

MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE FIRST MONDAY EACH MONTH - EXCEPT JANUARY.
AT THE CLUBHOUSE (OLD EGLINTON FIRE SHED), PARK STREET, EGLINTON.
 Meetings commence at 7.30pm. Enquires 63315404 AH or write P.O. Box 9156, Bathurst 2795
 Editor amcrae@lisp.com.au www.philas.org.au/bathurst

UPCOMING PROGRAM

- 14th - 17th April 2017 Easter Friday to Monday GEMBOREE 2017 at Lithgow Showground.**

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This 40 cent postage stamp was originally issued by Cyprus Post as part of their 5th definitive issue on 15th September, 1980. It was later overprinted with 4 cents from 3rd October, 1983, as smaller denomination stamps were required. It features an ancient gold finger ring from Enkomi from the 13th century B.C. and was part of a set released featuring different antiquities and archaeological treasures. The stamp was designed by Mr. A. Malekos.

Enkomi, situated on the island's eastern coast, was an important Late Bronze Age town which began around 1650 BC in Cyprus. A large collection of objects consisting of Mycenaean pottery, gold grave objects, scarabs, copper objects and ivory items were excavated from 100 smallish family tombs which had been cut into the natural rock. The excavations were carried out by a party from the British Museum from 1893 – 1896 as part of the Turner Bequest expedition to Cyprus.

Enkomi was an important Mediterranean trading town with a fine harbour and over time became very prosperous. It was also a copper-working and exporting region during the Late Bronze Age from around 1645 BC to around 1050 BC.

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JOHN DUNCOMBE COMING TO BATHEX 2015



Hi, I'm John Duncombe and I've been a scale modeller for over 45 years. I started with basic aircraft kits in the 1960's and now have an interest in 1/35 scale armoured fighting vehicles from all nations and all wars (tanks, armoured fighting vehicles, artillery, soft skins). I also enjoy building other types of models such as Sci-Fi, ships, movie vehicles, 1/48 scale aircraft or anything unusual or out of the ordinary.

Besides the enjoyment, what has scale modelling given me?

- Patience – anything worth doing is going to take time!
- Discipline – follow the instructions and in most cases you can't go wrong.
- Learn from your mistakes – do it a better way next time.
- Practice makes perfect – the more you do something, the better you'll get: your assembly, painting and detailing skills will

improve over time and there's a wealth of information on the Internet now to tap into other peoples modelling skills and techniques.

- Managing your time and priorities – if it isn't urgent, no need to finish it in one long big hit. You can pick it up, leave it for a while if priorities change, then pick it back up later.
- Accept challenges – try something new, take your time, be persistent. In fact, all of these skills can help you in other areas of life!

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CALICO FLOUR BAGS

Calico was a cheap plain weave cotton fabric that could be purchased in white, cream or unbleached when the early flour millers in Bathurst in the 1850s needed suitable 'containers' or sacks to put their flour in. One of the advantages of using calico was that it could be printed on. It seems that calico was first used as a type of textile that Dutch traders came across when they sailed to India in the 17th century. Whilst the calico we know today is clear of any design the early Indian calico could have block printed designs on it, but above all it was cheap. The word "calico" was first recorded in Kozhikode, an Indian city known for its cloths, that the Europeans called "Calicut".

I recall finding some calico Mother's Choice plain flour bags in the old flour mill at our General Store in Uralla. They were 12 lbs. net. In blue was printed 'Mother's Choice Flour' at the top, this being on a centrally located

yellow background. Within the yellow block was a wheatsheaf drawing over a sunrise with red-roofed houses and trees along the bottom. Bags such as this were once very plentiful however nice clean examples are not too common these days.

Calico bags were always rectangular in shape and are machine stitched on two sides and turned inside out before use, so the sewn sides did not show. One manufacturer of calico flour bags between the Great War and World War Two was J.R. Love & Company, Pty Ltd, who had his works in Melbourne.

Basically the empty calico flour bags were free material and mums and grandmas would turn them into numerous household items. This could be from underwear to clothing such as dresses, skirts, pajamas, cushion covers, book bags, stock feed bags, school lunch bags or even dishcloths. Some bags would have ties added to store ones good shoes. In the 1950s the calico bags gave way to its cheaper paper competitor.

Bathurst boasted several flour mills operating in Bathurst at one time. In 1823 Thomas Hawkins established the first wind-driven flour mill on 'Blackdown' at Kelso to grind wheat into much needed flour. The equipment was brought by bullock dray over the Blue Mountains and assembled. Within a decade they were charging ninepence for the grinding of wheat, one shilling for grinding and dressing and sixpence for thrashing per bushel.

The steam powered Kellosiel Flour Mill at Eglinton was operating by 1841, this being to replace their water operated flour mill installed years earlier. A flour mill was operating in Keppel Street in the mid 1850s however the Tremain family didn't arrive until 1874. It was then known as the Victoria Flour Mills which was rundown at the time. Thus it was not long before William Tremain began to install new equipment. As a result of the improved equipment Mr. Tremain was soon taking out prizes at the Bathurst Show.



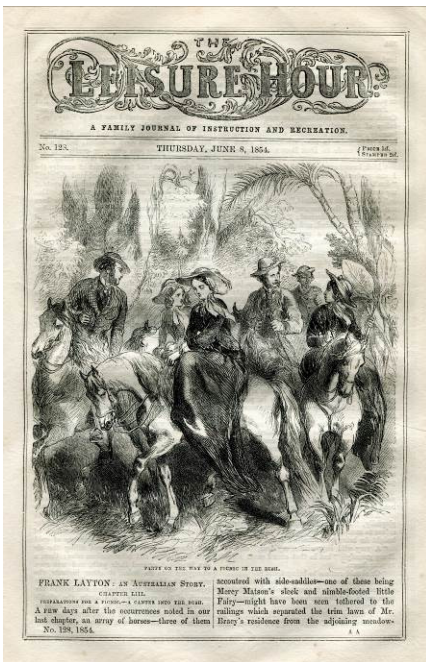
By 1887 the mill became known as the Victoria Roller Flour Mills after steel rollers and associated flour making equipment was installed. Before he died in 1889 William Tremain purchased the nearby two storey Britannia Flour Mill in the 1890s. Both Tremain's Flour Mill and Crago Flour Mill used calico flour bags for many years.

Tremains owned another flour mill at a different site in Bathurst. It was centrally placed on the block surrounded by Piper, Bentinck, Keppel and William Streets. The large three storey building with the high brick chimney and was known as the Britannia Steam Flour Mill. It had been built by

Mr. James Cock and he operated it for some fifteen years until it was sold in January 1878. Previous to building this mill Mr. Cock had already had some experience at a flour mill which he rented on the corner of Durham and George Streets.

By 1886 there were still five other mills operational in Bathurst and numerous others in the district. Millers had access to cheaper wheat supplies after the New South Wales Government Railways was able to freight in bags of wheat from almost anywhere. On 21st July, 1901, fire destroyed most of the Tremain's Victoria Mills causing a great deal of damage. Probably it was fortunate that the Tremain family owned another flour mill in the city so the Tremain Brothers removed their operations to the Britannia Mill several blocks away.

THE LEISURE HOUR JOURNAL FROM 1850s



The Leisure Hour magazine was classed as “A Family Journal of Instruction and Recreation.” They were designed for the lower to middle-classes in England but they invariably found their way to the Southern Colony and onto the goldfields where diggers enjoyed its visual pleasure. They were considered recommended reading for Sunday School pupils. The two illustrations are top - Thursday 8th June, 1854, No. 123. Bottom right - Thursday 22nd June, 1854, No. 130 Both contained a chapter from “An Australian Story” by Frank Layton.

Priced at one penny or two pence if posted in 1854 the journals were printed in London, by Mr. W. Stevens, a quality printer who determined the journals’ physical dimensions. It attracted extra income by the inclusion of advertisements. Issues can sometimes be found in the library of a bibliophile. Are you a bibliophile?

The Leisure Hour had a number of editors over the years including - W. H. Miller - 1852-58; James Macaulay - 1858-95; William

Stevens 1895-1900, who introduced the magazine from November 1896 to December 1899 which he called the “New Series.” The magazine seems to have finished around 1906. It was a weekly magazine before 1881 after which it became a monthly magazine.

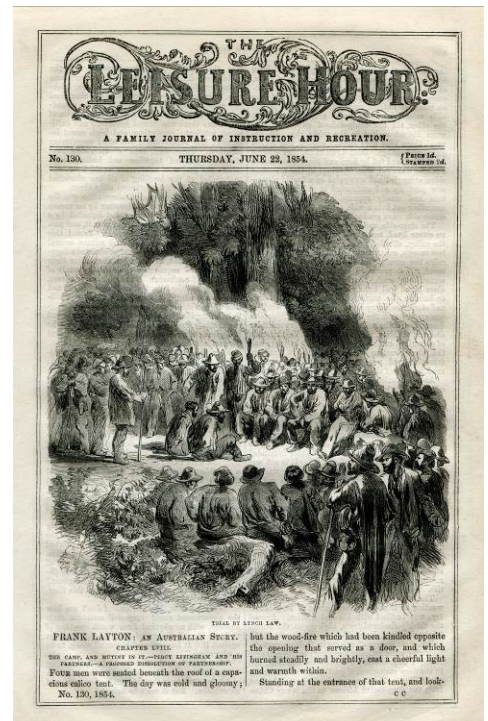
The front cover had the magazine’s name at the top with a large illustration taking up much of the cover. The 16 page issues in the 1860’s were much sought after at this time as religion continued to grow. Banks would buy a subscription for their tellers. These journals aimed at treating all topics of human interest in the light of Christian truth. They maintained the devotion to the preservation of Sunday as a day of religious observance and rest rather than the increasing practice of becoming pub-goers for the 1880s. They encouraged fathers to stay at home on Sundays and thus spend time with their families.

Regularly the journal featured serials, one being “A true tale of slavery” in seven chapters and it was features such as this which added to its popular appeal. Over the years there were many moral issues covered in one form or another. The journal was illustrated throughout and embellished by the artists of the day who managed to beguile the reader. The fine engravings in black and white were carried out in great detail. One subscribed to the magazine generally and by the 1860s boasted some 100,000 readers in London itself. They were considered appropriate reading for all ages.

Some other serials that were included The Exile’s Trust, Squire Lisle’s Bequest, The Indian Uncle, Captain Jack, The Nugents of Carriconna, A Poor Gentleman, Wait a Year, The Alabaster Box, A Life’s Secret, The Halletts and A Young Wife’s Story.

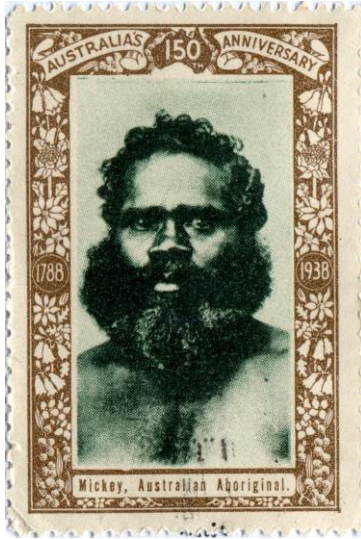
Whilst it was an English magazine it makes mention on occasions of events in the Southern Colony and in particular the goldfields on the Turon. One can just imagine the diggers on Sunday after their weekly bath sitting on a log in the sun reading the serialised narratives.

Whilst most issues of this magazine are not all that scarce, some earlier and special issue are. People collect old books and magazines are on the lookout for such publications such as these and their history, to add to the collection of the classic bibliophiles. A bibliophile is one who enjoys reading, admiring and collecting older books.



150TH ANNIVERSARY LABELS TO CELEBRATE NEW SOUTH WALES FOUNDING

For the 150th Anniversary of the founding of New South Wales in 1788 – 1938 there were a number of different governments and organisations that had designed a sheet of labels featuring images of Australia. They were printed in sheets comprising different labels. As there were not postage stamps they are referred to as labels and are known as Cinderellas amongst collectors. A Cinderella stamp is basically something that resembles a postage stamp but has not been officially issued by a Government's postal administration for postal purposes.



Left - This 53x35mm label featuring Mickey, the Australian Aboriginal, was part of 49 Cinderella labels printed on a sheet.

Photos were featured within a border containing assorted flowers, State and territory emblems at the time. Each side of the photo within the beige floral border was '1788' on one side and '1938' on the other. At the top within the floral border were the words 'Australia's 150 Anniversary' within a scroll. The '150' is on a map of Australia. Sheets are either all vertical or horizontal depending on the set. They were printed in lots of 49 labels in sheets with 7 rows x 7 columns. Some even sold a small information booklet with the sheets.

The images (photographs) for the Australian series were by courtesy of the Australian National Travel Association and New South Wales Government printer. The sheets were printed in Australia by Bloxham and Chambers Pty. Ltd.

Some images included Parliament House Melbourne, N.S.W. Police Troopers, Building of Sydney Harbour Bridge 1930, Captain James Cook, Taronga Zoo, The Governor-General's home in Canberra, The University – Sydney NSW, Anzac Memorial – Hyde Park, Sydney, Skiing at Mount Kosciuszko, and animals such as a Lyre Bird, dingo, kangaroo and koala.

Another series was produced for the New South Wales Government and had both vertical and horizontal images on the same sheet. Images were supplied by the New South Wales Government Printer. The set at the time was called "The Progress of a Nation Australia 1788 – 1938." The copyright designs were carried out by Tilsha Products, 333 George St., Sydney. They were printed with an orange border with images in black and white and sepia. The printing was done by Waverly House, Central Square, Sydney whilst Bridge Printery Pty Ltd, 214 George Street, Sydney, assisted with setup. Often the perforations were poorly carried out but one must keep in mind they were just printers not stamp printers with perforating machines.

Some of the subjects on the New South Wales Government series which featured a border with waratahs and golden wattle (but no 150 in the map of Australia) included the Captain Cook, Sir Edmond Barton, N.S.W. Railway locomotive, Governor Phillip, Waratah flowers, Sir Henry Parkes, Sir George Read, Charles Wentworth, First Government House, harvesting wheat, koalas and Coogee Beach.

Some suburbs in Sydney and Melbourne also brought out their own series featuring buildings, activities and events in their council area. Parramatta for example had labels printed and are quickly identified by the green frame. These are however somewhat scarcer. Parramatta did sheets of forty which were published under the Authority of The Parramatta Celebrations Committee. Whilst they were not used to pay postage they did adorn envelopes of the day. They seem to sell for one shilling per sheet.

Other sets exist for Melbourne as well as the series produced for the Victorian Government. South Australia also got on the band wagon and produced their own series as well. The Anniversary 150th celebrations went on for more than a year with the publication of special postcards, newspaper illustrated inserts, and the Commonwealth Games in Sydney, and various issues of labels.

Cinderellas, which can be referred to as labels, seals or stamps depending on their type, are generally cheap to purchase off dealers though some rarer ones can be expensive. Some of the Cinderellas were produced to advertise businesses whilst others were used for propaganda. Once upon a time stamp collectors and philatelists, thought labels had no place in the hobby of philately. The purist collectors refused to have anything to do with them.

YUM, GINGER BEER



Most people today take it for granted that fizzy drinks came in glass bottles, however a century ago brewed ginger beer at least came in stoneware bottles.

The stoneware type bottles were required as an unattractive sediment was formed during the fermenting process as the ginger beer manufacturers did not want the buyers to be put off by the look. Usually the contents of the bottles were consumed directly from the bottle so that the drinker would never see the cloudy contents. The ginger beer was made from an extract of the ginger root.

The stoneware ginger beer bottles are known as 'stonies' amongst bottle collectors and are keenly sought by many collectors. There are basically two types of these bottles - firstly the 'impressed' type where the name of the user and/or potter is impressed into the moist clay before firing and secondly where the name is 'transferred' - this was applied in the form of a label transfer or it was stamped on with an inked rubber stamp subsequent to glazing. The latter allowed some ornate designs and names to be used, this assisting with the promotion of the product. The impressed bottles were the first types to be introduced and can be somewhat crude in their application.

Thomas Field learnt the pottery trade working in his hometown of Barnet, north of London, in England. In 1841 he left his employer, Mr J.A. Gransbury and sailed on the 'ALFRED' to Sydney arriving as a free settler on 29th January 1842. Soon after his arrival he established his pottery business in George Street, south Brickfield Hill. Brickfield Hill had been the site where convicts had made bricks within the first three months of landing. The site was closed down for making bricks around 1838 as

brickmakers moved out along the Parramatta Road.

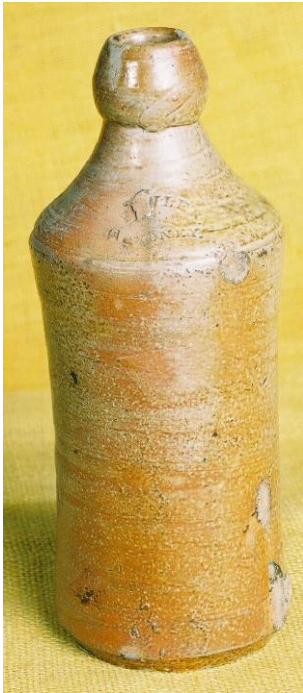
Field was able to obtain grey clay nearby which was brought to his works by horse and cart. Initially he made mainly ginger beers with varying impressed stamps. The majority of his ginger beer bottles are crude and salt glazed. His brown to dark brown bottles are all approximately 170mm high and 75mm in diameter with these often crude hand thrown bottles indicating the primitive and inadequate conditions the potters worked in. Basically Field used about eight different stamps on his bottles however there were only two basic stamps - 'T FIELD - POTTER - SYDNEY' on three straight or curved lines and 'T FIELD & SONS - POTTERS - SYDNEY', the latter stamp is in an oval. He also dated some bottles.

He not only made ginger beer bottles but he is listed as a publican of the Freemason's Arms Hotel, 614 George Street, Sydney, 1851 to 1855, a ginger beer brewer, 624 George Street, Sydney, purchasing his sugar, essences and chemicals locally. He traded as 'T. FIELD & SON' from 1872. After Thomas Field died on 24th April, 1880, his sons carried on the business until 1887 when the local clay ran out forcing the brothers to close down the business.

Field made many ginger beer bottles including



those for Richard Fawcett- a Bathurst cordial maker who was in business in 1848.



Before refilling, the stone ginger beer bottles would be checked or tested with an employee knocking a pair of bottles lightly together and listening for the tell-tale noise of a cracked bottle. Any cracked bottle was usually broken so that it would never be used again. Another worker would then remove any cork that may have stuck in the bottle with a hooked piece of wire usually used for this. The ginger beer bottles would then be washed out and then given a final rinse before they were inspected by a 'sighter' (he or she) did a final inspection before allowing bottles to be refilled. The bottles were then filled up to the required mark with the 'flat' ginger beer mixture before corking. One has to remember that the 'aeration' comes from the fermenting process of the ginger beer. Women were usually employed to do the bottling, wiring and tying and men usually looked after the washing and the carrying.

'Convict' made ginger beer bottle – made by Enoch Fowler Sydney.

Enoch was an early New South Wales potter who had been born in Ireland. His family had been potters for several generations. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed and became a proficient potter. He arrived in Sydney in 1837 and set up his pottery works on the road to Parramatta (in Sydney Town). Fowler's earlier pieces are quite crude also and are impressed 'FOWLER' or 'E. FOWLER'. In the late 1830's his half-pint stone ginger beer bottles sold at 1/6 per dozen or 16/- per gross (144). Following the death of Enoch's parents back in Ireland, Enoch suggested to his brothers Richard and John and sisters Margaret, Elisa and Mary, that they should now join him in Sydney. His family arrived in 1841 with his brothers helping out in initially the pottery business. He relocated his pottery works to the Glebe area in 1847. In 1863 Fowler moved to Camperdown, still continuing to produce a range of wares, including his now quite famous ginger beer bottles. In 1873, at the age of sixty-six Enoch Fowler handed over the reins to his son Robert. The Fowler line went on to become one of Australia's largest companies.

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STAMPS PRODUCED AFTER ALLIED INVASION IN THE GREAT WAR

Togo which extends down to the Gulf of Guinea is a West African country. It is reasonably small and has a population of over 6.5 million. Like many African countries over time, this country has been exploited by the bigger powers, in particular Germany. German traders established a number of small post offices in the country, sending mail firstly back to Germany that needed to go around the world. The first system used was German



postage stamps with local cancellors giving unique cancellations when the stamps were used. In mid 1897 the German postage stamps were overprinted with "TOGO" on them before stamps featuring 'yachts' were introduced in the early 1900s. These 'yacht' stamps were introduced into all the German colonies.

Then British and French troops invaded the country in August 1914 and remained there until 1919. The two countries divided Togo and had separate postal systems. Initially the army used the German stamp issues until 1915 when authorities used British Gold Coast postage stamps and had them overprinted. "TOGO – ANGLO-FRENCH OCCUPATION" as seen to left. The French used their colonial issues and overprinted them. Later just "TOGO" was overprinted. The League of Nations in 1922 decided to divide Togo and give part to the Gold Coast becoming a republic in 1955. On 27th April, 1960, Togo became independent. On 21st March, 1962, this small nation joined the Universal Postal Union.