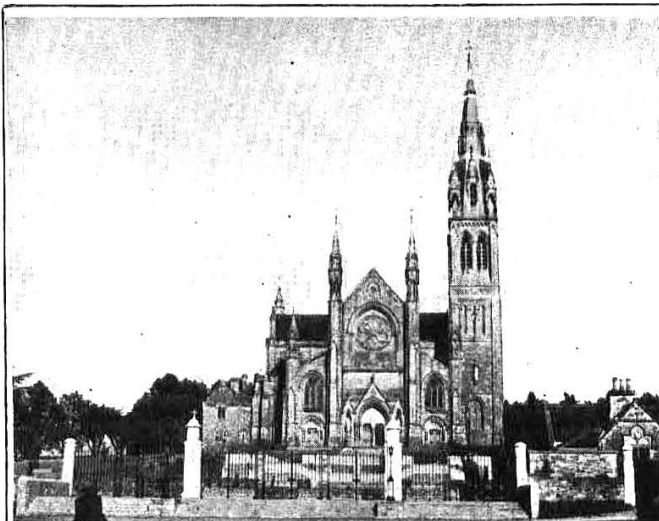


COUNTY MONAGHAN



St. Macartan's Cathedral Monaghan

By Neil Stack
Editor of The Revealer

Monaghan is a county to be remembered for its numerous little hills. Only a few of these rise higher than a thousand feet, but from many points there are good views over the well tilled, rolling countryside, with its lakes set here and there between the hills. Lough Muckno, Gladsough Lake and Lough Emy are among the prettiest of the county's lakes.

Monaghan formed part of the ancient territory of Oriel, and was known as the MacMahon country because of the dominance of that powerful sept. Its history is one of strife and of centuries-long resistance to the invader.

MONAGHAN

(Municeacán: Little Shrubbery)

This pleasant town—the county capital and a thriving agricultural center—shows little evidence of antiquity.

The monastery founded here at a very early period was plundered in 830 A.D. and again in 931 A.D. but there are records of its continued exist-

FAMILIES IN THE WEST TO MOVE UNDER MIGRATION PLAN

In the Spring of 1955 eighty families will leave the west of Ireland for a better life in the south and midlands.

Under the Land Commission's plan for migration, groups from the congested areas in the west of Ireland will benefit. Families in Galway and Mayo—and to a lesser extent from Kerry and Clare—will benefit under the plan. They will make their new homes in Kildare, Meath and Westmeath. It is also hoped that homes will be available in east Cork.

Families who formerly lived on the Great Blasket—off the west coast—have already been evacuated to homes on the mainland. They still maintain their sheep farming on the island.

ence down to 1161. In 1462, Phleim MacMahon founded on the old site a Franciscan friary, which was suppressed by the English in the following century. When James I made the town a parliamentary borough in 1613, it was a small place inhabited mainly by retired members of the English garrison of Sir Edward Blayney, who had erected a fort there a few years previously.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE CITY

St. Macartan's Cathedral (Catholic), an imposing landmark at the southern approach to the town, is a handsome structure in French Gothic style, with a lofty slender spire.

Other notable buildings are the St. Louis Convent (a well-known educational school for girls), the modern County Hospital and the Market House (1792). St. Macartan's College,

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COUNTY MONAGHAN

(Contae Mhúineacháin)

(Continued from page 199)

the Catholic Diocesan seminary of the Clogher diocese, is 1½ miles to the north. South of the town, in beautiful Rossmore Park, is a nine hole golf course. There is some brown trout fishing on the Blackwater and other streams within easy distance.

MONAGHAN'S FAMOUS MEN

Charles Gavan Duffy (1816-1903), founder of the Nation newspaper and of the Young Ireland party, and later Prime Minister of Victoria, Australia, was born in Dublin Street, Monaghan. Half a mile from the town, on the Castleblayney road, is the birthplace of General Don Juan McKenna, a famous soldier of Chile, who died in Buenos Aires in 1814.

CLONTIBRET

Seven miles south east of Monaghan, is the hamlet of Clontibret, scene of a battle in 1595 in which Hugh O'Neil defeated an English force under Sir John Norris.

GLASLOUGH

Glaslough village, near the Armagh and Tyrone county borders, seven miles northeast of Monaghan, has beside it the beautiful timbered estate of Glaslough House, home of the Leslie family. Visitors are admitted to the estate and gardens. Emyvale, a few miles to the west of Glaslough, is the center of a picturesque, well-wooded district. Lough Emy, a pretty lake near the village, is noted for its numerous wild fowl and swans. Tydavent, four miles northwest of Monaghan, is named after St. Damhnait or Dymphna, daughter of a sixth century king of Oriel. Her relics are preserved at Gheel in Belgium, where she was slain by her pagan father, who had followed her from Ireland. (Page 201, please)

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THE PART-PERF EXPERIMENTALS ARE COIL RARITIES.

(All Have Been Obsolete For Years.)
(By Perry Adams, E.P.A. #84)

More than once on these pages, our well-informed president, Mr. Malcolm G. O'Reilly, has offered members invaluable information about Irish definitive coils. Despite the completeness and clarity of Mr. O'Reilly's articles, recent analysis of correspondence makes it all too apparent that the relationship of the definitive experimental group to the regular definitive coils, is still far from being properly understood.

In this matter, the general catalogs are of no help—nor, we believe, should Irish definitive coils which derive from the regular sheets, be singled out for listing in such works, since this perfed-all-around, paste-up material is so easily made by anyone who wants to take the trouble to do so. Mr. O'Reilly has stated, and this writer agrees, that while this type of prepared coil deserves representation in specialized Irish collections for the sake of completeness (after all, it cannot be denied that it has a firm place in the Irish postal picture!), that equally, collectors should not pay any particular premium for such pieces, over any like value of the regular issue not prepared for coil use, unless the paste-up stamps are tied to cover or tied together off cover by recognizable cancellations, when they may be worth twice normal prices or, if mint, have the key-letter of the starting tape attached to them, when they are worth considerable more. At the end of these notes appears a small table which amplifies this last statement.

NO PART-PERF DEFINITIVE COILS ISSUED BEFORE 1933.

Having touched upon non-inclusion of paste-up definitive coils in the standard catalogs, it may be well to examine their position in a specialized work such as Robeson Lowe's Encyclopedia. In the latest revision of this work dated 1952, reference is made to Vol. 1, page 404, top of col. 1. In this contributor's opinion, it is unfortunate that Mr. Lowe, in listing the first appearance of definitive coils as in 1924, clouds his meaning by following with a group of the coil experimentals, which did not appear until years later!

The fact is that no part-perf definitive coils whatever were issued before 1933. Yet recalling the long gap—a whole decade—after the last of the Harrison overprinted

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COUNTY MONAGHAN

(Continued from page 200)

CLONES

(Cluain Cois: Eos's Meadow)

Clones is an important agricultural center and railway junction; it lies beside the Fer-managh border, in the western part of County Monaghan. In early Christian times it was the site of a monastery founded by St. Tighearnach, who died here in 548 AD. There are some fragmentary remains of a later abbey and also a round tower in good preservation. An ancient sculptured cross stands in the center of the town. Clones crochet lace, formerly exported to many parts of the world, is still made in the district.

James Connolly, one of the leaders of the 1916 Rising (later executed), was born at Aughnakillagh, two miles east of the town, in 1870.

Continuing east from Clones, we pass on to Newbliss, a quiet village set among beautiful hills and slopes.

ROCKCORRY

Rockcorry, six miles west of Ballybay, lies beside a chain of lakes. It is here that John R. Gregg was born. Gregg, the pioneer of the shorthand system--which bears his name-- was born in 1868 and died in 1948.

In the old graveyard at Edgerole, two miles west of Rockcorry, a slab bearing the MacMahon arms and a Latin inscription marks the grave of the two primates, the brothers Bernard and Ross MacMahon. Ross succeeded his brother as bishop of Clogher in 1737, and again as archbishop of Armagh in 1747.

BALLYBAY

(Béal Áda Beite: Ford-Mouth of the Birch)

This little marketing town, well known for its horse fairs, is also the center of a flax-growing area. There is little in the town itself to interest the visitor, but the surrounding district, with its hills and little lakes, is very picturesque.

CASTLEBLAYNEY

(Caisleán MacEáinín: Castle MacMahon)

The town was named after Sir Edward Blayney, who received a grant of land here from James I. Castleblayney is an important marketing center for the surrounding district. The town is built on ground sloping up from the western shore of Lough Muckno, the largest and most beautiful of Monaghan's lakes. Permission to visit Hope Castle grounds, beside the town, or fish on Lough Muckno, must be obtained from the Agent, Hope Estate at Castleblayney. Hope Castle, on the estate, is now the guest house of the Franciscan Convent.

(Page 204, please)

THE PART-PERF EXPERIMENTALS ARE COIL RARITIES.

(Continued from page 200)

coils in 1923, Mr. Lowe makes it appear as if they were immediately superceded by the experimentals or part-perfs, as noted. The Harrison Saorstát coils (Scott 59-62a, and Gibbons 67-70a) were produced in such limited quantities that within two years the need for further supplies of coils had become a pressing matter. During this period, of course, the definitive issue of Irish Free State stamps had superceded the overprints. So the simplest and cheapest way of overcoming the coil shortage was from sheets of the regular definitive issue--the "Pictorial Set" current to this day, though on paper with the Republic watermark. Thus, just as Harrison had prepared the overprinted coils from material also perfed on four sides, in 1924 coils began to be made from panes of the regular issue sheets, trimmed and joined either horizontally or vertically by hand of ("paste-up") into strips of 480 or 960 and reeled (rolled) by machine.

SAME METHOD IN OPERATION TODAY

Please note well the following: From that day to this, Irish coils have been made in this exact manner--excepting the short-lived, wholly experimental group of part-perf, continuous roll printings, identified by Scott as 87a, 87, 91, 92 and 105, and by Gibbons as 71a, 72a & b, and 112a and b. (Due to differences of perforation interpretation, and of catalog structure, these lists do not completely check against each other--but that is another matter).

EXPERIMENTAL COILS RISING SHARPLY IN PRICE

In a past article, our Mr. O'Reilly has listed the very small quantities of these experimental coils. All are now scarce while some are rarities, especially in used condition. It is a pity that the standard catalogs show these stamps as if they are common, continuing issues--though of late Gibbons has begun to correct some of the prices by sharp upward adjustments. This is written in August 1954, or just before publication of the Scott 1955 Part I, but perhaps there, too, the group may be marked up from the unrealistic prices which have so long prevailed. It is a safe prediction that within a few years, every stamp in the group will command a higher price.

PART-PERF COILS HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH REGULAR COILS PERFED ON ALL FOUR SIDES.

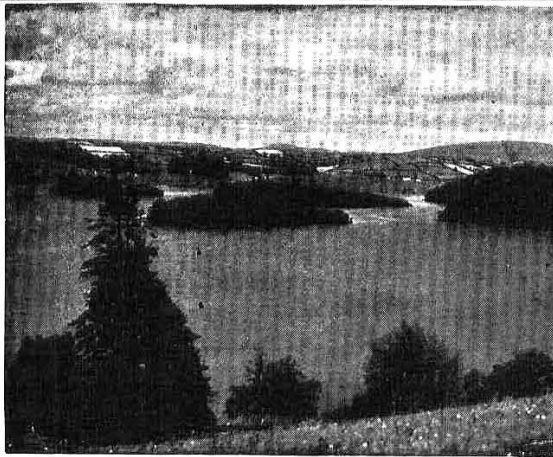
Summing up, the point which must be borne in mind is that the foregoing part-perf coils have no connection with the unlisted "regular" (Page 204, please)



NUMERICAL CANCELLATIONS
(Continued from Page 195)
(Nov.-Dec. Issue)



- 164 Crossmolina, Mayo. Changed to 166 1887
165 Croome, Limerick
166 Crumlin, Antrim. Given Crossmolina 1887
167 Corofin, Clare. Changed to 159 1892
167 --- ---Assigned to Cullybackey, Ant. 1887
168 Cushendall, Antrim.
169 Not assigned in 1844.
Assigned to Dartrey, Monaghan in 1874
170 Dangan, Galway.
Assigned to Draperstown, Derry in 1887
171 Delgany, Wicklow
172 Derry, Derry. Called Londonderry---1878
173 Dervock, Antrim. Assigned 506 in 1887
174 Dingle, Kerry
175 Donaghadee, Down.
Assigned to Donaghmore, Tyrone in 1874
Donaghadee, Down. Assigned 537 in 1892
176 Donegal, Donegal.
177 Doneraile, Cork.
Assigned to Donabate, Dublin in 1874
178 Down, Down.
Name changed to Downpatrick in 1892
179 Drogheda, Louth.
180 Dromod, Leitrim. Changed to 181 1874
180 --- ---Assigned to Dromore, Tyrone 1874
181 Dromore, Down.
Assigned to Dromod, Leitrim. 1874
and changed to 182 in 1874
182 Dromore West, Sligo.
Assigned to Dromore, Down in 1874
183 Drumcree, West Meath.
Assigned to Drumsna, Leitrim in 1874
184 Drumsna, Leitrim. Changed to 183 1874
--- ---Assigned to Drumcondra, Dub. 1874
185 Draperstown, Derry. Changed to 170 1887
186 Dublin, Dublin.
187 Dundalk, Louth.
188 Dunfanaghy, Donegal.
189 Not assigned in 1844.
Assigned to Dundrum, Dublin in --- 1874
190 Dundrum, Dublin. Changed to 189 --- 1874
191 Not assigned in 1844.
Assigned to Drumkeerin, Leitrim 1887
192 Dromara, Down. Given Dunmore, Galway 1892
193 Dungannon, Tyrone.
194 Dungarvan, Waterford.
195 Dungiven, Derry.
Assigned to Dunkettle Station, Cork 1874
195--- --- Re-assigned to Glammire, Cork 1906
196 Dunlavin, Wicklow.
Assigned to Dunadry, Antrim in 1887
197 Dunleer, Louth.
198 Dungloe, Donegal.
199 Not assigned in 1844.
Assigned to Dunmurry, Antrim in 1874
200 Dunmanway, Cork.
201 Dunmore, Galway. Changed to 192 1892
201 --- ---Assigned to Dunrymond, Mona. 1874
202 Dunmore East, Waterford.
Assigned to Dunshaughlin, Meath in 1874
203 Dunshaughlin, Meath. Changed to 202 1874
204 Durrow, Queens.
205 Edenderry, Kings
206, Edgeworthstown, Longford.
207 Elphin, Roscommon.
208 Emo, Queens.
209 Emvyle, Monaghan.
210 Enfield, Meath.
211 Ennis, Clare.
212 Enniscorthy, Wexford.
213 Enniskerry, Wicklow.
214 Enniskillen, Fermanagh.
215 Ennistimon, Clare.
216 Eyrecourt, Galway.
217 Ferbane, Kings.
Assigned to Farranfore, Kerry in 1874
218 Fermoy, Cork.
219 Ferns, Wexford.
220 Fethard, Tipperary.
221 Fethard, Wexford.
222 Fintona, Tyrone. Changed to 223 in 1874
222 --- ---Assigned to Finglas, Dublin 1874
223 Fivemiletown, Tyrone. Changed to 225 1892
Assigned to Fintona, Tyrone in 1874
224 Florence Court, Fermanagh.
Assigned to Fintown, Donegal in 1887
225 Flurrybridge, Armagh.
Assigned to Fivemiletown, Tyrone in 1892
226 Forkhill, Armagh.
227 Foxford, Mayo.
228 Foynes, Limerick.
229 Frankford, Kings.
230 Frenchpark, Roscommon.
231 Freshford, Kilkenny.
Assigned to Geashill, Kings in 1887
232 Galway, Galway.
233 Garvagh, Derry. Changed to 237 in 1887
233 --- ---Assigned to Gilford, Down 1874
234 Geashill, Kings. Changed to 231 in 1887
234 --- ---Assigned to Glasslough, Mona. 1874
235 Gilford, Down. Changed to 233 in 1874
235 --- ---Assigned to Glasnevin, Dublin 1874
235 --- ---Re-assigned to Glencolumbkille,
Donegal. 1906
236 Glasslough, Monaghan. Changed to 234 1874
236 --- ---Assigned to Glenealy, Wick. 1874
237 Glenarm, Antrim.
Assigned to Garvagh, Derry in --- 1887
238 Glenavy, Antrim.
Assigned to Glenties, Donegal in --- 1887



Lough Muckno, Co. Monaghan

COUNTY MONAGHAN

(Continued from page 201)

CARRICKMACROSS

(CARRAIS MACAIRE ROIS: The Rock of the Wooded Plain)

Carrickmacross, an old town with a spacious Main Street, lies in the southern part of County Monaghan. The exquisite Carrickmacross lace, which gained a great reputation for the town, is still produced to a small extent. There is also a factory in the town for the production of industrial alcohol from potatoes. Some slight traces remain of a castle built by the Earl of Essex, on the site now occupied by the St. Louis Convent. Outside the town on the south west is Lough Fea House estate, with its lake and beautiful woods. At Terrygarvan, one and a half miles to the west, some interesting limestone caves can be seen. (End)

THE PART-PERF EXPERIMENTALS ARE COIL RARITIES.

(Continued from page 201)

coils,"perfed on four sides and still in postal use. The latter without extra value unless, as previously indicated, with starting tape attached in the case of mint, or in joined pairs used on cover, or tied by legible cancel if off paper, since unused joined pairs may be so easily "made to order."

The latest known listing of these "paste-up" coils or rolls on sale at the Irish Philatelic Agency at the G.P.O. in Dublin, is as follows:

(F)	1d	£	4-0-0	per roll of	960
(G)	$\frac{1}{2}$ d		2-0-0	" " "	960
(P)	$\frac{1}{2}$ d		1-0-0	" " "	480
(T)	2d		4-0-0	" " "	480
(W)	2d		8-0-0	" " "	960

(Letters in first column appear on starting tapes for identification).

These are the only coils (rolls) now manufactured for use in the Irish stamp vending and/or affixing machines. (End of Article)

EDITORIAL NOTE

(Concerning Article on Page 206)
Publication of Perry Adams' "Control Conversion Tables," for the first time made it possible to follow the Control system with Irish Overprints by use of a Scott Catalog—even though Scott does not list Irish Controls. To see for yourself how simply this is accomplished, write E.P.A. Secretary for The Revealer issues of Nov.-Dec. 1951, Jan.-Feb. and March-April 1952. Thirty five cents per copy to members or others.

ITALIANS BUY IRISH GREYHOUNDS

Sixty Irish greyhounds, bought through the the Irish Coursing Club by a group of Italians for a new greyhound racing track at Milan, were flown there recently from Dublin Airport on a chartered plane.

NEW RANK FILM TO BE SHOT IN BELFAST

The Rank organization will shoot a new film at the shipyards and Newtownards Road area, in Belfast, next February. The film will be based on a novel by the English writer, Catharine Cookson, who set her story on Tyne-side, but the film company decided to switch the setting to Belfast.

LONDON DEALER TRAVELS 120 MILES TO AUCTION VIA TAXI

Last October's fog sent a London stamp dealer on a 120 mile taxi jaunt from Shannon Airport to Dun Laoghaire.

Dealer Jim Davis' plane had been diverted to Shannon, due to fog at Dublin Airport, and he had to take a taxi to reach Shananhan's auction in time to bid for four valuable 5 pfennig Togoland stamps. He arrived only ten minutes in advanced of the scheduled opening. His taxi fare was £ 16. "It was worth it," he said, before catching the next plane back to London.

DULLES' SECRETARY DESCENDANT OF IRISH KING

A direct descendant of the last High King of Ireland, Roderic O'Connor, paid a fleeting visit to the land of his ancestors when the plane in which his chief, Mr. John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, was returning to Washington, landed at Shannon.

The 33-year old New Yorker, Mr. Roderic L. O'Connor, personal secretary to Mr. Dulles, said that his grandfather left Galway on one of the potato ships bound for the U.S.

NEW CLOSING FOR IRISH POST OFFICES

Effective August 30th, all post offices which use to remain open until 7 p.m. will close at 6:30, and the hours of business at the G.P.O. will be from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

For a number of years, Unions representing sub-postmasters and Post Office workers had been seeking a 6 o'clock closing.

Shannon Airport office will still maintain 24-hour service.

TWO NEW IRISH ISSUES RELEASED DEC. 13th

The Dept. of Posts and Telegraphs completed its list of 1954 emissions with the issuance of two new denominations, an 8d. and 1 Sh. 3d. stamp, on December 13th.

Designs used for these stamps are identical to those of the 1d. Lough Derg and the 3d. Rock of Cashel except for the change in color and denomination.

The new Lough Derg stamp is claret in color and bears a value of 8d., while the new Rock of Cashel is orange in color and has a value of 1 Sh. 3d. Both of these adhesives are recess printed (engraved) and printed on paper watermarked "E". Perforations measure 15 x 14½.

Dun Loughaire made its initial appearance as a new cancellation town for "First Day of Issuance." The bi-lingual cancel slogan was applied on First Day Covers in the principal Irish cities.

EDITOR'S NOTE ON NUMERICAL CANCELLATIONS

In order to give our members a more accurate listing of Numerical Cancellations and dates of changes in Post Office names as well as numbers assigned, it has been necessary to change our format.

The numbers listed are from the 1844 Post Office list. Subsequent changes announced by the Post Office (1874, 1887, 1906 etc.) are listed. This does not mean that the office assigned the number in 1844 continued to use it until the change was announced. The change could have occurred in the year 1846, 1850 or 1871—to name a few.

Once a number was "dropped" from an office it was not necessarily assigned to another office. Again, there were periods in which the cancellation office did not use the assigned number, nor did any other office—the number was dormant.

Any important change in town names is listed. Londonderry is listed as a name change although the official Post Office change was made later on; all other name changes were made by the Post Office.

See page 202 for continuation of listings.

DISABLED VETERAN SEEKS YOUR DUPLICATES

Members of E.P.A., and their friends, are invited to send duplicates of their U.S. and foreign stamps to Mr. Harold Groth, 17408 Pleasant View, Los Gatos, California. Mr. Groth served with the 2nd U.S. Infantry in World War II, and while he specializes in Pre cancels he would appreciate these or any other foreign stamps. His government check leaves him no spare funds for his hobby. Ed.

IRISHMAN DICTATOR OF SPAIN

In 1858, backed by the Liberal Union, General O'Donnell became Dictator over all Spain.

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EMMET LETTER BRINGS \$1120.00

A letter, written on the eve of his execution, by Robert Emmet to his brother and sister-in-law was sold at Sotheby's Auction, London, on November 9th for £400 (\$1,120).

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A COLLECTOR'S UNSELFISHNESS

Member Exhibits With Little Hope of Award
(By Perry Adams, E.P.A. #84)

Dick Swords, E.P.A. # 67, of Vallejo, California, owns one of the outstanding Irish collections on the West Coast. Mere possession has never seemed enough to Dick, who considers his collection more than an end in itself. In short, he believes such ownership affords a prime opportunity to further the cause of Irish philately—and has consistently backed up such belief with deeds.

Dick's big contribution in 1954 was to exhibit a highly specialized Irish group with a definite objective in mind, among famous collectors who were showing material far more widely understood and thus more popular. Swords' frames were part of the exhibit at the Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society, sponsored by the California Collectors Club at San Francisco last September. In a Big League get-together such as this, the mere fact that material is accepted for display is in itself a high honor; countless would-be exhibitors are turned away.

But all this is only the beginning of the story. For a long time Dick Swords has felt that the Overprinted Controls were a sadly neglected part of the Irish section. To be sure, Gibbons lists Irish Controls complete, but Gibbons is not the catalog of primary use in

the U.S.A., where Dick's main interest naturally lies.

And so he realized two things. First, that to try to hit the Big Time with a semi-specialist category so little known here, would be to risk refusal of his material. Second, that even if he made the grade with it, the chances of winning any prizes were practically nil.

Despite both risks, he went straight ahead with his plans. His $1\frac{1}{2}$ page introductory writeup was characteristically thorough. (For those of our new members who may be unsure of what controls are, they may be loosely described as equivalent to our U.S.A. marginal plate numbers). Following a brief introduction, Swords dwelt upon the variations, "perf" and "imperf," the location of the Control symbol in relation to the whole sheet, and went on to explain how identifying measurements are taken across the overprints of stamps grouped about the one to which the Control is attached, which in turn led to an explanation of why Controls are best collected in strips of 3 or in blocks of 6 (3x2). This information was printed freehand in India ink. The private firms concerned with overprinting the earlier Irish clichés upon the stamps of Britain, were each given their share of space—Dollard, Thom and Harrison. Against every piece shown, Dick inked in a description in such a way that the unit could be identified in terms of Scott, thus greatly increasing the value of the forty page presentation. Some who read this will question inclusion of Harrison. It is true that from physical necessity Harrison had to remove all "parent" Control symbols in linking together coil rolls, but they added well documented key letters of their own, which appeared at one end of each roll. Dick Swords rightly showed Harrison in his exhibit.

As he had so well foreseen, Dick Swords received no prize for his painstakingly prepared material. But thousands of visitors to the big convention saw a most unusual display of Irish; and for the first time, many realized exactly why collecting Controls with Irish Overprints plays a significant part in the fuller understanding of Ireland's Provisional issues.

So, since that was exactly what Dick Swords had started out to publicize, his reward lay in the deep satisfaction of knowing that his mission had been accomplished. All of us in E.P.A. owe him a debt of gratitude. (End)

Please see Editorial Note on page 204. This relates to "Control Conversion Tables."