

Volume
1996



Issue No
2 / JUNE

Irish Philately

THE JOURNAL OF THE IRISH PHILATELIC CIRCLE



'FOOTBALL HEROES' WITH AN IRISH CONNECTION FROM THE ROYAL MAIL - May 14th issue date; the GEORGE BEST 'STAMP' IN 25p PANE FROM THE PRESTIGE BOOKLET AND THE DANNY BLANCHFLOWER 60p STAMP.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir,

With reference to George Etoe's letter (September 1995) I am submitting the following comments.

The picture is definitely that of Pope Pious X, who reigned from 1903 to 1914. Consequently the date cannot be 1889 but most probably 1909.

This is further confirmed by the Italian stamp depicting King Vittorio Emanuele III, who reigned from 1900 until 1946. Actually the stamp was first issued in 1901.

The message on the reverse reads -

`non compulsory information (i.e. additional information if wished) / mailed on ..... 190... / from .....` - a third argument against 1889.

The postmark reads ROMA FERROVIA, that is the post office at the railway station. I am not sure about the central inscription since the copy is not clear. I would favour 9S meaning 1909 with S for September (too early for Christmas?) or for evening mail (sera in Italian = evening).

I could add more with a clearer view of the postmark,

Romana Locci, Cassacco, Udine

Sir,

I am writing in the hope of being offered advice on a particular stamp in my collection.

I have a copy of SG 344 (Scott 348) that has six rows of the letters `WTWT....` or `TWTW....` across the colour area but not across the white design (unless the white design is white ink over the green?).

These letters are 2mm high and the horizontal rows are separated by approximately half a millimetre. The letters are closer in colour to the regular SG 344 and the remaining colour area appears more `citro-green`.

The stamp carries a BAILE ATHA CLAITH, 5.45pm, 4-N, 1975 circular cancel. I have shown this stamp to my stamp club, Winthrop Stamp Club, suburb to Boston, Massachusetts, but no one had previously seen the likes of this stamp.

Any information that any member can provide will be welcome,

Larry Hughes, PO Box 148,
Woodsville, NH 03785, USA

SUPPLEMENT TO POSTED AT BALLYMACLINTON

G Ithell

Since the publication of this work in 1982, interest and further research has been maintained. Consequently, postcards relevant to the theme have been recovered. Though mainly with new details of their printing, they cover more interestingly, a picture hitherto not seen. These latest finds are listed with acknowledgements to Arthur Smith of Hammersmith and GS Baillie from Bungay, Suffolk, who both reported examples which differed from the original index. With these new discoveries and adding my own from the renewed searches, gives one the impression that there could be many more yet to be unearthed.

Much excitement was caused when a letter arrived from the Isle of Wight, which opened up great possibilities for a complete chapter, but alas, circumstances prevented this. The letter was from Norah Gallaher! A copy of this book was obtained by a Mrs. Isobel Scott of Belfast who, on reflection recalled that her teacher had mentioned an exhibition in London and her association with it as a child. After a great deal of effort and perseverance, Mrs Scott contacted her old mentor and to the delight of both ladies, discovered that this exhibition was the subject of those recollections many years before.

Norah Gallaher's father was a salesman and traveller for the firm of David Brown & Son, Ltd., and McClinton's Ltd., eventually to be a director and during the period of the Village at the White City's Japan British Exhibition in 1910 he was the Manager. Samuel Gallaher and his wife Anne were residents in the Village and took along their baby daughter, Norah, then aged five years. Sadly, a Month before a proposed second meeting with her, Norah died in June 1993; she was 89 years old. She was a remarkable lady with a memory to match. It was obvious that her time in the Village left many cherished memories. At our meeting in 1987, amongst a case full of mementoes and photographs, were letters and billheads, relics from her father's old desk. This desk had once been the property of Imre Kiralfy, who from the outset was Director General of the White City Exhibitions.

Most of the photographs Norah had to show were taken at the Japan British Exhibition of 1910 and included a group photograph of all the staff. Again remarkable, she was able to identify some of the staff without any hesitation. Amongst these were of course, her Mother and Father, a Mr Amos, Mr Hicks, 'Old Dan', Giralda Murphy and her young friends, Kathleen Hicks and Marie Routledge. Norah is seen, as on many occasions, mounted on the donkey 'Napper Tandy'. The two younger girls, Kathleen and Marie were experts in their field of spinning and weaving, the former being the Junior Spinning Champion of Ireland. Most of the time these girls were at collecting post for donations, along with other celebrities who gave their service for the Health Organisation.

Amongst the many bits of ephemera, Norah gave me a couple of items which I found very interesting. One whole plate print, possibly the original photo-

graph of my index card number 77 which is seen obviously untouched and shews Norah with other members of staff on the area of the Crystal Palace exhibit which was on show from May 12th to October 27th, 1911. The other item given to me was a card written to her from her Father at Crystal Palace with the knowledge that he misses his family. It is dated on May 25th, 1911, so it is known that Norah and her Mother joined the staff later. The card addressed to Ivy Cottage, Donaghmore says ...

`I was in the old village today and felt sorry to see it in such a dilapidated state and inhabited by natives of Indigoes, etc., etc. The Exhibition in White City is not such at all and you would get thoroughly tired of it in a week. Mr McLean was over here yesterday and asking for you and Mother. The weather is just lovely and I wish you were both here. We will be in shape at about next Tuesday. There are good crowds in today'. (signed) D.. The card received the special event postmark (Whitney 405) code 3. The card is also shewing a rubber stamped address, Ballymaclinton / Irish Village / Crystal Palace / London. One other postcard is extant, addressed to Norwood Central Dairy, 3 & 5 Central Hill, Upper Norwood, with a request to cancel some milk! This card was dated August 21st, 1911, receiving the special event postmark, but with code 1; codes 1-8 of these postmarks are known. The Ballymaclinton handstamp, again in purple ink and the address of Crystal Palace, but signed this time by S. Gallaher, Norah's father! The obverse shews Norah in one of the four postcard pictures in which she is featured.

Another interesting card recovered is indexed as No. 78, similar to the previously mentioned card regarding milk. This card however, was used as an introductory card by a representative of David Brown & Sons Ltd., intimating that a Mr Ferris is to call in a few days and receive the favour of an order. The George V 1/2d definitive is cancelled DONAGHMORE, County Tyrone on April 15th, 1912 and sent to an address in Lisburn. The stamp is punctured with the perfin D.B/&S, only one of three known to date. The other two addressed to firms in Manchester and Birmingham, are both on Card Index 78. A Mr Milton and Mr Crawshaw were the representatives respectively in these instances. These items were reported to me by the Perfin Society Editor, Mrs Rosemary Smith, JP.

No postcards of the 1908-1910 Exhibitions feature the young girl, Norah, but on cards found from the Festival of Empire, Imperial Exhibition in 1911 at Crystal Palace, she appears in four scenes. Although the exhibit of the Brown Brothers at this exhibition was titled Ballymaclinton, it was not on the scale as were the projects at the White City in the previous year.

Norah was able to identify many of the colleens whose photographs I was able to show her, which were those that had been reproduced from originals loaned by Mr Wilson's daughters, Mrs Mollie Whiteside and Mrs Isobel Irwin, both of Dungannon, County Tyrone. She immediately recognised Anna McErval, the sisters Cecilia and Eileen Barnard, Miss Simpson and a Sisy Beattie, of whom she was especially fond and was delighted to be able to recollect them so vividly. All these girls are also to be seen featured on postcards and Norah admits that she was terribly spoilt by all the staff.

In 1986 I was able to visit Robert Brown's daughter, Miss Alice Brown who still lives in Donaghmore where she actively pursues her charitable work. For nearly sixty years her chief interest has been in the Ulster S.P.C.A. In July 1993 she had 'a very exciting trip to Buckingham Palace' where she received the M.B.E. from the Queen for 'Services to the Welfare of Animals'. Memories of the days of the exhibitions are not vivid, but she remembers being taken for a few days to London when only a very small child. Which venue she visited was obscure, but amongst her souvenirs were trade cards, a collection of the indexed postcards and a number of teaspoons engraved 'Ballymaclinton'. These have been donated by her to the newly formed Donaghmore Historical Society, instituted in March 1983, which has premises on the very spot the original soap works in Main Street. Immediately opposite is the new Post Office, the area having been very much rebuilt.

The soap firm had a site during the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1924, but its participation in 1925 is not catalogued. Norah Gallaher and her family were there with a few others of the staff, but it is presumed that this exhibit was only on the scale of the first venture at Dublin in 1907. An Irish Tower was however added. This part of the exhibit was a replica of the Tower in Devenish, Fermanagh, said to be the most perfectly preserved of these Irish landmarks. It commanded a magnificent view for visitors to the Exhibition who paid to climb the steps to the look-out.

Probably unique is an envelope addressed to Capt. The Hon. E. Cochrane at Red Castle, County Donegal, Ireland. Bearing the two requisite half-penny Edward VII stamps, it is cancelled with the Post Office handstamp of Ballymaclinton on both definitives, dated October 26th, 1908. Richard Francis Ernest Cochrane (1877-1952) was the second grandson of the Earl of Dundonald and son of the famous Admiral Sir Ernest Cochrane. Captain Cochrane served in the Enniskillen Fusiliers and succeeded to the Baroncy on the death of his Father in 1911. In 1908-1909 he was appointed a Gentleman-at-Arms to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen and this connection makes it possible that he was very familiar with and often a visitor to, the Irish Village.

CHECK LIST

1908	7j	175	H M	Colleens Dancing	vii	BL
1908	7k	175	H M	Colleens Dancing	iv	Gy-Gn
1908	7l	175	H M	Colleens Dancing	vii	Gm
1908	7m	175	H M	Colleens Dancing	iv	Gry
1908	8n	176	H M	Ballymaclinton Colleen with donkey	vii	Gry
1908	8o	176	H M	Ballymaclinton Colleen with donkey	iii	Bm
1908	8p	176	H M	Ballymaclinton Colleen with donkey	iii	Blk
1908	8q	176	H M	Ballymaclinton Colleen with donkey	vii	Gm
	8r	176	H M	Ballymaclinton Colleen with donkey (Palette type)	iib	Gry
1908	9j	177	H M	Main Street and Ancient Church	iv	Gry
1908	9k	177	H M	Main Street and Ancient Church	ii	Gry
1908	10q	178	H Blk	Irish Village Entrance	iii	Blk
1908	10r	178	H SP	Irish Village Entrance	xxviii	Bm

1908	10s	178	H M	Irish Village Entrance	i	Gry
1908	12d		V SP	'Cead Mile Failte' on Portcullis	xxii	Gry
1908	13o	179	V M	Ballymaclinton Cross	v	Gry
1908	13p	179	V M	Ballymaclinton Cross	iv	Gry
1908	14j	211	H SP	McKinley's Cottage	xxv	Bl
1908	14k	5203.3	H SP	McKinley's Cottage	xxv	Gry
1908	14l	211	H M	McKinley's Cottage	v	Gry
	14m	5203.3	H SP	McKinley's Cottage	xxv	Blk
	15d	510	H M	McKinley's Cottage (palette type)	iib	Gry
1908	16g	961H	H SP	Fisherman's and Model Cottages		
1908	16h		H Blk	Fisherman's and Model Cottages	vii	Blk
	17d		H M	The Irish Village (Small Frame)	xxx	
1908	20i		V M	The Round Tower (Format in Palette Frame)	ii	Gry
1908	21e		V Blk	Village Colleens Spinning	vii	Blk
1908	21f		V M	Village Colleens Spinning		
	24g		H M	(Art Gallery added)	viii	Gm
1908	30d	408	H M	Colleens Dancing (Format in Palette Frame)	ii	Gry
1908	34b		H	Irish Village	xxvii	Lt Brn
1908	35b		H SP	Pride of the Village	iii	Blk
1908	37c		H S	Irish Village Entrance (Framed format)	xxvii	Brn
1908	37d			as 37c in small frame	xix	Brn
1908	40e	394	V M	Kissing the Blamey Stone	viii	Lt Brn
1908	42a*		H SP	Entrance (McKinley's Home)	xxviii	Brn
	45e		V S	A Ballymaclinton Colleen	iii	Blk
1908	46b	405	V Blk	Ballymaclinton Colleen	viii	Gry
	55e	578	H M	The Square, Ballymaclinton (Format in Palette Frame)	ii	Gry
1909	56b	579	H M	Post Office Ballymaclinton	viii	Brn
1909	56c	579	H M	Post Office Ballymaclinton	viii	Plum
1909	56d	579	H M	Post Office Ballymaclinton (Format in Palette Frame)	ii	Gry
1908	61b		H S	Napper Tandy Ireland's smallest horse	xiii	Blk
	80		V M	Humorous Cartoon (By Jove etc...)		
	81		H M	Jaunting Car		
	82		H M	Ballymaclinton (Scene of Centre)		
	83		H M	The Irish Village (Variation of number 54)	xxvii	R
	84		H M	Ballymaclinton (Variation of Number 21)	viii	Gy-Gn

* original index number 42 is now 42b.

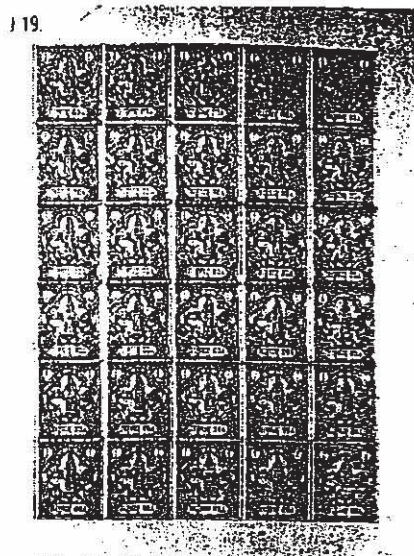
THE 1922 PICTORIAL PRINTING MACHINE COMPANY ESSAYS

W P Fletcher

On February 1st, 1922, and before the overprinted stamps were issued, the Postmaster General appointed by the Provisional Government, invited artists to enter into a public competition to select designs for the first permanent issue. Approximately 800 designs were submitted.

One of the designs submitted and well known to collectors for many years is the essay produced by the Pictorial Printing Machine Company. This essay for the 1d value was typographed and depicts a standing female figure with a harp and an outstretched hand with a background of a rising sun and a rocky coast. The central figure is enclosed in a double frame and inscribed SAOR-STAT NA H-EIREANN without accents.

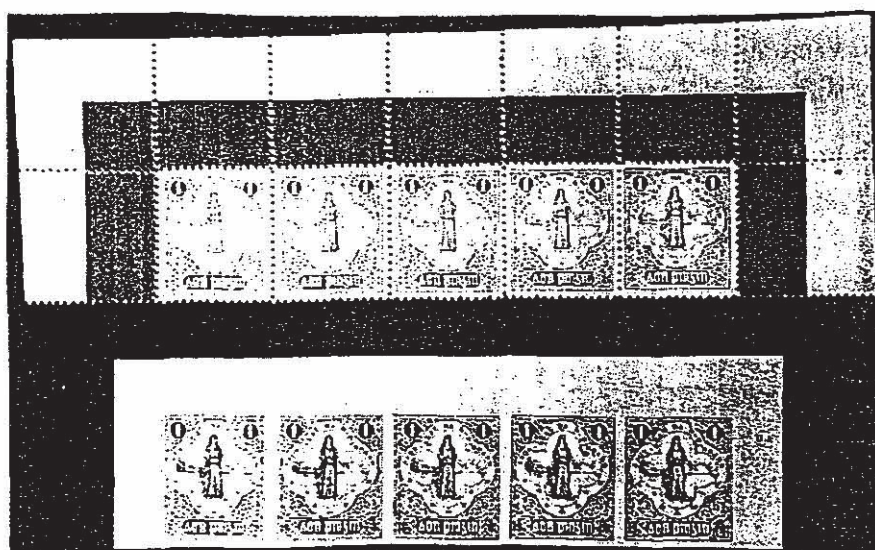
The original plate, for a sheet of 30 (5X6) {fig 1}, used for printing this essay is in the museum of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. The plate was in the Robson Lowe sale (1) of the Tom Field collection and was presented to the Royal for safe keeping. In this sale was a block of ten (5X2), perforated line perf 14 on gummed paper, from the top of the sheet with a 12mm marginal rule {fig 2} and described as yellow green (more accurately green) which corresponded with the plate in the Royal which has the marginal rule the same height as the printing surface. Both the Bute (1952) and Preston (1959) sales contained examples of the essay with the marginal jubilee line. No other colour than 'pale green' essay, with the jubilee line in the margin, can be found in the early auction catalogues.



Field also had an imperforate block 5X2 on course ungummed paper from the top of the sheet in green (more accurately blue green) with no marginal rule {fig 3}. The printing of the essay of the imperforate block lacks the clarity and fine printing of the essay from the sheet with marginal rule and each cliché is slightly larger.. This type is from a second plate which consists of 25 subjects (5X5) and is recorded in the Kohl handbook (2). Clearly different plates were used to print these two items {fig 2,3, and 4}. (After the sale these two Field blocks of ten were each divided into two strips of 5).

The Field sale (1966) also had a gummed single in sepia from an ever more blurred print {fig 6} which differs from the two types previously described. Three distinct types of this essay from three printing plates are therefore identified.

The Stafford Johnson sale (3) included one example of this essay which was in black and imperforate Lowe (4) states that the essays are found in turquoise, emerald, purple and sepia and that three are known perforated and three known imperforate but which he does not say. He also states that a die proof is known. Feldman (5) records pale turquoise, sepia and emerald all



Figs 2, 3 and 4 - Pictorial Printing Machine Essays.

perforate 14 and sepia, emerald and deep purple all imperforate.

The third type of essay with different characteristics to the Field strips {fig 2,3 and 4}, were printed from a plate of 30 without marginal rule and shows a thickened uneven frame and the sun's rays especially at 12 o'clock where it appears enlarged as a blob although this is not always constant {fig 6}. Hibernian (6) illustrated (fig 7, in a March 1978 sale, complete sheets of 30 of this type in sepia and carmine-red imperforate with gum (the sepia sheet being inscribed in pencil 'Neutral Photo' on the reverse) but they were unsold. They were offered again in 1984 and price realised £4,200 for both sheets (6). A former director of the Pictorial Printing Machine Company died in 1976 (7) and it is believed these sheets came from this collection. Hibernian also offered an imperforate horizontal interpaneau pair in scarlet in a 1985 (6)sale and stated that 'there are believed to be only three such pairs in existence'. A similar, but not the identical pair, was offered by MacDonnell Whyte (8) in 1993 and a third pair with gutter margin between sold recently (9). These 'gutter pairs' have about 12mm between the stamp {fig 8}. The interpaneau pairs were most likely printed from the single plate of thirty (without jubilee lines) by printing twice on the same sheet of paper.. Alternatively they could have been printed from a plate with two panes of 30 although this is unlikely but Hibernian (10) suggest that these essays were 'printed in sheets of 120 made up of 2 pairs of clichés of 30 divided by a central vertical gutter margin'. Ian Whyte informs me that he has heads of a gutter pair with essays with two different colours in one pair! I can find no account of the essay being recorded in scarlet prior to Hibernia's 1978 sale.

Discussion

Essays from the sheet of thirty with 12mm marginal rule which corresponds with the plate in the Royal Philatelic Society's museum are most likely to be the original print. The material seen (ex Field) is in emerald green and line perforation {fig 2}. I would suggest these are very rare.

It seems likely that the essays printed from the second plate of twenty five (5X5), without jubilee lines, was made at the time of the 1922 competition. The second plate printings lack the clarity of the original jubilee line plate and I have only seen this imperforate in blue green on coarse cream coloured ungummed paper {fig 3} and these also seem scarce.

The pedigree of the other Pictorial Printing Machine Company essays is unclear. The third type of essays appear with a blurred worn plate appearance with coloured area in the gutter between the clichés {fig 5}. These I call Plate 3; the 'later printings'. The bulk of the essays at present seen on the market come from this group. These 'later printings' are from a plate of 30 (5X6) with no jubilee lines. The printing is blurred and they lack the clarity but this may be due to printing on a softer absorbent paper. No other colour than shades of green are recorded in the comprehensive sales of the Bute (1952) and Preston (1959) collections. The Agnew (1930) and Vesey (1933) sale do not have any of Pictorial Printing Machine Company essays as an individual lot. The Tom Field sale (1966) had, apart from the essays in

green, a single stamp in sepia from the third plate. We need evidence to show that the essays in colours other than green were printed at the time of the 1922 competition. More probably they are reprints produced later and the blurring and marks in the margin are possibly due to corrosion and deterioration of the printing plate. Perhaps it is significant that all the 'later' essays seen are imperforate and easier to produce than perforated sheets.

Conclusion

Essays from Plates 1 and 2 are most likely the essays submitted for the 1922 Permanent Issue competition.

Proof is needed that the essays from plate 3 were contemporary to the 1922 competition. If none is forthcoming, should we be better to describe the essays from plate 3 as reprints?



fig 5 (top left) - fig 6 (above)

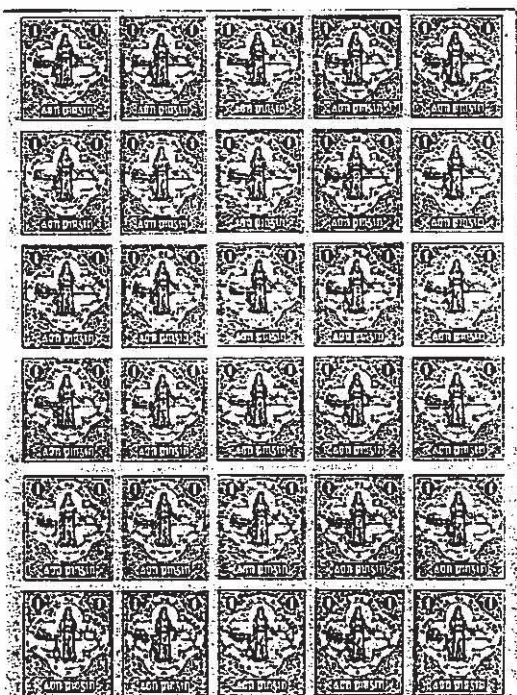
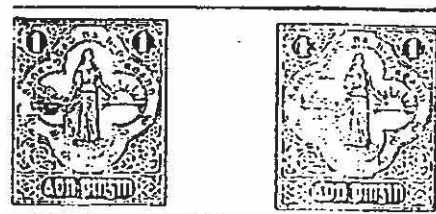


fig 7 (left) and fig 8 (below)



Check List

Plate 1 - the original plate

Sheet of 30 (5X6) with 12mm marginal rule. Gummed paper.

Cliché size 18.5 X 21.75mm. Paper size 152mm X ?

Clear fine print. Sun and its reflection lines fine and clear.

1d. Emerald Line Perforation 14.

2nd Plate

Sheets of 25 (5X5). No marginal rule. Wide sheet margins.

Ungummed yellow/cream course paper. Cliché size 18.75 X 22.0mm.

Paper size 122mm X 137mm.

Print lacks clarity of original plate. Coarser impression, frame thicker. Sun's rays thicker and reflection lines joined.

1d. Blue green. Imperforate

3rd Plate

Sheets of 30 (5X6). No marginal rule. Narrow sheet margins.

Gummed paper. Cliché size 18.75 X 22.0mm.

Paper size 110-116mm X 145-148mm.

Blurred even coarser print with thickened uneven frame lines. Appearance of plate deterioration with coloured area in gutters between clichés. Sun's rays thicker and occasional area in gutters between clichés. Sun's rays thicker and occasional blobs at the end of the rays. Zenith line thicker below sun.

1d. Turquoise Imperforate

1d. Sepia Imperforate

1d. Purple Imperforate

1d. Scarlet Imperforate Exists in 'gutter pairs'.

Only item I have seen or have been verified are recorded, therefore this listing is probably incomplete. From which printing plate the other essays reported and the imperforate essay in black from the Stafford Johnson sale, come is not known.

Confirmation of other colours that exist and whether perforated or imperforate and on gummed or ungummed paper are requested with details to which group material they belong. Any further information or views on these essays would be most welcome.

[This article is an update with additional material of an article that appeared in the IRISH STAMP NEWS 1995, Volume 2 Number 9]

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Lots 811 (the plate) and 812-813 (the blocks)
2. Munk, H Kohl Briefmarken - Handbuch 1926-36 Irish Free State
(section translated by Zervas HG *Collectors' Club Philatelist* 1941; 20;1510)

3. Robson Lowe Sale of April 2nd, 1958
Lot 233
4. Robson Lowe *1922 Ireland 1972*, a booklet published in 1972 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the First Permanent Issue.
5. Feldman D, *Handbook of Irish Philately*, 1968
6. Hibernian Stamp Company Sales of March 18th, 1978 - Lot 707, of March 31st, 1984 - Lot 717 and of March 23rd, 1985 - Lot 1155.
7. MacDonnell D. Letter dated February 2nd, 1994
8. MacDonnell Whyte. Post Bid Sale of December 18th, 1993 - Lot 625
9. MacDonnell Whyte. Auction dated October 28th, 1995 - Lot 796.
10. Hibernia Catalogue of the *Postage Stamps of Ireland*, 1985

Illustrations

- fig 1; Printing Plate (5X6) in the RPS Museum [J. 19 is the Catalogue no.]
 fig 2; Proof from Plate 1 with marginal rule.
 fig 3; Proof from Plate 2 with no marginal rule.
 fig 4; Shows the top row of Plates 1 and 2 [ex Field]
 fig 5; Plate 2 in sheets of 25 (5X5)
 fig 6; Proof from Plate 3 (later 'printings') showing blurred print. Note flaws in top gutter.
 fig 7; Plate 3 in sheets of 30 (5X6) ex Hibernia sale.
 fig 8; Plate 3 - gutter pair.

'FOOTBALL LEGENDS'

CT Murphy

The front cover of this month's *JOURNAL* features the Prestige Stamp Booklet issued by Royal Mail on May 14th. There is considerable Irish interest in this year's booklet which celebrates the 1996 European Football Championships which are of course being held in England this coming Summer.

The booklet coincided with the Football Legends issue, released the same day. Among the five 'Football legends' depicted was Danny Blanchflower. Danny is depicted on the 60p value in his Tottenham Hotspur colours. Besides captaining the 'Spurs' team that won the 'Cup and League' double in 1960/1961, Danny was also long time captain of Northern Ireland. He led them to their quarter-final appearance in the 1958 World Championships.

The booklet itself has mention of various Northern Ireland achievements in the European Championships and in addition there is a block of nine 25p definitives surrounding a stamp size depiction of George Best. George of course could not be shown on a stamp but his popularity is such that he ranks among the greatest ever footballers still living!

MILEAGE MARKS; A CRITICAL REVIEW - Part IV

CI Dulin

In continuing the analysis of differences between directory mileages and milage marks in terms of rates, the next change in postal charges was contained in the extremely important Act of August 3rd, 1814 (54 George III, c119). This Act was notable primarily because it did away with the precept of rate charges based on distances from Dublin and, instead, based them on the total distance between the office of posting and that of receipt. What is still unequivocal, however, is whether the total distance was predicted on how a crow would have flown or whether it was road distance. Once more, this complication is avoided for mileage marks for which the distance was still based on that from Dublin.

The Act (which was to last until 1826) also further multiplied the rate-distance categories so that a table for a single letter would have been -

Distance	Rate (single letter)
Up to 7 miles	2d
7 to 15 miles	3d
15 to 25 miles	4d
25 to 35 miles	5d
35 to 45 miles	6d
45 to 55 miles	7d
55 to 65 miles	8d
65 to 95 miles	9d
95 to 120 miles	10d
120 to 150 miles	11d
150 to 200 miles	12d
200 to 250 miles	13d
250 to 300 miles	14d
Over 300 miles	15d

Obviously for mileages to and from Dublin, many of the higher distance brackets were academic. The furthest from Dublin at this time was MILLTOWN, County Kerry at 169 miles.

1814-1826

By this period, all the Acts and most of the directories had recognised that the rate categories were on the basis of from x plus and not exceeding y. Or, as the Acts put it -

"For the Port and Conveyance of every Single Letter or Pieces of Paper, where the Diftance of the Post Town to or from fuch Letter or Piece of Paper fhall be fent, fhall not exceed Seven Mile *Irish* Meafure from the Poft Office in Dublin, the Sum of Tow-pence; where fuch

Distance shall exceed Seven Miles, and not exceed Fifteen Miles, the Sum of Three-Pence.....".

While still not crystal clear for the "border" mileages, for convenience only the rate for which the mileage should not correspond to "up to and not including" is involved has been included. Only the initial year of introduction has been considered in the tabulation, although any significant changes in immediate years are noted.

Since the period under review is fairly lengthy, it is not too surprising that there were changes in mileages in both Directories and hand-stamps. Accordingly, although the listings below showing rate anomalies are correct for the early part of the period, they are correct for the early part of the period, they may become normal towards the 1826 end of the time span. To avoid continuous commentary, indication of mileage changes are given under 'Notes'. in the majority of cases it is obvious that many of the initial anomalies had been rectified.

"Border" Mileages Charge Table As Per Part III

	Dir	MM	Rate	Up To Rate	Notes
Rathcoole	7	8	3d	2d	
Balbriggan	15	15	4d	3d	MM = 15 from 1816
Kildare	25	24	4d	5d	MM = 24 from 1818
Ardee	35	35	5d	6d	
Castlecomer	45	55	8d	7d	MM = 55 in 1820 & from 1824
Leighlinbridge	45	45	6d	7d	
Castlewellan	65	65	8d	9d	
Freshford	65	64	8d	9d	
Inistiogue	65	64	8d	9d	

As may be seen, where the mileage marks are known, they tend to be marginally more accurate (in terms of rate) than the directory in that Rathcoole, Freshford and Inistiogue would be correct, but are as apparently anomalous as the directory for Ardee and Leighlinbridge. In later years, the changed Ardee mileage mark of 34 would show the correct rate, but the Balbriggan mileage mark of 15 (known after 1816) would remain anomalous. Similarly, the first known Kildare mileage mark of 24 (1818) would be correct, as would the first known Castlecomer (55 in 1820). The mileage marks of Castlewellan and Leighlinbridge, however, remained unchanged (and equally anomalous) for many more years. For all of these towns the directory mileages (and rates) remained unchanged for a very long period.

Mileage Rate Exceptions

Up to 7 miles. Rate should be 2d. No exceptions noted

7 to 15 miles. Rate should be 3d.

TOWN	Dir	MM	Rate	Notes
Swords	7	7	2	MM = 7 from 1823

15 to 25 miles. Rate should be 4d.

TOWN	Dir	MM	Rate	Notes
Naas	15	16	3	
Slane	24	30	5	Dir & MM = 30 from 1818

25 to 35 miles. Rate should be 5d

TOWN	Dir	MM	Rate	Notes
Athy	32	41, 32	6	Confusion on British / Irish miles
Baltinglass	29	40	6	Dir & MM = 40 from 1822
Castletown Delvin	34	39	6	Dir = 39 from 1822
Hacketstown	33	47	7	Dir = 47 from 1822, MM= 47 1825
Kildare	25	24	4	MM = 24 from 1818

35 to 45 miles. Rate should be 6d

TOWN	Dir	MM	Rate	Notes
Ardee	35	35	5	Dir = 34 from 1822, MM = 34 1815
Castlepollard	42	47	7	Dir = 49 from 1822
Phillipstown	39	?	7	Dir = 47 from 1822
Tulflow	38	46	7	Dir = 46 from 1822

45 to 55 miles. Rate should be 7d

TOWN	Dir	MM	Rate	Notes
Ballymore	50	56	8	Dir = 57 from 1822, MM = 56 in 1818
Ballyragget	50	53	8	Dir = 60 from 1822 MM = 53 from 1823
Castlecomer	45	55	8	Dir = 55 from 1822 MM = 55 from 1824
Granard	52	?	8	Dir = 59 from 1822
Leighlinbridge	45	45	6	
Myshall	54	56	8	Dir = 63 from 1823 MM = 56 in 1823
Newtownbarry	47	55	8	Dir = 56 from 1822 MM= 55 from 1821
Rostrevor*	53	58	8	Dir = 58 from 1822 MM = 57 from 1822

*Mileage marks of 57 and 58 are known for the period 1822 to 1824

55 to 65 miles. Rate should be 8d.

TOWN	Dir	MM	Rate	Notes
Arva	62	?	9	Dir = 68 from 1822
Broadway	57	80	9	Dir = 81 from 1822
Johnstown	60	63	9	Dir = 63 from 1822 MM = 63 from 1821
Richhill	62	?	9	Dir = 64 from 1822
Shinrone	64	?	9	

65 to 95 miles. Rate should be 9d.

TOWN	Dir	MM	Rate	Notes
Ballaghaderreen	89	92	10	Dir = 97 from 1822 MM = ? after 1822
Ballyglass	77	116	10	Dir = 116 from 1822 MM = 116 from 1823

Ballyhaunis	92	98	10	Dir = 97 from 1822
Ballymena	93	101	10	Dir = 104 from 1822 MM= 101 from 1818
Cashel*	77	94, 96, 79	10	Dir = 79 from 1822
Castlewellan	65	65	8	
Cloughjordan	70	72	6	Dir = 71 from 1822 MM = 72 from 1819
Crossdoney	66	?	8	Dir 54 1821 58 from 1822 MM= 58 1823
Donaghadee	94	94	10	Dir = 96 from 1822 MM = 94 to 1818
Dunmore	91	110	10	Dir = 106 from 1822 MM = 110 1816-22
Freshford	65	64	8	Dir = 69 from 1822
Golden	80	80	10	Dir = 83 from 1822 MM = 80 1814-17
Inistiogue	65	64	8	Dir = 63 from 1822
Manorhamilton**	94	91, 102, 114	10	Dir = 114 from 1822
Monivea	89	?	10	Dir = 100 from 1822
Newtownstewart	93	94	10	Dir = 99 from 1822 MM = 94 from 1820
Portaferry	81	101	10	Dir = 101 from 1822
Randalstown	88	97	10	Dir = 96 from 1822 MM = 97 from 1821
Tipperary	86	100	10	MM = 100 from 1822
Tuam	93	93, 103, 98	10	Dir = 103 from 1822 MM = 99 from 1821

* Mileage marks for Cashel during this period are known as 94 in 1816, 96 1817 to 1821 and 79 from 1819

** Mileage marks for Manorhamilton are known as 91 to 1817, 102 1819 to 1821 and 114 from 1821

95 to 120 miles. Rate should be 10d.

TOWN	Dir	MM	Rate	Notes
Ballinrobe ¹	108	140	11	Dir = 116 from 1822 MM= 140 from 1823
Ballycastle ²	113	140	11	Dir = 142 from 1822 MM = 140 from 1818
Ballyvary	119	?	11	Dir = 131 from 1822
Buttevant ³	113	122	11	Dir = 126 from 1822 MM = 122 from 1822
Cappoquin ⁴	98	122, 126	11	Dir = 103 from 1822 MM = 126 for 1822-23
Castlebar	113	125	11	Dir = 125 from 1822 MM = 125 from 1816
Castlemartyr	119	126	11	Dir = 129 from 1822
Clare	103	117	11	Dir = 117 from 1822 MM = 117 1814-16
Cloyne	115	126	11	Dir = 146 from 1822
Coleraine	109	121, 124	11	Dir = 125 from 1822 MM = 121 1816 & 1820-23
Doneraile	112	122, 124	11	Dir = 123 from 1822 MM = 122 from 1821
Dungarvan	117	96, 124	9	Dir = 96 from 1822 MM = 96 from 1821
Dungiven	99	139	11	Dir = 144 from 1822 MM = 139 from 1816
Ennistimon	118	127	11	Dir = 128 from 1822
Foxford	113	?	11	Dir = 116 from 1822
Innishannon ⁵	113	?	11	Dir = 153 to 1814 and 113 from 1818
Kildorrery	107	?	11	Dir = 121 fro 1822
Mallow	117	130	11	Dir = 128 from 1822
Newtown Limavady	106	137	11	Dir = 136 from 1822 MM = 137 from 1820
Sixmilebridge	102	102	9	MM = 102 from 1818
Swinford	103	127	11	Dir = 139 from 1822 MM= 127 1824 only
Youghal	104	124, 128	11	Dir = 121 from 1822 MM = 124 from 1824

1. A reported mileage mark of 120 in 1821 appears to be in error
2. A reported mileage mark for 114 in 1814 appears to be in error. No marks known for 1815-1817 period
3. Reported mileages of 132 from 1822 to 1824 and a single dubious mark of 135 in 1824 are also known Mileage mark of 126 known to 1815, none between 1816 and 1822. 122 for 1823 to 1824 only
4. 1815-1817 Directory entries given (in error) as 13 thus exact date switch to lower mileage unknown

120 to 150 miles. Rate should be 11d.

TOWN	Dir	MM	Rate	Notes
Castleisland	133	?	12	Dir = 155 from 1822
Crossmolina	135	?	12	Dir = 151 from 1822
Deel Castle	134	?	12	Dir = 148 from 1822
Killala	127	?	12	Dir = 151 from 1822
Killarney	144	176	12	Dir = 176 from 1822 MM = 176 from 1824
Knock	135	?	10	Dir = 132 from 1822
Millstreet	134	?	12	Dir = 160 from 1822
Rathlacken	132	161	12	Dir = 156 from 1822 MM = 161 1824 only

150 to 200 miles. Rate should be 12d. No exceptions noted.

There two immediate inferences that may be made from the tables given above. Firstly, the Directories were either in error or there had been re-measurements made during the 1814-1826 period. Of the two it seems more than likely that the Directories were in error for a number of years and that a fairly full scale correction was made in 1822. Supposedly the data for the Directories came Post Office sources and while there have been the odd transcription error, it would seem that it was the Post Office that had not bothered to up-date their mileages and the Directories merely copied the mileages available to them. This, as has been noted earlier, certainly occurred with the London Post Office Directory. It is notable that in 1822 no less than 308 entries show mileages changes, that is approximately 75% of the entire listing of Post Towns. Additionally there were, in this year, 30 new entries for offices that had opened in the 1821-1822 period.

The other inference is that apparently the mileage marks were a much more reliable indication of distance than the Directory data, especially for the 1814-1822 period. After this date the mileages in The Directories and the hand-stamps are considerably closer and, if not exactly the same, show but minor deviation.

If, then, it is assumed that the Directory mileages were in error for the earlier part of the period under consideration (1814-1826) and that they were substantially correct post-1822, then the number of apparent anomalies in rate shrink to just two dozen. However, another

factor that reduces the anomalies still further is the correction of rates in the directories. In the early part of the period there were few Directory rate revisions, but there were quite a number in 1922, many, but not all, moving in parallel with the revised mileages. Those that continue to show anomalous rates for either the directory or mileage mark hand-stamp are:

Town	Range	Anomaly in	
		Directory	Mileage Mark
Swords	7-15	Yes	Yes
Kildare	25-35	Yes	No
Ballyragget	45-55	No	Yes
Leighlinbridge	45-55	Yes	Yes
Newtownbarry	45-55	No	Yes
Ballaghaderreen	65-95	No	Yes
Cashel*	65-95	Yes	(No)
Newtownstewart	65-95	No	Yes
Ballinrobe	95-120	Yes	No
Cappoquin	95-120	No	Yes
Foxford	95-120	Yes	?

* Of the three known mileage marks, two show no anomaly but the third, 96 in use 1817-1820, does.

Thus by 1822 the Directories show just 6 anomalies; while the mileage marks show 7 - a couple of which are the same as the Directory errors. Since the mileage mark hand-stamps would normally not be changed very often, it might have been expected that they would show rather more anomalies unless they were approximately correct in the first place. A feature of those offices that issued multiple hand-stamps is that very few were changed because they may have given rise to an anomalous rate.

Of course, most of the data and analyses presented thus far has been largely academic. The acid test of whether the Directories or the hand-stamps were anomalous or not ultimately depends of what were the actual rates as recorded on the mail passing through the post. In my own collection I have extremely few that are of relevance in this respect. Accordingly, I would be very grateful for any information on rates that have been noted on the apparently anomalous mileage Offices.

Many readers have already written to me about mileage marks, but I am especially indebted to Harald Frank who noted some county errors in my earlier listings. These are for Muff which is in Co.Derry not Co.Donegal, Rathmullen in Co.Donegal not Co.Sligo, Rutland in Co.

Donegal not Co.Down. Additionally, and a very interesting addition it is too, is that Ballymullet and Belmullet are one and the same place. Mr. Frank established this via the Ordnance Survey Office in Dublin who confirmed that the earlier Ballymullet corresponds to today's Belmullet which is in Co.Mayo. In terms of Post Town Directory data, Ballymullet appears (under Co.Antrim) between 1882 and 1830, while Belmullet (under Co.Mayo) is listed between 1830 and 1833.

Finally, I am very grateful to our good friend Bill Kane who has brought to my attention an outstanding article on Mileage Marks written by Edith H. Doane. This appeared in the 1975 American Philatelic Congress Book and gives a wonderful account of the marks of Great Britain and Ireland 1784-1839. Highly recommended.

A PHILATELIC LAMENT

G Etoe

Oh Mr Whyte Sir, I am in distress.
You are closing down `STAMP NEWS`
The one I like the best
I know it takes effort, money and time
But closing the NEWS is almost a crime.
If it's money you want you know, without trouble
We will stand by you, because it's worth double.
We would give you five pounds, dollards or francs
Even punts (and our heartfelt thanks).
So Mr Whyte, please reconsider
Think of the collector, not highest bidder.
But if this plea falls on deaf ears
Remember - you've pleased us for seventeen years.

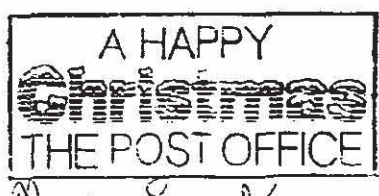
(Editor - many members will be aware that Ian Whyte's IRISH STAMP NEWS is no longer to be published, hence the above `lament`! I am sure that all members will regret the present situation and trust it is not permanent!)

1995 SLOGANS OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Alan Kane

During 1995 twelve slogans were used by *ROYAL MAIL* in Northern Ireland. Eleven of these were at Belfast only with two **VOLUNTEERS MAKE A DIFFERENCE** and **ADVICE IS THE BEST MEDICINE** not being used anywhere else in the United Kingdom.

As Belfast was the only town announced as using the **HAPPY CHRISTMAS** slogan in the *Post Office Postmark Bulletin* I sent to all the towns that used that slogan in 1994. All twenty towns returned my covers with their **HAPPY CHRISTMAS** slogan. I did not write to Antrim and Banbridge because it was reported in 1994 that they no longer cancelled their mail - it now being done at Belfast. However, a Banbridge example arrived so I wrote to Antrim Sorting Office early in January 1996; they confirmed that they also used the slogan in December 1995. For at least one day, the 21st December, Enniskillen used the old **HAPPY CHRISTMAS THE POST OFFICE** slogan which has been around for more than twenty years.



AIDS
Don't die of
ignorance



Whilst most towns used the **POSTCODE ENQUIRY Line**, Omagh and Antrim both used the **BE PROPERLY ADDRESSED POSTCODE IT** in February.

BFPO 27, the Army post office in Lisburn, is still using the slogan **AIDS DON'T DIE OF IGNORANCE**.

The **QUALITY STREET** slogan had its period of use extended through November and December.

This information was gathered with help of the *British Postmark Bulletin*, Tim Stephens and members of the Camberley District Stamp Club.

THE MACHINE CANCELLATIONS

1; January 16th - April 16th, 1995

16 APRIL 1995 PHONEDAY AREA CODES STARTING 0 WILL START 01
Used at Belfast.

2; March 27th - April 8th, 1995

ORIANA P & O's NEW SUPERLINER FOR BRITAIN
Used at Belfast.

16 APRIL 1995
PHONEDAY
 AREA CODES STARTING
0 WILL START **01**

ORIANA
 P&O'S NEW SUPERLINER
 FOR BRITAIN

Send a little
 happiness
 POST A CARD
 THIS EASTER

3; April 3rd - April 15th, 1995
 SEND A LITTLE HAPPINESS POST A CARD THIS EASTER
 Used at Belfast.

4; April 17th until further notice
 ROYAL MAIL 0345 950 950 BUSINESS SERVICE
 Used at Belfast

5; May 29th - June 4th, 1995
 VOLUNTEERS MAKE A DIFFERENCE 1-7 JUNE VOLUNTEERS WEEK
 Only used at Belfast

Royal Mail
0345 950 950
 Business Services

Volunteers
Make a Difference
1 - 7 June
Volunteers Week

Send a little
 happiness
 POST DAD A CARD
 THIS FATHER'S DAY

6; June 5th - June 17th, 1996
 SEND A LITTLE HAPPINESS POST DAD A CARD THIS FATHERS DAY
 Used at Belfast

7; September 4th - September 16th, 1995
 NESTLE QUALITY STREET MAGIC MOMENTS
 Used at Belfast

8; September 11th - September 23rd, 1995
 SEND A CARD FOR GRANDPARENTS DAY 23 SEPTEMBER
 Used at Belfast

NESTLE®
Quality
Street®
Magic Moments

Send a Card for
 GRANDPARENTS'
 DAY
 23rd September

HAVE A BREAK...
NESTLE
KitKat

9; September 18th - November 4th, 1995
 HAVE A BREAK HAVE A KIT KAT
 Used at Belfast

10; October 2nd - October 28th, 1995

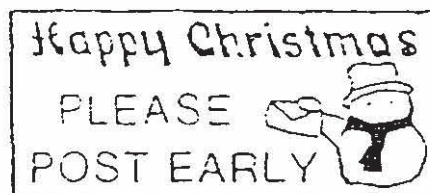
ADDRESS 95 BIRMINGHAM NEC 31 OCT - 2 NOV 0800 371 596

Used at Belfast

ADDRESS 95 —
Birmingham NEC —
31 Oct - 2 Nov —
0800 371 596 —



advice is
often the best
medicine



11; November 13th - December 2nd, 1995

ADVICE IS OFTEN THE BEST MEDICINE DHSS

Only used at Belfast

12; December 4th - December 23rd, 1995

HAPPY CHRISTMAS PLEASE POST EARLY

Used at Belfast (announced)

Also used unannounced at; Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Bangor, Banbridge, Coleraine, Cookstown, Downpatrick, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Lomavady, Lisburn, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Newry, Newtownards, Omagh, Portadown, Strabane, Banbridge and Antrim.

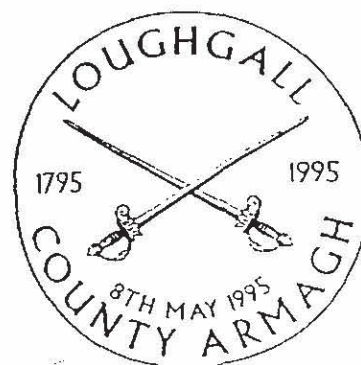
1995 SPECIAL HANDSTAMPS -

1995 saw the use of eight special/first day handstamps for commemorative purposes.

On January 17th the first one was used, this being THE CATS PROTECTION LEAGUE AT DUNDONALD. On April 11th, three handstamps were used in connection with the NATIONAL TRUST CENTENARY - two from Bushmills and the third from Crom.



A month later - on May 8th, a handstamp was used showing LOUGHALL, Co. ARMAGH - this was commemorating the bicentenary of the Orange Order.



Three different handstamps were used in conjunction with the issue of the new £3 postage stamp on August 22nd.



Finally the handstamp depicting the flax and the thistle is now used at the special handstamp centre in Glasgow on first day covers. The British Forces Postal Service handstamp was used on a cover promoted by the Parachute Regiment.



THE KENNEDY CENTRE (F.P.O) BELFAST

A W Graham

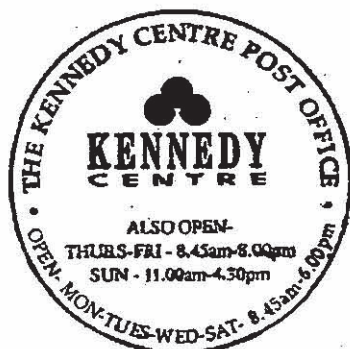
The opening of this Post Office was delayed for some months whilst local residents took the case to court on the grounds that it would mean the closure of the nearby Post Office at Anderstown and the Upper Falls Road. POCL said that they had no plans to close either of these nearby Post Offices and the opening then went ahead.

It remains to be seen how much business is siphoned off to the Kennedy Centre and whether the other Post Offices will survive.

Ken-eyed observers will note that the Post Office started in geostationary orbit somewhere over the United Kingdom with both post-town and correct title (FPO) left out in the cold. The new type self inking datestamps have been on special offer to sub-postmasters recently at bargain basement prices of around £70,80 a throw.

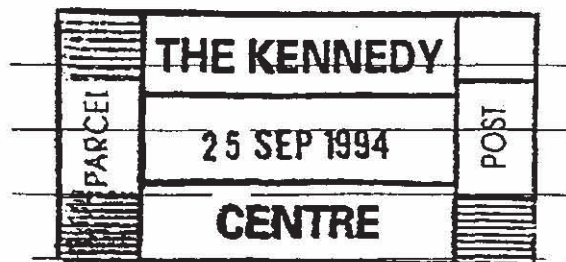
When these were introduced about a month after opening the Kennedy Centre had returned to earth with a bump in Belfast. The parcel postmark continues in use with no change giving the Post Office a unique split personality.

The extended hours means shift-working for the staff - many of them ex GPO/POCL. There are 5 counter positions.

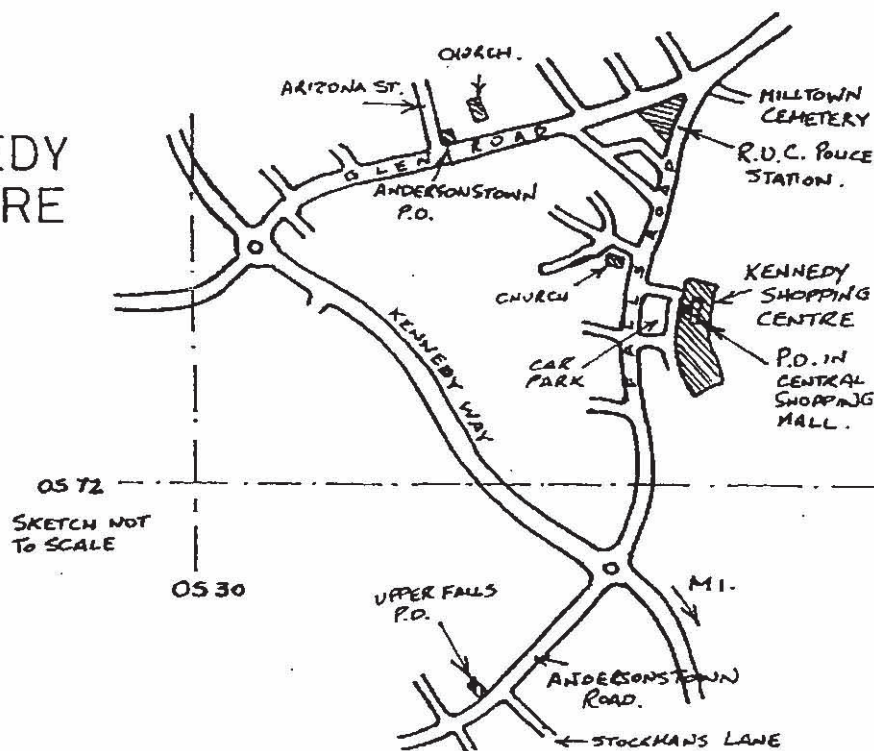


Not so many years ago it would have been unthinkable that a Post Office in Northern Ireland would open on a Sunday - even playground swings were padlocked to prevent breaking the sacred Sabbath day.

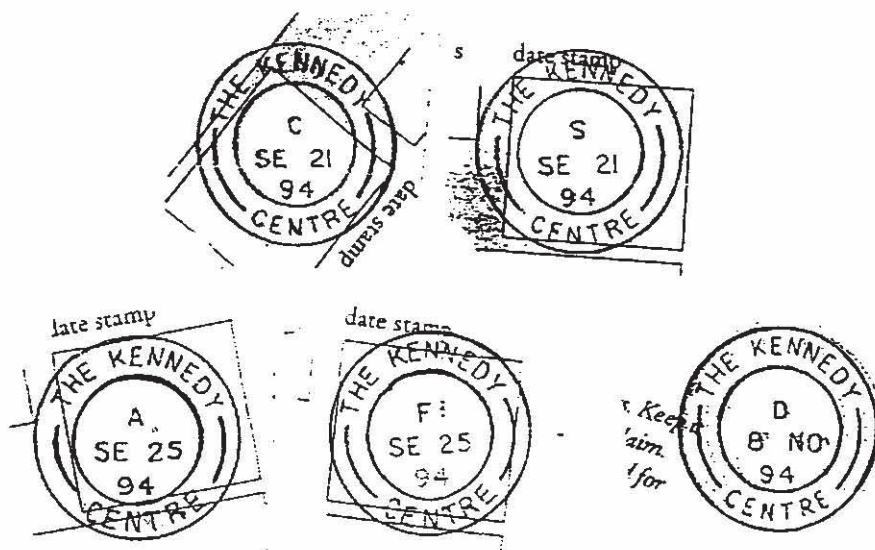
I was surprised not to meet a picket line of Lord's Day Observance folk waving placards when I went to service some philatelic covers on the first Sunday, September 25th, 1994.



KENNEDY CENTRE



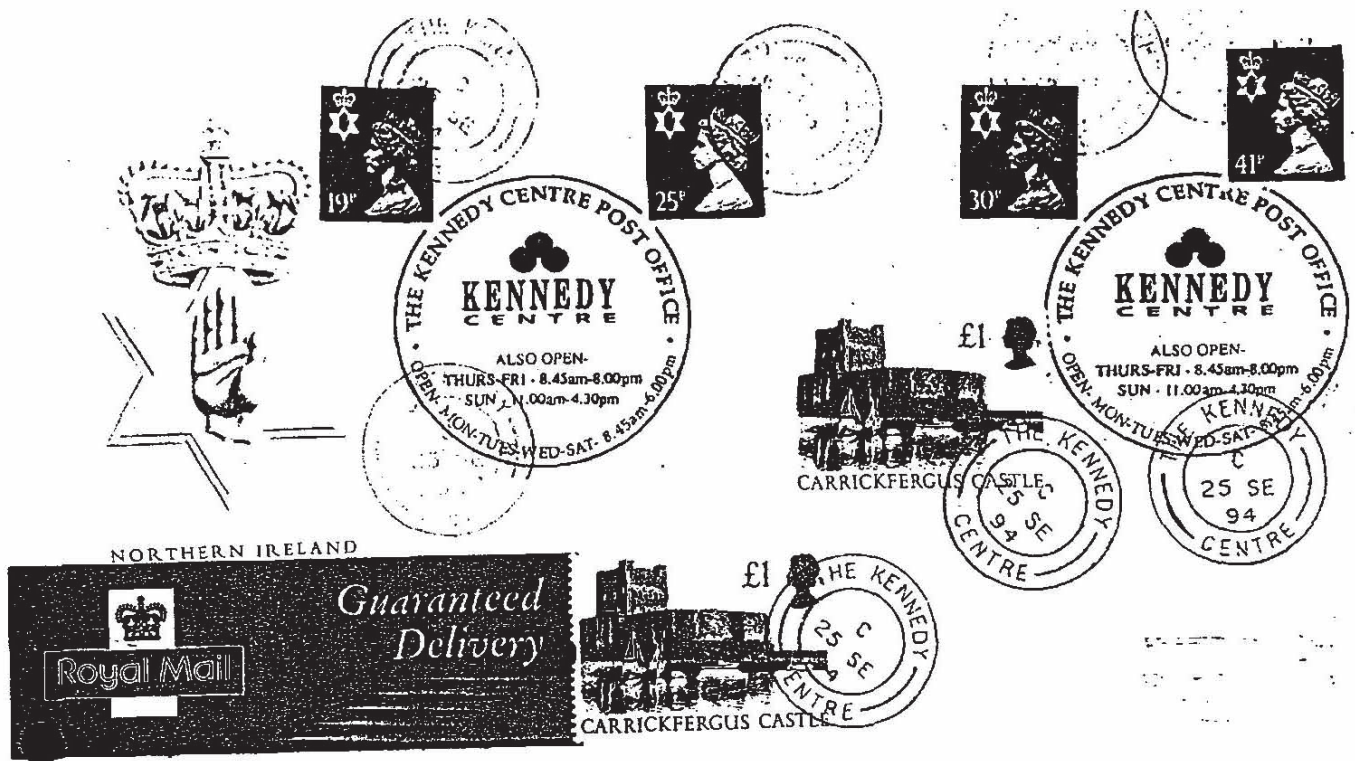
BELFAST; showing location of the KENNEDY CENTRE - note the proximity of the UPPER FALLS ROAD Post Office and ANDERSTOWN Post Office.



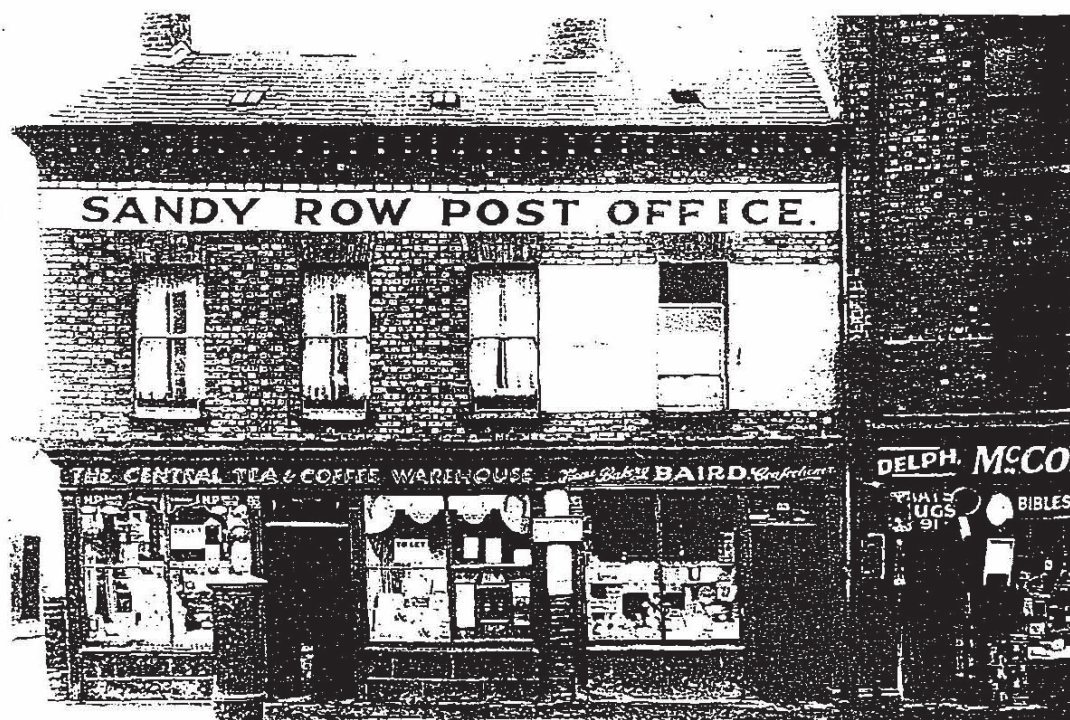
The five double-ring postmarks in use from opening date, Monday, September 19th, 1994 to Wednesday, November 23rd, 1994.



S.I.D. type postmarks in use from Thursday, November 24th, 1994.



NORTH OF IRELAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY POSTCARD



The 11th postcard from the North of Ireland PS has been issued. Copies at 20p (MINT) and 45p (FDI) can be had from Norman Scott, 49 Kingsdale, Belfast BT5 7BZ. Postage costs are 30p (uk) and 60p (overseas).

SOUVENIRS, POSTMARKS AND CACHETS - REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Philatelic facilities and special postmarks were available at all of the Irish shows referred to below other than for the IPTA Collectors' Road Show in Athlone, the Cork Stamp & Callcard Fair and the Sligo 750 Fair. Except for Waterford, all IPTA/Collectors' Road Show postmarks featured the city/town's coat of arms and all repeat the designs of 1994.



21 January - IPTA Collectors' Road Show, Athlone: The third pane from the Nobel Prizewinners Prestige Booklet was overprinted with the An Post and IPTA logos together with the wording "Limited Edition of 300" and "Athlone Collectors Fair 1995". Cost: IR£2.00. An Post did not attend the show and no postmark was available.

18 February - IPTA/Collectors' Road Show, Kilkenny: The show was held in the Newpark Hotel, Kilkenny. The second pane from the 1994 Nobel Prizewinners Prestige Booklet was overprinted with the An Post and IPTA logos together with the wording "Limited Edition of 300" and "Kilkenny Collectors Fair 1995". Cost: IR£2.00. The show also coincided with the issue date for the St. Patrick's Day cards and it was thus possible to obtain the cards postmarked with the show cancel.

8 April - IPTA/Collectors' Road Show, Limerick: The show was held in Jury's Hotel, Limerick. The Rugby World Cup miniature sheet was individually numbered (300) and overprinted with the An Post and IPTA logos together with the wording "Limerick Collectors Fair 8 April 1995". Cost: IR£2.00.

22 April - IPTA/Collectors' Road Show, Letterkenny: The show was held in the Mount Errigal Hotel. The Rugby World Cup miniature sheet was individually numbered (300) and overprinted with the An Post and IPTA logos together with the wording "Letterkenny Collectors Fair 22 April 1995". Cost: IR£2.00.

6 May - Cork Stamp & Callcard Fair: The show was held in Jury's Hotel. A numbered edition of 400 booklets were produced containing 6 x 1p postage due labels. Cost: IR£1.00. There was no postmark for this show.

29 July - Sligo Philatelic Society - Sligo 750 Fair: The local society held a one day fair as part of the town's 750th anniversary celebrations. A large format booklet with a lime green cover was produced (150) which contained pane 4 from "The Wild Geese - Military Uniforms" prestige booklet. Cost: IR£3.50. A special cachet was applied to various covers (200) bearing a 32p Military Uniforms stamp. This was a private cachet and not a postmark applied by the post office.





actual



per booklet cover

23 September - IPTA/An Post Collectors' Road Show, Sligo: The one day show was held at the Sligo Park Hotel. The fourth pane from the Wild Geese Prestige Booklet was overprinted in black with the An Post and IPTA logos together with the wording "Collectors Fair Sligo 23 - IX - 95" (300). Cost: IR£2.00.

7 October - Cork Philatelic Exhibition: The one day show was held in the Imperial Hotel, Cork. The numbered booklet (250) contains a pair of the 38p Cork and Muskerry Railway stamps. Cost: IR£1.50. A matching cover (25p) was also available for use in conjunction with "The Hook and Eye" special cancel. The "Hook and Eye" refers to the coupling system used between carriages/engines. The postmark in originally drawn form is illustrated on the back cover of the booklet.



20 to 22 October - Stamp '95: The souvenirs were distributed to members prior to the show on 12 October. The exhibition was held in the Riverside Centre, Dublin 2. Members received a numbered copy of pane 3 from the Wild Geese Prestige Booklet with a black overprint "Stampa '95 Dublin" (plus harp) - total printing of 500 copies. Cost: IR£12.50. The general souvenir was a similar overprint in black on pane 2 from the same booklet. Total printing of 2,000 copies. Cost: IR£2.50. Sales figures for both souvenirs have yet to be announced.

A special Stamp '96 postcard was sold by the organisers promoting the 25th Stamp next year (2,000). Cost: 20p per card. A Philatelic Passport was available for the first time at the show for use with the various cancels/cachets referred to below. The Passport was distributed without charge. The initial printing of 800 on shiny card was followed by 300 colour photocopies and by the third day of the show plain black and white photocopied pages were all that were available (200). An attractive member's label badge was also available (IR£2.00).