

# Australian Journal of Philately

(Incorporating: The Date Stamp and Australian Journal of Postal History)

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Meetings: The Australian Philatelic Society meets bimonthly on the third Monday of (February, April, June, August, October, December), at 7.45 pm at the RSL Canterbury Memorial Homes, 152 Canterbury Rd, Canterbury, Melway Ref: page 46 C 10/11. Visitors welcome.

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**2009 Programme**

17 August 2009	Members entries	From Eastern Suburbs Competition
19 October 2009	Michael Barden	Belgium 19/20th Century Int'l Trade Fairs
	Tony Lyon	Palestine pot-pourri
14 December 2009	Christmas Meeting	4 sheet competition all members

## From the President

The April meeting of the APS was for members' "works in progress". There were a gratifying eight contributions. Some displays were like half frame exhibits, eight or so pages on topics for which material can be hard to find.

Space does not allow me to describe them all, but here are some. Harold Sheath showed concessional mail posted from Darwin after the cyclone in 1975; postage was free, or just 5 cents for an oversize envelope. Max Bulley showed some rare and unusual world war two covers. George Speir showed some censored covers from the same period, with censor marking or tapes used for only a week or two. Brian Fuller had modern Australia pre-paid machine post labels, Roy Larkins had seldom-seen Australian postal rates and Michael Barden proved once again that Belgium offers inexhaustible postal-history themes. Thank you to all members who contributed.

Our August meeting may need supplementing with works in progress, or half-frame displays on seldom-seen themes that may have come to a collecting stand-still but deserve being shown. The syllabus on the inside front cover of this journal has been amended accordingly.

\*\*\*\*\*

When world war two came, airmail from Australia was costly or slow, and sometimes both. In July 1940 PAA introduced a trans-Pacific airmail service between San Francisco and Auckland. TEAL (Tasman Empire Airways Ltd.) did the Sydney to Auckland leg. PAA also did the trans-Atlantic leg from New York to Lisbon. The cost of the half-ounce letter from Australia to England was 5 shillings and 10 pence. The cover shown below is plastered with 2 pence stamps: apparently the sender lost count and overpaid by 3 pence.

When the trans-Pacific airmail ended after the Pearl Harbour attack, mail went by sea to San Francisco, and connected with PAA's trans-Atlantic service. A half ounce letter to England cost 2 shillings and 1 penny, and a postcard 1 shilling and 1 penny. Soon after the liberation of Paris in 1944 Vanda Fowler wrote to Madame Robert Stephen –

*Dearest Madame,  
We are very anxious to hear that you and Robert are  
safe...I now have three sons...Conrad was born  
three years ago.*

There was a lot to say in only a postcard. Postage was underpaid, probably by 3 pence, if the card went via USA, but correct if the card lumbered skywards via the re-started Empire route through Ceylon and Cairo.

These are two of over a hundred Australian overseas airmail covers to be displayed at the June members' meeting. John Young



## Myer Emporium Postal and Other Ephemera

*By John Young*

The Myer Emporium, or department store, began when the successful Bendigo draper, Sidney Myer (1878-1934) bought into Melbourne's Bourke Street shopping area in 1911.

Myer was born in the Russian province of Moghilev and named Simcha Baevski. At the age of 20 he migrated to Australia, joining an older brother, Elcon, in an underclothes business in Flinders Lane, Melbourne. He changed his name, choosing as a surname the second name, Myer, of his eldest brother. Sidney and Elcon soon moved to Bendigo to run a drapery shop in conjunction with door-to-door sales. In 1904, with new premises in Bendigo's Pall Mall, Sidney bought out his brother who had Orthodox qualms about Saturday trading. By 1907 he advertised his business as Bendigo's Busiest Drapers. Within a couple more years he had travelled overseas to study modern merchandising and to make contacts with manufacturers and exporters. Myer had also completed the first of many takeovers, buying out Craig Williamson's Bendigo branch store.

In 1911 Sidney Myer expanded to Melbourne's Bourke Street, not yet the biggest shopping area in Melbourne: that title was probably shared between Smith Street, Collingwood, with the mighty Foy and Gibsons, and Chapel Street, Prahran, with three department stores. Myer acquired Wright and Neil's drapery store in Bourke Street, selling off and new stock below or at cost. It was a sensation. After acquiring more Bourke Street properties Myer built an eight-story department store modelled on San Francisco's "Emporium". The new Myer Emporium opened in July 1914. It was about one-third of the flagship Bourke Street building built in 1933, and which still stands. The Lonsdale Street store had been built in 1926-29.



Fig 1

Sidney Myer had a sure touch when anticipating shoppers' preferences. He knew the value of fast stock turnover, bargain sales, advertising and noteworthy publicity. Many of these qualities can be seen in the graphics and design of company envelopes and stationary. The examples that follow illustrate these points, as well as telling us something about the history of the Myer retailing empire.

After Sidney Myer died age 56 in 1934, Melbourne's centenary year, the business was run by brother Elcon until his death in 1938. It was then run by Sidney's nephew, Norman Myer, and then by Arnot Tolley after Norman died in 1956. All had worked with Sidney, absorbing his flair and inventiveness. Sidney's first son, Kenneth (born 1921) came to the leadership position in 1966. He had been a director since 1948, and was the driving force behind Myer's expansion into suburban drive-in shopping centres.

Fig. 1 Sidney Myer, photo portrait endorsed by his widow Merlyn Myer

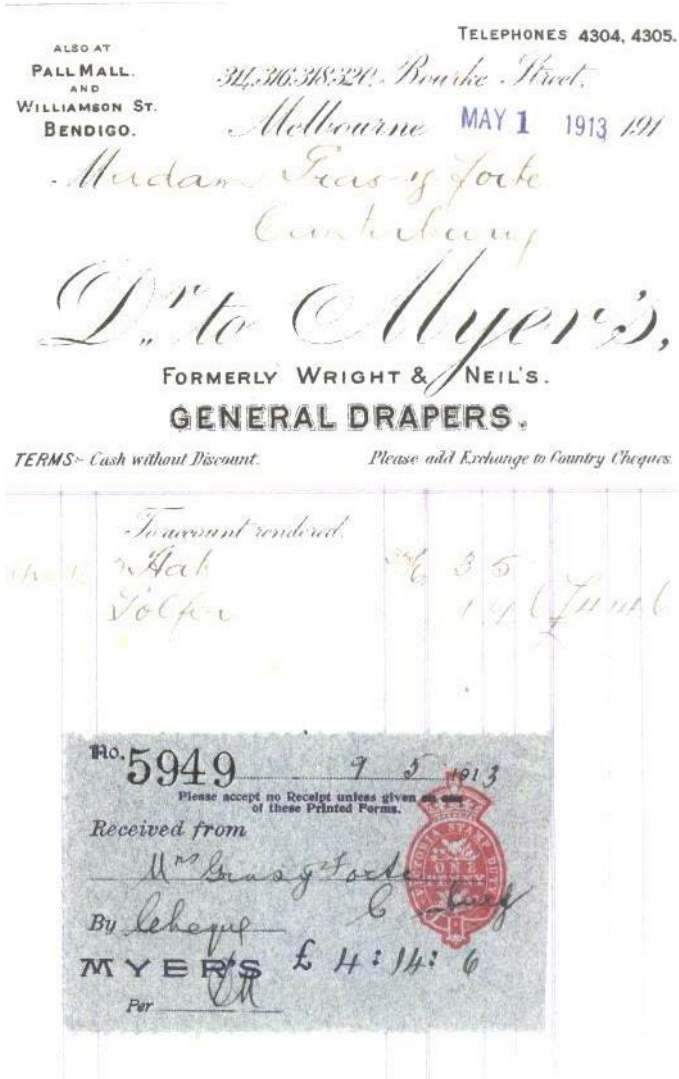
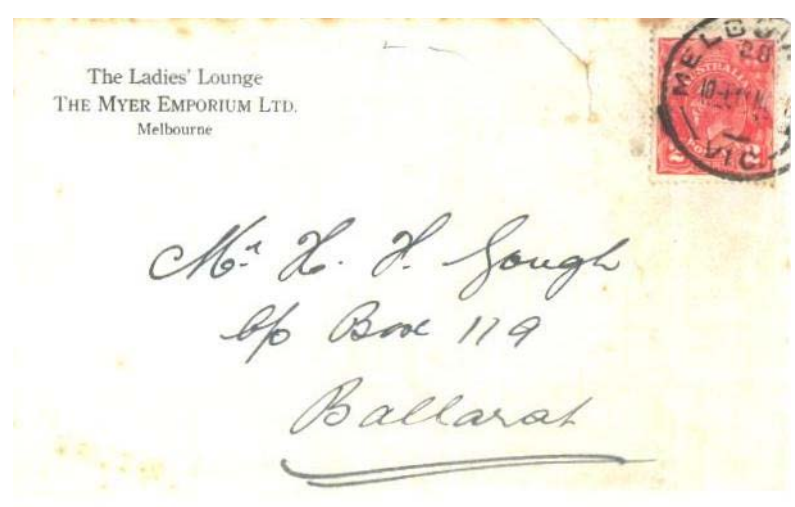


Fig 2 Myer's and Wright and Neil invoice, 1913, with impressed 1d stamp-duty receipt.



Department stores had facilities for rest and recovery from retail indulgence.

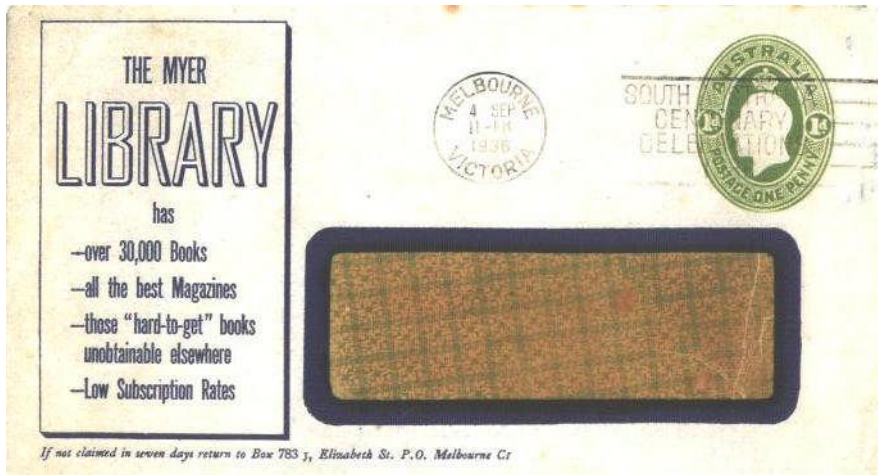


Fig. 4 Myer lending library, on printed - to - order envelope.

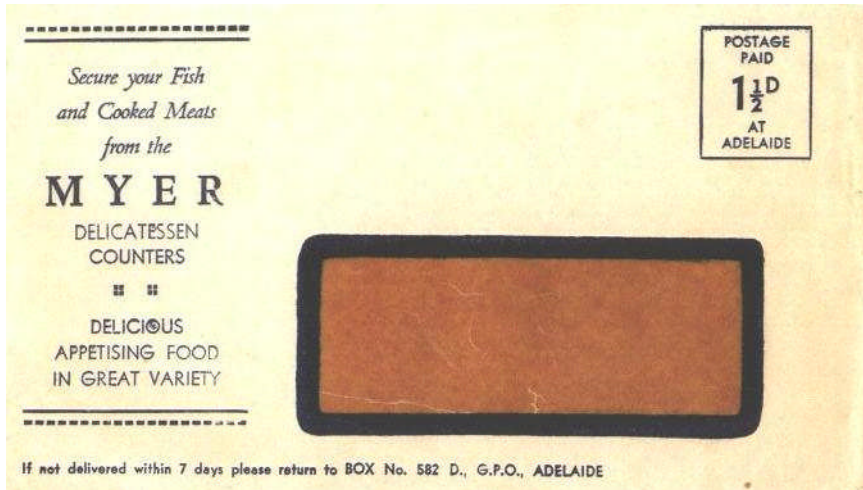
Fig. 5 Myer thought of car parking for shoppers in 1937, and led the campaign for shopper parking after the second world war.



Fig. 6 Something more for the ladies. Envelope over-franked 1½d, late in 1941 when ½d war tax imposed.

Fig. 7 At last, something for the gents, providing they had ration coupons.





**Fig. 8 More coupons, please, for meat, tea, butter and sugar.**

Note: Illustrations 4 to 8 posted at rate for unsealed printed matter, 1d until December 1941, and then 1½d. All envelopes' flaps inscribed "For Value and friendly Service", including illustration 9.

**Fig. 9 Telephone shopping is welcome**



**MYER**  
(MELBOURNE)  
LIMITED

MELBOURNE  
13 JULY  
5 -PM  
1964  
VIC-AUST

SERVE PART TIME  
WITH THE CITIZEN  
MILITARY FORCE  
AUSTRALIA



If not claimed within seven days, please return to  
P.O. BOX 869J, MELBOURNE, Q.L.

**You can also have a charge account, and that's welcome too!**

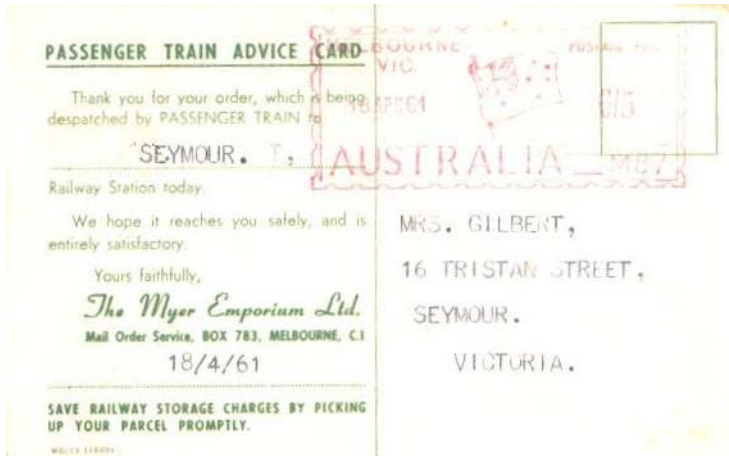


Fig. 11 Country customers could write or phone, and Myer would deliver by rail and send a customer a postcard advice of dispatch.

Fig. 12 Myer, like Foy and Gibsons, had its own factories. At Ballarat Myer had a woollen mill and a clothing factory.

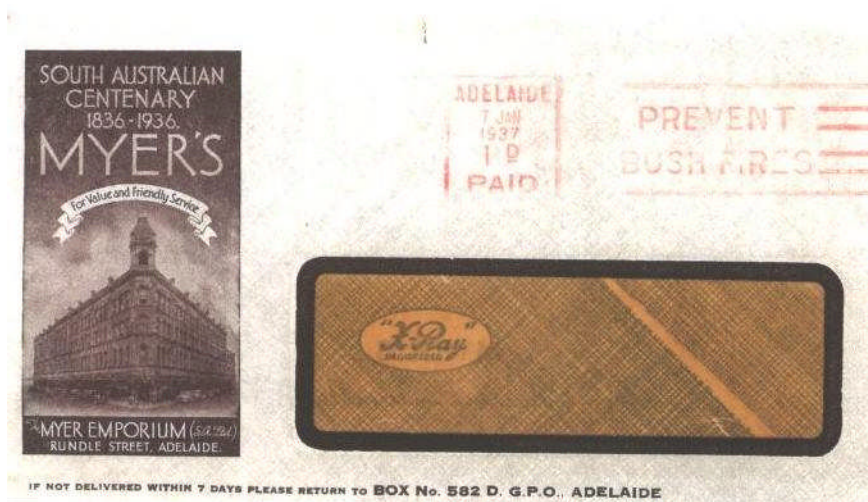
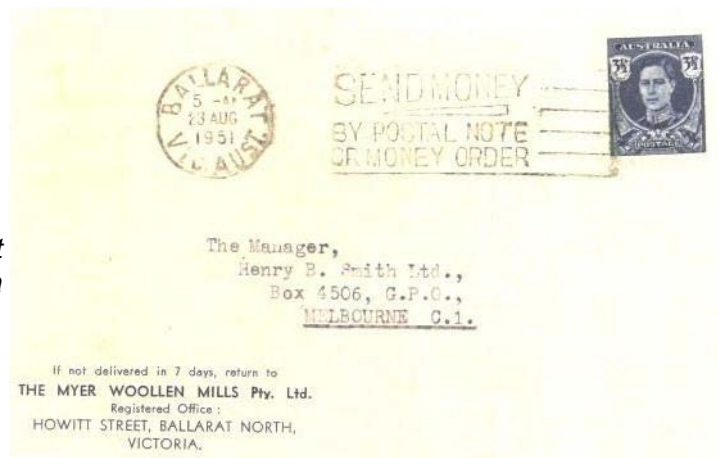


Fig. 13 Sidney Myer was a warm supporter of Melbourne's and South Australia's centenaries. He had expanded to Adelaide in 1928 by acquiring James Marshal and Co in Rundle Street, and put nephew Norman in charge.



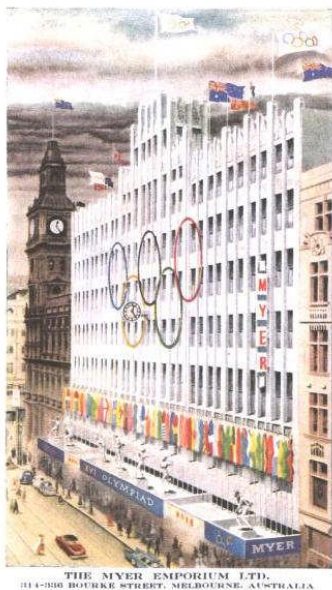


Fig. 14 Myer Melbourne and the Melbourne Olympics were celebrated by a company postcard in 1956.



Fig. 15 In the 1960s Myer expanded to the suburbs by building, not just leasing space in, drive-in-shopping centres. Tea Tree Plaza was a Modbury in South Australia.

In The AJP 107 March 2009 page 23, Dee Pullan asked for clarification on two covers. John Young has supplied the following response.... The airmail cover, Brazil to Australia (Dec 1942) is franked *RS 5400*, the same rate for the trans pacific airmail service to Australia that ended with the Pearl Harbour attack. By 1942, airmail had to go the other way, via the Atlantic and Africa (Lagos). The question is, why then go by Indian ocean to Australia instead of India.

Between Pearl harbour (Dec 1941) and December 1942 Japan had extended its empire to the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and Burma, a formidable conquest. It appeared to be intent on invading Australia via Kokoda. Would it stop at Burma? It had collaborators in India.

Mail from Africa to India, or via India to anywhere else, was slow. I have an Argentine — India cover (backstamped), airmail, which took from August to December 1943 to complete its journey.

I think that a prudent postmaster in Lagos, unsure about Japan's next conquest (there was none, but that seemed most unlikely in December 1942), and probably knowing about slow mail times via India, would have opted for the Indian Ocean via South Africa for mail to Australia.

The OHMS airmail cover from Manilla, NSW to USA is franked 1 shilling. The postage fees were 3 pence internal airmail, 3d surface mail to USA and the balance for USA airmail. The airmail fees for USA had been prepayable since 1927 at 5d /10c and, from 1928 at 4d / 8c per half ounce. (Prepayment was, in fact, by USA stamps until about 1932.) Was it still 4d in 1933? Perhaps not, as in 1934 the amount was 7d. The OS airmail stamps, two of the 6d values, were probably for mail from the Minister for the Interior, the Hon John Arthur Perkins, who was responsible for the Federal Territory's works and railways (all 5 miles of it to Queanbeyan). He represented Eden-Monaro, NSW, some distance from Manilla (Tamworth area), but at least in the same state. Perhaps the postage was overpaid by 2d, and perhaps the mail was not flown from Tamworth to Sydney, but equally the USA airmail fee may have risen to 6d. In any event, the stamps were "on the house", and there were more where those came from. One shilling was prudent prepayment.

I don't think the cover is philatelic. But if Dee thinks it is, I'll happily take it from her!

## Explanation Please

John Cutter sent in this cover which he called a strange cover. Although it is a souvenir of the first regular Australia—South Africa Air mail, the datestamps show only Sydney Air mail on the 1<sup>st</sup> September RAAF PO Cocos Island 8<sup>th</sup>, Sydney GPO on 9<sup>th</sup> and finally Emerald on the 11<sup>th</sup>.

One would have expected some South African datestamp. Also, the map on the cachet has Sydney on the left and Johannesburg on the right: at least the animals are correspondingly transposed. Does anyone have an explanation please.



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Colin Salt sent a response to William Hempel's query in AJP 106 December 2008, page 12, and comment on some aspects of this item.

The mark over the 2d Emu is 182 as suggested and it was the barred numeral issued to Newtown. It is illustrated on page iv of N.S.W. and A.C.T. Post, Receiving, Telegraph & Telephone Offices by N.C. Hopson and R. Tobin, Volume 3 M - S.

The Sydney cds with concentric rings to the right is a duplex canceller, one of a series issued in Sydney over an extended period of years. I am not sure that there is any particular significance in the code number 32 other than to identify the clerk to whom it was issued on the day in question. The recorded dates of use of this handstamp are 4 June 1892 to 16 October 1895 so this is an early date. More information can be found in The Postal History of Sydney, Volume 6. The Standard Circular Datestamps and Related Markings by R. Tobin and A.E. Orchard.

The 2d Emu is inscribed "One Hundred Years" because it was part of a set issued to commemorate the Centenary of New South Wales.

## A World War I Family Tale

*By Harold Sheath*

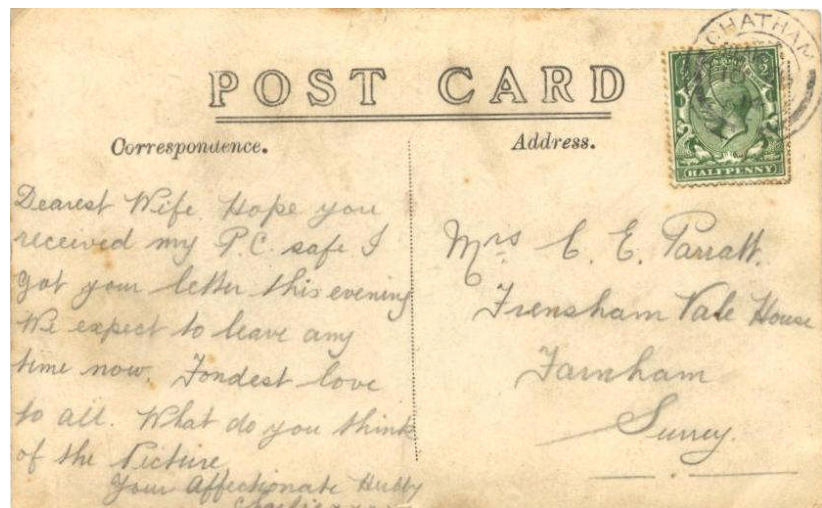
When Britain declared war on Germany in August 1914, Charles and Bertha Parratt were a young married couple - he an Able Seaman in the Royal Navy, and she in service as a housemaid at a large house on a country estate in Surrey, England.

In September 1914 Charles was posted to HMS Cressy, an armoured cruiser, at Chatham, Kent, and on 10th September he sent a postcard to his wife (a photograph of HMS Cressy) telling her of his posting. The correspondence on this postcard includes - "We expect to leave anytime now", and "what do you think of the picture".

HMS Cressy, with her sister ships HMS Aboukir and HMS Hogue, were ordered to patrol an area in the North Sea, off the coast of Holland.

On September 19th their destroyer escort was withdrawn because of bad weather. On September 22nd the 3 unescorted cruisers were spotted by the German submarine U-9, which sank all three ships, with the loss of over 1400 British sailors, including Charles Parratt.

Thus my Uncle became a victim of the first successful submarine attack on Naval ships, and my aunt one of the first widows of WWI, and this postcard Charles's last communication to his wife.



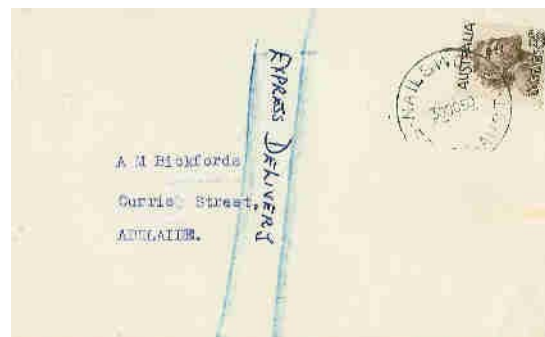
## EXPRESS DELIVERY – Part 2

### Richard Peck

A special postal slogan “Use the postal express messenger service” was introduced from 16 March 1936 and has seen isolated usage into the 1980s.<sup>27</sup> As expected there are various engravings of the die over time. This seems to have been replaced by “Ask us about Express Post”.



The 8½d aborigine stamp issued on 14 August 1950 paid not only the combined registration and letter rate within Australia and the British Empire (to 30 November 1950) but also the combined internal postage and express delivery fee (to 9 July 1951). Distributions to post offices ceased from 31 July 1953 and it was withdrawn from Philatelic Sales Sections on 14 November 1953.



*Posted Nailsworth 30OC50. No backstamps.*

<sup>27</sup> RC Occleshaw, *Australian Slogan Cancellations 1917-1988* Vol.2, p.165f.



A special red label for use on express delivery items was issued, ED6.<sup>28</sup>



Earliest label ED6 (Type 1), front and backstamped Sydney time clock Type 5 (1948-1958). 8½d + 3½d post.

From 9 July 1951

The rates were changed to 9d up to 4 lbs plus 3d per lb (services I,IV,V) plus pd per article (1-3 articles) or 6d (4-6) or 4d (7+) (service II).

The service is described as “messenger Delivery” in 1953<sup>29</sup> but again as “express delivery” by 1955.<sup>30</sup>



Two rubber stamp markings. Backstamped Sydney time clock Type 5 1[pm] 9DEC1950. 9d + 3d airmail (postage not included).

<sup>28</sup> ED1-5 and possibly others are probably stationery used on connection with the service, eg, returns of articles etc. John Walker has a cover with a very dark red label (almost brown) attached, I have seen similar (not on cover).

<sup>29</sup> *Instructions of the Guidance of Postmasters...* July 1953 (updated to 1959).

<sup>30</sup> *Post Office Guide* 1955.



Rubber stamped marking. Backstamped Sydney time clock 7.30[pm] 1SEP1951.  
 Note Ermington datestamp wrongly set at 1SE1950! 9d+ 4d post.



Postmarked Air Mail [Brisbane] ?A27JA54. 9d + 3d air + 3½d post.



Postmarked Adelaide 21 5P 22MY53. Private marking "Yatala Labour Prison". Manuscript (on reverse) "from Mrs H Wildon". 9d + 3½d post.



Rubber stamp, backstamped Sydney time clock Type 5 6[pm]20SEP1954. Type 2 ED6 label. 9d + 3d air + 3½d post.



Addressed overseas before the use of “overseas express delivery” labels. 9d + 2/- airmail postage.

The Post Office Guide of 1955 amended the name to **SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE**.

“Special Delivery” had to be written above the address while the blue perpendicular lines were still to be used. There was no mention of the “await reply” service and it is assumed this had been abolished. The fee was 1/3d plus postage for the first three articles. Sheets of special PM127 labels were issued, Frazer & Occleshaw reporting two distinct settings seen 1961-1969 and 1966-1967.



Message says “...we will meet you at the airport and you can come home straight to bed...” from an addressee in Blackburn Vic. 4d + 1/7d (apparently in error as this was the registration fee).



Backstamped with Sydney time clock Type 5 4.30[pm] 5SEP1957. Rate of 1/7d inexplicable.



Postmarked TPO 1 North Coast 3 19JA58 DN with no other markings. This is the only TPO item I have seen. Note that while a TPO service had existed from colonial times in NSW, it was abolished with the changes in 1935.

From 1 April 1959

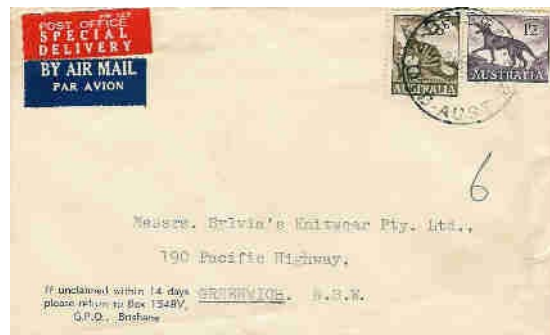
There was one service only, described as “special delivery”<sup>31</sup> and no collection facility. Rates were 1/3d (1-3 articles) or 9d (3-6) or 6d (7+). Undeliverable articles were provided for previously but in the 1961 *Post Office Guide* their inscription was specifically shown by example as “if not delivered within seven days RETURN BY SPECIAL DELIVERY to (name & address) “Special delivery fee guaranteed””.



No backstamps. 1/3d + 5d post.

<sup>31</sup> *Postal Regulations, Postal Rules 1959, No.21.*





*No backstamps.*



*Registered Aberdeen St 5JA60, backstamped Aberdeen St & GPO Perth 5JA60, GPO Sydney 6JA60, Leichhardt 7JA60*



*Large piece (ex Aub Simmons).*

From 14 February 1966 the fee was 12c (1-3 articles)/8c(4-6)/5c(7+). 1/3d was 12c in decimal currency.



*Ex Simmons dated 1966. Early use of new label. 12c + 4c post.*



*“Special delivery” in pen on reverse. Use of old label.*



*From a packet. 12c + 10c post.*

From 1 October 1967 the fee was 20c plus postage.



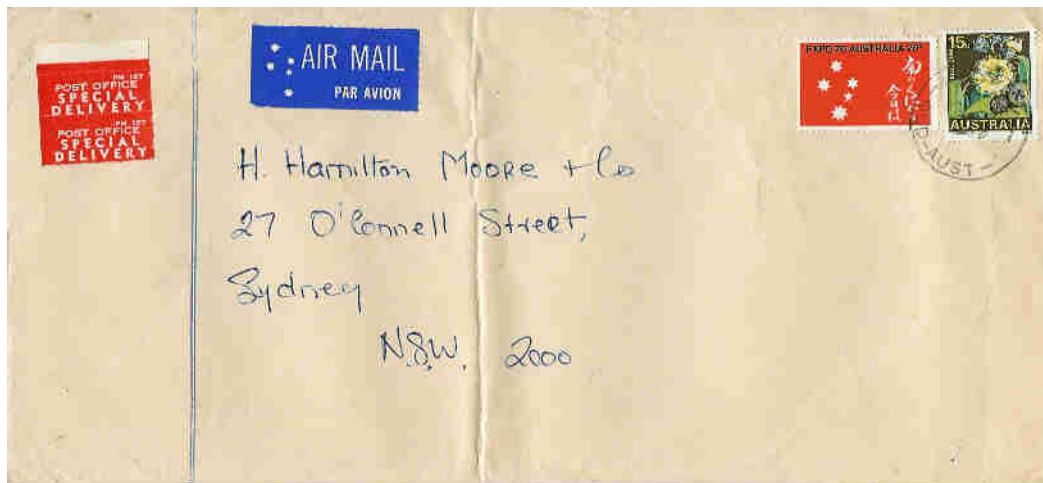
*Again the right rate for a first day cover! 20c + 5c post.*



*Backstamped Mt Morgan (as front), Rockhampton 7A 22AU68, Hurstville 23AU68. 12c + 5c post (old rates in error).*



From a packet. Note smaller cut label. 20c + 5+4x4=41c packet.



Large letter from Hemmant Qld 4174, note old label. 20c + 15c large letter.



Late usage Coogee 13AP70. No backstamps.

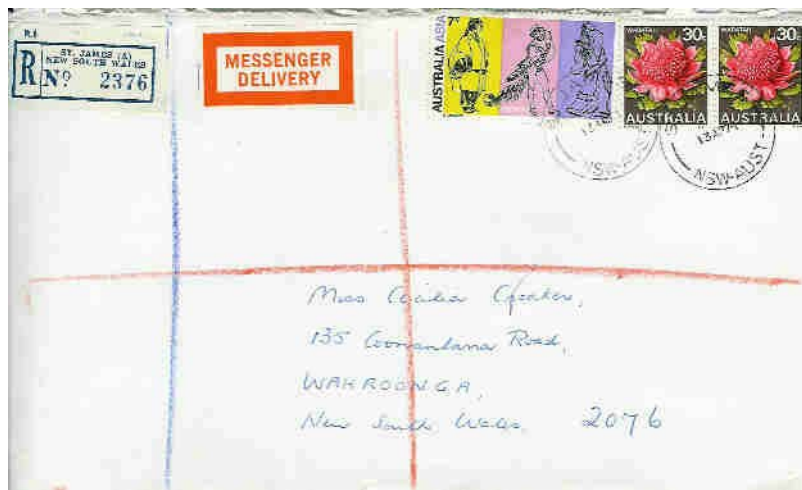
The service was renamed **MESSENGER DELIVERY** on 20 July 1970<sup>32</sup>. Special orange labels in sheets of 16 were issued with two printings known, Sch.6194/70 and Sch.6686/71. The rate was 20c in addition to postage.

<sup>32</sup> *Postal Regulations, Statutory Rules 1970, No.123.*



Posted & backstamped Port Headland 15SE70. Early use of label.

From 1 October 1970 this was increased to 25c and a 50c rate levied on parcels.

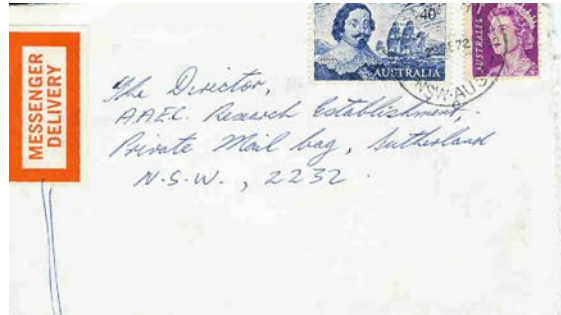


Backstamped St James & Wahroonga 7.30A 14AP71. 25c + 25c registration + 7c post.



Messenger Delivery (25c) Exhibition St 140C70, backstamped Adelaide 5-P 140C70, endorsed 10.45 (posting time?), also Priority Paid (12c).

From 1 October 1971 the rates were 40c & 60c.



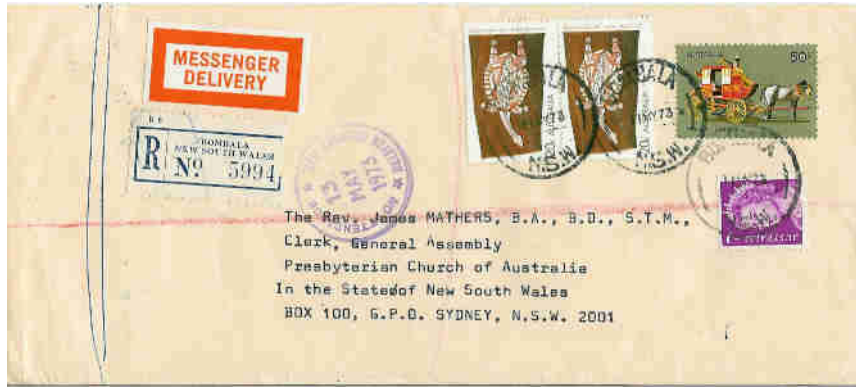
Postmarked Pennant Hills 29SE72, backstamped Sutherland 7A30SE72. 40c + 7c postage.



Postmarked Newcastle 19OC72, no backstamps. 40c + 50c registration + 12c postage.

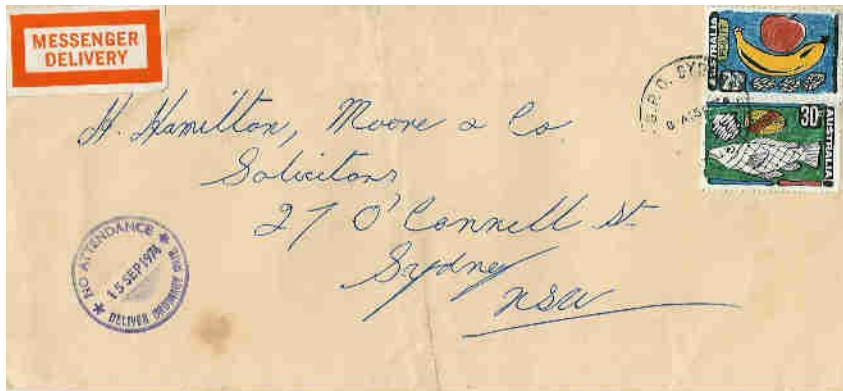


Backstamped GPO Sydney 12.30A 1SE73, Sylvania Depot 1SE73. 40c + 14c priority paid postage.



Bombala 11MY.73. Note GPO Sydney “no attendance”13MAY1973 marking & no other backstamp.

From 1 October 1973 the rates were 50c & 70c.

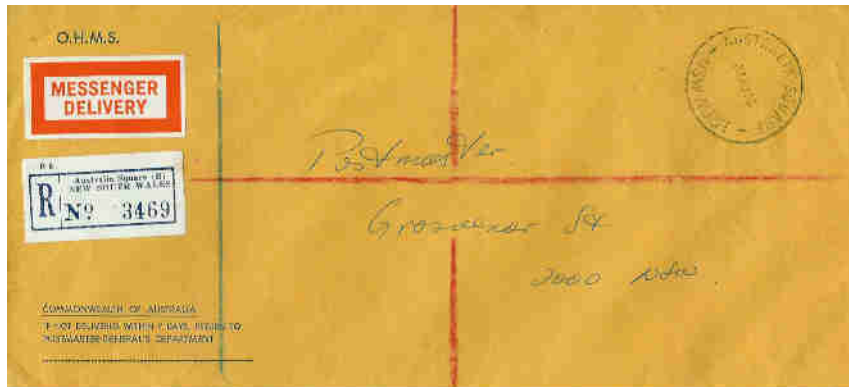


Postmarked GPO Sydney 815A15SE74, no backstamps. 50c + no postage fee paid (in error).

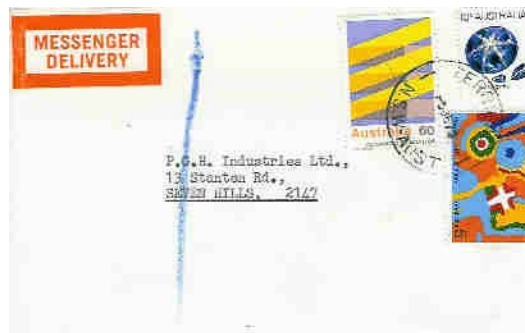


Posted & backstamped Woodside 5P 5AP74, backstamped Adelaide 10P 5AP74

From 1 October 1974 the rates were 65c (to 500g) & 95c.



Official mail postmarked 22AU75. 65c + \$1 registered post.



Posted Terrigal 5JE75, no backstamps. \*



Millicent 7SE76 backstamped Adelaide 5P 8SE76 & Croydon 6-A 9SE76 with the new rate indicating that it may have risen before 1.1.77. \*

## COVER STORY - Jonathon Bins Were

### John Lancaster

In Tim Flannery's book "*The Birth of Melbourne*"<sup>1</sup> he devotes a chapter to the above. His introduction to Were's diary is quite revealing. "The shipboard diary of Were lay in a locked chest for nearly 125 years before a curious descendant discovered it and realised its value. Were sailed from Plymouth on 25 July 1839 bound for the new settlement of Melbourne, where he hoped to set up business as a merchant. He was accompanied by wife Sophia, daughter Sophia Louisa and son Jonathon Henry, who was just a year old and narrowly escaped death on the voyage out. Jonathon snr and jnr were to be spectacularly successful in their new home, founding the stockbroking firm of J B Were & Son."

Were was a pioneer of trade, industry, and finance in Victoria, so why write a story about J B Were? Well, the principle reason is a singular interest in Australian history, and the other reason is, because I attended one of those remarkable auctions conducted by the eminent Melbourne philatelist and auctioneer Mr Rodney Perry in his rooms at the top of Bourke Street, in August of 1994. Luck is with the brave, and I was fortunate in securing a remarkable entire written by Were and addressed to Göthenburg in Sweden. The provenance was good too – ex Burrus and Purves. [It is also recorded in Ben Palmer's book] Not a cheap price then but certainly worthy of recounting the history behind the fortunes of Were & Co.

Arriving of Port Phillip heads on 14 November 1839, the carrying ship *William Metcalfe* of 447 tons and commanded by Capt E Phillipson,<sup>2</sup> dropped anchor at the mouth of the Yarra the following day. The diary says "*three ships, eight barques, five brigs and two schooners lay at anchor round us...the whole of these vessels had or were delivering their goods and passengers for Melbourne.*" Were eventually established a cottage [imported ex England] and moved his family in on 1 January 1840, and then began business as a wool broker. However the carrying ship left Melbourne for Sydney on 10 February for Sydney and returned on 27 August, whence it left for London, more than likely carrying the diary, which contains extensive detail of commodity prices at the time.

Opening of the Port Phillip District created vast opportunities for colonial and foreign merchants. Merchants, investors and speculators rushed to Melbourne and Geelong. The influx from Britain is best exemplified by the arrival of J B Were with merchandise to the value of some £9,000 [in today's figures this approximates some \$450,000]<sup>3</sup> and realised £70,000.<sup>4</sup> By 1841, the firm had become Were Bros & Co., and J B Were was a director of the Melbourne branch of the Union Bank of Australia. However, by late 1843 Were's affairs had to be placed in the hands of trustees due to the economic downturn for wool in 1842~43. His salvation came in a capital injection from his London based brother, and he was then able to establish close relations with merchants, Rickards Little

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<sup>1</sup> Text Publishing 2002 page 119

<sup>2</sup> Shipping Arrivals & Departures: Marten Syme, Roebuck 1984

<sup>3</sup> FitzHerbert Converter

<sup>4</sup> The House of Were 1839-1954: J B Were & Sons printed McCarron Bird 1954



& Co., who had strong connections in Scandinavia. In 1861 J B Were & Son was established upon the opening of the Stock Market in Melbourne; and was also a founding member of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce.

In the entire shown below, Were writes on 23 June 1857 as the representative of the Swedish and Norwegian consulate in Melbourne addressed to Messrs Wickman & Stillhorn. He comments that "Swedish produce is in demand at paying prices in this market." The entire is franked with 1854-59 single and pair of 6d imperforate reddish-brown Calvert 'Woodblock' SG44 and 1857-60 single 2d grey-lilac, paying a single rate via France and German states to Sweden of 1/8 for 1/2 oz. The hand struck '36sBco' is a European accountancy marking.



JB Were was a Commissioner for the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880-81. At that time he was also Consul for Chile, Denmark, Peru, Sweden and Norway, Vice-Consul for Brazil, and Consul-General for Portugal.



In December 2002 Goldman Sachs initiated negotiations to acquire 45% of Were with the final deal announced on 27 March 2003 for some \$A100 million. And so J B Were joined with Goldman Sachs to form J B Were Goldman Sachs.

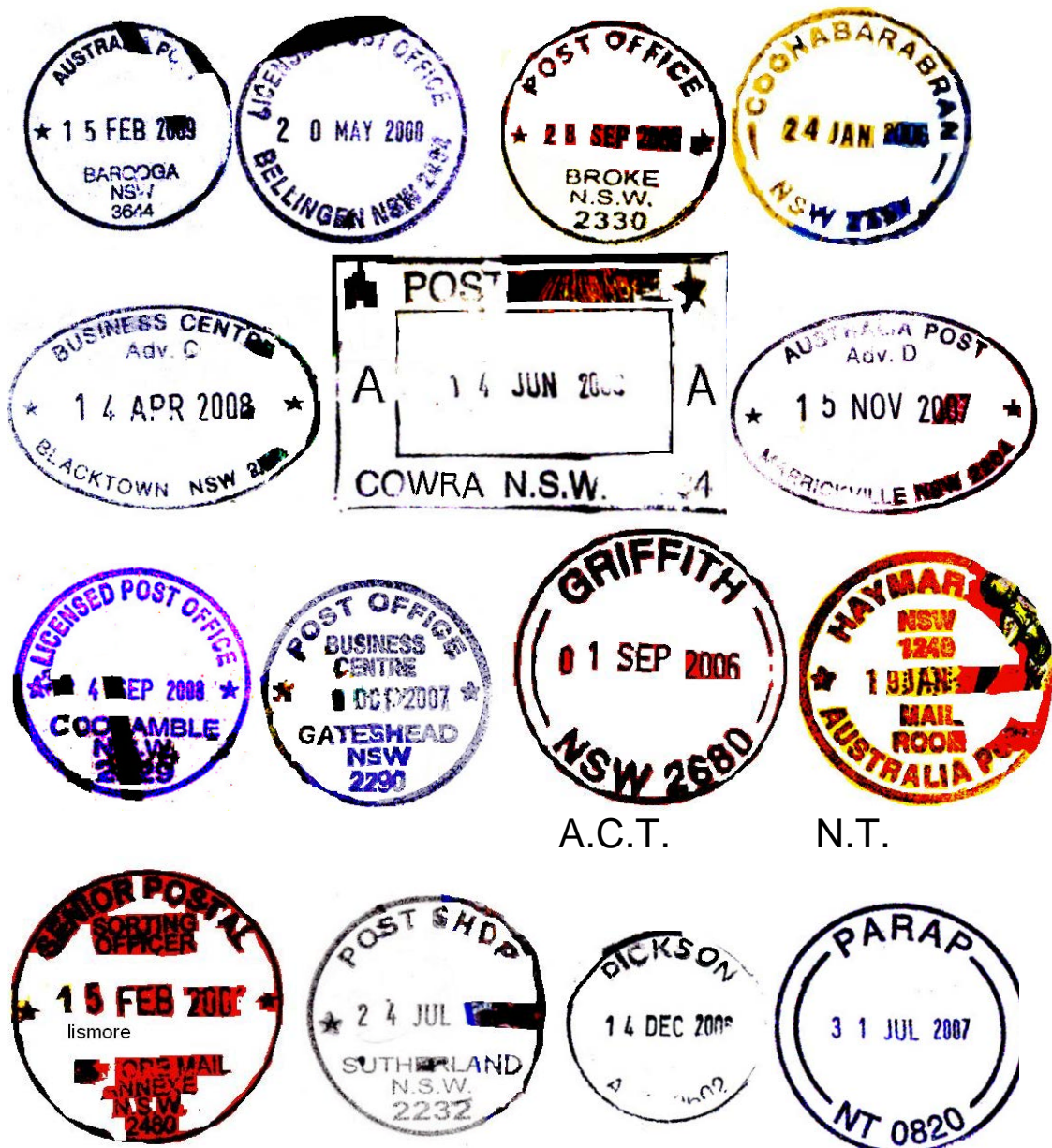
# Hand-Held Date Stamps

Co-ordinated by George Vearing

Many interesting items of interest concerning postmarks turn up from time to time like the date of the Gold Coast Centre in edition 106 and now in this edition there appears a date stamp depicting 38 days in January from Elmore in Victoria. It would be interesting to know how many more days this was used before it was noticed that there are only 31 days in January. As I have always said in the past we must all be vigilant to record all these abnormalities.

Many thanks to Ian Cutter, John Tracey, Neville Solly and Richard Peck for their contributions that keep this column going.

N.S.W.:- Earlier datestamp – SUTHERLAND (85/36)



A.C.T.

N.T.

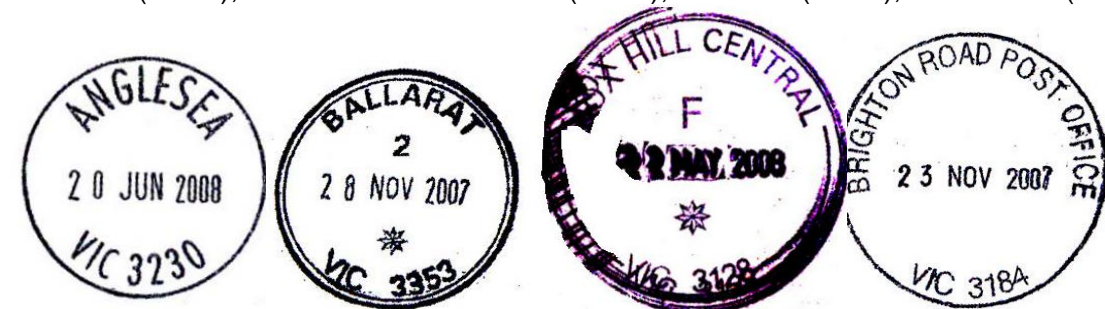
QLD:-Earlier datestamp :-EAGLEBY(80/38)



S.A.



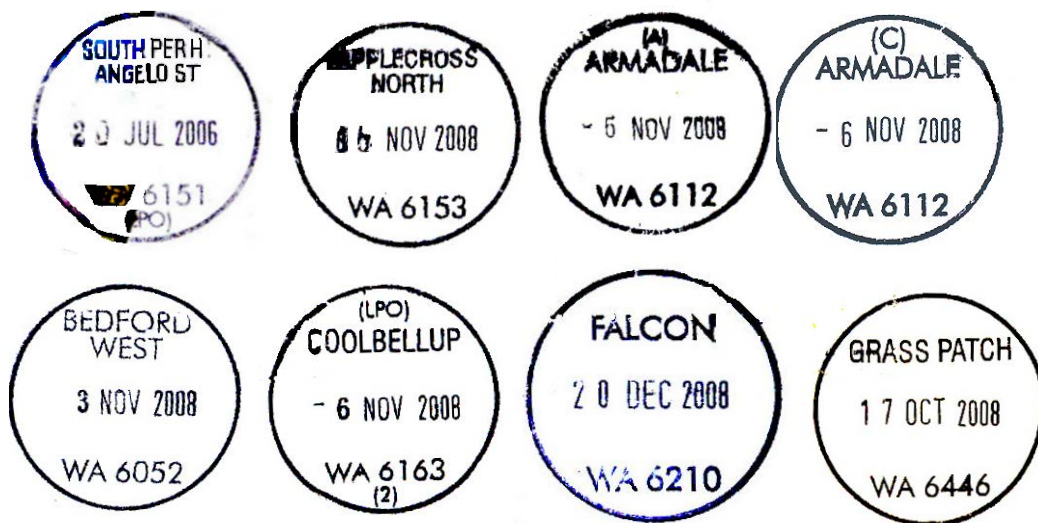
VIC.: -Earlier datestamps:-ANGLESEA (94/30), BENDIGO MAIL CENTRE(93/35).  
 BUFFALO(72/31), CHADSTONE CENTRE (93/35),ELMORE (75/69), RAYWOOD(72/35)



VIC:(cont.)



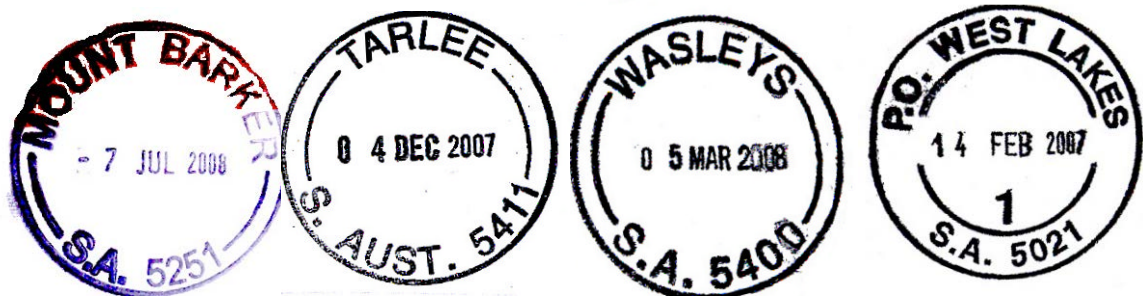
W.A.: -Earlier datestamp-FALCON (106/28)



QLD:-Cont.



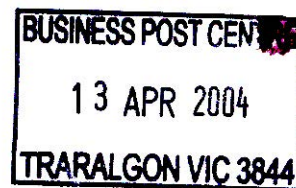
S.A.-



TAS:Earlier datestamp :-COLES BAY (89/32)



VIC:-G.P.O. MELBOURNE Also 6,NAT. PHILATELIC CENTRE Also 4;-Earlier datestamps:-BENDIGO MAIL CENTRE(100/60),BENDIGO SOUTH(101/29), DUNKELD(82/37),ECHUCA SOUTH(103/32),GOORNONG(94/31),LONGWOOD (74/62), LOCKWOOD SOUTH (96/34),MEREDITH(90/35), SWAN HILL(102/29), TATURA (PAID) (80/41).



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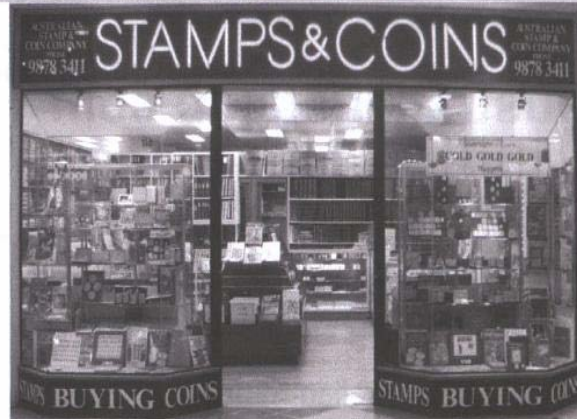
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## **What YOU can do to help the Australian Philatelic Society**

- ◆ Sign up a new member
- ◆ Write an article for the Journal (Better still, write two!)
- ◆ Send the Editor any interesting philatelic news
- ◆ Come to the bi-monthly meeting if in Melbourne
- ◆ Help George Vearing with his Datestamp Notes
- ◆ Get involved in one of the Study Groups
- ◆ Enter the Society Competitions
- ◆ Volunteer to display your collection at the monthly meeting
- ◆ Ensure the Council receives your feedback and suggestions for the Society

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