fergoman raised a cry for help. His sister,

(Page 121, please.)

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THAT 1927 "COMPOSITE OVERPRINT"

By PERRY ADAMS-(EPA 84)

Several members have asked for details of the so-called "Composite Printing" of 1927 (Scott 77a-79a) (Gibbons 83a-85a), particularly requesting some sort of guide as to the exact positions of combinations resulting from the irregular placement of Thom and "Castle" overprints in the same setting.

NO SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION

As to the reason for the sudden appearance in that spring and early summer of the combined printings, which had a life of only a few weeks, I do not believe any entirely satisfactory explanation has ever been made. The matter is doubly strange when one considers that the Castle plates (77-79) were generally in better shape when withdrawn than the plates of the Composite Printings which replaced them.

The catalog indicates that these composite overprints on the 2/6. 5/- and 10/- values result from plates in which the Tom "wide 1922" and the Castle "narrow 1922" appear side by side and--or--one above the other ("se-tenant") but no set plan was followed, so that there is no quick rule-of-thumb which enables the collector to determine the many resulting combinations.

However, the basic engravings, as usual with these high values, were overprinted in sheets

(Page 120, please.)

THAT 1927 "COMPOSITE OVERPRINT"

(Continued from page 119)

of forty subjects -- four across by ten down. And since "a picture is worth ten thousand words," charts of the composite overprint platings are shown, enabling members to check at a glance, the resulting highly irregular combining positions of this peculiar issue.

The so-called "Composite Printing" of 1927, in which Castle and Thom overprintings on the high values combined The "wide and narrow"-- 1922. (Scott 77a-79a) or (Gibbons 83a-85a).

#77a The 2/6 Plating 26 Wide (W)
14 Narrow (N)

W	W	N	N
W	W	N	N
W	W	W	W
W	W	W	W
N	W	N	W
N	W	N	W
W	W	N	N
W	W	N	N
W	W	N	W
W	W	N	W

#78a and 79a 12 Wide (W)
The 5/- and 10/- Platings 28 Narrow (N)
Overprintings on these two plates were identical.

N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N
W	W	W	N
W	W	W	N
N	W	N	N
N	W	N	N
W	W	N	N
W	W	N	N
N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS TO ACKNOWLEDGE E.P.A.
Word has just been received that Scott Publications plans to add Eire Philatelic Association to its list of 'acknowledgements' in the front of Vol. I, of the 1954 Standard Catalog.

To Offer Course On Philately

BOSTON, Mass. — Boston University will add a course on philately to its educational offerings next fall with a two hour non-credit evening course in the college of business administration, according to President Harold C. Case and Dean William G. Sutcliffe.

Based upon similar courses now being given successfully at both Columbia and the City College of New York, it will be under the direction of Prof. Mansfield Branigan, coordinator, and Prof. James Fawcett, adviser.

EXCEPTIONAL DETENTION

The Minister for Posts and Telegraphs has power to delay the despatch or delivery of postal packets, other than letters, when it is necessary to do so in order to secure the due despatch of letter mails, and also to delay parcels when he considers it expedient for their safety and protection to do so. He is likewise empowered to detain packets of every description which, from their size, weight, or character, are unsuitable for transfer by Mail Bag Apparatus, and to forward them by mails for which the apparatus is not employed.



AMBASSADOR JOHN J. HEARNE PRESENTS SHAMROCKS IN WATERFORD GLASS BOWL TO PRES. EISENHOWER



THE REVENUES IN IRISH PHILATELY

By DR. THOMAS F. ARMSTRONG, JR.
PRESIDENT OF EPA

(Continued from page 112, issue of

MAR-APR 1953)

The preceding discussion is not intended to be a complete expose of the embossed issues. It is to serve as a brief, tantalizing view of what the enterprising collector may hope to experience if he decides to collect these interesting fiscal emissions.

ADHESIVE ISSUES MAY PROVE MORE INTERESTING

Adhesive revenue issues may prove more interesting to the general collector. They are easier to decipher and usually carry the sovereign's portrait. Also, more is known about issuance dates which are more orderly and regular than in the old days. Overlapping use of stamps from a previous reign continues but is of less significance as dates of issue and use dates are less confused.

ADHESIVE STAMPS USUALLY EMPLOY SPECIAL DUTY

With the coming of the adhesive stamp, a pronounced tendency to employ special rather than general duty may be noted. In accordance with this trend we find series of stamps issued to care for the fiscal needs of the Admiralty and Bankruptcy Courts, the County and Petty Sessions Courts, Registration of Deeds, Titles, Records, the Land Commission and Land Registry etc. Continuing in use fiscally with persistent stubbornness, throughout the years

(Page 123, please.)

CO. DONEGAL

(Continued from page 119)

Finna, who was on the same side of the lake, heard the echo of the shout from the cliffs on the opposite shore. Plunging in, she swam across the lake, only to hear her brother's voice coming from the side of the lake she had left. When she returned the echo resounded again from the opposite cliffs, and so she crossed and recrossed, until the dying shouts of Fergoman so overwhelmed her with grief and terror that she sank in the middle of the lake and was drowned. Hence this was called the lake of Finna, which also gave its name to the River Finn.

From Fintown, the road continues through Glenfin via Cloghan to Ballybofey and Stranorlar. The road runs high above the river for several miles, giving fine views of the valley and of the mountain folds rising beyond it to the south. The very pretty Salmon Leap at Cloghan Lodge, 10 miles beyond Fintown, is worth seeing. A short distance south of this is Glebe House, where Isaac Butt, founder of the Irish Home Rule party, was born in 1813.

BALLYBOFEY and STRANORLAR

(Baile Átha Féic: The Town of Fiach's Ford)

(Sraet an Uirláin: The Flat River-meadow)

A bridge across the River Finn connects the towns of Ballybofey, on the south side, with Stranorlar on the farther bank. From Stranorlar, roads run east to Lifford, the administrative seat of County Donegal, northeast to Derry and north to Letterkenny. The town of Raphoe (on the road to Letterkenny) is in the fertile flax district.

LETTERKENNY

(Leitir Ceannainn: The Hillside of the O'Connors)

Letterkenny, the chief town and ecclesiastical capital of Donegal, with a population of 2,848 overlooks Lough Swilly, where the winding River Swilly empties its waters into the lough or inlet of the sea.

Lough Swilly will be remembered as the spot where Wolfe Tone and 300 Frenchmen were captured after sailing from France in 1798 to aid the United Irishmen in their abortive rising.

The tourist should visit St. Eunan's Cathedral, remarkable for its bold innovations. It is of Gothic style with round-headed doorways in the transept and much Celtic carving in the interior. The ceilings are richly decorated—the work of Signor Amici of Rome; the windows are by Mayer of Munich.

Traveling north we pass through Kilmacrenan and thence to the west coast, following the route from Derryveagh to Dungloe. Situated in the district known as the Rosses, Dungloe is a thriving town of 586 souls. In this locality are more than 60,000 acres of rock-strewn land. It is now only 5 miles to Burtonport, center of the herring fishing in west Donegal.

BLOODY FORELAND

Enroute from Bunbeg, by way of the village of Derrybeg, one can explore the sandy shores and wild recesses of Bloody Foreland. The promontory of Bloody Foreland is curiously misnamed, as the name is derived from its brilliant hues when lighted by the rays of the sinking sun.

Visible here, on a clear day, are the masts of merchant ships sunk by German submarines in World Wars I and II. This strip of seacoast will leave an indelible imprint on the memory of the tourist visiting this section of Ireland.

COMING SOON . . .

By

White Ace

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FOR
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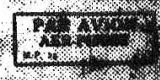
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EXPERIMENTAL AIR FLIGHT
GAIWAY AND DUBLIN TO BERLIN
22 OCT. 1932

(SEE STORY ON PAGE 122)

EXPERIMENTAL AIR FLIGHT

GALWAY AND DUBLIN TO BERLIN

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

The second experimental mail-carrying flight starting from Galway was on Saturday the 22nd of Oct. 1932. This flight, which also carried passengers, was to promote interest in air traffic between Ireland and the continent. Col. C.F. Russell, the Dutch pilot who flew the mail from Dublin, announced at a Rotary meeting on the 17th of October before a group of Dublin business men, that the required subscription of some 600 Pounds having been donated by business men interested in promoting this traffic, that flights would start the following Saturday.

ONLY MAIL DESTINED FOR BERLIN ACCEPTED

Official notice of the flight was first published through the Galway Post Office on the 19th of October. This stated that mail up to a maximum of one ounce per letter would be accepted up to midnight the 21st of Oct. for transmission to Berlin, at the inclusive rate of 6d. the ounce. Similar notice originated at the Dublin Post Office, with a date deadline one to two days earlier. Mail was accepted only for Berlin, despite the fact that stops were to be made at Croydon and Rotterdam.

7 HOURS AND 55 MINUTES FOR COMPLETE TRIP

On Saturday morning at 6:33 Mr. O.E. Armstrong--the Irish pilot--took off from Cranmore Airport Galway, with the Galway mail and some 12 passengers. He landed at Baldonnell Airport--Dublin--at 7:27 A.M. where his mail and passengers were immediately transferred to a Royal Dutch airliner together with the Dublin special mail. Colonel Russell took off at 8:00 A.M. and landed at Croydon just before 11:00 that morning. From Croydon he flew to Rotterdam, landing shortly after 1:00 P.M. Leaving Rotterdam at 1:45 P.M., he landed at Berlin at 4:30 P.M. (5:30 German time). It took a total of 7 hours and 55 minutes flying time to complete the flight -- against the normal surface delivery time of some 64 hours.

FLIGHT CACHET NOTATIONS AND MARKINGS

The covers carried on this flight all bear a special oval cachet in green--reading in Gaelic-- "AER-POST-22ad deire formair, 1932--GAILLIM-BERLIN." They also bear a round cachet in German--"MITLUFTPOST BEFORDERTE-LUFT-POSTAMT-BERLIN C 2." The date stamps are in Gaelic reading: 'Gaillimh' 22 x 32 for Galway, and Baile Atha Cliath 52 - 20 OC32 and the time. All of the covers were backstamped on arrival at Berlin. The shading of green used for the cachet was much lighter for the Dublin impression, than for that of Galway. The wording --"FIRST FLIGHT"-- was also impressed in green on the covers.

ABOUT 1000 COVERS ORIGINATED FROM GALWAY

All of the covers in addition to the proper postage (a 6d. mauve of the Sword of Light

series usually) bear an air mail label of Type IV.

Numerous covers seen by me are all addressed to the same party--'Herr Scheer.' It must be remembered too--that not too many collectors could have been aware of the flight in time to send covers on it. The time between notification and the actual flight was much too brief.

It is interesting to note that German Postal Authorities refused sanction for the return trip to carry mail. The plane did however, carry some of the Berlin Sunday newspapers which were read the same day in Dublin.

"ELEVATE BOSTON'S IRISH CONSULATE"

DUBLIN.--I.N.A.—Boston and Chicago Irish Consulates should have their status raised, Deputy Sean MacBride, former Minister for External Affairs, told the present Minister, Mr. Frank Aiken, in the Dail.

Mr. MacBride, who was speaking on the estimate for the Department of External Affairs, said that the status of Ireland's representation in Boston and Chicago should be raised to that of Consul-General. Boston and Chicago were important positions so far as trade was concerned, and he knew the Irish populations in both cities were keen on having the change he now proposed made as soon as possible.

Mr. Joseph F. Shields and Mr. John M. Conway are the Irish Consuls in Boston and Chicago respectively. Mr. Shields, who has held this position for the past four years, is a solicitor by profession and was Legal Advisor to the Irish Commission for many years before joining the staff of the Department of External Affairs. He is prominently associated with a widerange of Irish activities in Boston.

Chicago Consul Conway has been in that post for some five years. He was first attached to the Dublin headquarters staff of the Department of External Affairs before taking a position on the staff of the Irish diplomatic mission at Ottawa, Canada.

The scope of the Irish office in Chicago has extended considerably under his direction.

E.P.A.'s FIRST EXHIBITION

Much interest in Irish philately was evidenced by those attending the Sojex exhibition held at Camden, New Jersey on March 6, 7 and 8.

In attendance to greet visitors and friends of E.P.A. were: Tom Bannigan, Mal O'Reilly and Neil Stack--all from the New York group.

Many members from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, especially the Philadelphia area, were visitors at the exhibition. Among the out-of-towners were: Rudy Mitchell of Salisbury, N.C. and Harold McEntee of Baltimore, Md.

The grand award, a Celtic Cross of Connemara marble, went to Dr. Roser of Louisville, Ky., for his exhibit of Pre-stamp and Hand-struck Markings.

Dr. Armstrong received a silver bowl from the Sojex Committee judges for his entry of early Irish covers.

Sectional awards were given to Mrs. Anna Casner, Mrs. Margaret Mageoch and Mal O'Reilly.

THE NEXT BRANCH MEETING OF THE N.Y. GROUP
122 WILL BE HELD ON MAY 19th.--COLLECTORS CLUB

IRISH REVENUES (Continued from page 120)

have been the Two Penny and the Six Penny of the regular postal issues. The latter stamp has been printed on chalky paper--very likely with this fiscal usage in mind because such stamps are especially difficult to clean and reuse successfully.

WATERMARKINGS

As with current postal issues we encounter watermarks such as: orbs, scales, anchors, ships entering into the picture; series being put out in imperforate as well as perforate form; the use of thick and thin numeral surcharges to permit use of remainders by making them available under revised rates. Occasionally we run across inverted or reversed watermarks as in the case of the ship watermark found on Registration of Deeds stamps. Shades also play their normal part in providing the collectible varieties.

IDENTIFICATION

Another interesting bit of information may be found by studying the several ways in which the Irish use of revenue stamps can be determined. Some methods provide easy identification while others will prove a bit more difficult and perhaps more interesting therefore to the specialist and the "completionist."

In the early days, and to a diminishing but diehard extent up until the present time, we find the ordinary English stamps used in Ireland and identified as being used there only by the cancellation they bear. Secondly, we find stamps such as the Chancery Fee Fund issues upon which the word "Ireland" has been superimposed to thus identify the use locale. A third group has the word "Ireland" as a definite part of the basic stamp design. Examples here are the Petty Sessions adhesives. A fourth grouping is made up of stamps especially made for use outside England proper. These stamps have a panel provided at the bottom of the design in which was placed the legend indicating the jurisdiction where the stamp was to be used, as well as the special purpose for which the stamp was intended.

SLIGO SETS A NEW HEADLINE IN IRISH

LOCAL TOURIST PUBLICITY

Throughout April an estimated 80,000 letters, each bearing the inscription: "Visit Sligo's Golden West," were dispatched from Sligo Post Office to destinations all over the world.

This novel method of publicity to attract the tourist to Sligo, is sponsored by the Sligo Tourist Development Association--one of the most active in the country.

Due to the fact that franking letters is normally a medium for Government publicity, they had to be content with a month of slogan use.

A local guide book may be obtained by writing the information bureau-Quay St., Sligo, Ireland

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IRELAND'S COMMEMORATIVES

By
NEIL STACK



BROTHER MICHAEL O'CLERY

Brother Michael O'Clery was honored by the Dept. for Posts, when on June 30, 1944, it released two commemoratives of simple but beautiful design by the Dublin artist--Mr. Richard J. King. The stamps--a 2d emerald green and a 1/- brown, show Brother O'Clery in a monk's habit seated at a table writing in the Book of Annals. The occasion for issuance was the ter-centenary of one of Ireland's greatest historians and chief of the "Four Masters."

John Colgan, Franciscan historian of recent years, gave this title to Brother Michael, who headed the famous Annalists--O'Clery, Peregrine O'Clery, Peregrine Duignan and Feressa Mulcorny.

LITTLE KNOWN ABOUT O'CLERY'S EARLY LIFE

O'Clery was born about 1589. While little of his early life is known, he is reported to have served as a soldier of Spain in the Low Countries. When nearly 43 years of age he entered the Belgian College of Louvain, run by the exiled Irish Franciscans. Here he came in contact with many learned and distinguished Irishmen.



WARMLY RECEIVED BY FRANCISCANS

At the time O'Clery arrived, the Franciscans at Louvain had undertaken the gigantic task of publishing the great Corpus of Irish Antiquity. Libraries of Spain, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and France were being searched by the Irish Franciscans seeking all facts about Irish saints and churches. They were interested too, in details of travel and works on the continent of the wandering Irish scholars who had sought refuge from their homeland.

Trained in Irish schools as an historian, and springing from a family noted its scribes, historians and poets--Michael O'Clery was warmly received by the Franciscans; he seemed to be an answer to their prayers for help in their prodigious undertaking.

O'CLERY RETURNED TO IRELAND TO COMPILE ANNALS

He was sent back to Ireland and labored for over ten years making transcripts of every document that came his way. A great deal of his time was spent at Donegal Abbey, 1/4 mile south of Donegal town. This Franciscan Abbey was founded in 1474 by Nuala, wife of Red Hugh O'Donnell--here the pains-taking and laborious compilation of the Annals was undertaken. The archives he later turned over to his brothers



MINISTER FOR POSTS (LEFT), MR. CHILDERS HANDS MR. NUGENT (IRISH TOURIST DEVELOPMENT BOARD) THE FIRST SHEET OF AN TOSTAL 2¹/₂d STAMPS AT G.P.O.

in the Franciscan Order at Louvain. It is through O'Clery's work and that of other Franciscans that we know so much about Ireland's early history.

SITUATION FACED BY BROTHER O'CLERY

A great deal of credit must be accorded Brother O'Clery for his courage in compiling his monumental work, for at that time it must be remembered that the Franciscan Order was outlawed in Ireland by the British authorities. If apprehended, O'Clery's sentence would have been severe--perhaps even death.

FACTS ABOUT THE STAMP

The O'Clery commemoratives are the first to bear no dates. They became a part of the permanent issue of Ireland, replacing the 1/2d "Sword of Light" of the same denomination.

The Gaelic inscription at the top of the stamp reads--"To the Glory of God and to the Honor of Ireland."

Printing was done by the typographical method on paper watermarked "E", with perforations measuring 1 1/2 x 1 1/4.



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