

IRISH PHILATELY

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edited by
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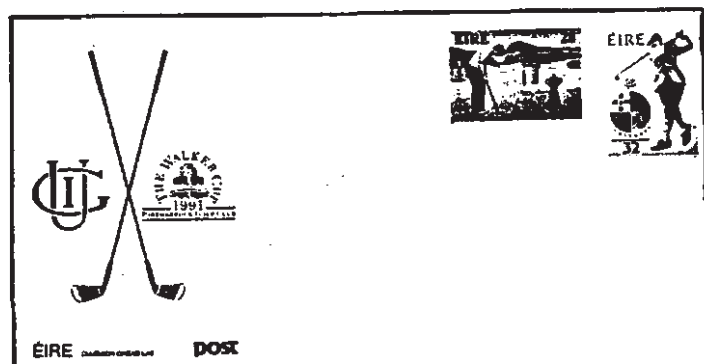
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Golf Issue, September release;
commemorating the centenary of
The Golfing Union of Ireland
and The Walker Cup.

EDITORIAL: Summer is all but over, and as we head into Autumn it is time once again to dust down the albums and to do the oft postponed work on the hobby. With the current heatwave perhaps a slight deferment may be necessary!

A varied and interesting selection of articles in this issue of 'Irish Philately', reflecting much effort and knowledge. The topics covered truly reflect the very wide expanse that is the hobby. However it must be stressed that as those dusty old leather covered albums are tenderly examined, spare a few thoughts on that long shelved article you had long since planned to write!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

Exchange Partner (Ireland/Malta)

I am writing to ascertain if any member of the Irish Philatelic Circle is interested in exchanging the stamps of Ireland for those of Malta. The name of your group was mentioned in the August 1990 issue of the 'Stamp Magazine' under "Keeping You Posted - Society News".

I have a good collection of the stamps of Ireland with just a few gaps and am keen to keep this up to date. Therefore I am seeking to establish an exchange with any reader, the stamps of Ireland for those of Malta - in mint condition, as they are released by the respective post offices.

I look forward to hearing from someone,

Emanuel V. Saliba,
"Nuestro Sueno",
Triq ir-Rebbiegha,
Siggiewi, MALTA, GC

Dear Sir,

Parodi Covers

I am looking for information regarding the possible existence of 'Parodi' covers to and from Ireland.

The 'Parodi Archive' [Parodi Bank Archives, Genoa, Italy] since its release at the end of the Second World War and its in depth study by Colonel Steve Luster ('American Philatelist', June 1984 and April 1987) has produced large amounts of information on European rates, routes and postal history. According to Colonel Luster, the 'Parodi Archive' was very large - possibly fifty thousand covers, ranging from January 1815 to December 1891. However, he has not been able to report any covers addressed to or from Ireland in the several thousands of 'Parodi' covers he has seen.

Therefore, I am asking readers of 'Irish Philately' to help increase the philatelic community's knowledge of the 'Parodi' correspondence by furnishing me with information related to (and photocopies of) 'Parodi' covers they may have in their collections,

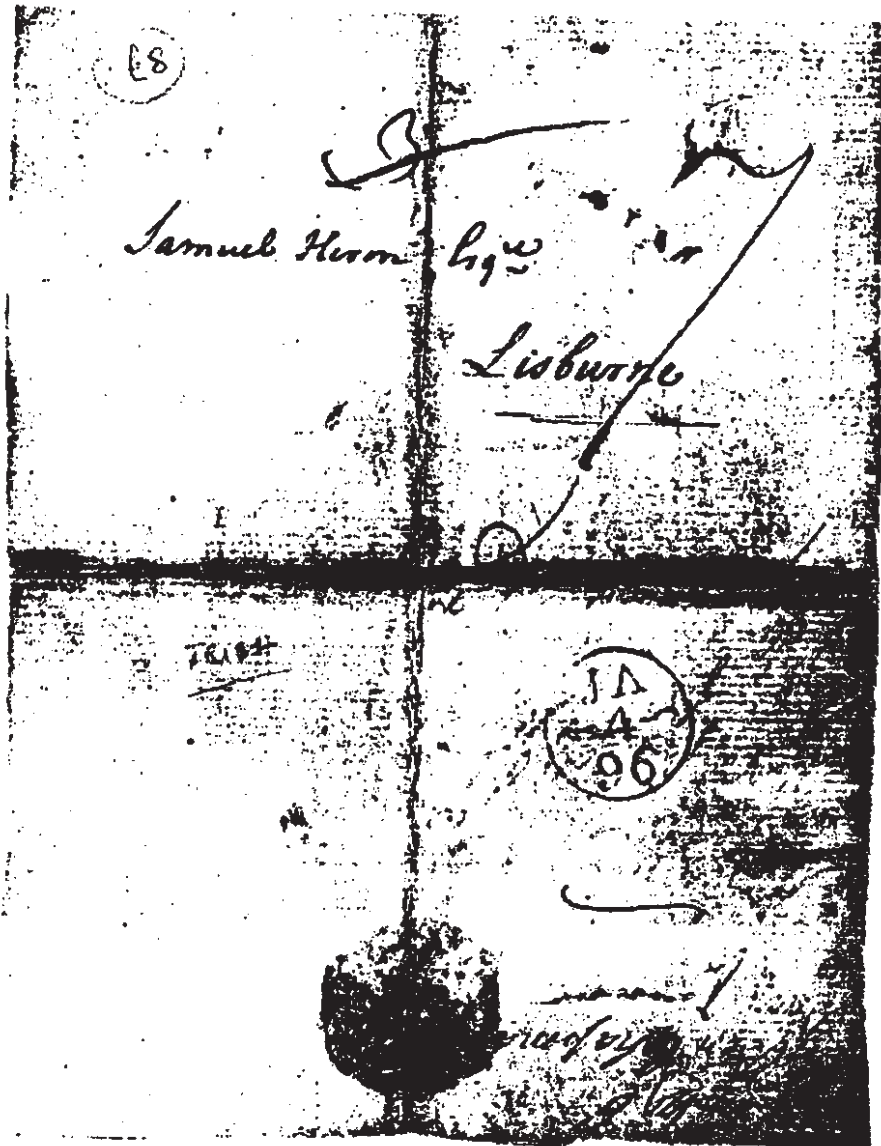
Charles J.G. Verge,
PO Box 2788,
Station 'D',
Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada K1P 5W8

Dear Editor,

Dublin 'Bishop' Exchange

In 1796 the Dublin Post Office introduced a variation of the 'Bishop' handstamp, which included the year. Maybe more is known about this now but Feldman & Kane (page 12) say that the first type had two dots or smudges (possibly screw marks), the earliest known date being January 25th, 1796. Willcocks & Jay (1981) agree - their E1508, type 854.

Here is an earlier one, of January 4th, 1796, which shows that the thing started life with two 'curlicues'.



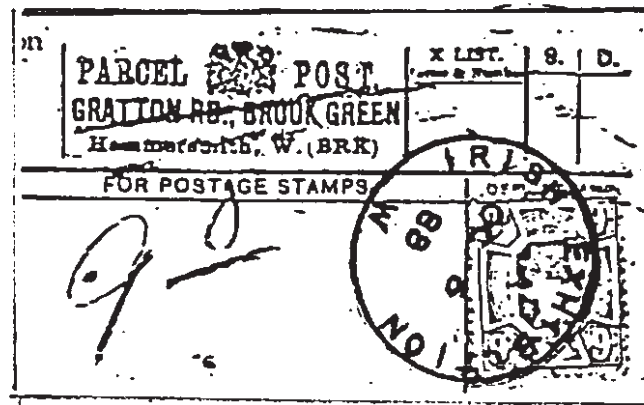
I am sure someone would like this early original. It is outside my interests which are old letters themselves with a political, military or social content, not necessarily Irish or even British - the scruffier the better!

Perhaps an exchange?

A.C. Booth-Jones, ACIS, CA (SA),
PO Box 130,
Port Elizabeth, 6000,
South Africa

THE IRISH EXHIBITION OF 1888 AT OLYMPIA
George E. R. Ithell

Some time ago, I was privileged to see this unusual item (see illustration) which is probably unique and deserves more than a cursory mention. For this we are indebted to Mister Michael Goodman of London, in whose possession it was at the time. Searches in the Archives bring negative results and even in the records of a leading historian of the period, Mister John H. Daniels, no mention can be found.



The 'IRISH EXHIBITION' skeleton, dated
October 6th, 1888

An article by Mister Daniels, published in the 'Gibbon's Stamp Monthly' of September 1929, includes illustrations of the cancels from a number of the Exhibitions which took place in the period between the 1851 'Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations' (to give it its proper but little used title) and the 'British Empire Exhibitions' of 1924 and 1925. There is no illustration of the cancel, nor any mention in the text, of the 1888 'Irish Exhibition'.

A rather strange omission considering his apparent diligence on the subject of special postmarks and the length of time that the Exhibition was available and especially as the daily press gave it much publicity.

Whether it was an insignificant counter, manned by a not so very enthusiastic employee, differing considerably with the modern service at Exhibitions which we enjoy today, we shall never know. However a suggestion from Mister Goodman, is that some of these Parcel Post receipts were collected from the nearest post office (in this case being Grattan Road) and used at the temporary counter at the Exhibition. A clue of the double lines struck through the title cannot be ignored and as the venue of this Irish Exhibition was quite a distance from the Grattan Road Post Office (about three quarters of a mile distant), it is reasonable to assume that Mister Goodman's theory is indeed correct.

The actual post office from where this item emanated was a casualty of the 1939/45 World War, but the site has survived some geographical changes. Grattan Road was a cul-de-sac and still is as far as no vehicles can pass, but access for pedestrian traffic is via a 'hole' in the wall.

The shop, as it is presumed, was at the end of this terrace of

Victorian houses of no small size and could well have been the local newsagents and or grocer shop. Efforts to find a native who would have had first hand knowledge of the area, proved fruitless and very disappointing. The post office now serving the district is sited some two hundred yards away in Blythe Road, where at one time the large premises housed the Post Office Savings Bank. That also has been moved - to Glasgow with its new title, the 'National Savings' Bank'.

The official opening of the Exhibition was to have taken place in May, but was put back to June 4th (1888). It was to remain open until October 27th of that year.

This 'Irish Exhibition' was housed in the now familiar Olympia Hall, which had been built two years before, in 1886. Ireland was the first subject which started a trend of epic productions, a feature which continued for many years. In 1931 many more improvements and additions made to the facility increased the capacity for far more ambitious projects.

In opening the Exhibition, the Lord Mayor of London in his speech, said that

'the object of this Exhibition was to illustrate the worth and significance of Irish Art, to awaken public interest in the efforts being made to revive her trade and to help moderate prejudices which are frequently tending to fetter the judgement, at the very foot of misunderstanding between people and people. It is entirely outside the area of politics, freed from all sectarian or class interest and initiated and undertaken with a worthy purpose'. ('The Times')

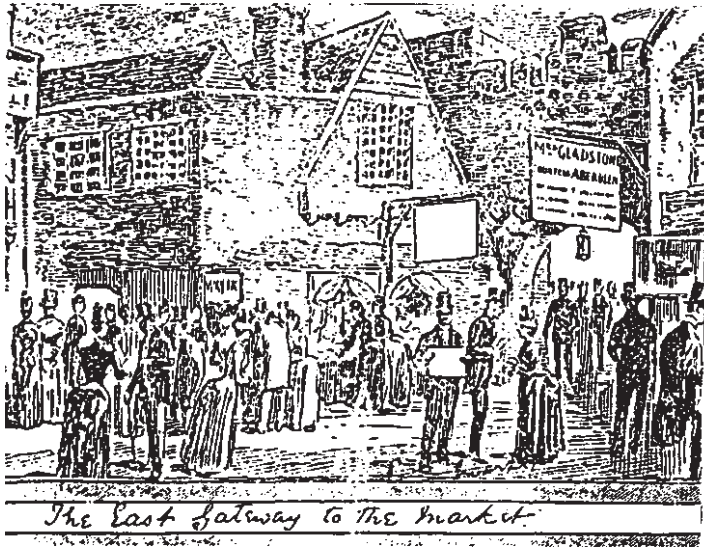
Similar sentiments were made by the Earl of Ripon when he opened a three day Irish Exhibition at Croydon in connection with the Donegal Industrial Fund. This was presided over by a Mrs. Hart, who had a grant given to the sum of one thousand pounds after a request from Arthur Balfour, the future Prime Minister and later still the first Earl Balfour. This Exhibition took place some three months earlier.

'The Times' printed a list of over two hundred patrons which included many noblemen and their wives, prelates, members of parliament, bankers and of men distinguished in literature, science, art and commerce. These being representative of the various political creeds in the United Kingdom of the time.

Many of the nobility had their wives manning stalls in an arranged rota, among whom, were the Countesses of Leitrim, Aberdeen and Connaught. Also present in this arrangement were Mrs. Gladstone and Lady Hill, wife of Sir Arthur Hill who was the Honourable Secretary of the Exhibition. Princess Mary of Teck (the later Queen Mary) and the Marchioness of Salisbury shared a stall according to a report in 'The Times' (July 17th, 1888).

Although much of the Exhibition was in the open air, it was reported that

'engineers and architects came from far and wide to admire the



The Irish
Exhibition
at
Olympia
1888



Illustrations of the Exhibition from 'The Graphic' (various issues), June 1888.

daring construction of the Grand Hall'. Gymkhanas, horse shows, political rallies and on one occasion a banquet for seven thousand guests took place under the enormous expanse of its ceiling.

A report from the newspaper 'The Graphic' of June 9th (1888) stated that

'The Irish Exhibition at Olympia has been organised with a view to (giving) practical assistance to Irish industry and commerce by showing Englishmen what Ireland really can and does produce and manufacture.

To achieve this object, all party spirit has been entirely laid aside, and the members of the Executive Council, among whom are Lord Arthur Hill, the Earl of Leitrim, Mister Herbert Gladstone, Mister Ernest Hart and Mister Justin McCarthy, have worked harmoniously and with an energy and goodwill which has ensured success, as may be gathered from the fact that the manufacturers' entries are from four to five hundred, and are of the widest possible range.

Cork sends whisky galore, Belfast spotless linen, Limerick tempting kegs of butter, Dublin its far-famed foaming stout, Clare pretty bog-oak carvings, while other towns and districts show a fine display of lace, embroidery, serges, tweeds, paper, minerals, hams and flitches, tobacco, and even ships, a magnificent collection of Irish antique plate and the priceless Book of Kells.

There is a picture gallery full of contributions from Irish artists, and a dairy with Kerry cows where Tipperary dairymaids will skim cream, and make butter, under the superintendence of Canon Bagot.

The stables are to give hospitality to a stud of Irish hunters, while outside in the grounds, which are seven acres in extent, is erected a genuine Irish Village, consisting of twelve stone and mud-built houses, with straw roofs, thatched by Donegal thatchers.

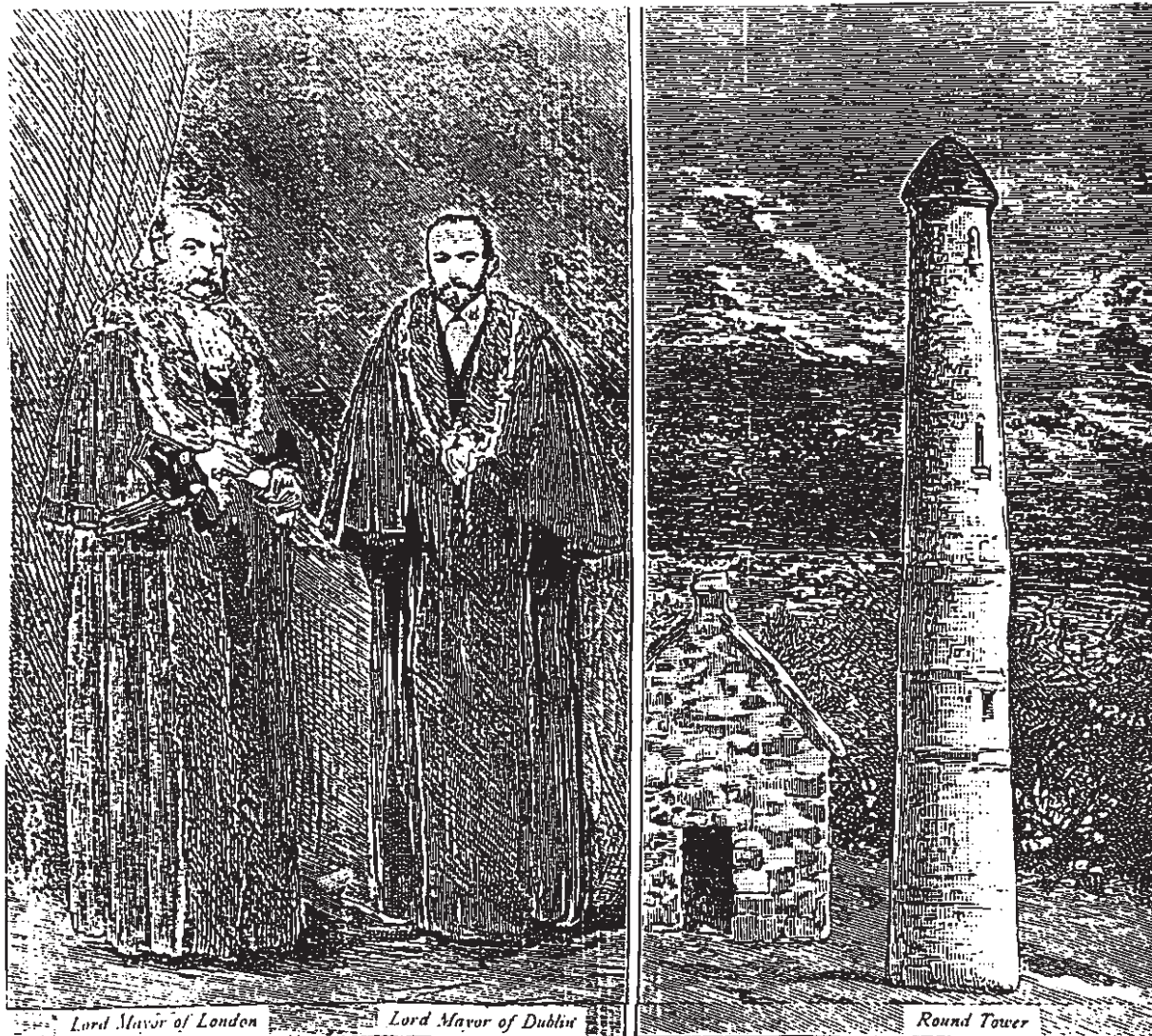
In each cabin some Irish handicraft will be carried on, such, amongst others as dyeing, flannel and tweed manufacture, lace-making, hand-loom weaving of cotton shirts, Ecclesiastical and Art embroidery, and 'sprigging', which we may explain to uninitiated males is the embroidery of sprigs and initials on muslim handkerchiefs, an old industry, which has recently been revived owing to the present fashion of ladies wearing their handkerchiefs in the breast pocket.

Besides the Village, an Irish Castle has been erected in the grounds, a round Tower, and a reproduction of the Blarney Castle, duly provided with the famed Blarney Stone.

Even the musicians will be Hibernian, as the bands of the Irish Regiments are to play every day during the summer season'.

Mayor of Dublin, Mr Sexton, M.P., who dwelt upon the difficulties encountered in organizing the Exhibition, over which the Executive Council had successfully triumphed. He concluded by stating that

'when the English people became aware of the many articles which were produced by Irish hands as cheaply and as well as they could be produced, he was positive that the Irish produce



illustrations from 'The Graphic' of June 9th, 1886.

would find a better market in London, and that the English buyer would get his money's worth, at the same time keeping Irish hands from idleness, and Irish homes from want'.

Today, when photographers swarm and jostle for advantageous positions to procure for posterity, pictures of events such as these, how interesting it must have been to see an artist labouring on a sketch which would appear about a week later in a journal or newspaper.

The 'Illustrated London News', founded in 1842, was the first

weekly newspaper to carry topical engravings. Its advantages were that it was weekly and could therefore spend more time on preparing illustrations. It would be fascinating to dismantle a picture of an early engraving and discover that it was a 'cut-out' from an issue of a vandalised 'Illustrated London News'. The printing and paper quality was of a very high standard. This surely justifies what must have been seen, to be an extravagance to some people, at one shilling a copy! There must be some photographs extant of this Exhibition, but the only illustrations seen to date are those from 'The Graphic', courteously supplied by Mrs. C. M. Bayliss, Local History Librarian of the Hammersmith Area Library (London).

The first issue of the 'Illustrated London News' coincided with the experimental period of Louis Daguerre (1789-1851) and his pioneer work in photography. It was another forty years when the first newspaper photograph appeared in the 'New York Daily Graphic' in 1880 and it was another twelve years before the 'Illustrated London News' was using photographs regularly. London's newspaper, 'The Graphic' was Britain's first illustrated daily, using only engraved line blocks of drawings. The first daily paper to be exclusively illustrated with photographs was the 'Daily Illustrated Mirror', which soon afterwards dropped the 'Illustrated' from the title.



The 'Irish Exhibition', 1883; illustrations from 'The Graphic' of June 4th, 1888.

note; all illustrations courtesy of Hammersmith Public Library.

UNDATED NAMESTAMPS
William Kane

When I wrote my first article on the above title in 1981, it was with the help of a number of interested Postal Historians. My intention was to produce a listing of Irish Receiving Houses, and it was on the advice of a good friend, that I gave the above title to the work.

During the following years, I had an excellent correspondence with that outstanding student of Irish Postmarks, Harald Frank, who drew my attention to the fact, that the absence of the Counties from my publication was a great omission. I explained to him that this omission was due to the fact that so much data was collected from Historians who did not retain this information. Of course I realised that as there was so much duplication in the Town Names in Ireland, and that it was an important aspect that one should know the exact location of the item concerned, but what could I do at that stage?

My research into this particular aspect brought me to study the work of Ambrose Leet, who was a First Clerk in the Inland Department, General Post Office, Dublin. The first edition was published in 1812, the second edition in 1814 with the title being "Directory to the Market Towns, Villages, Gentlemen's Seats and other Noted Places in Ireland".

These books give the County and Post Towns for every country residence and occupied town-land in Ireland. A wonderful source of information which I wholeheartedly recommend!

I think it is important to rectify the omission of the data relative the Counties from my previous publications, that the attention of Postal Historians be brought to this fact, so that future research on this subject includes this information.

Now to the title "UNDATED NAMESTAMPS", I now realise that the correct title for my opus should have been "IRISH RECEIVING HOUSES", and have now started work on a book "Undated Postal MARKINGS OF IRELAND", with twenty chapters covering the following aspects;

1. Postmasters Initials	1667-1669
2. Town Names	1698-1784
3. Frees	1707-1840
4. Abbreviated Name Stamps	1712-1848
5. Maritime Marks	1718 onwards
6. Paids (various types)	1763-1850
7. Dublin Dockwras	1774-1789
8. Penny Posts	1782-1840
9. Dublin, Country & Ireland	1784-1810
10. Mileage Marks	1808-1855
11. Receiving House Marks	1823-1860
12. Registered Mail	1828 onwards
13. Unpaid Marks	1836 onwards
14. Uniform 4d and 1d Posts	1839-1840
15. Maltese Crosses	1840-
16. Numerical Diamonds	1844-1850
17. Railway Marks	1880 onwards
18. Instructional Markings	all periods

- 19. Military Mail
- 20. Miscellaneous

all periods
all periods

This is surely justification for the title "UNDATED DATESTAMPS".

To help students, I have prepared a listing of the Irish Town names with such duplication as known to me, which I will submit for publication in the next issue of "Irish Philately".

I cannot claim that this listing will be one hundred per cent complete; there must be many more that I have not come across, and so hope that readers will in due course inform me of such items.

CORRECTED METER MARKS

Alan Kane

The slogan 'BELFAST METER POST' (fig. 1) was used at Belfast from May 1988 to at least January 1990. It was used with both black and red inks.

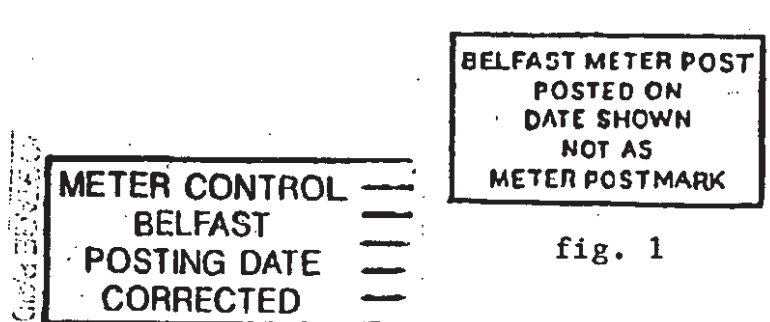


fig. 1



fig.2



fig. 3

The 'METER CONTROL / BELFAST' slogan (fig. 2) can be found in use from early 1990. This example was used on July 31st, 1990 in black ink on a meter franked cover dated July 30th, 1990.

Figure 3 is the handstamp 'METER CONTROL / STRABANE / POSTING DATE / CORRECTED'. Armagh and Newtownards examples have also been noted, all with blue ink.

The meter franks have all been over stamped with either the 'Pass On Your Postcode' slogan or the 'Happy Christmas' slogan. The earliest date seen so far is June 22nd, 1990. It must be assumed that most of the Post Towns on the Province have been issued with this handstamp.

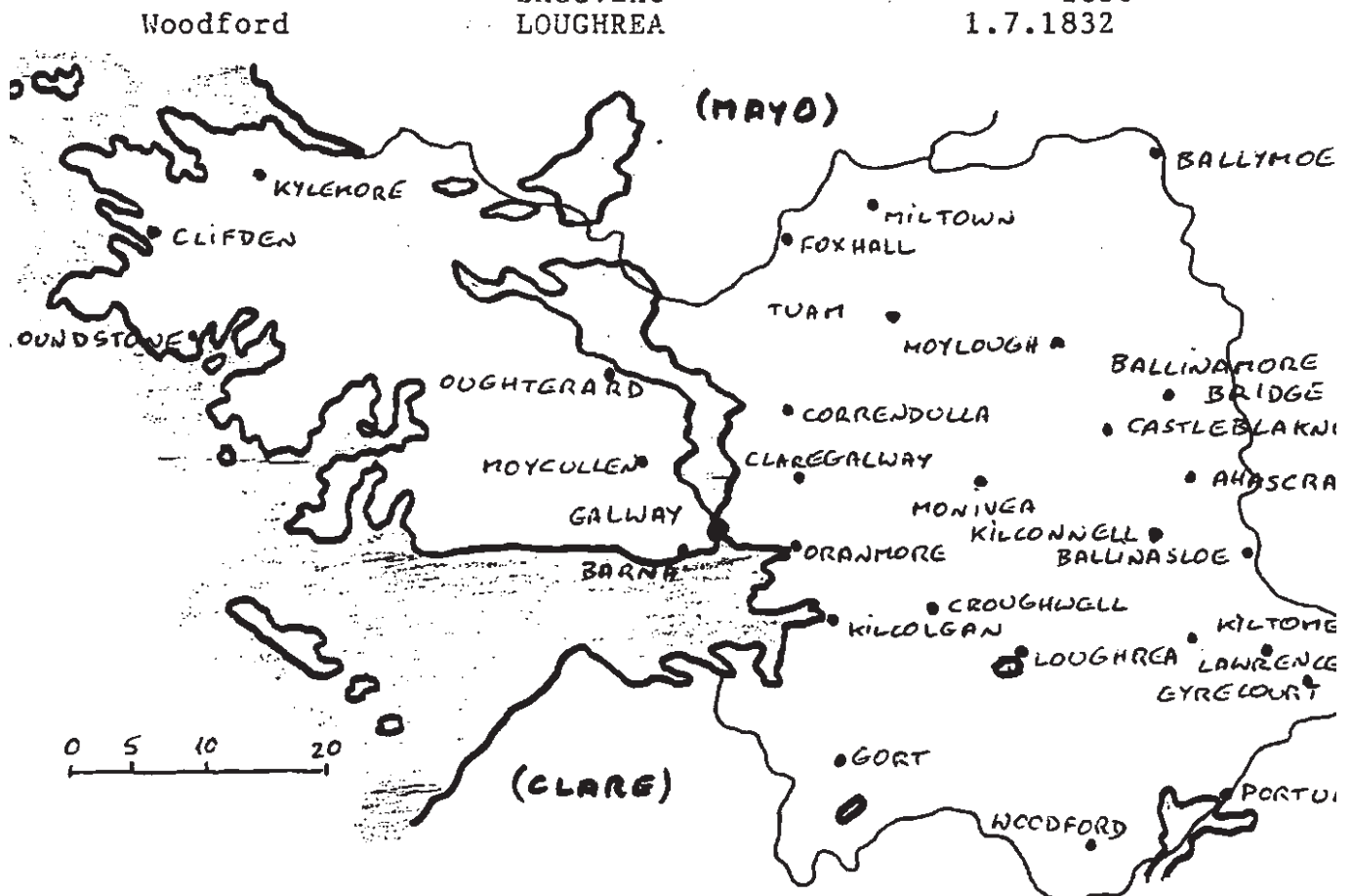
GALWAY PENNY POSTS
Michael Hartnett

The following list is based on the late F. E. Dixon's "Irish Provincial Penny Posts"; I have extracted from his listing, those Penny Post Towns which relate to Galway, and I have added a number of towns for which there is evidence of the existence of a penny post. I would be grateful for any information from your readers which would enable me to complete or correct this list.

(note; the letter in brackets after the town name indicates the county in which it is situated - C = Clare, R = Roscommon, M = Mayo, T = Tipperary).

<u>Town</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Opening Date</u>
AHASCRAUGH	Ballinamore Bridge	15.8.1832
Ardrathan	Burrin	by 1835
Ballinamore Bridge	AHASCRAUGH	15.8.1832
	ROSCOMMON (R)	1837
BALLINASLOE	Kiltomer	1841 (?)
	Lawrencetown	22.11.1834
Ballindine (M)	TUAM	1836
Ballymoe	ROSCREA (R)	by 1836
	CASTLEREA	by 1836
Barna	GALWAY	6.1.1833
Burrin (C)	GALWAY	by 1835
CASTLEBLAYNEY	Moylough	1832
Clare (Galway)	GALWAY	6.1.1833
	TUAM	1833
	Loughglynn (R)	-
	Frenchpark (R)	by 1835
CLIFDEN	GALWAY	1834
	Oughterard	1840
Carndulla	TUAM	2.3.1834
CRAUGHWELL	Monivea	1834
Crusheen (C)	ENNIS	1837
	GORT	1838
Eyrecourt	Kylemore	1840
	Lawrencetown	1835
	Trilliman	1838
Foxhall	TUAM	1839
GALWAY	Barna	1840
	Clare (Galway)	6.1.1833
	CLIFDEN	1834
	Moycullen	17.8.1835
	Oughterard	1834
	Roundstone	10.10.1833
GORT	Crusheem (C)	1838
Kilcolgan	Oranmore	1836
Kilconnell	Aughrim	by 1836
Kiltormer	BALLINASLOE	1841

Kylemore	Eyrecourt	1840
Lawrencetown	BALLINASLOE	22.11.1834
	Eyrecourt	1840
LOUGHREA	Woodford	1.7.1832
Milltown	TUAM	6.7.1832
Monivea	Craughwell	1834
Moycullen	GALWAY	17.8.1835
Moylough	CASTLEBLAKNEY	17.11.1832
ORANMORE	Kilcolgan	1836
Oughterard	GALWAY	1834
	CLIFDEN	1840
PORTUMNA	Carrigahorrig (T)	1838
ROSCOMMON	Ballinamore Bridge	1838
Roundstone	GALWAY	10.10.1833
	CLIFDEN	1840
Sheevant	TUAM	1836
Trilliman	Eyrecourt	1838
TUAM	Ballindine (M)	1836
	Clare (Galway)	1834
	Carndulla	2.3.1834
	Foxhall	1839
	Milltown	6.7.1832
	Sheevant	1836
	LOUGHREA	1.7.1832

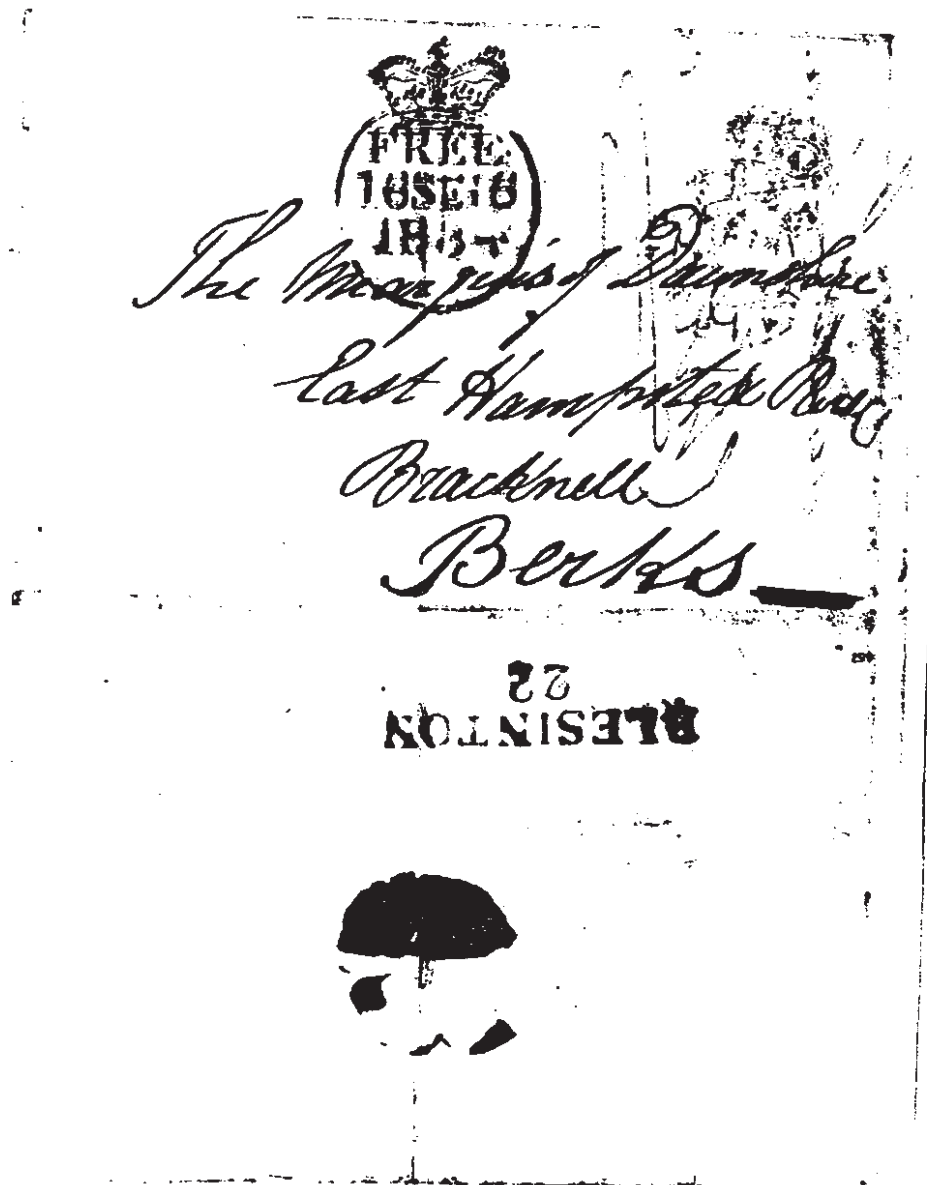


(note: I have no locations for Sheevant or Trilliman. Offices outside County Galway are not shown).

WHAT DOES A MILEAGE MARK REALLY MEAN?
Karl Winkelmann

I recently acquired an 1834 entire with 'BLESINGTON / 22' mileage mark and decided I would try and reconcile the 22 miles with reality.

Blessington lies on the main Dublin to Baltinglass road, inside the northern boundary of County Wicklow. Today the route from Dublin via Terenure and Tallaght is about 19½ statute or



The 1834 entire; with the 'Blesington / 22' mileage mark.

British miles, which is the same as stated in my copy of AA routes (1948).

The Taylor and Skinner's 'Maps of the Roads of Ireland' dates from 1786 and in this, Blessington is 14 Irish miles from Dublin. This converts to 17 miles, 6½ furlongs in statute miles.

We must remember that the mileage for postal purposes is normally quoted as the actual distance travelled. Yet, the only reasonable route from Dublin seems to be as stated above and this is the one which is on the Taylor and Skinner's maps.

The Roque's maps of 1760 however, would route us via Tallow (Tallaght), Saggart and Crumlin with an Irish mileage of between 12 and 13 miles, as indicated by the milestones on the map, to Dublin's city boundary at the Grand Canal.

But surely the Almanacks and guides of the nineteenth century will confirm the postal distance as 22 miles.

Not so, as will be seen from the following -

1805	-	21	
1808	-	14	
1814	-	14	
1817	-	14	
1823	-	21	
1827	-	26	British
1833	-	22	Irish
1836	-	23	Irish
1840	-	23	Irish
1846	-	28	Statute
1852	-	18	Statute
1871	-	18½	Statute
1882	-	18½	Statute

So in the 1833 Watsons Almanack the mileage tallies with the mileage mark, but 22 Irish miles equals 28 statute miles, and at this time statute or British miles were the order of the day.

There is a milestone extant just as one enters Blessington and it reads 16 statute miles to Dublin!

I followed the series of milestones (all in statute miles) via Tinode, Tallaght, Greenhills Road and Walkinstown Road back towards Dublin, only to discover that the three milestone, on the Greenhills Road, and the two milestone, on the Walkinstown Road, led me to the Grand Canal / South Circular Road at Crumlin, as being the starting point for measurement from the city.

Are you confused? So am I!
What does the mileage mark really mean?

EXHIBITION SOUVENIRS - an update
C. T. Hinneburg-Murphy

An article of mine ('Irish Philately', June 1990) on Exhibition souvenir items prompted several members to write and advise of omissions, to make corrections and to fill in gaps. To them a special word of thanks and the following list is therefore an update. Of course if there are further observations kindly do not hesitate to contact me.

The list has been augmented to include FAI and EPA items and indeed some souvenirs not emanating specifically from Philatelic Exhibitions. This ensures a listing which may bring several scarcely known items to the attention of members.

DATE ORGANIZER QUANTITY PRICE TYPE CONTENTS ETC.

1951	FAI	?	\$1	per roll/100 labels in a roll	
				LB	label 28X32mm
1967	BPE	1,000	10/-	SC	Swift 1/5
1972	Interpex	500	?	PP	St Patrick
1973	Irish Ehib., NY	1,000	?	PP	Art
1975	FAI	?	?	SC	25th anniversary of the EPA: St Patrick (1950) design
	WESTPEX '75 (FAI)	?	?	EN	EPA, 25th anniv X2 env
	STAMPA	1,000	?	SC	Saorstat Overprint
1976	COLLECTOREX	5,000	£1	SC	American Bicent
	STAMPA	2,966*	80p	MS	Am. Bicent. M/S
		200	?	FL	Am. Bicent. M/S; - mint example, on FDC & used with Stampa cancel
1977	COLLECTOREX	1,000	60p	SC	Seahorse
	Cork PS	50	50p	BK	4 panes, 6½p defs
	STAMPA	1,446*	60p	SC	Folklore
1978	COLLECTOREX	500	60p	BK	panes of 1p & 2p defs (issued with a violet cover; 10 known in green)
	Cork PS	163*	50p	BK	McCauley adhesive X 3
	STAMPA	1,000	90p	BK	panes of 1p, 2p & 5p def
1979	COLLECTOREX	4,000	20p	LB	'Strike Post' labels (postal strike in operation at the time)
	STAMPA	1,200	£1	BK	4X10p Fauna & Flora adh.
	Cork PS	250	75p	BK	3X17p Hill
	Limerick Fair	166*	95p	BK	3X12p Pearse
	STAMPEX ULSTER	?	40p	BK	5X8p Magician (UK issue)
1980	Mid Western PS	300	£1	BK	3X12p Papal Visit
	COLLECTOREX	500	£1	BK	o/p in gutter pair of Shaw issue
	Cork PS	300	£1	BK	6X1p, 6X2p def with 2X12p Shaw
	STAMPA	1,850*	£1.50	MS	Fauna & Flora m/s with o/p in black
	(members)	150	£5	MS	same but o/p in red
	Limerick Fair	250	£1	BK	3X12p O'Casey
	Galway Phil. Ex.	300	80p	BK	6X1p, 6X2p defs with 2X16p Fauna & Flora

1981	ARIPEX '81	?	?	AD	½p, 4p, 5p, 8p, 9½p, 10p, 12p, 13p, 15p, 16p, 20p & £1 defs all with perfins - 'ARI / PEX' in two lines
	Mid Western PS	300	£1	BK	3X12p Music & Dance
	Waterford Ph. Ex.	400	£1	BK	6X1p, 6X2p defs & 2X16p Science & Technology
	COLLECTOREX	500	£1	BK	3 panes ex 40p booklet
		?	20p	PC	reproduction of 1901 pc.
	Galway Phil. Ex.	300	£1	BK	4X1p, 4X2p & 2X19p defs
	STAMPA	2,228	£1.20	PP	Irish & US Hoban issues
	(members)	250	£5	PP	same but in maroon cover
	Cork PS	600	£1	BK	6X½p, 6X1p defs & 3X15p O'Donovan Rossa
	Limerick Fair	250	£1	BK	3X15p O'Donovan Rossa
	Sligo Phil. Ex.	600	£1	BK	6X½p, 6X1p defs & 2X19p An Oige
1982	Mid Western PS	400	£1	BK	2X18p Horses
	Dundalk Phil. Ex.	450	£1	BK	6X½p defs & 2X22p Saint Francis
	Cork PS	750	£1.25	BK	6X½p, 6X1p defs & 3X22p Saint Francis
	SESCAL '82	?	\$2	SC	EPA 60th anniv, 2d map design, issued by the Social Chapter
	STAMPA	1,157*	£1	SC	designs for 1922 defin. issue
	(members)	300	£6	SC	same but in blue
	Limerick Fair	300	£1	BK	2X22p O'Conaire
	Galway Phil. Ex.	300	£1	BK	2X22p O'Conaire
1983	Sligo Phil. Ex.	600	£1	BK	6X½p defs & 2x22p Dublin Chamber of Commerce
	FAI	300	?	EN	FAI h/s on exhib cover
	Mid Western PS	450	£1.25	BK	2X22p shark
	Dundalk Phil. Ex.	350	£1	BK	6X4p Gerl & 6X4p Arch. definitives
	Cork PS	650	£1	BK	6X1p, 6X2p & 6X6p defs
	STAMPA	1,310*	£1.50	BK	4X1p, 4X2p, 4X3p & 4X6p definitives
	(members)	448	£8	MS	dogs m/s o/p
	Limerick Fair	300	£1	BK	3X22p McDiarmada
	Galway Phil. Ex.	300	£1	BK	4X2p, 4X4p & 4X5p defs
1984	Mid Western PS	450	£1	BK	2X26p railway
	Colonia '84	250	5DM	BK	4X1p, 4X2p & 4X3p defs
	Sligo Phil. Ex.	500	£1	BK	6X3p & 6X5p defs
	Dundalk Phil. Ex.	300	£1.25	BK	2X29p railway
	Collectors' Fest.	375	£3/£4+	BK	gutter pairs of McCormack 22p
	Portadown Ph. Ex.	150	?	BK	4X12½p Regional defs
	Cork PS	650	£1.50	BK	6X1p & 6X2p defs & 3X22p '83 WCY issue
	STAMPA	1,414*	£1	SC	railway theme

	(members)	348	£8	MS	railway m/s o/p
	(FAI members)	200		AE	airmail envelope with op
	Limerick Ph. Ex.	300	£1.35	BK	2 strips X 3 of 22p Mc-Cormack issue
	Galway Phil. Ex.	300	£1.20	BK	2 panes 4X1p defs & 2X26p Galway issue
1985	Mid Western PS	400	£1	BK	2X22p GAA
	TEXPEX '85	?	?	SC	2d map design, issued by the Lone Star Chapter, EPA
	INTERPEX '85	?	?	SC	pair of cards - 1975 EPA card with logo 'EPA'S - 35th - anniv 1982 EPA card with same logo.
	FAI (AGM)	100	?	PC	o/p on 1985 An Post p/c; 6 cards X 100 each
	40 sets to members; 30 sets sold @ 15DM				
	Louth PS	300	£1.25	BK	4X1p def & 2X22p EMY
	Cork PS	?	£1	SC	26p Cork adhesive on A5 sized card tied by Cork FDI handstamp. The text on the card is the original city charter
	issued to Cork PS members only				
	RIPEX '85/WESTPEX '85 (EPA 35th anniversary)	250	?	BK	1p, 2p & 3p Arch defs in gutter pairs
	2nd Collectors' Festival				
		375	£2.50	BK	Europa '85 set
	Sligo Phil. Ex.	500	£1	BK	4X1p def & 2X22p IYY
	Portadown Ph. Ex.	150	?	BK	4X13p Regional defs
	Cork PS	650	£1	BK	26p 'Cork'
	ITALIA '85	-	£1	SC	EMY set on card
	STAMPA	970*	£1	SC	1d postage due stamp on card
	(members)	330	£9	SC	same, but in sepia
	(FAI members)	200	?	AG	aerogramme with imprint in black
	EPA	?	?	EN	EPA logo surrounded by 35th anniv inscription
	(also exists with memorial inscription to John J Blessington)				
	Limerick Fair	300	£1.25	BK	3X26p Thomas Ashe issue
	Galway Phil. Ex.	300	£1.20	BK	4X1p def & 2X22p EMY
1986	Mid Western PS	400	£1	BK	2 se-tenant strips of the 22p EMY issue
	TEXPEX '86 (EPA)	?	-	SC	1985 EPA 2d map card cancelled with the TEXPEX logo
	(issued by the Lone Star Chapter, EPA; free to EPA members)				
	FAI (AGM)	300	5DM	BK	6X2p arch defs with o/p 'FAI / 1986'
	200 to members at no charge - 100 sold at 5DM;				

known with inverted and double overprint
3rd Collectors' Festival

	500	£3.50	BK	2 se-tenant strips from 1980 Fauna & Flora m/s
ESSEN	-	?	SC	1986 Love 22p affixed to SC and cancelled
Louth PS	175	£1.50	BK	1985 Christmas issue
AMERIPEX '86 (EPA)	300	\$1	SC	new EPA logo on card with AMERIPEX '86 cancel
	300	\$1	SC	same but with Irish adhesives cancelled by An Post exhibition h/s

(both items free to EPA members)

4th Collectors' Festival

	250	£3.50	BK	1985 Christmas issue
	250	£3.50	BK	1985 EMY issue
STOCKHOLMA '86	-	?	SC	1986 Love
Sligo PS	500	£1	BK	4X2p & 6X1p defs
	300	50p	SC	
AMERIPEX '86/STAMPSHOW '86/VAPEX '86	300	\$2	BK	2X22p 1985 Love adhes - issued by the James Hoban Chapter, EPA
Portadown Ph. Ex.	200	?	BK	4X12p Regional defs
Cork PS	600	£1	BK	2X24p Mulready
STAMPA	-	£1.20	PC	3 differing
(members)	300	£10	WP	2 different items
(FAI members)	250	?	EN	envelope with imprint
Galway Phil. Ex.	300	£2	BK	2X24p B & I with 2X39p Bianconi
Limerick Fair	200	£1.50	BK	3 X Arthur Griffith
'Prominent Contributors to Irish Philately' (EPA?)				
at least 250	?		BK	6X½d O'Cleary, 6X½d Gerl & 6X1p Arch defs
1987 Mid Western PS	400	£1	BK	2X24p Mulready
FAI (5th anniv and AGM)	200	-	SC	black print on card
	220	-	EN	invitational envelope

both issued to all FAI members

5th Collectors' Festival

	350	c£5	BK	1979 Fauna & Flora
Louth PS	200	£1.50	BK	1987 Europa
CAPEX	-	£1.20	PC	Stampa '86 cards o/p
CAPEX '87 (EPA)	?	?	SC	2 cards - EPA & CAPEX logos EPA logo & cachet and An Post CAPEX cachet

6th Collectors' Festival

	250	£5	BK	1968 Connolly & Markievicz
Sligo PS	250	£1.50	BK	pane from the £2 PO BK, 2X2p, 3X4p & 28p
Portadown Ph. Ex.	200	?	BK	4X13p Regional defs

Cork PS	650	£1	BK	2X24p Cork tram issue
STAMPA	-	£1.20	PC	4 different
(members)	350	£10	MS	trams m/s o/p
(FAI members)	250	-	PC	imprint on on Stampa PC
SESCAL '87 (EPA)	?	?	SC	cylinder block, 1p gerl
HAFNIA '87	?	£1.25	PC	1987 Love
	?	£1.60	MS	trams m/s o/p
ASDA '87	?	£1.20	PC	Stampa '87 cards o/p
PHILATELIA '87	?	£1.35	PC	Stampa '87 cards o/p
Galway PS	300	£1.20	BK	4X1p def 46p 'Galway' tram
Limerick Fair	200	£1.50	BK	3X24p Cathal Brugha
1988 STAMPEX	?	£2.24	BK	Dublin millennium BK o/p
	-	£1.20	PC	Stampa '87 cards o/p
Mid Western PS	350	£1	BK	2X24p Ennis Fleadh Nua
ESSEN STAMP FAIR	?	£2.24	BK	Dublin millennium BK o/p
FINLANDIA	?	£2.24	BK	Dublin millennium BK o/p
		?	SC	1988 Love
SYDPEX '88	?	AUS\$5	BK	Dublin millennium BK o/p
	?	AUS\$5	BKP	same but pane o/p
Sligo PS	?	£1	BK	3X12p Arch defs
Portadown Ph. Ex.	200	?	BK	4X13p Regional defs
TEXPEX '88 (EPA)	493	\$1.50	BK	1p, 2p & 3p Arch defs in gutter pairs
also issued by the Lone Star Chapter (EPA) were two cards				
	239	\$1	SC	Samuel E Burns (soldier)
	245	\$1	SC	James McGee (soldier)
STAMPA	557*	£3	BKP	Dublin millennium BK panes o/p in blue
(the irish language pane)				
	-	£1.20	PC	set of four
(members)	345	£10	BKP	Dublin millennium BK panes o/p in red
(the english language pane)				
Cork PS	600	£1	BK	2X24p Sirius
Limerick Fair	200	£1.50	BK	46p Flying Boat

NOTES;

* - indicates the quantity surviving after remainder destroyed

at the Collectors' Festivals the souvenir is sold to the public by dealers and not by the organizers, hence the fluctuating price at some gatherings.

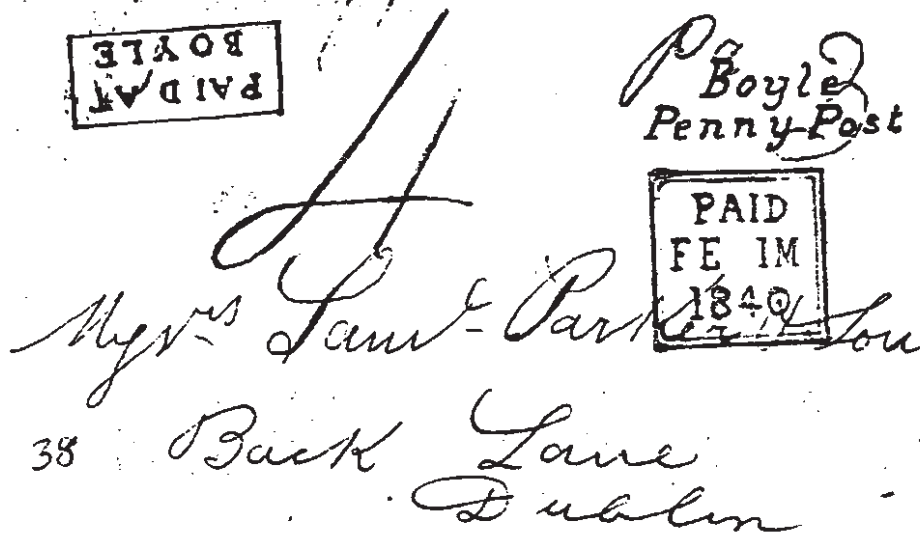
legend;

PC - postcard/card
 EN - envelope
 SC - souvenir card
 PP - presentation pack
 BK - booklet
 BKP - booklet pane
 WR - wrapper
 MS - miniature sheet
 AE - airmail envelope
 AG - aerogramme

A POSTAL HISTORY CONUNDRUM
William Kane

This item (see illustration) has recently come into my possession, and I would be most grateful for the observations of Postal Historians reagrding several questions that at this moment remain unanswered.

1. Why was the manuscript '4' applied, when the item was outside the period of the uniform '4d.' post?
2. Why was the 'Pd 3' applied under the 'Boyle Penny Post'?
3. Why was the circular BALLYFARNON mailbag seal applied instead of the RECEIVING HOUSE mark?



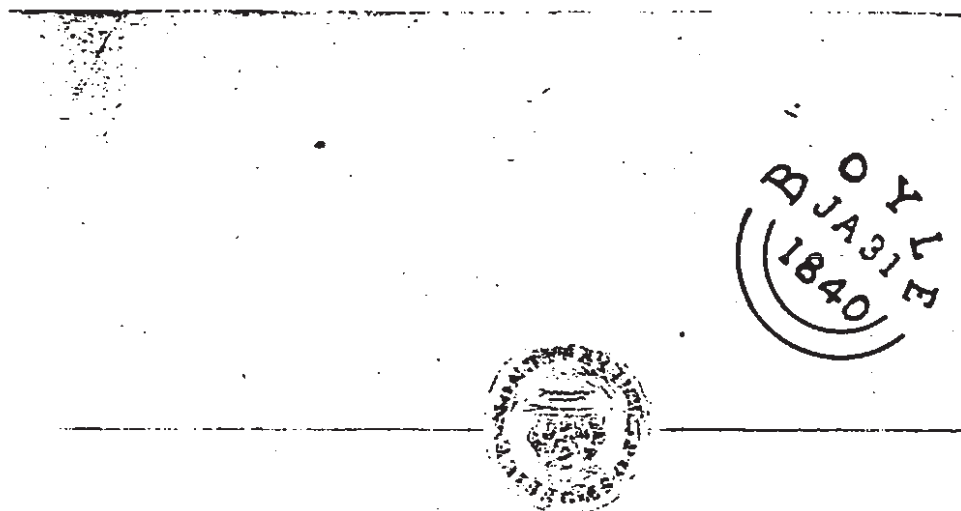
The front of the entire

details of the item are as follows;
(front) -

framed 'PAID AT BOYLE' in black.
manuscript '4' in red ink
manuscript 'Pd 3' in red ink
script 'BOYLE PENNY POST' in black
framed Dublin PAID, FE IM, 1840.

(reverse) -

a circular framed colourless embossed impression of the BALLYFARNON mailbag seal - (this was later covered by red pencil, probably to make for easier reading
BOYLE double arc, January 31st, 1840 in black ink.



The back of the entire

I promise to publish all comments received in a future edition of 'Irish Philately'. All observations can be sent directly to me at 7 O'Connell Gardens, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

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