



The Revealer



Vol. IX No. 5

EIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
(International)
Issued Bi-Monthly

May-June, 1959

Whole No. 50

John J. Walsh, Editor

BENEFACTIONS OF THE GUINNESS FAMILY IN IRELAND



The announcement by the Irish Post Office that a forthcoming issue will honor Arthur Guinness, the founder of the world-famous brewery in Dublin leads us to remind ourselves that Arthur Guinness began a charitable program for the benefit of the people of Ireland which has earned for the family world renown.

Arthur Guinness (1725-1803) was born in Celbridge, Co. Kildare. Following early associations with a brewery in Leixlip he moved to Dublin in 1759 where, at St. James's Gate, he founded the firm which bears his name to this day. Once established in Dublin, he took a prominent part in civic and political affairs. He outspokenly advocated reform of the penal laws and consistently supported the claims of the Catholics for equality before the law. A generous contributor to charities, he also became treasurer and later governor of the Meath Hospital.

His descendants and the firm followed the tradition he established and have combined notable success in business with an exceptional record of benefactions.

Among the principal benefactions in Ireland by the Guinness family and the firm are:-

1860-1865 - Sir Benjamin L. Guinness restored St. Patrick's Cathedral at a cost of £150,000, and began the reconstruction of March's Library

1870 - A free health service was provided by the firm for its employees and their families.

1872 - Housing for a number of its employees was provided by the firm in blocks of flats and cottages in Belview and Thomas court; these were subsequently handed over to the Dublin Corporation.

1876-1880 - Sir Arthur E. Guinness completed the reconstruction of March's Library; rebuilt the Coombe Hospital; was chairman of the first Dublin organization to concern itself with the housing of artisans; laid out St. Stephen's Green as a public park for the citizens of Dublin.

Sir Edward C. Guinness (first Lord Iveagh), in 1889 founded the Guinness Trust, later called the Iveagh Trust, for the purpose of providing accomodation for artisans. There is now accomodation with modern amenities in the various groups of buildings administered by the trust for over 900 families; in 1897-99 he spent £10,000 in repairs, etc., to St. Patrick's Cathedral; in 1900 he built the Iveagh Market for the Corporation, at a cost of £100,000; in 1901 he cleared a slum site to the north of the Cathedral and laid out St. Patrick's Park as public gardens, at his own expense. In later years the Park was handed over to the Corporation. In 1903 he gave £50,000 for distribution among the Dublin hospitals; in 1905 he built and equipped the Iveagh Hostel, providing short-term accomodation for 500 men;

(continued on page 412)

**** E.P.A. OFFICERS ****

PRESIDENT -----Neil Stack
311 East 9th Street, New York, N.Y.
VICE PRESIDENT-----John J. Walsh
101 Clinton Place, Utica 3, New York
SECRETARY-----Rudolph Mitchell
303 Heilig Ave, Salisbury, N. Carolina
TREASURER-----Thomas W. Riley
747 Maple Avenue, Newark, Ohio
EDITOR OF THE REVEALER-----John J.
Walsh, 101 Clinton Place, Utica 3, N.Y.
ASSOCIATION ATTORNEY-----Lorin L. Kay
P.O. Box 489, Richland Center, Wisc.
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER-----John J.
Clark, 947 East 32nd St., Brooklyn 10,
New York.
E.P.A. EUROPEAN DIRECTOR-----Michael
J. Giffney, 22 East Rd., Dublin 10,
Ireland.
FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS AND BACK COPIES OF
THE REVEALER. Write to John J. Clark
at the above address

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Members:

- # 309 Michael M. Lenane,
632 Larchlea Street,
Birmingham, Michigan
(Mint U.S. Commemorative,
U.S. First Day Covers,
General & Foreign)
- # 310 Mrs. Mary T. Carlin,
3535 Almeria Ave.,
Sarasota, Florida
(Collects Ireland only)
- # 311 Robert Guy Moriarty,
4117 North 54th Street,
Omaha 4, Nebraska
(Collects Ireland, US
Commemoratives & US
First Day Covers)
- # 312 Frederick E. Dixon
Rosslare Harbour,
County Wexford, Ireland
(Collects Great Britain
& Ireland)
- # 313 Mrs. Rosemary Fisher
200 Shaw Street,
Fort Bragg, No. Carolina
(Collects Ireland, mint
US-plate blocks- Ger-
many-Europe-Philippines)

PLEASE ENCOURAGE MEMBERSHIP IN

E. P. A.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF E.P.A.

Your society is preparing a list of candidates for the coming E.P.A. election of officers. If you feel that you would like to run for any E.P.A. office--President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer or Board of Directors please write to John J. Clark immediately. His address is 947 East 32nd Street, Brooklyn 10, New York.

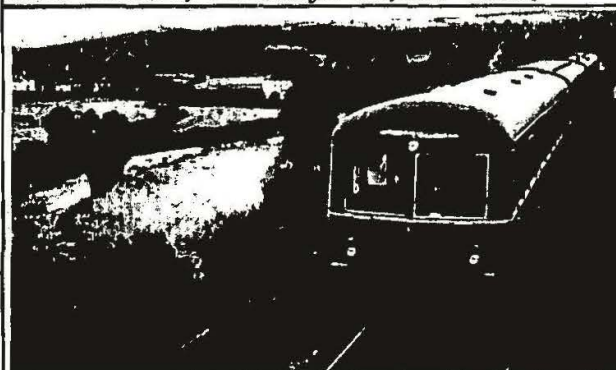
IN MEMORIAM

E.P.A. officers and members extend their deepest sympathy to Thomas E. Field, E.P.A. member of Huddersfield, England, on the recent death of his wife, Rosalie Field.

*** CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ***
RATES --- MINIMUM RATE - 10 WORDS 35 ¢
ADDITIONAL WORDS @ \$.04 PER WORD.
DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES ON REQUEST

RARE MULLINGAR MALTESE CROSS ties
ld. red to fine Cover w/c.d.s.
Mullingar 0C/15 1843. Superb
Exhibition piece. Also other Irish
Maltese Crosses; all Catalogued
stamps; Overprints; Slogans; Mute
& Town Cancellations. Old and Mod-
ern Covers. First Days; First
Flights; St. Patrick's Days. Begin-
ners One Dollar Packets. Albums
and WHITE ACE Album Sheets for
Ireland. CLEARY BROTHERS, 44
Chaffee Avenue, New York, 65, N.Y.

FOR SELECT MATERIAL AND BETTER IRISH
STAMPS. Write to Perry Adams, Port
Murray R.D., New Jersey
FIRST DAY COVERS Collectors desiring
first day covers of recent and coming
Irish commemorative issues and St.
Patrick's Day Cacheted Covers may
write to IRISH CACHET COVERS, 947 East
32nd Street, Brooklyn 10, New York.



One of the fine diesel trains now operating on the Irish Railways

THE "ONE" PENNY

By J.S. Preston

(Prepared for the Irish Study Group and here published by permission of the author)

Stanley Gibbons in their 1958 Catalogue list this variety under Ireland for the first time, as Thom Saorstat 1d (53e). In doing so they cross reference it with Great Britain (357a), which seems a clear indication that the variety is the same on both stamps. For reasons set out hereafter it is not possible to accept this comparison in its entirety.

Early in 1957, THE REVEALER published a short article on this variety, illustrating the one which can be found on the 1922 overprinted stamps of Ireland, that is, with the tail of the "Q", to the South-west, pointing West. The article however continues, "This is not to be confused with the variety 'Q' for 'O' in 'ONE', which is much better known and which does exist both overprinted and unoverprinted." Not being a collector of the stamps of Great Britain, I had never particularly noted that any other variety other than that known under Ireland was on record, but the reference is, of course to G.B. 357a. In spite of the remark that this variety can be found on the overprinted stamps, to this date I have been unable to find anyone who is actually in possession of a copy.

THE IRISH VARIETY

Patrick Hamilton, in his "British Stamps", when listing the Eighth One Penny issued in October 1912, and in use up to 1924, stated that stamp No. 177 from sheets with Control T 22, had a flaw, "Q" for "O" in "ONE PENNY". He does not refer to any other variety of this flaw, but stated that this Control can be found in the Dollard and Thom five line overprints, the Thom Wide overprint, and the Thom three line overprint.

W.G. Merediths "Postage Stamps of Ireland 1922-27" refers to this variety (with tail to the Southwest) as being the ninth stamp in the fifteenth row with Control T 22 Imperforate, which ties with stamp No. 177, referred to previously. He also records and prices it for the Thom Blue-black five line and Saorstat overprints, but does not men-

tion either the Dollard or Thom Wide issues, although there is every reason to think that it must have occurred among these. (I have used copies of both the printings referred to.)

I must mention here that I have in my collection a right hand bottom marginal block of 42 stamps Control T 22 Perf on which this variety occurs in the correct place as defined by the above mentioned writers. This is sufficient evidence to show that the variety exists on both the Perforate and Imperforate sheets of Control T22, and in fact this is to be expected, as the decision to perforate or not the margin has no bearing on the Control sheet or plate used.

It would seem possible therefore to find this variety among the following issues:

Dollard Rialtas	T 22 I and P
Thom Rialtas Black	T 22 I and P
" " Blue-black	T 22 I and P
Thom Rialtas Wide	T 22 I only
Thom Saorstat Blue-black	T 22 I and P
" " Black	T 22 I only

Those who take the trouble to check these Control references may wonder why Thom Black T22 Perf. is included, as this is marked in Stanley Gibbons with an asterick, which means "not known". But a copy of this Control was referred to in Lot 358 of Robson Lowe's Sale of 7th Dec. 1955, when the W. S. Brocklehurst collection of the Irish Free State was auctioned.

To finish off the possibilities it must be allowed that there is quite a good chance that it exists among the Harrison overprints as well. These coil stamps must have been from very similarly dated sheets of British stamps, and a 1d. Harrison has been found using as a join the margin showing the top of Control T 22. I regret that at the moment I cannot find my reference as to which printing it was. There seems quite a chance that one day a specimen may be found, but my experience is that these Harrison stamps are hard to get in quantities as are really required for research like this.

Summing up, there is quite clear evidence as to the existence of this variety on two of the issues of overprints, and as Stanley Gibbons list the Saorstat one as 53e, I can see no justification for the omission of the Thom Blue-black one, as 36a. Not being a col-

(continued on the next page)

THE "QNE" PENNY (con't)

lector of Great Britain I am unable to say that it is known on the normal British stamp, that is, the "tail to the South-west pointing West", but I can think of no reason why it should not have been. But nothing I have ever read has referred to such find. If it exists, it must be placed under G.B. 357a, which is as now explained, originally intended for a slightly different variety, of the same nature.

THE ENGLISH VARIETY

Referring back to the article in the REVEALER for easy reference, "This must not be confused with the variety Q for O in ONE, which is much better known, and which does exist both overprinted and unoverprinted." What does this refer to, for it indicates another variety on overprinted stamps which is completely unknown to me.

Alcock and Meredith (C.W. not W.G.) in British Postage Stamp Varieties, illustrate a top left hand marginal strip of four of the 1912-22 1d. variety "QNE", and clearly state that this is S.G./G.B. 357a. The fourth stamp shows the variety with the tail of the "Q" pointing to the South-east, which is quite a correct "Q", and in a totally different direction to the Irish variety previously described. Further, they state that the variety was first discovered about 1914 but that the plate was presumably withdrawn as a result of the discovery, although it is known that it was on Control E 14.

Since this discovery occurred about 1914, with Control E 14, and it is presumed that the actual plate was destroyed at that time, it seems difficult to believe that the same variety can be expected on the Irish overprinted stamps of 1922, some eight years later, and in connection with which, no Control earlier than Q 20 has been recorded, and for which in the case of the 1d. none earlier than S 21.

At this point it is convenient to quote from an article by Dr. Renouf, which was circulated among the Irish Study Group last year, when this subject was under brief query.

"If the E 14 variety does exist with overprint the disparity in dates could be accounted for by the fact that when P.O. Stores receive a new supply they do not (necessarily) empty the shelves which are to receive the newcomers and put these in first so that

the old stock is in the front. ----- There were, of course, reserves of G.B. Stamps in the Irish Post Office Stores when overprinting began. -----"

Between Control E 14 on the 1d., and Control S 21 on the 1d. overprinted come a series of 17 other Control numbers, and it is quite clear that the Number of the Control indicates the year of issue, and a study of Stanley Gibbons Control Lists of Great Britain gives a perfect check on this point. A study of their Irish Control Lists shows at once that in 1922, when the overprints were first introduced, the following old stock did exist, and was used up.

Control	Q 20	Value	1½d.
"	Q 21	"	1½d. and 10d.
"	R 21	"	1½d., 4d. and 1/-
"	S 21	"	All values except the 1½d.

It again seems hard to believe that any older Controls could have been overprinted.

Further evidence as to the existence of these two separate varieties is found among the Proceedings of the Great Britain Philatelic Society, under the heading K.G.V. Study Circle March 1958. I was able to get a look at this due to the kindness of Mr. T.E. Field. In a very detailed study, of this issue, it refers to both of them, and putting it briefly the information given is :-

(1) "Q" for "O" in "ONE". (S.G. 357a).

The line runs from North-west to South-east on the fourth stamp of the top row. The plate is not known but the Control was E 14.

(2) A similar flaw to (1) but the line runs from North-east to South-west, and it occurred on the ninth stamp of the fifteenth row. Plate is not known but the Control was T 22.

All the above is in complete agreement with the information obtained from other sources, but it is a pity that the writer does not comment on the matter of the tail running West, so as to give a distinction against other variety noted on the next page.

It seems that it has been made quite clear that there are at least two entirely different varieties, and that they both are recorded by Stanley Gibbons (concluded on next page)

THE "QNE" PENNY (con't)

bons as basically 357a. It may well be that both varieties have been deliberately lumped under this one heading for convenience and brevity, and possibly because they do not feel that the magnitude of the flaw and the value of the stamp justifies further subdivision or elaboration. In their case, covering as they do such a vast field, it is not to be expected that the minor interests of specialised country collectors can be dealt with, but many will wonder why, if they now include Ireland 53e, they omit its absolute twin companion S.G. 36a.

Lastly, this note cannot be closed without any reference to the detailed examination of this subject entitled the "Tail of the Q", by Mr. P.H. Chinnery, and which appeared in the July 5th 1957 issue of Stamp Collecting. He has made a quite exhaustive study of this particular variety, too long to be dealt with here, but certainly necessary as a reference to anyone making a study of it. Nothing alters or detracts from what has been written here, but it elaborates the subject by recording ten different varieties, illustrated by seven photographs. He finishes his article with the following :-

Tails to the South-east of them,
Tails to the North-east of them,
Tails to the North-west of them,
Tails to the South of them,
Yet only one numbered (S.G. 357a)
No wonder they blundered.

It is curious that although the overprinted variety is probably the commonest of the range, he does not illustrate it, and, in fact either does not know, or does not comment on the fact that in this case the "Tail" is to the South-west pointing West.

Jan. 1959

J.S.Preston



Prepared by Mr. F.E.Dixon

2d EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS STAMP AND ITS VARIETIES

By Norah Wright, E.P.A.301

On May 12th, 1932 just twenty seven years ago the Irish Government issued two stamps to commemorate the holding of the International Eucharistic Congress in our Irish capital.

The design which is by G. Atkinson is the same on both values.

The 2d stamp was in grey green and the 3d in blue. They were issued in sheets of 240 stamps - two panes of 120. 12 x 10.

The design comprises of a Chalice set in the centre of the Cross of Cong. The Cross of Cong is a very beautiful processional cross and was made in 1123 for King Turlough O'Connor, to enshrine a reputed fragment of the True Cross.

It was made in Roscommon by Maeljesu MacBratdan O Echan. The outer casing is copper, covered with panels of gold filigree and plates of silvergilt interlaced ornament, and set with a large rock crystal and numerous bosses of precious stones and enamel. There are inscriptions round the edge giving the names of those for whom and by whom this magnificent cross was made.

Most interesting and scarce varieties occurred on the first day printing of the 2d stamp.

CONGRESSUS

A dot appears in the last S of Congressus. It occurs on the 9th stamp in the first row also two distinct breaks occur in the line under the Eire tablet-

EIRE EIRE

The first occurs under the E and is on the 7th stamp of the 3rd row.

The second is under the R on the 10th stamp of the 4th row.

I have four blocks of twenty four stamps each block showing all these constant varieties.



GUINNESS FAMILY IN IRELAND (con't)

in 1906 he built the Iveagh Baths which were administered by the Iveagh Trust - in 1951 these were sold to the Dublin Corporation. In 1911, while he was Chancellor of Dublin University, he presented to the National University of Ireland an area of ground on which some of the buildings of University College, Dublin, were erected, and in the same year donated £ 50,000 to Dublin hospitals; and in 1915 he built and equipped the Iveagh Play Centre at a cost of 38,000 and gave considerable financial help to the Radium Institute.

In 1931 further substantial financial support was given to the Radium Institute by members of the Guinness family. In 1939 the second Lord Iveagh presented his house in St. Stephen's Green (now the headquarters of the Department of External Affairs) and its gardens to the State. In 1948 the firm built 238 houses in Terenure which are let at subsidised rents to its employees. In 1953 the Marchioness of Normanby built and equipped the Moyne Institute of Preventive Medicine in Trinity College, Dublin, and her brother, the second Lord Moyne, endowed it. In 1953 complete wireless installation for patients in Dr. Steeven's Hospital was presented by the firm. In 1957-1958 scholarships were provided by the firm in University College, Dublin and Trinity College, Dublin for students from Tanganyika. In 1957 the firm invested £ 500,000 with Bord na mona to build a new briquette factory. In 1958 the firm collaborated with Bord na mona in endowing a Chair of Microbiology at University College, Dublin, with the primary object of research on peat and peat products.

The firm has consistently given generous support to organisations engaged in charitable or other work, such as the St. Vincent de Paul Society, The Catholic Social Service Conference, the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship, the Medical Research Council, Macra na Feirme, An Tostal, and various musical societies.

Information supplied by William Kane

IRISH CONSTITUTION COMMEMORATIVES Size Variation Between 1937 and 1958 Issues

By Perry Adams, EPA # 84

December 29, 1958, was an important date to Ireland. It marked the coming of age of the Irish Constitution. The stamps which commemorated this historic occasion, derived from the identical design of the 1937 originals, drawn by R.J. King. Perhaps no new design which might have been created, could have had the nostalgic significance of the first one, repeated, for it revived a thousand memories to all of Irish blood -- to all folk who love Ireland, in fact -- old enough to remember the bitter, unforgettable period that brought the Irish Constitution into being.

Except for minor, obvious variations, the 1958 Anniversary commemoratives appear identical to the 1937 originals. Where the older values are 2d and 3d, the new are 3d and 5d, but repetition of the 3d is marked by a change of color from blue to brown; the older issue is on paper watermarked SE, while the new has the E watermark in force since 1940. Perforations are the same, 15x14; the outside dimensions of the paper are also alike, 41 x 25 millimetres.

But the frameline dimensions of the recent issue are different - a subtle change which does not readily meet the eye. The 1937 originals have frameline dimensions of 37mm. horizontally by 20½ vertically. The 1958 anniversary stamps have framelines measuring 39 x 22½ mm., and are thus two mm. wider and two taller. At this writing there is no known reason for the change.



T M.V. "Cambria" in the harbour at Holyhead.

THE O'CONNELL "BULLET HOLE" VARIETY

Dear Mr. Giffney,

I ran across a reference in The Revealer to the Daniel O'Connell Bullet Hole. There was some confusion about its position.

I have in my collection four blocks, which were obtained at the G. P.O. in Cork in 1929, which settle the question.

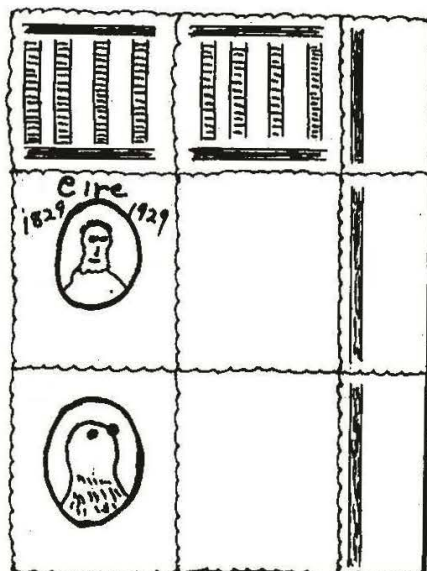
The blocks are right hand corner blocks with plain margin to the right. Above illustrated margin which is perforated on top. This gives me the impression that there were two panes and that the bottom pane is the correct one.

It was caused by a foreign object on the plate during the printing which picked up ink causing the center dot and was sufficiently thick or raised to push away the paper, causing no contact in a circular ring around it.

The change in position as shown in my blocks is explained by the gradual displacement of the foreign body by each printing contact.

I have an English Queen Elizabeth 2p which shows a similar flaw.

I enclose a rough sketch of the block which explains the above.



Two ink spots
show extremes of position

11/2/59

Sincerely,
Dr. M.M. Conran
Ardkeen Hospital, Waterford

SINN FEIN LABELS

By Gerald O'Reilly, EPA 264

Three of the four designs of the current regular emission of Irish Postage Stamps were in use as Sinn Fein labels for many years prior to the set up of the Irish Free State.

As early as 1906, Sinn Fein labels identical to the designs of the Celtic Cross, the Four Province Shield and the Sword of Light were in use as propaganda labels by the then little known Sinn Fein Organization. The Sword of Light design was used on the masthead of a weekly Sinn Fein organ. There was also another design depicting a female figure and harp against a background of a sunburst and a greyhound in the bottom panel. None of these labels had any value printed on them. They were generally given in return for a donation to Sinn Fein and were used somewhat in a similar manner to the present day Christmas seals.

It is known that Sir Thomas Grattan Esmond designed the Celtic Cross label. Sir Thomas was Member of Parliament for North Wexford and was an early adherent of Arthur Griffith's policy which advocated the withdrawal of the Irish representatives from the British Parliament. At the request of Arthur Griffith he designed the Sinn Fein label.

Sir Thomas became a member of the first Seanad Eireann under Sinn Fein in 1918.

A GUINNESS LABEL

"A large printing department is also established in the Brewery, in which - in addition to printing of a general description - the well-known Guinness bottle labels are produced. The average number of labels printed every day, that is 1,700,000 if placed end to end would more than reach across the Irish Channell from Dublin. The total number issued in a year would stretch nearly 23,000 miles, which closely approaches the distance round the earth."

(From a recent book, "Guinness-Dublin" published by the firm)

Previous references to "Bullet-hole"

Revealer - Jan-Feb 1958 p. 349

Revealer - May-June 1958 p. 363

AUCTION SALES
Prices Realized
H.R. Harmer March 18, 1959

Dollard

1/2p green, inverted ovp. 1a	\$19.00
1p scarlet, " " 2a	13.00
2sh6p, 5sh, 10sh. 12-14	6.25
2sh6p, 5sh, vert. pairs 12, 13	8.00
2sh6p, 5sh, 10sh on cover 12-14	15.00

Thom

2p orange, inverted ovp 16a	12.50
2p orange, inverted ovp 16c	7.00
2sh6p, 5sh, 10sh 36-38	17.00

Saorstair

1/2p green blk 4 acc. omit. 44a	40.00
1/2p green blk 6 " hand. 44b	5.50
1p scarlet " hand. 45b	2.50
1p scarlet blk 4 " hand. 45b	5.00
1p " , accent & t " 45d	7.25
2 1/2p ultra. blk 4 " 48a	6.50
3p violet blk 4 ac omit. 49a	11.50
4p sl. gr. blk 6 ac omit. 50a	6.00
2sh6p lt. brown hor. pr. " 56a	22.00
5sh carm. rose pr. acc. revd 57a	26.00
5sh carm. rose pr. acc. revd 57b	26.00
10sh gray blue pr. acc. revd 58b	65.00

Composite

2sh6p, 5sh, 10sh pairs 77a-79a	15.50
--------------------------------	-------

Large Lots

Practically complete except	
36-38 Catalog \$ 149.53	56.00
79 coil stamps (19-22, 59-62)	
Catalog value \$ 35.50	17.00
169 coil stamps (65-68, 128)	20.00
59 Blocks of 4 and larger	
(bew. 80 and 162) \$ 46.72 Cat.	16.00

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

"pioneers of Postal Reform- Charles Bianconi, Benefactor of Ireland" by William Piggott, Stamp Collecting, January 16, 1959 pp. 608-609
 "The 'H & K Packet'." by Rev. John Brennan, The Philatelist, March, 1959, page 166. 3/4 page on cancels and marks on the Holyhead-Kingstown packet.

The editor would appreciate all reports on recent and current philatelic literature of Ireland for inclusion. We hope to have a series of articles on this subject.

17 TONS OF AIR MAIL

More than 17 tons of air mail - over a ton more than last year - has been handled at the two international air mail sorting centers at Limerick and Dublin during the Christmas period.

The outgoing air mail to the U.S. weighed almost eight tons and the incoming airmail was almost 10 tons.

In one day over three tons of air mail was flown in to Shannon from the U.S.

O'CASEY TRIBUTE TO BARRY FITZGERALD

Playwright Sean O'Casey recently referred to Barry Fitzgerald as "the greatest comedy actor on the English-speaking stage for the last 100 years. He added that Mr. Fitzgerald had brought to his acting of O'Casey roles "the little extra poetic touch which means everything to my play."

IRISH TO HONOR U.S. PRESIDENT

The Carrickfergus Ireland Borough Council has been considering erecting a memorial to Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States.

Jackson's father, also named Andrew, was born in Boneybefore, a tiny suburb of Carrickfergus. A small land farmer, he left Ireland for America in 1765, two years before the birth of the President-to-be.

CLIFDEN TO HONOR ALCOCK AND BROWN

A bronze plaque on a 15 foot stone cairn will soon mark the spot where in 1919, John Alcock and Arthur Whitten-Brown ended the first-ever Transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Ireland in a lonely bog near Clifden.

Planned by the Clifden Development Association, with the advice of Captain J.C. Kelly Rogers, Deputy Manager of Aer Lingus, the memorial will be unveiled on June 1 the 40th anniversary of the famous flight.

ROBSON LOWE LTD TO HOLD IRISH AUCTION

On May 6th, 1959, Robson Lowe, Ltd. of London will auction a unique collection of Ireland 1867-1927 offered by the order of the Marquess of Bute. The catalogue presents many offerings of full mint sheets, proofs, essays, propaganda labels, Republican Army Issue of 1916, and the 1867 Abortive Fenian Issue.

SUPPORT THE E.P.A. ENLIST A MEMBER