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DUNEDIN
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OTAGO EARLY SETTLERS MUSEUM NEWSLETTER

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Hallenstein Collection

John Timmins

Bendix Hallenstein was born in Germany and had spent five years in Manchester and a year in Melbourne before landing at Invercargill in 1863 to join his brother Isaac. After a short time he moved to the goldfields and settled in Queenstown, and in partnership with his brother he began general storekeeping. Never slow to recognise opportunities he opened the Brunswick Flour Mill and became prominent in public affairs, serving as Mayor of Queenstown, Otago Provincial Council Member and as MP for the Wakatipu electorate.

Moving to Dunedin in 1873, he founded the NZ Clothing Factory in partnership with his two brothers who operated their own interests in Australia, and an experienced manufacturer J F Anderson.

The firm aimed to provide locally made garments to help overcome the problem of irregular supplies from overseas. To ensure a readier sale for the garments produced, Hallenstein Bros opened a retail store on the corner of the Octagon in May 1876, and later in the same year, opened stores in Timaru and Christchurch.

A change in the major activity of the company from manufacturing to retailing occurred about the turn of the century Once the expansion started into retailing the company expanded and now the company has in excess of 50 branches throughout New Zealand.

Last year the Hallenstein Legacy 1863-1988 was celebrated in Dunedin to commemorate the magnificent benefactions made to the city of Dunedin by the succeeding members of Bendix Hallenstein's family.

The OESAs newly gifted Hallenstein Collection can also be seen as a significant gift to the citizens of Dunedin as it not only reflects the commercial enterprise of Bendix Hallenstein and his successors, but also their faith in the development of Dunedin as a centre of commercial manufacture.

Of particular interest are the photographs of the interior of the NZ Clothing Factory in Dowling Street showing the large workrooms on the upper floors where garments of the Hallenstein brand were manufactured - a sea of women seated behind sewing machines.

The collection is very diverse and this enhances its value because it is very representative of the firms daily existence ie cashbooks, advertisements, shop leases and examples of clothing manufactured by Hallensteins - shirts, ties, bathing suits etc.

Now that the material has been listed plans are in progress to display this material.

Bendix Hallenstein had a sound commercial sense and a commitment to providing a service to his customers. He can rightfully be regarded as one of the first to use giveaways - cards in the form of children's puzzles and sticking plasters bearing the company name. He also earned the respect of the workers by actively supporting a campaign to relieve sweated labour conditions operating in the contract clothing trade, a campaign which led to the formation in 1889 of the Dunedin Tailoresses' Union. The company's success is a living monument to the enterprise, faith and business acumen of Bendix Hallenstein.

With the recent relocation of Hallenstein Bros head office to Auckland, the former head office building in Dunedin has been vacated and sold. This fine building stands in Dowling Street bearing the proud title 'NZ Clothing Co.'. As a result of the move, a number of company related items have been gifted to the museum by Mr E M Friedlander.



Bendix Hallenstein

Robes of Office

Final preparations are being made for this event on the evening of Thursday June 22. Please buy your tickets early, encourage friends to come too, or make a donation towards the purchase of a chair for the lecture room. Dunedin has not seen such a colourful pageant of costume and regalia before, and the parade will have an interesting commentary and live music. There is supper too - mulled wine on a frosty night ...

Ring the museum to reserve your tickets which will be available until Monday, 19th June. Tickets are $15 each.

Conservation Workshop

In March a Conservation Workshop was held at the museum for all the staff. The idea was proposed and funded by the Cultural Conservation Advisory Committee, Dept. of Internal Affairs, and run by Kate Roberts, Conservator at Otago Museum. Conservation Workshops are usually held at a central venue and attended by one person from a number of other museums, and while the experience greatly benefits those people, institutions as a whole often do not appreciate the wide range or finer points of conservation practices. The trial run at the Early Settlers therefore aimed to involve the majority of staff, so that everyone would have an understanding of the need for conservation, how it can be carried out correctly for a number of varied collections and the difficulties involved. Staff at reception must be as aware of conservation practices as are the staff who are working with the collections. A day and a half was spent reviewing the storage, handling and cleaning of the Furniture Collection, and there was general discussion about basic principles of conservation, and a tour through the museum to check temperatures, humidity and light levels. Practical solutions were offered to solve problems of moving large heavy objects, and demonstrations of cleaning methods were given. In a following session staff have planned a reorganisation of the Furniture Store, and a number of easily achieved changes have already been made.

As a result of the workshop we would like to encourage a small number of volunteers interested in assisting with a furniture cleaning programme. Please contact the museum if you are able to help for a few hours a week.

Showcase Dunedin

Dunedin. It's all right here.

Seán Brosnahan

It often seems that local people fail to appreciate their own cultural and historical treasures while visitors to Dunedin are overwhelmed by them. This is a problem faced particularly by an institution like the museum where local people often feel that they saw the museum years ago and there is nothing to draw them back. Any opportunity to raise public awareness of our activities and of the continual development and revision of museum displays is very welcome. The "Dunedin Showcase" organised by the Dunedin North Rotary Club and held in the Town Hall from April 21-25 was just such an occasion. The museum had a very high profile at the "Showcase" both through a colourful and informative display about the museum itself and through museum resources made available for a display on the history of the Octagon and one on Dunedin's great Exhibitions. Committee member Charles Croot's wry suggestion of a display title "Dunedin its all left here" made an amusing aside at the theme of a recent advertising campaign featuring Dunedin's attractions and hopefully gave local people something to think about.

Seminars 1989

'THE HOMELY ARTS'

Cookery - traditional recipes used by early settlers; changing fashions in food; the development of our own cuisine.
We plan to end with a banquet - haggis, oysters, paua, mutton birds .....

Knitting - traditional Scottish garments; items from the collection; modern developments in the art of wool.

Needlework - samplers and other embroideries from the collection will be shown and commented on.

Gardening - early gardens in Otago from pioneer diaries and letters; cultivation of vegetables and flowers; early nurseries; visits to historic gardens.

The first three Seminars will be held in July/August, each one taking up a full Saturday. Final dates have yet to be arranged, but will be advertised in the Otago Daily Times, or phone the museum for details in July. The Gardening Seminar will be held in October, and may run to three sessions.

Wanted! Arrivals 1861 - 1869

Assistance is sought from members and friends in compiling a list of passengers arriving in Otago during the Gold Rush Era 1861-1869.

The OESA Museum Archives have good records of early settlers arriving in Otago from 1848 to 1861, and again for the period 1869 to 1875 for Assisted Immigrants. Because the goldrush brought in thousands seeking their fortune, the authorities were unable to cope with recording passenger arrivals. The "rush" also disguised bona fide settlers. The recent NZ Genealogy Society Conference held in Dunedin highlighted the gap in the records of 1861-1869 settlers.

As a first step in building up our meagre records, please forward to the Archivist details of your ancestors arriving here between 1861 and 1869, giving full names, name of the ship, date of arrival, and where the ancestors came from.

Immigrants from Shetland pre 1900

I am putting together a register of all those immigrants arriving in the Otago/Southland area pre 1900. I would be grateful if those members of the OESA, who are of Shetland descent, would supply me with details of their immigrant ancestor.

Please give full name, date of birth, where born, names of parents, name of ship, date of arrival and name of N.Z. contact.

I am endeavouring to establish a reciprocal genealogy service for those in Shetland seeking a relation who came to New Zealand before 1900.

A copy of the register will be kept at the OESA Museum.

Please reply to: J. Wallace Ramsay
"Cosybank"
Box 41
Portobello

The Bradford Oil Engine - An Uncertain Pedigree

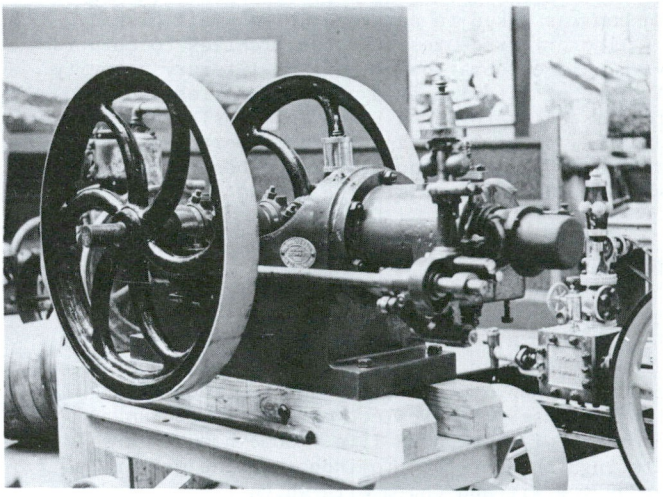
Michael Hamblyn

Controversy surrounds the origins of the Bradford oil engine housed in the OESM's Technical Collection. It may have been built in England by the Bradford Gas Engine Company, or it might have been manufactured locally by Alex Storrie Ltd of Invercargill. In all probability, it is a locally built engine, copied from an English original.

Manufactured between 1910 and 1920, it could have been constructed in England by the Bradford Gas Engine Company. Once in New Zealand, these were distributed by the firm of Alex Storrie Ltd, wholesale agricultural importers and implement makers of Invercargill. Importers used to emblazon their name, as a matter of routine, on the bodies of machines they imported, and in so doing, disguised the engine's true identity. It is possible that this could have occurred here. This was a form of advertising, but it also indicates how imported machines were adapted to local conditions. It is equally likely however that Alex Storrie built an engine from scratch by copying an English-built machine, without directly acknowledging Bradford's original design. This practice, termed "badge" or "nameplate" engineering, became extremely common as oil engines gained in popularity during the 1920s. Ian Elder, in an article in NZ Vintage Farming maintains that Storrie's Bradford is a nameplate engine because while the more sophisticated components were imported, the casting and bearings were made locally. This seems likely because, as David Edgington reminds us in Old Stationary Engines, the Bradford Gas Engine Company was a major supplier of contract engines, "whose examples appear in many guises" and furthermore, the low serial number (175) suggests it was Storrie-built, and not one of thousands exported to the Dominions as those with lower numbers would have been those tried and true in the United Kingdom. To add to the confusion, a local authority on vintage machines, Russell Cloake of Mossburn, points out that its distinctive "flyball" centrifugal governor is of an extremely sophisticated foreign make, and was almost certainly sold by Reid and Gray!

Controversy aside, the Bradford, like all oil engines, was simplicity itself. Lacking even a spark plug, it utilized a "hot bulb" which meant the heat of its own cylinder was used to ignite vaporized kerosene, which in turn, drove a horizontal piston. At the start of each working day a blowlamp was employed to heat the cylinder, and once hot enough, a crank was used to start the twin flywheels turning. Once running, the lamp was dispensed with as the heat generated with each explosion (plus the compression generated by the returning piston), kept the cylinder hot enough to ignite each fresh spray of paraffin. During the summer, optimum working temperatures could be reached fairly quickly, but during winter it could take an hour's arduous work with the lamp to heat the engine to the point where it could run on its own. Despite the Bradford's size, the level of power generated was low, about two and a half horsepower, although a system of gears would have added to the efficiency of the circular saw it drove at a logging camp at Hina Hina near Owaka in the 1920s.

Oil engines enjoyed a vogue in popularity between 1900 and the mid 1950s, because they possessed a number of advantages over the steam engines they superseded. Steam engines, size for size, were not as powerful as oil engines, and they required constant attention as an attendant had to be on hand to stoke their fires and maintain water levels, while oil engines, once started, could run themselves for days at a time, unattended, needing only refuelling at intervals. Oil engines were portable too, and so simple in construction that any competent town or agricultural blacksmith (as Storrie himself was in 1895) could build one. Maintenance was equally simple, repairs being within the scope of the farmworker, gardener or logging contractor.



Bradford Oil Engine

Despite their popularity however, the demise of the oil engine became inevitable by the middle of the century, under competition from the more complex, but increasingly powerful diesel and four-stroke petrol engine. Furthermore, electric motors driving sawmills, milking sheds, pumps and irrigation works, became increasingly common following the electrification of New Zealand's farms and towns, in the wake of the Second World War.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Museum Building, 220 Cumberland Street, Dunedin, on:-

THURSDAY, 29 June 1989 at 7.30pm

Business:-

1. Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting
2. To receive and consider the Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 1989
3. To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1989
4. To elect Members of the Committee
   (Note: Members shall be nominated in writing by two adult members of the Association, and each such nomination shall be delivered to the Secretary not later than Thursday, 15 June 1989)
5. Appointment of Auditors for the ensuing year
6. General

GUEST SPEAKER: Michael Haggitt 'The Place of Otago Harbour in our Heritage'

Supper will be served

Dunedin Writers' Week

Seán Brosnahan

From April 8-15 Dunedin was host to a sparkling assemblage of New Zealand's literati drawn together to celebrate New Zealand Writers' Week. The Museum was asked to put together a small display of literary treasures from the Archives to coincide with this celebration of current literary activity. A range of material from pioneer diaries and reminiscences to famous (and infamous) Otago newspapers was displayed and it seems worthwhile to publish the display notes for the benefit of those who were unable to visit the Museum in person.

The Diary

Keeping a diary was a well-established custom among Otago-bound passengers of the nineteenth century. Many such diaries survive today though in most cases they reflect merely the tedium and monotony of ship-board life. Some however are distinguished by the prominence of the writer or by the wit and charm with which they record their experience. Described below are five diaries by Otago pioneers.

Dr Burns' diary is important as a record of the early life of the Otago colonists from the viewpoint of its religious leader. It begins with an account of the voyage of the "Philip Laing" and continues on into the early years of the Otago settlement. Together with his Visitation Book it is a valuable first-hand account, the former containing for instance the earliest New Zealand meteorological records.



Rev. Dr Thomas Burns



John Bathgate



Sir Robert Stout

Journalism

The Otago News

This was Dunedin's first newspaper and indeed the first journalistic enterprise native to New Zealand. It appeared first in December 1848 with the intriguing motto "There's pippins and cheese to come". Its proprietor was Henry Graham, an Englishman and Anglican who soon fell foul of Captain Cargill and the Presbyterian establishment with his criticism of the new settlement and its leadership. Cargill withdrew all official advertising from the newspaper and without this it could not survive, ceasing publication in December 1850.

The Saturday Advertiser

One of New Zealand's most noteworthy papers was the Saturday Advertiser founded in 1875 by Thomas Bracken and very influential in stimulating New Zealand writing for some twenty years. Under various titles the paper sought "to foster a national spirit in New Zealand and to encourage colonial literature". Bracken filled the paper with his own literary efforts, often under the pseudonym Paddy Murphy, and the prose and verse of many other New Zealand writers of the day. Other Dunedin notables involved in the enterprise included John and Alexander Bathgate and B L Farjeon.

The Echo

This was the journal of the Dunedin Free Thought Association edited by Sir Robert Stout. It commenced publication in 1880 under the ownership of Joseph Braithwaite a bookseller and one time mayor of Dunedin. It had a short life, the last issue appearing in 1883, but Stout's editorship gives it some significance.

The Saturday Review

The Saturday Review was almost totally the work of one man, J G S Grant. This unusual character had come to Otago in 1855 expecting to become the Rector of the new High School then about to be established. He never attained the post but nonetheless styled himself ever after as "The First Rector of the High School of Otago". Grant was notably eccentric and his Review has been described as the most outspoken and scurrilous publication in Otago's history. The Saturday Review was published from 1864 to 1871. Grant's literary efforts continued however and some of his other work is also on display.

The Otago Daily Times

The Otago Daily Times was New Zealand's first daily newspaper established through the efforts of Julius Vogel who went on to become one of the country's most important political figures. His literary efforts also extended to the field of science fiction, his novel Anno Domini 2000 is included among the examples of fictional works. The printing press which printed the first copies of the Otago Daily Times on the fifteenth of November 1861 is also on display in the Museum.

Reminiscences

From a relatively early period there was a market among Otago's reading public for local historical material. The examples described here are biographical or auto-biographical accounts by Otago pioneers.

Colonial Experiences was Alexander Bathgate's ruminations on the early colonial experience and appeared in 1874.

The Boy Colonists by the Rev Simeon Elwell recorded his eight year stint as a young cadet on North Otago sheep runs and was published in 1878. It is an excellent account of life on a station in this period.

The Old Identities was written by John Barr, who was also Otago's first poet, to record memories of the first decade of settlement and published in 1879.

Up and Down: or Fifty Years' Colonial Experiences was the life story of Captain Jackson Barry a notable character in Central Otago who "never let truth spoil a good yarn" (Olssen) and published this account of his adventures in 1880.

Novels & Poetry

There seems to have been a lively literary scene in nineteenth century Otago with numerous novels, short stories and poems published in Dunedin. Some were very popular as in the case of The Story of Wild Will Enderby by Vincent Pyke. Pyke was a journalist, government official and politician and a man of obvious versatility. His best literary work is in his novels which were well written stories full of local colour. Not surprisingly they sold well running to several editions. At the other end of the scale was The Counterfeit Seal: A Tale of Otago's First Settlers by R N Adams which adopted a more "Mills and Boon" approach to its story of young love among the early settlers. Of course this was also popular and published just before the 1898 Jubilee found its way onto the shelves of many an Otago home.



Vincent Pyke

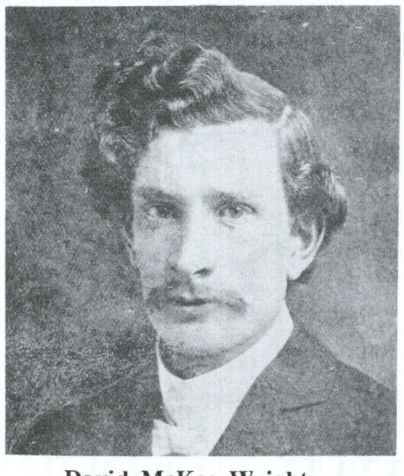


John Barr

Otago's first poet was John Barr of Craigilee. He had been head of a major engineering firm in Scotland but emigrated to Otago in 1852. He composed songs and good quality verse with humorous poems for every occasion. He was a regular contributor to the Otago Witness and to the Saturday Advertiser and in 1861 published Poems and Songs. Many of these were in Scots dialect. It was Barr who inaugurated the Dunedin Burns Club and he was also laureate to the Caledonian Society.

Thomas Bracken, already referred to in connection with his journalistic endeavours, was also a poet and politician. His most famous poems are Not Understood and God Defend New Zealand which has become New Zealand's national anthem.

Towards the end of the century station ballads, after the manner of Banjo Patterson's work, became popular in Otago. The most notable exponent of this genre locally was David McKee Wright. Though he was later a Congregational Minister, Wright spent his first years in New Zealand as a rabbiter in Central Otago and it was here that he began writing his verse about station life. Station Ballads was published in 1897 and had many imitators.



David McKee Wright

Art of the Embroiderer

Angela Brenssell

A view of needlework including Ecclesiastical and domestic pieces from the Early Settlers Museum Collection and other local private collections.

This exhibition presents many aspects of the Art of Embroidery. It shows embroidery for the Church, for the home, as an educational aid as seen in our collection of samplers and as a decorative and highly skilled art form.

Some of the pieces have been borrowed from private collections such as the canopy from St Joseph's Cathedral and a fine Benediction Cope handworked for the late Father A Loughan, the first parish priest of St Mary's, Kaikorai by Miss Helen Moran and her mother.

Another important piece is a large banner sewn in China in the 1890s. It was presented to the Hanover Street Baptist Church by its Chinese Sunday School in 1900. It is an important document recording the names of the Chinese who returned to Dunedin after the gold rush. The embroidery has faded over the years and would have been even more brilliant when the Shisha glass mirrors were still all in place and coloured lanterns hung from each end.

The Early Settlers Museum's collection contains hundreds of examples of embroidery in many different forms. There are elaborate patchwork bedspreads, babies' christening gowns, a farmer's smock, fine silk handkerchiefs and scarves, children's dresses and a huge collection of domestic whitework embroidery. Selection of the pieces was therefore difficult and time consuming, but revealed many unique and very early pieces.

We have a substantial sampler collection and this is the first time that pieces from it have been shown collectively. There has been a recent revival in the art of sewing samplers and we have also borrowed contemporary pieces from two Dunedin students. A group of the earliest samplers have been mounted in the Narrow Gallery. These are dated from 1770 to the 1850s. This selection of samplers therefore spans three centuries.

Also in the same gallery are two wool pictures, naive in style. One records a family tree, and the other, of a ship, was sewn during the First World War, and is reputed to be the work of a sailor.

We can only skim the surface of such a vast topic but have made a considerable achievement toward researching this section of our large textile collection. The exhibition runs until July 9th.



Punch & Judy

The tragical comedy or comical tragedy

Each afternoon in the second week of the May holidays there was a steady stream of children with their families coming to the museum to see performances of this centuries old street theatre.

Kerry and Mary McCammon, of Natural Magic from Christchurch, produced their excellent version of the Punch and Judy Show as the museum's main holiday attraction. Punch and Judy originated as a comic puppet show in European street theatre of the 17th century, with Punch, originally Pucinella, a hunchback in Italian costume. Punch is a master scallywag, doing things we all think of from time to time, and finally escaping his punishment by trickery. The museum plans more traditional entertainment for future holidays.



Bus Trip to Macraes/Nenthorn

We are planning to run a conducted day tour of the Macraes/Nenthorn Gold Fields on Sunday July 23. The mini-bus will leave our museum at 9am, returning at 5pm, cost $35 per person.

This will be somewhat of a trial trip to check interest, but if successful we hope such museum tours could be run on a regular basis in the future.

Should you have an interest in booking for this tour, please telephone the museum, or Grant Sherriff, 770844 (evening). The tour will be postponed should the weather be unfavourable on the day.



Shop News

BOOKS - NEW LISTINGS

SOURCES FOR FAMILY HISTORY AT THE OTAGO EARLY SETTLERS MUSEUM -

Compiled by the Museum Archivist, Sean Brosnahan. An introduction to the various ways we can help you track down your ancestors, with lists of our more useful and interesting holdings. Invaluable to the family historian.

Price to members: $ 4.50
P & P .60

STEWART ISLAND'S KAIPIPI SHIPYARD AND THE ROSS SEA WHALERS: - J P C Watt
To be published in October
Of especial value to those interested in New Zealand/ Norwegian Maritime History, Antarctic Whaling and Stewart Island. If members wish to take advantage of a special pre-publication offer of $39.50 (plus $2.50 postage and packing) or to find out more about this book please write to the museum and we will forward the official pre-publication order form along with a chapter by chapter summary.

OTEPOPO AND HERBERT TOWNSHIP: - Dorothy McKenzie
A splendidly produced local history written by a member of the McMillan family. Part one gives a well-researched and comprehensive history from the 1840s to 1920, part two is largely based on personal memories of life in the district.

Price to members: $45.00
P & P 1.50

OTHER POPULAR TITLES

BURTON BROTHERS PHOTOGRAPHERS: - Hardwicke Knight
Traces the history of the firm of Burton Brothers with a selection of the photographs they issued. We have secured the last copies of this important book, unfortunately without the dust jacket, but at a very special low price (copy of the information contained on dust jacket will be enclosed with book).

Price to members: $ 9.00 (previously $34.65)
P & P 1.50

HENLEY, TAIERI FERRY AND OTAKIA: - R J Stuart
A Schools and District History

Price to members: $10.00
P & P 1.00

TAIERI MOUTH and its surrounding districts:
- Win Parkes and Kath Hislop
A community history, fully illustrated

Price to members: $11.65
P & P 1.00

MOERAKI: - Gavin McLean
The history of Moeraki - 150 years

Price to members: $25.75
P & P 1.00

THE KILMOG AND ENVIRONS: - Frank Tod
A history of Evansdale, Warrington and Merton districts.

Price to members: $16.75
P & P 1.00

Three books on Dunedin suburbs

ON THE SLOPES OF SIGNAL HILL: - E W Blair, E Kerse
Aspects of Opoho's history as seen through its streets and buildings

Price to members: $16.15
P & P 1.00

THE EDGE OF TOWN: - Alma Rutherford
Historic Caversham as seen through its streets and buildings

Price to members: $11.65
P & P 1.00

THE TOP OF THE HILL: - Ray Hargreaves
The story of Mornington as seen through its streets and buildings

Price to members: $11.65
P & P 1.00

PACKS OF CARDS

Two designs are available:

1. Quilts - four full colour reproduction cards of quilts in the museum collection

2. Paintings - four full colour reproduction letter writing sets from paintings in the museum collection.

Each pack contains eight cards and envelopes. The interior of the cards is blank.

Price to members: - quilts $5.40
- paintings $4.05
P & P .60 for one
.80 for two/three

Income Tax Rebate

If you have had difficulty with the Inland Revenue Department over claiming your subscription to this Association as a rebate, refer them to the letter below.

Inland Revenue Department

DUNEDIN
CARGILL HOUSE
PRINCES STREET
TELEPHONE 771 340
EXTENSION

Address all correspondence to –
District Commissioner of Inland Revenue
PRIVATE BAG
DUNEDIN

25th August 1981

Dear Sir

THE OTAGO EARLY SETTLERS ASSN (INC)

I acknowledge your letters of 5th and 17th August 1981 and the rules of the society forwarded for my perusal.

I am pleased to confirm that individual taxpayers who pay membership subscriptions will qualify for a tax rebate in terms of Section 56A of the Income Tax Act 1976. Please note that the minimum payment for the year ended 31st March 1982 is $2 and in this years budget it was announced that the minimum amount would increase to $5 from 1st April 1982.

Yours faithfully

(J W Hunter)
Senior Examiner

Thanks

to all who paid subscriptions so promptly, and the many who sent donations as well. Your continued support indicates the deep interest in the museum and the work it does in preserving and keeping alive the heritage of Otago and its people.

Annual Accounts

ACCOUNTS for the YEAR ended 31 March 1989 ..... to be audited.

ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR.

EXPENDITURE	YEAR TO 31-3-89	HALF YEAR 31-3-88
Occupancy Expenses - Electricity Telephone, Insurance, Rates etc	31,220	9,803
Acquisitions	1,056	1,712
Conservation of Collection	7,718	-
Public Relations, Advertising etc	4,257	1,941
Exhibitions	4,526	-
Association-Newsletter printing etc	5,045	3,255
Administration	23,909	7,946
Salaries & Wages	162,397	79,914
Museum Display	6,772	857
Repairs & Maintenance	5,355	880
Photography	779	-
Museum Booklet	56	-
Excess of Income over Expenditure	30,199	-
	283,289	106,308

INCOME	YEAR TO 31-3-89	HALF YEAR 31-3-88
Admission Charges	47,397	25,994
Subscriptions	38,352	19,342
Interest	32,797	14,468
Research Fees	2,032	889
Sundry Income	2,458	622
Shop Gross Profit	12,102	7,115
Museum Booklet Gross Profit	-	1,443
Photography	-	1,074
Donations	14,651	21,101
Grants	133,500	3,609
Bequests	-	5,001
Excess of Expenditure over Income	-	5,650
	283,289	106,308

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET as at 31 MARCH 1989

LIABILITIES & FUNDS	31-3-89	31-3-88
Sundry Creditors	18,022	8,107
Subscriptions received in advance	5,428	-
Trust Funds	19,889	18,382
Reserve Funds	40,001	40,001
Grants for Special Purposes	43,000	43,000
Accumulated Funds	170,832	114,948
	297,172	224,438

ASSETS	31-3-89	31-3-88
Cash on Hand	227	227
Bank Deposits	14,111	10,986
Sundry Debtors	449	2,636
Stock	31,510	33,469
Investments - General	237,490	161,335
- Trusts	12,463	14,863
Fixed Assets	922	922
	297,172	224,438

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

This period is for a full year compared with six months for the previous accounting period.

Grants Received

Dunedin City Council	125,000
Internal Affairs Department re photograph conservation	1,000
Lottery Board Art Galleries & Museum Scheme - subsidy - Art Store	7,500
	133,500

Bequests Received - credited to Accumulated Funds

Estate James Petrie	10,000
Estate J.M. Gourlay	16,082
Estate Zita Dawson	1,000
	27,082

Stock includes Bookshop Stock and Museum Booklet and has been valued at the lesser of cost or nett realisable value.

Investments are valued at the lesser of cost or nett realisable value.

Research Fees do not reflect the total volume of research undertaken, as members are entitled to a reduction in charges.

COMMITTEE FOR THE PAST YEAR

PRESIDENT:	The Very Rev Dr J.S. Somerville CMG MC
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT:	Mr J.O. Macpherson
VICE PRESIDENTS:	Messrs N.Y.A. Wales, C.L. Croot
SECRETARY/ TREASURER:	Mr A.J. Perry
COMMITTEE:	Messrs R. Beardsmore, P.N. Dick, B. MacGibbon, J.C. Manning, J.W. Ramsay, K.V. Robinson, A.J. Salmond, G.E. Sherriff, A.I. Tunnage, Mesdames D.Y. Hall, E.A.W. Hinds D.L. Hogg, C.A. Walker. Dunedin City Council Representative: Councillor Josephine Jones.
HON. SOLICITOR:	Mr W.D.S. Armitage
AUDITORS:	Messrs Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
DIRECTOR:	Mrs E.A.W. Hinds

OTAGO EARLY SETTLERS ASSOCIATION INC.

Nomination Form

I, ... and .....

hereby nominate ..... as a member of the Committee of the Otago Early Settlers Association.

Signatures of nominators: .....

.....

Date:

I accept the nomination .....