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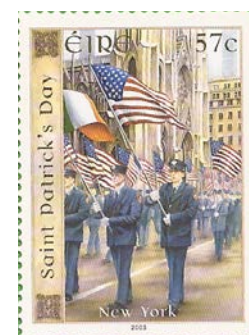
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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CHAPTER COORDINATORS

The Association Secretary provides Coordinators with names and addresses of new members. Coordinators welcome new members and invite them to join the local Chapter

Commodore John Barry Chapter

Members reside in NJ, NY, PA Coordinator: John B. Sharkey, 1559 Grouse Lane, Mountainside, NJ 07092 jsharkeyepa@me.com

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Members reside in Central TX Chapter is currently inactive, please contact the Secretary if you wish to volunteer for this position.

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Members reside in Northern CA Chapter is currently looking for a Chapter Coordinator. Please contact the Secretary if you wish to volunteer for this position.

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Members reside in Southern CA Coordinator: William A. O'Connor, 3803 Foxglove Lane, Fallbrook, CA 92028 waoconnor@aol.com

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Summer: June 7; Fall: Sep 7; Winter Dec 15; Spring March 7

Each Issue published about a month after above dates

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Eighth Page	3.6 X 2.5	\$30	\$105

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Due to continuing delays in postal deliveries, increases in postal rates and printing costs, and the need to upgrade our web site, the Board of the ÉPA will be offering members two options in their membership rates and the delivery of our quarterly journal, *The Revealer*.

Starting with the Winter 2021-22 issue of *The Revealer*, members can have *The Revealer* delivered by two different methods, a hard copy or an electronic copy. Those that choose the hard copy option will continue to receive *The Revealer* as they do now, through the U.S. Postal Service. You will also receive the electronic version at no extra cost. Members who choose the electronic-only version will receive *The Revealer* on their computer via WeTransfer. On your computer, WeTransfer will provide a link (or a file folder) that will allow you to access *The Revealer*, and allow you to read it, save it or print out a hard copy. You must have a registered email address to receive the electronic version for either option. **This does not affect life members.**

The new dues structure will be:

Electronic version World-wide.....	\$20
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You may change your membership option when you pay your annual dues which are due on September 1. Thank you for your continued support of our wonderful association.

Please be on the lookout for your dues envelope in early August.

ÉPA Annual General Meeting

The annual meeting of the ÉPA is scheduled to be held in conjunction with NOJEX, which is scheduled for October 15-17, 2021 at the Hilton Meadowlands Hotel in East Rutherford, NJ. The ability to stage the show will be dependent on the easing of the current Covid restrictions. The Show website, www.nojex.org includes a show prospectus and exhibit application. I expect that there will be a significant demand for frames because of the long hiatus in WSP Shows, so I suggest that those of you who wish to exhibit, not delay in submitting your applications. In the event that the show cannot be held all fees will be promptly refunded. The Hilton Hotel will begin accepting room reservations in July. Please check the ÉPA website for updates.

To the Editor

I appreciate that the Revealer has been and continues to publish the Irish Odyssey. I have enclosed a copy of the Odyssey* that I have had printed to give to family and friends. I wanted to have them have a complete copy before I cashed in my chips (I's 85 and feeling older than that). As you know it is being published essentially county by county in The Revealer, unfortunately not in the order originally intended. The change in the order of publication is not a serious issue as relatively few chapters have transitional comments about what was to come next.

I'm also sending a copy to An Post and to APRL. I'd like to express my appreciation to the Revealer for publishing my work.

Mike Doherty (mdohertyJDM@gmail.com)

*This copy will be provided to the EPA library. This issue of The Revealer contains the last of over thirty articles in the Odyssey series by Mike Doherty

Message from our EPA President

Did you notice in the last issue that there is a major change in the means available for delivery of *The Revealer* to you? Unfortunately, the Pandemic and meddling in Post Office affairs has resulted in poorer service, slower delivery times, and increased costs. This is particularly troublesome for members outside the U.S. Personally, I'm an advocate of reading the hard copy. I'll read an article, set it aside, and then go back. Multiple time. If you could see my house, there are books and magazines everywhere. (Much to the dismay of my wife)! While the computer-based file is neat and orderly, it makes it hard to read in bed at 3 AM. On the other hand, for those documents sent via computer, I can usually find them and there is a significant savings in cost. It's a personal choice, and I hope we have kept our dues down to retain your membership.

Speaking of *The Revealer*, what do you want to see in it? We try to have a mix, but that is dependent on the input we get. While you may not be an expert in the Transition period, for example, it does not detract from your knowledge in other areas. In short, try writing an article!

The breadth of Irish philately is amazing. Some areas are well documented, but new things keep popping up. I recently came upon a beer mat coaster (that little cardboard mat they put under your glass in many high-class establishments) that had An Post indicia printed on it so it could be used as a postcard to spread the news about Mr. Guinness' products! It isn't listed in any catalogue - yet! Only in Ireland!

As I write this in early June, I was reminded that our AGM is only 5 months away at NOJEX. Time to get hustling and get my exhibit spruced up. Are you going to do an exhibit? Why not? If you are reading this, you are an Irish specialist. If you can't, then at least come to the show if possible. See you there.

Regards and keep safe,

Ray Murphy
President, EPA

Eire Philatelic Association – James Hoban Chapter

Free Presentation on the 1981 James Hoban Stamp and Controversy

By Liam Malone, Editor Emeritus of the Revealer

Saturday, November 13, 2021 2 pm EST

Free Virtual Presentation using Zoom

In order to join the meeting, you will need the meeting link.

To obtain this link email Liam Malone at liammalonedc@gmail.com



You will also have the option of joining by phone. Please email Liam for the phone number.

Meeting format will be: general introductions, presentation, Q&A, and socialization time.

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T16	16b	12	2 PENCE, DIE II, THOM OVERPRINT IN BLACK
T27	25	32	1 ½ PENCE, T HOM OVERPRINT IN BLUE BLACK"



[capex 22.org](http://capex22.org)

“Wrong Way” Corrigan

by Bill O'Connor

Douglas Corrigan, 1907-1995, was an American aircraft engineer, pilot, and for a brief moment in history, a sensation for “inadvertently” flying from New York to Dublin in 1938. The name “wrong way” Corrigan is associated with someone who has gone the wrong way deliberately. During his long life, Doug Corrigan, only admitted to the fact that he flew the wrong way by mistake, and thought that he was flying back to California.

Whatever the truth may be, the 28-hour flight from Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York on July 17, 1938, East, and not West, to Ireland, proved memorable. A secondhand plane with used parts, no working radio, makeshift fuel tanks, made a successful solo flight. Mr. Corrigan did lose his license for 14 days, the time it took to cross the Atlantic back to New York via the S.S. Manhattan.

He arrived to a hero's welcome, ticker-tape parades in New York and Chicago, lunch at the White House, movie and book deals, and all that goes with being a major celebrity. Mr. Corrigan did actually run for the United States Senate from California in 1946; he was a candidate on the Prohibition Party, a group opposed to the making and distribution of alcohol. He garnered only 2% of the vote.

A number of years ago I came across a couple of covers that commemorated the transatlantic mistake flight. The first cover indicates the day Corrigan returned to the United States, August 4, 1938. This cover is printed in green and is cancelled on the day of Corrigan's return to Brooklyn). The second cover, cachet in orange, shows his return date to Long Beach, September 10, 1938.

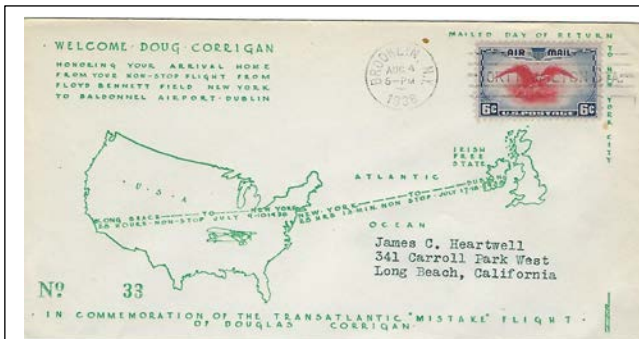


Figure 1



Figure 2

These commemorations are the work of James Heartwell who seems to have sent examples of these commemorative covers to John Cudahy, the senior American diplomat in Ireland in 1938, and to Alfie Byrne, Lord Mayor of Dublin (for nine straight terms), 1930-39. I have the correspondence from these two gentlemen thanking Mr. Heartwell for his kindness in sending such souvenirs of the Corrigan flight.

Mr. Cudahy's thank-you is on Legation paper with the embossed eagle symbol of the United States, and sent in a formal envelope, post marked, Dublin. Mr. Cudahy went on to become the American Ambassador to Poland, Belgium and Luxemburg in the early 1940s.

The Lord Major's letter is on official Mansion House stationary, signed by his lordship. Alfie Byrne was a very colorful politician, very independent, friend to everyone, and is long remembered for his personality, hard work, and great spirit. By the way, Mansion House was the official residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin.



Figure 3

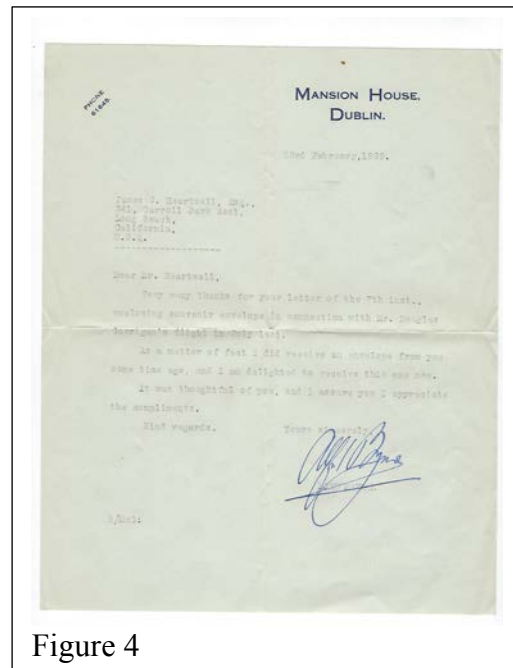


Figure 4

I have not found any stamps issued for Mr. Corrigan's exploits, but An Post did issue a Postcard in 1998 with respect to Irish Aviation. The card shows his plane and an insert of Douglas Corrigan.



Figure 5



Figure 6

The impact of this interesting flight on the world stage is no doubt negligible. Corrigan's name has come up occasionally on television, *What's My Line* and *Antique Roadshow*. You can purchase his book, signed photographs, his signature on various envelopes, and products that he endorsed way back in the 1930s. A watch that went backwards was one of the items promoted. A cover from 1939 indicating the Corrigan Aero Club is shown, but this seems a short-lived enterprise.

Perhaps, the best that can be said is that ordinary people can with grit and determination make a name for themselves. Fame is short lived and life goes on. Douglas Corrigan had a long life, was a little obsessed with his plane, which has been missing since his passing, and did not seem to allow his fame to overwhelm his life.



Back to County Dublin

By Mike Doherty



1458

We're back in the capital city. If we have planned the trip to be in Dublin on March 17th we'll be here for the St. Patrick's Day parade (Scott 1458). That should provide a memory different from most of those that you have already banked! St. Patrick's Day is in the fasting season of lent, but it is regarded as a big holiday from the self-denial many people think of when we think of the word *lent*. Bono of said that any Irishman will tell you that lent stops on St. Patrick's Day. I've read that the consumption of Guinness worldwide increases by almost 150% on St. Patrick's Day. I cannot imagine how much it must increase in Ireland!

There are so many more places that different groups of people may wish to see that this section will be organized a bit differently so that people may split off depending on their interests, *medical, cultural, scientific, political, or educational*.

Getting Around



1557

556

First, though, let's get some information about getting around the city. Dublin recently introduced a light rail system, the LUAS (Scott 1557), which with the Dublin Area Rapid Transit System, the DART, should facilitate individual travel. And Scott 556 shows Busaras, Dublin's central bus station, the buses of which serve Dublin and also carry people to distant destinations in Ireland. Busaras is very near both the Custom House and the Dart's O'Connell Station. Busaras is a frequent stop on the LUAS. With a bit of attention to the options for public transportation, one can get around the city pretty conveniently.

Medical



590

People from the medical field may be interested in seeing the Royal College of Surgeons (Scott 590). There are, of course, many Dublin hospitals whose stamps are not shown (see Scott 874, 901, 975 and 542, 543, 544 and 545). The Royal College of Surgeons, located at St. Stephen's Green, was founded 1784. It established a medical school in the 19th century that now has over 3,000 students from 60 countries, with about 80% being from the European Union. The Royal College of Surgeons has international collaborative arrangements including Tufts, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania. Significantly, the college did not discriminate in admissions or employment on sectarian grounds.

Cultural



Those primarily interested in the cultural scene could search out the National Concert Hall (Scott 1686), the Abbey Theatre (Scott 1534), Marsh's Library (Scott 1290), the National Gallery (e. g., Scott 1426) and the Charlemont House (Scott 875) also beckon.

The National Concert Hall, the most important venue for classical music concerts in Ireland, is on Earlsfort Terrace, near St. Stephens Green. It is a government sponsored facility, and its midday concerts are attended on lunch breaks by many people working in nearby offices. The main auditorium seats 1,200, but its stage is too small to permit the staging of large-scale operas, which are staged elsewhere in Dublin.

The Abbey Theatre, close to the city centre, was opened in 1904 during a time of great political turmoil in the country. From its earliest days it has been embroiled in controversy. It often staged plays that had political implications and on more than one occasion riots ensued. The Abbey was saved by generous support by individual donors and considerable funding by the national government, but the main reason it has survived and thrived has been marvelous plays by great Irish playwrights, including Yeats, Synge and O'Casey. Two women critical in the creation and success of the Abbey were the distinguished Irish nationalist and writer, Lady Gregory, and the English woman, Annie Horniman, who had a deep interest in theatre.

Marsh's Library, the first public library in Ireland, was established by Parliament and opened to the public in 1707. It has several thousand pre 18th century books and a small number of incunabula (books printed before 1501), as well. The books at the Marsh are on a wide variety of scholarly subjects and in many languages. The library is open to tourists for a small fee. The description makes it sound like a wonderful place to visit, and I'm embarrassed to say that we have not done so, even though my wife and I lived in Dublin for a year.

The National Gallery is home to Ireland's national collection of Irish art and European art. It is in the heart of Georgian Dublin. The development of a national gallery was prompted by the success in 1853 of an industrial exhibition on the lawn of Leinster House. The enthusiasm generated by a display of artworks was so great that the need for a national gallery was recognized. Ten years later, the doors of the new building opened. Thousands of paintings were given to the fledgling gallery by the Countess of Milltown. Another contribution of note was bequeathed by Sir Hugh Lane, whose collection came to the gallery on his death in the sinking of the Lusitania. A

bequest was made by George Bernard Shaw in gratitude for the time he had spent there. Each December – and only in December in accordance with the bequest – there is a special exhibit of Turner watercolors.

Another cultural landmark is Charlemont House (Scott 875), built as the extravagant private residence of the First Earl of Charlemont in 1765. Situated on Parnell Square, it passed into the hands of the government in 1870 and then in 1933 became the Municipal Gallery of Modern Art. The gallery is commonly referred to simply as the Hugh Lane, after Sir Hugh Lane who donated his extensive collection of modern art in 1908 to the state as the basis for a museum of modern art.

Scientific

People especially interested in science might profit from a visit to the Natural History Museum (Scott 1759) and Phoenix Park Scott (1175), where a herd of red deer roams free. The Botanic Garden at Trinity College (Scott 687) also beckons the scientist, the budding scientist and also those people just curious about the nature of the natural world. The Dunsink Observatory (Scott 608) and the Royal Irish Academy (Scott 610) would also be attractions for the scientifically inclined.

The new and very modern Convention Center Dublin (Scott 1974) is located on the North Wall Quai along the Liffey. It has a massive glass front and numerous curved walls, and is the first carbon neutral convention center in the world. I very much wanted to see the interior, but it was a Sunday when I was there, and it was closed. It is fascinating just to look across the Liffey. This part of the city seems to be full of sleek, modern buildings. The bridge across the Liffey at this point is called the Harp bridge, and the curve of the unusual bridge support can be seen in the stamp image, as the photo of the convention center was taken from across the river. The Convention Center does not really fit anywhere into this chapter's category, but I slipped it in here because image on Scott 1947 is a split image, with the center on the left side and the molecular structure of DNA on the right!



1759
610

608

1175

1974

687

The Natural History Museum was completed in 1857 to house the collection of the Royal Dublin Society. The building itself was originally an annex to Leinster House, and the museum is part of the National Museum of Ireland. Its description makes it sound very much like other natural history museums, except that neither the collection nor the building has changed very much since Victorian times. One of the scholars who has used the collection for research was the noted Stephen Jay Gould. One of the rooms of the museum is devoted to specimens of Irish animals.

After being in a very old museum, one might well like to observe nature in a different way by spending some time in the outdoors in Phoenix Park. The walls of Phoenix Park enclose an area of 1,750 acres, making it one of the largest enclosed parks in Europe. About a mile or so west of the city centre, the park has grassland, tree-lined avenues, the third oldest zoo in the world, a 115-foot-high papal cross, the residences of the United States ambassador and of the President of Ireland, a number of monuments – and oh – that herd of deer! All this and more in the middle of a city of a million people. In 1979, over 1,000,000 people attended an open-air mass at the papal cross that had been erected for the visit of Pope John Paul II in 1979. Phoenix Park is one of the many gems of Dublin.

Another place for a possible visit is the Botanic Garden of Trinity College (Scott 680), originally established on the Main campus to support the teaching of medicine in 1687. In 1965 the garden was moved to its present location at Trinity Hall in Dartry, where it supports research in a variety of areas of botanic interest. For example, it has an international reputation for plant conservation. I could not find information on any web sites about whether it was open to tourists. I received the following from TCD's Botany department: "We are not a public garden, as we do not have the facilities and support to cope with visitors – however we welcome anyone that wants to visit us on a 'take us as you find us' basis. The Gardens are open from 9am to 5pm weekdays, though we finish at 4pm on Fridays; at weekends I'm afraid the Garden is closed." It seems to me that if someone really cares about botany, a visit here would be of great profit.

The Dunsink Observatory (Scott 608) was an important astronomical observatory in the late eighteenth century when it was founded. It was the first building in Ireland constructed for scientific research, and it was located well outside the city to be away from all the stray light of city life. It functioned as an observatory until the 1920s when the city and its lights and as more modern observatories rendered it obsolete. The Dunsink is now a museum devoted to astronomy, and is open to the public. One claim to fame for the observatory is that one of its directors was William Rowan Hamilton (Scott 126, 127 and 1599), arguably Ireland's greatest mathematician.

The Royal Irish Academy (Scott 610) promotes excellence in the sciences and humanities. It has ever since stood as one of Ireland's leading learned societies and cultural institutions. It maintains a library and is prominent in public debate on issues of importance to Ireland. Election to the RIA is the highest academic honor in Ireland.

Political



829

831

1047

Being the political center of the country, Dublin has other political buildings in addition to Leinster House, which we saw in our first trip to Dublin. These include the City Hall (Scott 829) and the Custom House (Scott 831), the word custom referring to what we would call customs or duties, and the four courts (Scott 1047). The City Hall is an elegant neo-classical building dating to the late 18th century. When it was built by Parliament to facilitate trading, it was called the Royal Exchange, and on it was carved the initials *SPQH* (*The Senate and the People of Hibernia*), recalling the *SPQR* (*The Senate and the People of Rome*) that adorned Roman buildings and the battle standards triumphantly carried by the Roman legions. Built on the north bank of the Liffey to be in close proximity to the custom house, the Royal Exchange was purchased by the city in the 1850s for use as a government building. Proximity of the Royal Exchange to the Custom House facilitated trade with traders from abroad, as Dublin was and remains an important port city.

Completed in 1791 at the behest of the first commissioner of revenue in Ireland, the Custom House played an unfortunate role in the Irish War of Independence. The building was used by the British authorities until 1921 when it was seized by IRA volunteers. The volunteers were vastly outnumbered by British troops and by police largely loyal to the government and they were driven from the building. In an act lamented by historians, the IRA burned the building and its centuries of historical and genealogical records. So much history went up in smoke!

The Four Courts also saw a loss of irreplaceable historical and genealogical records, this time not in the war of independence but in the bitter civil war that scarred the country after independence. The Four Courts, completed in the 18th century, originally housed four courts, Chancery, Kings Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas courts and the name stuck after realignment of the court system. The dome of the Four Courts, which is situated on the north coast of the Liffey is a historic feature of the Dublin skyline. The building was heavily damaged by the pro-treaty forces under the leadership of Michael Collins, but the worst damage came as the bombardment was ending. The anti-treaty forces had been using the basement as a place to store their ammunition and a huge explosion utterly destroyed that basement, causing the loss of a thousand years of legal, historical and genealogical records. The present exterior of the building is much as it was before the destruction during the civil war, but the former elegance of the interior is lost.

Educational



Educators would find Scott 1803 worth a visit as it represents a school founded by the patriot, Patrick Pearse, and might also like a visit to the University Church (Scott 1665), as it is associated with a person who has had a major influence on education, John Henry Cardinal Newman. Scott 1803 shows a profile of Patrick Pearse with Cullenswood House, the first venue of St. Endas Irish school in Dublin's suburb of Ranelagh. Scott 1804, which is not shown, is a very similar stamp showing another profile of Pearse with the Hermitage, the second venue housing the school. Pearse, fiercely nationalistic and a firm believer in the preservation of the Irish language, founded St. Enda because he feared that the Irish children were being taught to be good Englishmen in the schools. Pearse was a teacher, barrister, poet, playwright and political activist. He read the Proclamation of the Irish Republic from outside the GPO, the proclamation that triggered the rising of 1916. Ten days later he was executed by firing squad. His name graces numerous streets, parks, roads, schools, etc. The Hermitage is the Pearse Museum. Cullenswood House is an Irish language school.

The University Church, on a street along St. Stephen's Green, was commissioned in 1856 by Cardinal Newman. Cardinal Newman was not a fan of Gothic architecture, hence the church has a Byzantine style. This visit is not so much because of the building *per se*, but because of its association with a major figure in education, John Henry Cardinal Newman. After tumultuous religious life spanning much of the 19th century, including stretches as a Calvinist and anti-Catholic Protestant minister, Newman converted to Catholicism. He had published very widely on religious issues and was made a cardinal. He founded the Catholic University of Ireland, which evolved into University College, Dublin, where I taught for a year many years ago. I think that Cardinal Newman's best-known

work is *The Idea of a University*, but perhaps his name is best known because of the literally hundreds of Newman centers, meant to serve the religious needs of Catholic students, at universities around the world.

A Symbol of Dublin



1964

Dublin is bisected by the River Liffey. There is a handsome cast iron footbridge over the Liffey that is another iconic image of Dublin, the Ha'penny Bridge (Scott 1964), that dates to 1816. The name, as you might guess, derives from the original fee to cross the bridge. The Liffey is personified in Irish lore as Anna Livia. That name is taken from the name of the character, Anna Livia Plurabelle, who personified the river in James Joyce's book, *Finnegan's Wake*.

When Dublin was preparing to celebrate its millennium in 1988, the city fathers commissioned a statue of Anna Livia by the sculptor, Eamonn O'Doherty (I could not resist naming the sculptor!) His completed statue was located in a fountain right by O'Connell Bridge, in what may be the busiest intersection in the city. Soon the local wits were referring to her as "the floozie in the Jacuzzi" or worse. It became the target of vandals, so it was moved to its present location in a purpose-built pond in a small park called Croppy's Acre, near the Liffey.

The Children of Lir



1060

1061

For our final moments in Ireland I'm going to depart from the rule that a place be explicitly named in the description of the stamp. One of my justifications for the departure is the sheer beauty of the stamps. A more important reason is that we are in a land steeped in myths, legends and mysteries some of which have been nurtured for thousands of years, hence it is fitting to end with a legend. Scott 1060 and 1061 show the swans of the legend of the Children of Lir. The unnamed Dublin location associated with the legend is the Garden of Remembrance, which is a memorial garden in Dublin dedicated to the memory of "all those who gave their lives in the cause of Irish Freedom." By a reflecting pool in the Garden of Remembrance is an elegant statue representing the children of Lir.

There are many versions of this legend. The following is copied directly from the website Ask About Ireland (www.AskAboutIreland.ie).

The story of the Children of Lir is one of the best-known tales of Ireland. This story tells of Lir and his wife Aobh and their four children called Aodh, Fionnghuala, Fiachra and Conn. Lir's wife died and he married again. His new wife was called Aoife and she became the children's stepmother. At first she loved them dearly but after a time she grew jealous of their father's affection for them.

One day she bore them away and put them under a spell. They were turned into four white swans at Lake Derravarragh in County Westmeath. They remained there for four hundred years. Then they flew away and settled on the Sea of Moyle between Ireland and Scotland, where they stayed for three hundred years in cold and misery. From there they spent three years in Erris, County Mayo where they endured even further sorrow.

At the end of that time they returned to their old home at Sídh Fionnachaidh in County Armagh. Their father was long dead and the place was desolate and empty. They flew off again to Erris and there met the Christian Missionary, St. Mochaomhóg who treated them with great kindness.

At last their period of enchantment came to an end and they were turned into three withered old men and an old woman. The saint baptized them and they died peacefully. They were buried together.

May your journey home be as smooth as a well-pulled Guinness!

REFERENCES

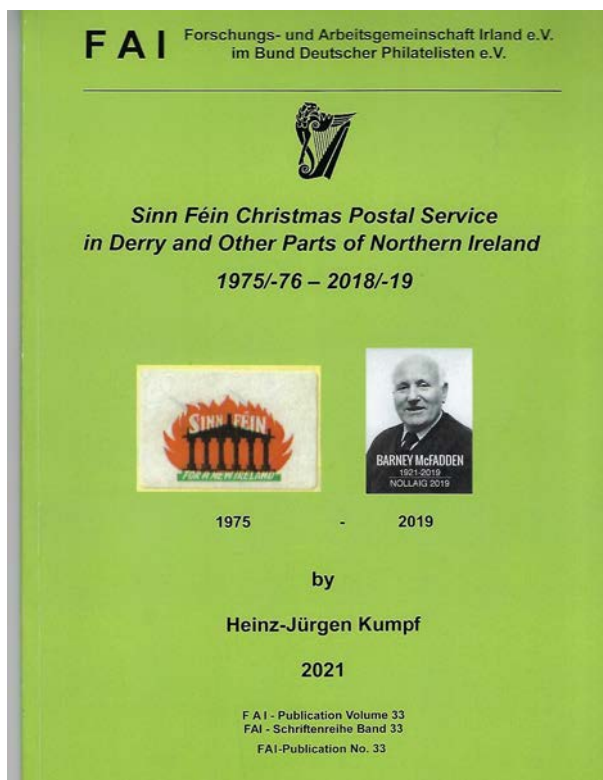
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- Postscript. Note that there are several counties for which I could not locate an appropriate stamp. The author gratefully thanks his wife, Dorothy and daughters, Mary Lynne Doherty and Eileen Doherty-Sil for carefully editing this manuscript.



Book Review:

Sinn Fein Christmas Postal Service in Derry and Other Parts of Northern Ireland 1975/6 -2018/19
by Heinz-Jürgen Kumpf -2021

Once again, Heinz-Jürgen Kumpf has produced a comprehensive and updated catalog on an area of Irish Philately that has only been sporadically covered in club journal articles. This private postal service was operated from 1975 until its demise in 2018/19.



The author's detailed research has provided an outstanding and easy to read catalog on the subject. It begins with an explanation of how/why the system was started. This is followed by a detailed set of illustrations and descriptions of the 64 labels used during the period, including the sheet size, number produced, color, and the areas of Northern Ireland where each was used. The listing also includes nine Sinn Fein fund raising propaganda labels. The next section provides an illustration of the cancels used in each Sinn Fein office. There are two appendices. One shows early correspondence with Sinn Fein about the Christmas service. The other is a quick reference table for each label and cancel.

In my opinion, this is a valuable work that should be part of every Irish Philatelic library. It is listed as FAI-Publication No. 33 -€19.50. It will also be available from the Special Offers Manager of the Eire Philatelic Association -Tim O'Shea at: Toshea@comcast.net.

Barney Clancy

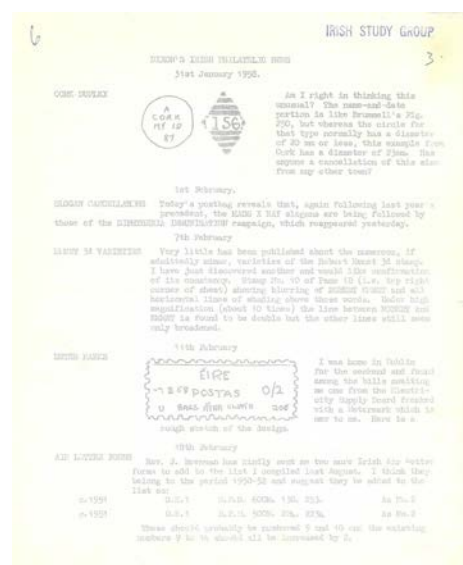
EPA Library Donation

The EPA library has received a generous donation of an original set of Fred Dixon's Random Notes. Volume 3 to 193 (January 31, 1958 - June 1972) from Roy Hamilton-Bowen. After 1972 Random Notes were published in the REVEALER. Mr. Dixon's notes would compare to today's blogs with a combination of useful facts, personal commentary and insights to Irish Post Office and society. They represent a unique research source.

Roy Hamilton-Bowen is the 2011 winner of the Thomas Edwin Field Award for Outstanding Philatelic Contribution to the area of Irish Philately.

These Materials will be available soon from The Spellman Library, which houses the EPA Library.

Thank you Ray for your continuing support of the EPA.





The high values (10p to 50p) were printed in sheets of 100 with no gutter margin. The cylinder numbers are positioned in the top left margin above stamps 1 to 4.

Value	Notes	Cylinders
10p dog		I
1p dog		I
11p dog		I
2p dog		I
21p dog		I
3p dog		I
31p dog		I
4p dog		I
5p stag		II
6p stag		II
71p stag		II
9p stag		II



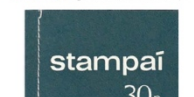
10p ox with lavender outline
10p ox with brown outline
20p ox
50p eagle

The initial printing of the 10p ox has a lavender outline to the ox. However, within a short period all stocks at post offices had a brown outline to the ox. Both printings were on sale on the day of issue but all first day covers from the philatelic bureau have

the lavender outline. As a result, the 10p ox with brown outline on FEC is quite scarce. An example serviced by the author at Don Longhaine P.O. is illustrated on the front cover.

I was subsequently informed by a staff member of the Revenue Stamping Branch at Stampa that the lavender outline was due to an incorrect mixing during the printing process of the different inks.

Coil Issue: A new multivalued coil machine was installed at most head post offices during 1971. Some machines were in operation from 15 February 1971 including the GPO in Dublin. The machine dispensed a 5p coil as illustrated on the front cover. The coil has PVA dull gum and was issued in both £25 (roll) and £15 (roll) respectively. The perforation of the coil stamps is 14 x 14 (as against 15 x 15 on sheet values).



stampai 30p

6 x 1p pane (note imperforate on all outer edges of pane)

Booklets: A new 30p booklet was issued on Decimal Day. The booklet contains 6 x 1p, 2 panes of 6 x 1p and 6 x 2p. The 6 x 2p pane exists with both PVA dull gum and gum arabic. A new innovation was that all the outer edges of the panes were imperforate. Similar to previous booklet panes, all panes exist with either the "e" watermark sideways right or sideways left.



ANNOUNCING THE FINEST COMPENDIUM OF MODERN IRISH PHILATELY

That Was The Year That Was A Compendium of Irish Philately since Decimalisation Volume 1 – 1971 to 1999 and Volume 2 – 2000 to 2020

by Brian Warren, Eddie FitzGerald and Paddy Smithers

Edited by Philip Kane

This yearly record of all stamp matters Irish was first inaugurated in 1973 by Paddy Smithers. In 1976 the baton was handed over to Eddie FitzGerald and Brian Warren and from 1982 Brian Warren alone has completed the annual record for the Irish Philatelic Circle and the Éire Philatelic Association. Brian has added 1971 and 1972 so that there is a complete story of 50 years of Irish Philately up to 2020. All earlier years have been rescanned and ALL illustrations are now in colour. The number of illustrations in total has been expanded and all first day pictorial and special event postmarks are now illustrated (full size). Both volumes will be printed A4 size and bound.

This will be a two Volume publication comprising of approximately 1,000 pages. There will be a limited run of 50 to 100 sets of 2 volumes depending on demand. Thanks to sponsorship from both the Irish Philatelic Circle and Stampa the two volumes will be offered at a discount price to all members of the IPC, EPA, Stampa and FAI Germany.

Can those EPA members who would like to register an interest please let us know and indicate same by sending an e-mail to irishphilateliccircle@gmail.com (note the two "c"s"). This will not commit you to buy the two volumes but allows Brian and Philip to update you of progress. The total demand will determine the number printed – the greater the demand the lower the individual cost.

Uses After the First Day of Issue of the 1981 James Hoban Joint Issue: Part 3

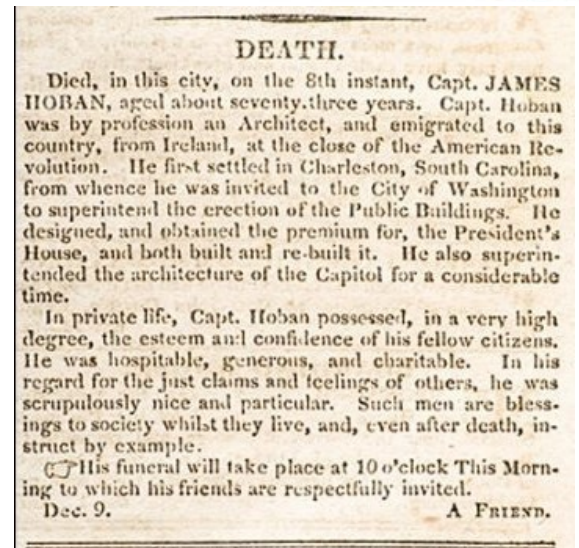
By Liam Malone



A handbook on Masonic imagery is needed to understand the red symbol. The left cover cachet is also found in blue and red. (If you are a Mason please contact me.)

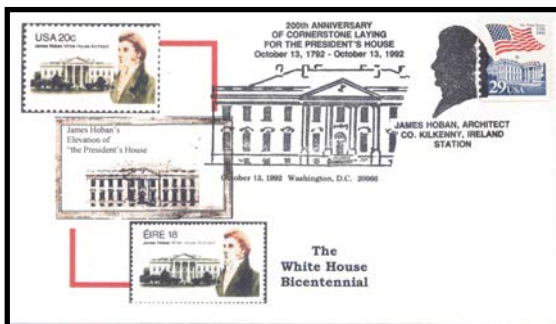


Above is one of the few covers specifically mentioning 1981 as the 150th anniversary of Hoban's death. To the right is Hoban's death notice in the D.C. newspaper on December 10th. It certainly has compliments for his personality.



• Laying the Cornerstone of the White House, October 13, 1792

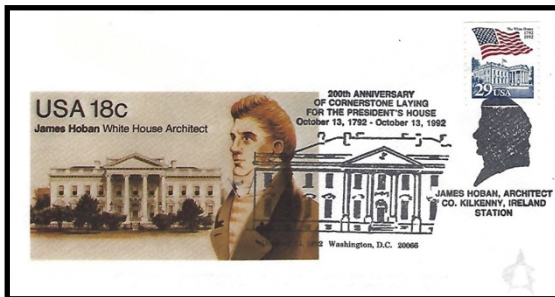
President George Washington selected the site of the President's Palace in 1791. Construction started in 1792 with laying the cornerstone on October 13th. October 13th is the date of issue of the US James Hoban stamps. The four examples below all use the 29c White House stamp issued April 23, 1992. All four covers show the same pictorial postmark that reads 200th Anniversary of the cornerstone laying for the President's House, October 13, 1792 - October 13, 1992. Beneath this is an image of the White House. Atop the definitive stamp is black silhouette bust of Hoban. Under this is James Hoban, Architect, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, Station. This is an odd inclusion despite Hoban's being born in County Kilkenny. This add-on has nothing to do with the cornerstone. At the bottom of the postmark is October 13, 1992 Washington, DC 20066. Today the White House has its own unique zip code, 20500.



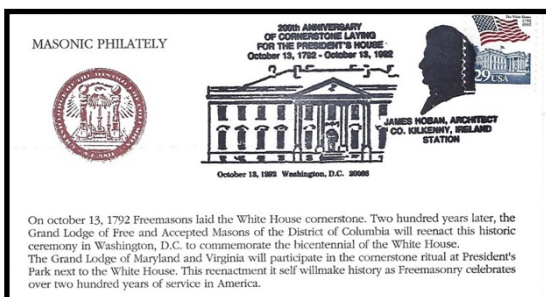
This example has a cachet of photocopies of the US 20c stamp and the Irish stamp. Between them is an image of Hoban's design for the White House. The quality of the cachet is poor.



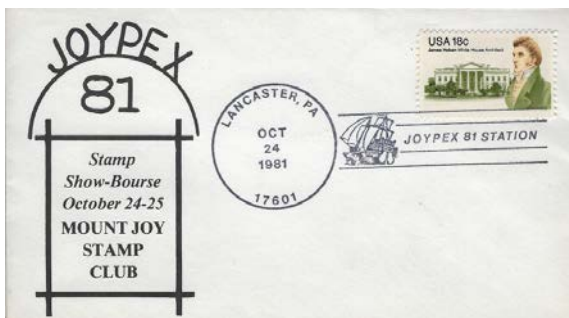
This example includes the 29c definitive as above, but also the US 18c stamp and the Irish stamp. The postmark of Co. Kilkenny Station may have made sense if the Irish stamp were actually cancelled in Kilkenny. The cachet is low quality photocopy of the US 18c stamp.



Our third example is identical to the above sans Hoban commemoratives. But the bust of Hoban is very clear. One wonders why the bust is not in the same shape as the bust on the Hoban stamp.



The final example celebrates Masonic Philately. The text explains a reenactment of the cornerstone laying by local DC Ma- sons. I was not collecting the Hoban stamp in 1992 otherwise I may have attempted to participate or watch some of the White House Bicentennial events. I am also compiling an article on Masonic imagery and connections on Hoban covers. Yet another aspect to collecting this very versatile stamp.



A pair of covers advertising stamp shows. What prompted the AFDCS to use the Hoban stamp? The Graebner Chapter is in Washington, D.C. but why Great Seal?



Announcing St. Patrick's Day '82 from St. Patrick, MO. on an Artmaster cachet cover. To the right is another cover celebrating St. Patrick's Day as part of longer Irish celebration.



3 Maritime focused covers:

Right: Honors the USS Jack Williams. Postmarked March 10, 1982 and mailed to Oak Lawn Illinois.



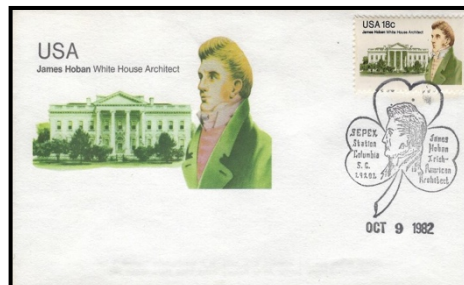
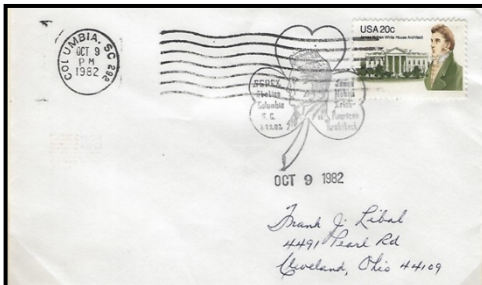
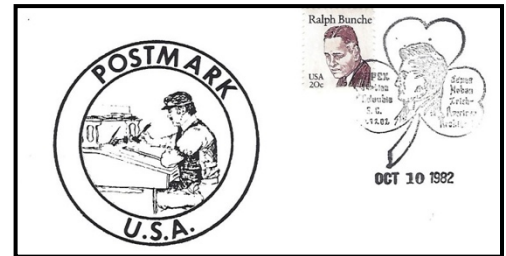
Below, a cover created for a US flag definitive FDI, but the cover honors the USS James Hoban, a WW II Liberty Ship. The cachet is the bas relief bust of Hoban made during his lifetime.



Left: Diego Garcia is a U.K. territory in the Indian Ocean and U.S. Naval station as indicated in the postmark. Nice use of 20c first class mail.



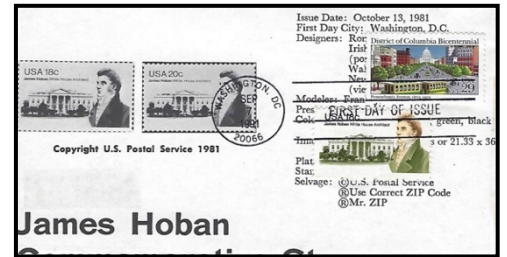
Four covers announcing SEPEX October 9 & 10, 1982 in Columbia, SC. Only one of these was mailed, the others are purely philatelic. To the right is an unusual one: the cachet is a man sitting at a writer's desk within a circular "POSTMARK, USA" refers to the Postmark company that sells postal equipment. The Ralph Bunche stamp honors the 1950 Nobel Peace prize winner; no connection to SEPEX or SC. The lower right 1992 FDI includes the stamp honoring the nation's oldest synagogue, Touro Synagogue, in Rhode Island; no connection to SEPEX.



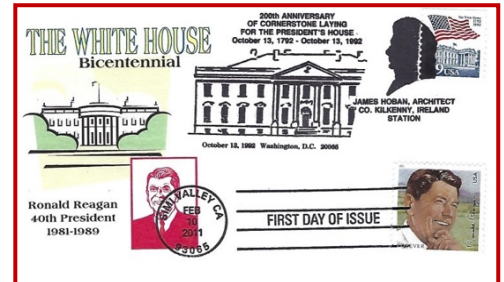
- Hoban Stamp Uses in Conjunction with Milestones and other Themes**

The Hoban stamp has been affixed on covers marking other milestones and events. To the right a 1992 FDI with stamps of the first White House residents, Abigail and John Adams. Below right White House holiday stamp cancelled October 18, 2000. Notice how space was left to the right of the Hoban block as if a repurpose was already thought of! Below are 2 first day covers for the District of Columbia Bicentennial stamp. The lower one is a folded USPS small poster announcing the details of the 1981 Hoban stamp.





A cover created in 1992 and repurposed for the Ronald Reagan commemorative stamp. This is one of many Hoban covers depicting Reagan in my collection.



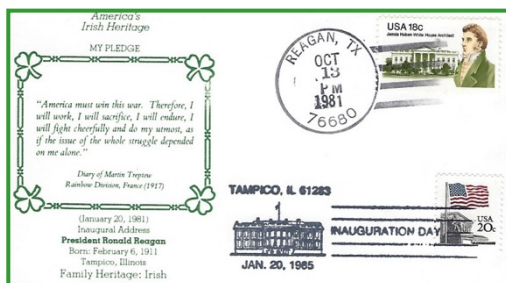
• Irish Heritage



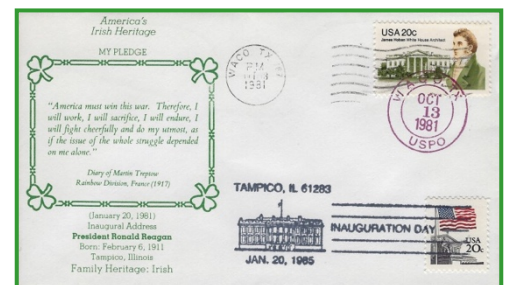
A reuse for a 1999 Irish Immigration stamp first day of issue.



As part of the America's Immigrants set, this cover cancelled on an anniversary of the White House cornerstone laying.



Two 1985 Reagan second Inauguration Day covers. Notice the '81 Reagan, Texas postmark. I have several Hoban covers postmarked there. The Tampico, Illinois post-mark is Reagan's birthplace. Under the cachet a reference to his first inaugural address months before the Hoban stamp was issued.



That Was the Year That Was – 2019 (Part 1)

By Brian Warren

Note that illustrations of single stamps, pairs and postmarks (except inkjets - IJPs) are full size; illustrations of IJPs, blocks and strips, booklets, covers and stationery items are reproduced at between 40% and 66% of full size.

Postal rates changed with effect from Wednesday 25 February 2019. The basic inland rate for the first weight step of 100g remained at €1.00 but the majority of all subsequent weight steps, registered and express services and all overseas rates increased by between 10% and 40%. There were some further changes which came into effect on Friday 8th November 2019. However, all letter/large letter/packet rates remain unchanged.

SPECIAL AND COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

The 2019 programme, comprising 31 regular gummed sheet stamps, 8 self-adhesive stamps, 8 miniature sheets (including the four Great Irish Songs stamps with surrounding margin) and 4 booklets, was issued over 16 release dates at a total cost of €111.90. It should be noted that I now exclude any SOAR issues

from the totals as I have now decided it is preferable to list these issues with the definitive issues. Comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly. All counter regular gummed issues were in sheetlet format – the total cost of all 18 regular sheetlets was €309.10. The overall cost was thankfully slightly down on 2018 due to a small reduction in the number of issues and no issue of a prestige booklet in 2019.

The 2018 totals of 33 regular gummed stamps, 10 self-adhesive stamps, 4 miniature sheets, 2 special sheetlets and 4 booklets were issued over 19 release dates at a total cost of €116.35. All counter regular gummed issues were in sheetlet format – the total cost of all 17 sheetlets (excluding World Meeting of Families and Elf special sheetlets) was €318.60.

There were 5 single stamp issues compared to 12 in 2018 & 2017, 3 in 2016, 2 in 2015, 7 in 2014, 5 in 2013, 4 in 2012 and 7 in 2011. The Love and Marriage stamps are excluded in these totals as they are only available in self-adhesive pairs and booklets.

Date of Issue	Description	Cost	Plate Numbers/Notes	Paper Perforation	Printer
  					
17 Jan.	Dáil Éireann (Centenary)	- Round Room, Mansion House - Voting	€1.00 €1.00	} 1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B	CCP3 13¼ x 13¼ Cartor
24 Jan.	Love and Marriage - (13th Issue)	self-adhesive booklet - Heart	€10.00		
21 Feb.	A Stamp for Ireland (1st Issue)	- Rainfall (W)	€1.50	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B	CCP3 13¼ x 13¼ Cartor

Date of Issue	Description	Cost	Plate Numbers/Notes	Paper	Perforation	Printer
						
7 Mar.	Irish Coast Guard	- Helicopter (N) €1.00 - Inshore Lifeboat (N) €1.00	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B Se-tenant (vertical)	PCP	14½ x 14	Cartor
21 Mar.	Irish Organ Donation	- Hourglass Timer (N) €1.00	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B	CCP3	13¼ x 13¼	Cartor
11 Apr.	Europa (58th Issue - Native Birds)	- Roseate Tern (N) €1.00 - Golden Plover (W) €1.70 Miniature Sheet €2.70	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B 1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B Contains one of each stamp	PCP PCP PCP	13½ x 13½ 13½ x 13½ 13½ x 13½	Cartor Cartor Cartor
9 May	Great Irish Songs (Volume 1)	- Dreams (N) €1.00 - On Raglan Road (N) €1.00 - With or Without You (W) €1.70 - Danny Boy (W) €1.70 - Dreams (N) €1.00 - On Raglan Road (N) €1.00 - With or Without You (W) €1.70 - Danny Boy (W) €1.70 - Collectors' Pack €15.00	1A1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B1B 1A1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B1B 1A1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B1B 1A1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B1B with surrounding margin with surrounding margin with surrounding margin with surrounding margin See note below - 4 stamps	CCP3 CCP3 CCP3 CCP3 CCP3 CCP3 CCP3 CCP3 PCP	13½ x 13½ 13½ x 13½ 13½ x 13½ 13½ x 13½ 13½ x 13½ 13½ x 13½ 13½ x 13½ 13½ x 13½ 13½ x 13½	Cartor Cartor Cartor Cartor Cartor Cartor Cartor Cartor Cartor
13 June	First Non-stop Transatlantic Flight	- Vickers Vimy (W) €1.70	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B	PCP	13¼ x 13¼	Cartor
4 July	Space Exploration	- Neil Armstrong (N) €1.00 - Eileen Collins (N) €1.00 - Cady Coleman (N) €1.00 - Michael Collins (N) €1.00 - Miniature Sheet €4.00	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B Block of four Block of four of the above	CCP3 CCP3 CCP3	13¼ x 13¼ 13¼ x 13¼ 13¼ x 13¼	Cartor Cartor Cartor

Date of Issue	Description	Cost	Plate Numbers/Notes	Paper	Perforation	Printer
  						
11 July	Iris Murdoch - Birth Centenary	- portrait (N) €1.00	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B CCP3	14¼ x 14¼		Cartor
1 Aug.	Liffey Swim - Centenary	- Jack B. Yeats painting €1.00	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B	CCP3	13¼ x 13¼	Cartor
8 Aug.	Carnegie Libraries in Ireland	- Kilkenny City (N) €1.00 - Clondalkin, Dublin 22 (N) €1.00 - Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow (N) €1.00 - Athea, Co. Limerick (N) €1.00	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B Se-tenant block of four	PCP	13¼ x 13¼	Cartor
28 Aug.	Irish Rugby (World Cup)	- Joe Schmidt (N) €1.00 - Johnny Sexton (N) €1.00 - Miniature sheet (N) €2.00	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B/2A2A2A2A/2B2B2B2B Se-tenant One of each value - not se-tenant	PCP	13 x 13 13½ x 13¼	Cartor Cartor
5 Sept.	Culture Night	- Children's art (N) €1.00 - Clown performance on public transport (N) €1.00 - Fire performers (N) €1.00 - Evening concert (N) €1.00	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B Block of four	CCP3	13¼ x 13	Cartor
3 Oct.	Thin Lizzy - 50th Anniversary	- Black Rose (N) €1.00 - Philip Lynott (N) €1.00 - Miniature sheet €2.00	1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B/ 2A2A2A2A/2B2B2B2B Se-tenant One of each stamp se-tenant	CCP3	13¼ x 13¼ 13¼ x 13¼	Cartor Cartor
17 Oct.	Christmas (48th Issue) - Booklet Stamps	- Posting Christmas Cards (1) €1.00 - Community Sea Swimming (2) €1.00 - Carol Singers' Charity Fundraising (3) €1.00 - Holy Family Journeying Across Egypt (4) €1.00 - Nollaig (5) €1.00 - Nollaig Shona (6) €1.00 - Collectors' pair of €1.70 €3.40 - Booklet of 5 stamps (€1.00) €5.00 - Booklet of 5 stamps (€1.70) €8.50 - Booklet of 20 stamps (€1.00) €19.00	See also booklet listing below Paper is Arteconvert s/a 220 grm Perf: 11¼ x 11 Printed by Enschedé One of each design (5 & 6) Designs 1 to 3 x 1 plus design 4 x 2 Design 5 x 2 and design 6 x 3 plus airmail stickers 5 of each of design 1 to 4			
17 Oct.	Elf on the Shelf	- Presentation Pack Reprint €9.95	Sheetlet of 6 stamps (as 2018) and cards 13¼ x 13¼			Cartor

Printers and Sheet Format: All stamps were printed by the French-based firm Cartor Security Printing ("Cartor") or the Dutch firm Royal Joh. Enschedé who use lithography to print the stamps. The contract for printing special and commemorative issues came up for renewal during the year with Cartor losing out to Enschedé. The Christmas set was the first to be printed by the Dutch firm.



Top margin of Great Irish Songs "A" sheetlet showing the five plate numbers and colour control spots

Except for the Europa issue, all regular gummed sheet stamps were issued in a 16-stamp (4 x 4) sheetlet format with both "A" and "B" sheets. The plate numbers are in the left margin beside row 1 and the colour controls in the right margin beside row 1. The imprint is in the bottom margin under the first stamp in the last row. The bottom right corner is blank. The subject of the issue, normally in both English and Irish, is printed across the top margin. This layout applies to both horizontal and vertical format designs. All sheetlets have an imperforate top margin, all other margins being perforated.

For all se-tenant issues, each row/block was set out in the same se-tenant sequence within the sheet. Most stamps were printed on an off-white CCP3 paper and have a full phosphor frame. Issues printed with an overall phosphor are indicated by the reference PCP (Phosphor Coated Paper) in the foregoing tables.



Except for the Centenary of the First Non-stop Transatlantic Flight stamp and all stamps in the two commemorative booklets of 4, all stamps bear the year imprint at the foot (middle or at right) of the design/stamp. Unusually, the Phil Lynott stamp has the date imprint at top left.

First Day Covers: Unserved FDCs cost €1 (2018: €1). Special covers and pictorial cancels were available for all issues. A presentation folder with all 21 (2018: 23) first day covers for the special and commemorative issues (including all miniature sheets) was available from early December.

The price of €80 (2018: €80) compares with a cost of €69.40 (2018: €75.85) if bought as individual covers. All serviced covers sold by the bureau continue to bear a "printed", and thus sharper looking, first day postmark as compared to the hand applied cancellation which is used on collectors' own covers.

An Dáil Centenary: The first stamp in the se-tenant set features a painting by Thomas Ryan RHA of the members of the first Dáil which met in the Mansion House, Dublin on 17 January 1919.



The second stamp represents each member who agreed to attend the first meeting, with a descriptor indicating whether they were present and if not, why not - "Imprisoned", "Deported", "Present" and "Absent". However, if you look at the original illustration in *The Collector* (see illustration at left above) you will note that the initial design concept included the words "by an enemy" after "Imprisoned" and "Deported". I suspect that given the present political tensions between Ireland and the UK over Brexit the words "by an enemy" was considered too sensitive - but would anybody have noticed??



Love and Marriage: The format in 2019 reverted to that of the issues released prior to 2018. The booklet contains two rows of five stamps. The design features an illustration of apples and blossoms forming a heart-shaped motif. A pair of stamps with plain backing was also available from the philatelic bureau. In the period up to 14 January 2019 (Valentine's Day) the booklet was sold at a discount price of €8. During April 2020, all Love booklets in stock were placed on sale (online only) for a short period at the same €8 discount price.



A Stamp for Ireland: This stamp replaced the annual St Patrick's Day stamp first issued in 2002 on the theme "Irish". The stamp is on the subject of "Rainfall" and features a background montage of words in both English and Irish such as



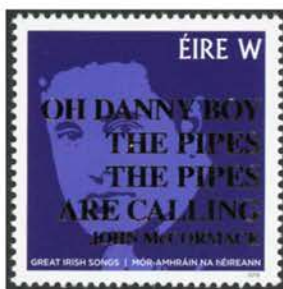
"Soft Day", "Downpour",

"Pelting", etc.

Irish Coast Guard: The pair of stamps shows a painting by the late Caitríona Lucas, a Coast Guard volunteer who sadly lost her life while on rescue duty in September 2016. The two stamps in vertical set-tenant format make up the full painting.

Irish Organ Donation: The stamp was issued to support Organ Donor Awareness week (beginning 1 April 2019).

Europa: The 2019 theme was "National Birds". Both birds featured on the stamps are on a list of Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland. The stamps were also issued in a miniature sheet. The only previous Irish Europa set to include a miniature sheet was for the St Brendan's Voyages issue of 1994.



Great Irish Songs: The original issue date of 2 May was changed to 9 May. A special Collector leaflet was produced with details of the revised date. The special leaflet only contained details of the Great Irish Songs set, together with a separate order

form. The illustration of the "With or Without You" (U2) stamp on the original brochure was altered on the leaflet to the actual colour on the final stamp. The illustrations for the same stamp on the first day cover and the imitation disc were not altered.

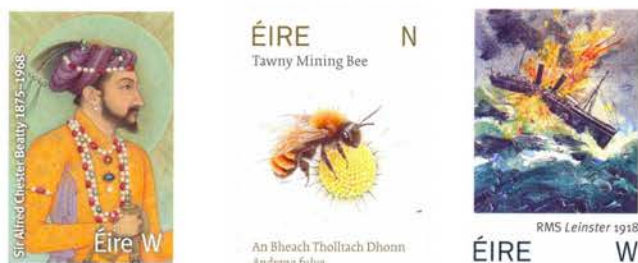
The four groups illustrated are The Cranberries ("Dreams"), Luke Kelly of The Dubliners ("On Raglan Road"), U2 ("With or Without You") and Count John McCormack ("Danny Boy"). The Cranberries illustration includes the late Dolores O'Riordan who sadly died in 2018 at the age of 46. Music lovers questioned the inclusion of "Danny Boy" as a Great Irish Song given that the lyrics were written by English songwriter Frederic Weatherly.

The top margin inscription on each sheet includes a monochrome illustration of each group/singer. The opening words of each song are printed in metallic gold foil on each stamp. Note that, due to the difficulty of scanning/printing metallic inks, they come out as black on the illustrations included with this article. Also note that the actual blue colours on the John McCormack stamp are darker than shown.



The Collectors' Pack contains four imitation discs each of which have the appropriate stamp attached in a prinzgard type mount. Unlike the regular sheet stamps, each has a full surrounding margin in the same background colour as the stamp, i.e. there is no white margin. In each case the design now extends into the margin and is on PCP.

As a result, the stamps were printed on phosphorised paper as compared to the normal phosphor frame on the sheet stamps. They are thus separately identifiable and collectable in their own right and are included in the table above. The initial advertised price of the pack was €17 but it was reduced to €15. The reverse of the pack refers to Volume 1, so presumably this will be an ongoing series that will continue in future years although not in 2020.



Commemorative/Special Booklets: An Post launched a new Advantage Card service on Monday 15 April 2019 which included five new products, available at a 5% discount to anybody who signed up for the service. Of interest to philatelists was the release of new National and International booklets as part of the initial five product line-up. Initially, the booklets were only available both online (An Post eCommerce website, not Irish Stamps) and at post offices. In addition, they could only be bought in bulk. You can purchase 75 National Booklets at €300 (€285 with discount); 50 International booklets at €340 (€323 with discount); or a Mixed Pack of 30 of each booklet at €324 (€308 with discount). You must apply for the Advantage Card to obtain the discount. If you ordered any of the packs online from the eCommerce website, it was the bureau that sent out the booklets!

However, in the 03/2019 issue of *The Collector* distributed in late June, the philatelic bureau announced that they were available to purchase individually up to Friday 19 July. Although they were removed from their website soon after that date, they were still available subsequently at the bureau counter and at the An Post stand at Stampa 2019. At the time of writing (September 2020), the individual booklets can still be purchased online.

Both booklets contain four self-adhesive stamps featuring various commemorative /special stamp designs released in recent years in either horizontal (H) or vertical (V) designs.

The National booklet contains N stamps featuring Surfing at Inch, Co. Kerry (H - Wild Atlantic Way); Rock of Cashel (H - Royal Sites); Meghna Lall (V - Urban Art); and Tawny Mining Bee (V - Irish Bees).



The International booklet contains W stamps featuring Horse Riding, Grange, Co. Sligo (H - Wild Atlantic Way); Boyne Viaduct (H - Europa); Shah Jahan, Allusions to the Seven Lucky Gods (V - Chester Beatty) and RMS *Leinster* (V), together with four airmail labels. Each stamp measures 38mm x 26mm (horizontal designs) or 26mm x 36mm (vertical designs).

Horizontal format stamps are perf. 9 x 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ and vertical format stamps 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9. All eight stamps are effectively new as they were either not previously issued as self-adhesives and/or the size/format is different from SOAR issues. I presume that both booklets have been printed by Cartor, but this has yet to be confirmed by An Post.



First Non-stop Transatlantic Flight (Centenary): The single stamp marked the centenary of the first non-stop transatlantic flight by John Alcock and Arthur Whitten Brown which landed in Clifden on 15 June 1919. The event was marked previously by An Post with stamp issues in both 1984 and 2009. Neither GB nor Canada issued stamps as they had for the 50th anniversary in 1969. To be continued

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