



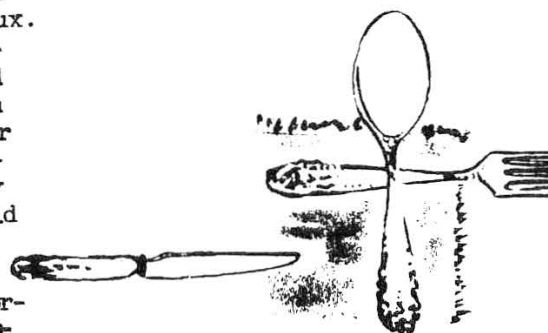
Eating in Ireland

After a vacation abroad, it is a wonderful feeling to come home to a mouth-watering Irish fillet steak. A month of eating veal (disguised, it's true, under different sauces, and under various noms-de-guerre) serves to remind me that there is nothing like a steak.

**JOSEPHINE
MAC SORLEY**

The ubiquitous veal—Wiener Schnitzel Holstein, Blanquette de Veau, Ossi Bughi—is not eaten all over continental Europe because the people believe that the calf produces the finest meat. It is a case of *faute de mieux*. There is practically no lush pastureland on the continent. The intensive cultivation, the hot summers, and the severe winters make the rearing of beef cattle an expensive luxury. The boy calf, who suckles the mother cow in the dark byre, is slaughtered before he has developed the appetite for grass and grain. I doubt very much whether Europeans would look at veal if they could get steak at the same money.

Here in Ireland everybody eats steak—rich man, poor man, beggerman, thief. It is the national Tuesday dinner. (Continued on page 290)



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FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS AND BACK COPIES OF THE REVEALER-Write to John J. Clark-above.



EATING IN IRELAND

(Continued from page 289)

You have only to drive through the lush grasslands of County Meath or the Golden Vale of Limerick-Tipperary to know why we produce the best cattle in the world. The Emerald Isle, described by Myra Waldo (the famous globe-trotter and gastronome) as "one big garden given over to the production of chlorophyll", has the ideal conditions for the rearing of prime beef."

A GOOD STEAK ANYWHERE IN IRELAND.

Anywhere in Ireland you can get a good steak. If you don't, be merciless; there is no excuse for the lapse. The beef itself is the very best that mother nature can produce. It has never seen the inside of a freezing plant. It is neither quick-frozen nor refrigerated. It has everything that a good steak was ever meant to have—succulence, flavor and texture. My favorite is a fillet steak, but if you are a man, you will probably prefer a point steak. Always ask for a steak that is well hung—and for a decent knife to cut it with. If you are presented with an implement that couldn't cut its way through butter, you will be bristling before you start.

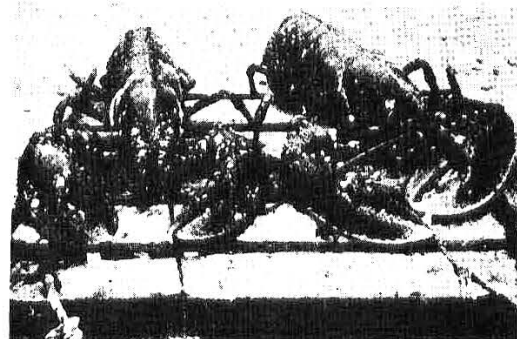
FRESH FISH IN ABUNDANCE

Our 2500 miles of coastline, and the celebrated salmon and trout rivers of the country, have gained for Ireland a great reputation for fish. The fact that nowhere in the country is more than 70 miles (a two-hour car journey) from the sea means that all the fish is 'leeping' fresh. You can, quite literally taste the sea from the lobster, the plaice,

the sole and all the other fauna of the surrounding ocean.

IRISH SALMON AND DUBLIN BAY PRAWNS.

Irish salmon and Dublin Bay prawns have an international reputation and are flown every day from Shannon to the fashionable restaurants of Paris and London. The prawns are about the size of your finger and have a delicacy and tenderness unknown to the lobster. That's not being quite fair to the lobster—which, after all, is not to be sneezed at in any fish company.



IRISH LOBSTER

The best lobster I ever ate (not excluding the multi-starred restaurants of France) was in the hotel of a little fishing village in County Donegal. There was no attempt at Haute Cuisine, no garnish but the salt sea. But it was quite perfect. And how was it done? We collected the lobsters straight out of the pots which lay at the mouth of the little harbor, brought them back to the hotel and boiled them in sea water with a hank of seaweed. That evening we ate them with fresh green salad and butter and bottles of stout. It was a simple meal, without frills or pretensions, but it was as near perfect as I ever want to get.

OTHER IRISH FOODS

Apart from the international Haute Cuisine which is to be found in all the larger Irish hotels (most of their chefs are French), the common-or-garden food of the people is well worth attention. Irish ham and bacon are justly famous, and the eggs you eat throughout the country are often less than a day old. The hand-made, wholemeal bread has always been a great favorite with visiting Americans, who maintain that they have nothing quite like it at home. And the butter is delicious by any standard.

GOURMET SPECIALTIES OF THE COUNTRY

The gourmet specialties of the country are:
 (Continued on page 291)

EATING IN IRELAND (Continued from page 290)

Irish smoked salmon, the Dublin Bay prawns that I have mentioned, lobsters and scallops, all forms of seasonable game (grouse, pheasant, woodcock, plover and snipe), and oysters. Irish oysters are small but remarkably succulent. When in season they are served at restaurants at from 8/- to 10/- a dozen and are almost always accompanied by a bottle of stout.

NATIVE DRINKS.

Now I will tell you about the native drinks. They are the world-famous dark stout, several varieties of light ale, and Irish pot-still whiskey. Stout mixed with champagne is known as Black Velvet and was a popular drink among the wealthier classes before the war when the champagne was less of a luxury than it is now.

Irish whiskey, apart from its own excellence as a spirituous drink, is one of the main ingredients in the now world-famous Gaelic Coffee. If you have never tasted Gaelic Coffee, then you have a treat in store for you. Americans especially have fallen under the spell of this piping-hot, whiskey-laced coffee, drunk through a moustache of ice-cold cream, and have brought back the recipe—and the whiskey—to the New World.

THE SECRET OF MAKING GAELIC COFFEE.

For the benefit of any reader who is still in doubt as to how to make Gaelic Coffee I append the 'secret' which I wheedled out of the head-wine waiter in one of Ireland's top-rank hotels.

Take a six-ounce, short stemmed goblet and warm.
Put 1½ ounces (a small one) of Irish whiskey, and one or two teaspoons of sugar, in a glass. (The quantity of sugar varies according to taste, but to get the full flavour the drink should be on the sweet side.)
Leave the spoon in the glass while pouring in very hot coffee to three-quarters fill the glass.
Stir till the sugar is dissolved.
Place the spoon across the rim of the glass and pour on to the spoon sufficient fresh, double cream (which should be slightly chilled) to fill the glass.
Now, through the crown of cold cream you sip the scalding hot, whiskied coffee. You'll feel a new man (or woman) after it!

Generally speaking, in Ireland the best food is to be found in the restaurants of the bigger hotels. There are, of course, some exceptions where individual restaurants do flourish without the remunerative background. The country is small and, except in the cities, the eating-out population is limited by the fact that everyone is within walking distance from his own home.

WHAT THE EXPERTS THINK OF IRISH FOOD.

And what do outsiders think of Irish food? Temple Fielding whose Travel Guide to Europe is a 'must' with anyone who wants to get the most out of a European vacation says: "Irish food is in the same class with Swiss and Swedish...I think it's tops in Europe. It is probably closer to the best American food than that of any other country." (End).

" IRISH STEW "

During the second week of September, our member, Mr. Thomas E. Field of Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield, England, showed a portion of his vast Irish collection to a joint meeting of the Dublin Stamp Society and the Irish Philatelic Society in Dublin.

Mr. Michael Giffney, the President of the Dublin Society, and many other E.P.A. members had the opportunity to hear Mr. Field's recipe for Irish Stew and to savour it's ingredients.

To list all of the carefully selected components of this philatelic treat would take much more than the two and one-half hours of blending and tasting required by Chef Field to complete his recipe. A choice few follow.

An Irish Doekwra of 1784, ex Crouch—the handstruck marks of the Uniform 4d period—early Ship letters, 1771 and 1774—the oval Ship Letter marks of Derry and Newry—three Penny Blacks en strip on a Mulready—the Maltese Cross in magenta from Wexford on a 1d black—the Mullingar Cross, with and without the notches, both on the 1d red—other Great Britain used abroad including a bisected 1d 1858-79 and the three embossed values—Dog License fiscals (canine is NOT a component in Irish Stew)—Railway Letters carried as parcels—proofs of the Dollard and the Thom overprints—proofs too of the "Thom to Dollard"—the 10/ Dollard Runnals re-entry—the 1d Saorstad with accent and t missing—1/ with accent missing—a 10/ re-entry, also a Runnals—a block of the 5/ narrow date with one row of the overprint misplaced—the double overprint on the 10/ Waterlow—the 2d soil S.G. 74b—postal stationery of the trial overprint period—air flights of historical and philatelic interest—and Irishmen and things Irish on the stamps of the world to illustrate the influence the Irish have had on the world—

* * * * *

TO THE MEMBERS :

With this issue Mr. Neil Stack retires from his Editorial duties after almost six years of the most devoted duty. Devoted? I should say dedicated! For without Neil Stack there would be no E.P.A. It was he who back in 1950 acted on the suggestion of the late F.R.A. Mc Cormack, the professional student of Irish philately, and contacted the known collectors of Irish for the purpose of forming our society. From its beginning, in addition to his duties of organizational Vice-President, Neil has been Editor of the Revealer. This latter position is the most important in our society, for without the Revealer we would not have a fraternal medium to focus the attention of the members on the purpose of E.P.A. —the promotion of interest in Irish Philately for our mutual enjoyment and for the interest of others.

The thirty-five issues of the Revealer are a tribute to his faith and perseverance. Each issue was a labor of love. And without that love of things Irish and Irish Philately specifically, the Revealer would long since have been 'put on the shelf'. For a labor of love entails as much work and effort as any labor of daily toil. Neil's pleasure in fathering the Revealer, and his paternal enthusiasm for its continuation, was his only compensation.

Neil Stack now feels that he can devote less of his time to the society, due to the increased demands of his profession, and therefore steps down from the Editor's chair. He will continue to devote his talents to the promotion of Irish Philately, and its synonymous entity, Eire Philatelic Association.

An editorial board has been appointed to take over Mr. Stack's duties until an able successor can be found. In the interim the Editorial Board needs material of a philatelic nature, either direct or indirect, for the Revealer. They need small articles and long articles, profound philatelic studies and light, even amusing, philatelic tales. But first of all what is needed most is word from you, the members, as to what you want to read in the Revealer.

Malcolm G. O'Reilly

THE INNER-FRAME NOTCH ON THE FIVE SHILLING BRADBURY WILKINSON

A CORRECTION.

On page 284 of the September-October issue of the Revealer (Vol VII-No.1, Whole No.35) in Mr. Malcolm G. O'Reilly's article reporting the finding of the Inner-frame Notch variety of the 5/ overprinted with the re-issue of the three-line wide date in black, the prefix 'un' was omitted from the word 'unoverprinted' in the sentence — "Mr. Mc Laughlin pointed out —correctly I believe— that this variety has never appeared on an (un)overprinted stamp."

As the article dealt with overprinted 5/ stamps the omission was obvious.

Since the appearance of the article our member, Mr T. E. Field, reports that in his collection of these issues, The Sea Horses, he has a used single of the 5/, with the subject variety, that is unoverprinted. So it would appear that our Editor's typewriter is manipulated by a clairvoyant leprechaun.

DOLLARD 10/ "THE PERFECT S PLATE"

The previous issue of the Revealer carried a item calling attention to the Dollard overprint on the 10/ "Perfect S" plate. There was reference in the item to the showing of a copy of this stamp in the T.E.Field exhibit at FIPEX. On advice from Mr Field, and on checking the notes made of his exhibit, we find that the listing was in error. His showing did not include the 10/ Dollard from the Perfect S plate.

Mr Field has graciously supplied us with a list of the various Irish overprints on the 10/ Bradbury, Wilkinson Perfect S plate which he has in his collection. The issues are;

Thom Rialtas	Scott # 38
Thom Saorstát	" # 58
Gov't Narrow Date	" # 79
Gov't Wide Date	" # 79b

As a matter of record Mr Field has a complete pane of 40 of the Thom Saorstát on the Perfect S plate. Number 21 on the pane being a 'Runnals' re-entry.

AN INTERESTING 'CHARITY' MARKING.

From 1819 until 1832 charitable institutions in Ireland, were, by Act of Parliament, permitted to send their printed 'notices' through the post at the rate of one penny for each set of twelve or partial set of twelve notices or letters. There were certain conditions set down in the official notice establishing this reduced rate. They were

- 1) that the notices or letters must relate solely to the affairs or business of any Charitable Institution or Society in Ireland.
- 2) that the notices or letters must be printed on a single sheet of paper.
- 3) that the notices or letters must be handed in at a Post Office folded, directed, and unsealed, and prepaid.
- 4) that the notices or letters conforming to the regulations would be carried from the General Post Office in Dublin to the several Post Towns in Ireland, or from the several Post Towns to the General Post Office in Dublin, or by the Penny Post in the city of Dublin, or in any other city or town in Ireland.

The definition of what constituted a charitable institution or society was, apparently not too strictly established. This may have been the chief reason the Act of 1819 was amended or changed by the Act of 1832. After March 24 of that year it was no longer compulsory that the notices or letters be prepaid, the rate was set at 2d the letter, and then only to institutions which had the approval of the Postmaster General.

As may be imagined there were some few special markings which have been associated with the period of special rate from 1819 to 1832.

The one illustrated is one of these. It is known in black on a letter of 1823. It should also be recorded that it exists in red on a notice of 1826.



The notice which bears this red scroll was printed for the society by Goodwin, Printer, Denmark-street, Dublin. The society was: IRISH SOCIETY, FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE NATIVE IRISH, THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THEIR OWN LANGUAGE. An impressive sounding but not necessarily a charitable society.

This notice is most interesting in that it bears a statement to the effect that members of the society when writing to it, may enjoy the postage privilege of the society by writing "under a cover (open) directed to Sir Edward S. Lees, Post Office, Dublin, and superscribing the words — IRISH SOCIETY."

All of this intimates that the society did not necessarily have to be a charitable one to enjoy free, or reduced, postage. The fact that it was an IRISH society may have been sufficient to come within the 1819 Act of Parliament which established the special rate.

* * * * *

The background for the above was extracted from 'The Postmarks of Great Britain and Ireland' by Alcock and Holland. Without the use of this invaluable reference work the task of the collector of Postal History of Ireland would be much less satisfying. To say the least it makes collecting intelligently easy.

M.G.O'Reilly

* * * * *

REVIEW

The Postmarks of Great Britain & Ireland Part II, R.C.Alcock and F.C.Holland, Published by R.C. Alcock, Ltd. 11Regent Street, Cheltenham Spa, England. Price 7/6 plus postage.

Since the mother work was published in '40 much new data have been found which supplement the original volume of 580 pages. These data have from time to time been issued in Supplement form either as a separate volume or in the 'Philatelic Adviser'.

Part II has been issued as one of a three part group which will consolidate the data which have appeared since the original, in a readily accessible form to complement the Postmarks of Great Britain & Ireland.

The printing and illustrations are of the usual high standard of the House of Alcock. It is an essential tool in the library of the Postal History collector or student.

M.G.O'R

GALWAY TO HAVE NEW POST OFFICE

Galway will have a new General Post Office which will incorporate the present building. The available space will be trippled while the public counter will be doubled in length. The Savings Bank will be housed in a separate room.

— — — — —

THE ROYAL CIPHER WATERMARK G v R SUB VARITIES

When one specializes in a country he not infrequently attempts to find an excuse to justify his saving almost everything that comes his way. Thus when shades, perf's, papers, cancellations, and , for us, overprint varieties can no longer supply the justification, we can always turn to watermarks. In fact if one is to obtain completeness in collecting the Controls of the overprinted stamps of Ireland he has to collect the different watermark types. The two major types are illustrated.



Type 1 Type 2

The primary point of differentiation is the distance between the Crown and the letters. The secondary points which are not too clear from the illustration are;

Type 1- The G is narrow, the loop of of the R is small, the letters are not always well shaped and the watermark lines are often thick

Type 2- The G is well formed and the top loop has a more generous sweep, the R is well formed and it's front curl is larger than in Type 1.

In addition to these two types there are broken letter or missing segment varieties which can be found. These include; GvP, vR, G P, and without the crown. In looking for these, a bottle of benzene, a bottle of Irish and a fertile imagination are almost essential !

M.G.O'R

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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COLLECTOR-SPECIALIST- Has large accumulation of IRISH overprints and other issues for disposal. Exchange preferred but will sell.

M. DON BUCHALTER, 126 St. Stephen's Green, Co. Dublin, Ireland. * * * * *

A FEW ITEMS FOR THE SPECIALIST —

Dollard 10/ vert pair, top copy showing retouched last 'S' in shillings 24.00

Composite 5/ pair, Scott 78a, copy with wide date has 'Inner Frame Notch' 21.00

Composite 2/6 block of Scott 77a & 2-77b, 'S' of Saorstad inserted by hand in wide date copy of 77a (Illustrated) 35.00



Write Box 75 c/o the Editor of the Revealer

IRISHMEN, IRISH HISTORY ETC.
ON THE STAMPS OF OTHER COUNTRIES
(Continued from page 287, Sept.-Oct. issue)

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO. The 6c of 1935, and the somewhat similar 6c of 1938, showing Sir Walter Raleigh discovering Lake Asphalt. (See listing under British Guiana.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The 2¢ issue of 1929--General Sullivan who was born in Limerick. The 1¢ issue of 1937 (Jones and Barry). Barry, born in Wexford, for whom the new issue of Ireland was recently emitted. The 3¢ 1940 issue of Victor Herbert. The famous Irish composer was born in Dublin in 1859.

BULGARIA. This listing was omitted in the first issue on this subject...The Bouchier set of two values, issued in 1921, showing him in National Dress, the three values of his normal portrait, and four values showing Rilo Monastery, Bouchier's resting place. My records indicate that Bouchier was a Cork man. (THE END)

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ACCEPTS STATUE

President Eisenhower accepted a model of the statue of Commodore John Barry presented to Ireland. Noting that the commodore had his sword unsheathed, Ike remarked. "I must say you got the old admiral ready for his infighting with his sword."

At the White House ceremony were Irish Ambassador John J. Hearne, Admiral Arleigh Burke, chief of naval operations, and Wheeler Williams, the sculptor.

BUYER OF KILLARNEY LAKES THANKS IRISH

J. Stuart Robertson of Boca Raton, Florida, who bought the Middle and Upper Lakes of Killarney, has written to the jarveys (drivers of the horse-drawn jaunting cars) of the famed beauty spot, thanking them for their welcome to Ireland.

He denied that he intended to supplant the jaunting cars with taxicabs and said he will award prizes to the jarveys who keep their two-wheeled cars, horses and harness in the smartest condition. First prize would be \$75.00.

"I don't know why people assume that I am a millionaire simply because I bought the lakes of Killarney," he said. "I am not by a long shot."

POPULATION DECLINES

Ireland's population at the latest census,

taken this year, was 2,894,000 compared with 2,960,500 in 1951, a decrease of 2.2%.

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN E.P.A.

- No. 258 Vern F. Norris
3312 - 30th Avenue, South
Minneapolis 6, Minnesota
" 259 J. Leo Phelan
648 East Big Bend Road
Webster Groves, Missouri

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- No. 111 Rev. E. Doherty
905 South Eighth Avenue
Kankakee, Illinois
" 140 Elmer C. Betts, Jr.
4429 - 73rd Avenue
Bellemead, Maryland
" 247 Capt. Thomas I Gunning
Box 1556
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California



The Commodore Barry commemorative stamp, issued by the Irish Post Office on September 16th shows the commodore with a sword in his right hand while his head is thrown back in a gallant gesture with cape flying.

Issued in two values, the commemorative is blue for the 1/3d and mauve for the 3d. Perforations are 15 x 15. Printing is by the recess process method by De LaRue & Co. at their plant in Dublin. First Days of Issue we at Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Galway, Dun Laoghaire and Wexford.

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CONCURSO DE LITERATURA FILATELICA

BOGOTÁ - 1955

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ESPAÑA - U. P. A. E.

MENCION HONORIFICA

CONCEDIDA A

*Eire Philatelic Association
New York, U.S.A.
Por su revista, The Revealer,
con Felicitación especial del Jurado.*

BOGOTÁ, EL 7 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1955

EL PRESIDENTE DEL CLUB
FILATELICO DE BOGOTÁ

EL PRESIDENTE DEL
JURADO CALIFICADOR

THE REVEALER WINS HONORARY MENTION AT THE PHILATELIC LITERATURE EXHIBITION
HELD IN BOGOTÁ, COLUMBIA.

A certificate of honorary mention has just been received by E.P.A. through the Foreign Service Department of the U.S. Department of State.

At the invitation of the Philatelic Club of Bogotá, Columbia, Eire Philatelic Association entered the 1954 March-April issue of The Revealer in competition with other stamp club periodicals. The Bogotá exhibition was held on November 7, 1955 in conjunction with the celebration of the 7th Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.