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Mini Nil

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE PORT NICHOLSON MINIATURE BOTTLE CLUB



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Editorial Comment

One of the few benefits of being the editor of a publication such as miNiZ is the opportunity (or is it a responsibility?) to comment on sources of tension within the club and by that means to encapsulate not only my own opinion but that of other members with the intention of engendering thought and discussion at the very least.

What is the purpose a club such as ours? The constitution of the PNMBC suggests that it is the promotion of the hobby of miniature bottle collecting for the mutual benefit of members. The club itself is prohibited - on pain of a change in tax status - from profiting financially in regard to bottle sales and the like.

This principle has I have always thought been equally applicable to "trading" between members. Apparently I was wrong and of late an increasingly predominant driver within the club has been personal gain at the expense of other members.

For those club members whose business is miniature bottles the profit incentive is understandable and accepted as the price of access to the products they offer. Notably however, those who are in this position are often the first to suggest "preferential pricing" to fellow club members - recognising the purpose of the club.

Certain members, perhaps due to their financial or employment status, enjoy access to a wider range of mini's than do others, this may be due to travel opportunities or simply to being one of life's winners and habitually in the right place at the right time. There is no problem in these members improving their own collections, indeed I would encourage it, but to then on-sell either the items they have replaced or the extra items which they do not require at prices or in circumstances deliberately intended to produce a profit or to recover that portion of their total costs represented by the items they have retained, puts them well beyond the "club principle".

Contrast with this if you will those members whose philosophy is to improve/expand their own collections (whilst making them accessible to other club members) then assisting others to do the same by disposing of items no longer required or not fitting their collections either gratis or at a nominal price no greater than cost. This, to me seems far closer to the purpose of ours or any other similar club.

I do not intend to say any more but perhaps it is time for us all to reflect on why we have a club and why each of us is a member.

More Changes ...

Inspired by the outstanding presentation of the magazine produced - by hand, by The Mini Bottle Club from the UK I have sped up the intended development programme for miNiZ and present for your reading pleasure the new format. This A5 sized presentation should allow some savings in terms of postage and presentation while the digital preparation of the content should maintain (or enhance) the clarity of the content.

Cover Bottles

This issue's cover bottles are brought to you courtesy of Bill Gueho via David Smith. They are of pewter and occupy pride of place in Bill's collection. Learn more about them further on.

PECKHAM PUBLISHING 

Errol Brassett

Pewter Miniatures

From Bill Gueho

Still drawing on his travels last year, David Smith has provided another snapshot of the "oo ah" elements of one of the collections he visited. Often seen are pewter hip flasks but David has discovered that even in the world of Mini's these are not new. (By the way, there are at least two more pewter mini's that I am aware of (& one day will own) currently sitting in a small collection in Bangkok ! [Pornprom, you will let me have it eventually you know !!])

How many pewter miniatures have you seen? In my case I think that it is six, the five shown here and a very elegant one from Camus. These five are all from Holland and I suspect are approximately the same age, notwithstanding the dates on the bottles. These dates are obviously ridiculous. They do not represent the date that the bottles were made, although they may represent the date when the bottle was designed (probably in a larger size) as bottles did not have labels' in the early 1800's. My guess, from the labels, is that these bottles are from the 1950's or possibly the late 1940's or early 1960's. Can anyone date these more accurately?

Bill has given these pride of place in his collection and I am sure that you will agree that they are great bottles. Note the string and lead seals on the first three bottles.

Like the glass bottle gins from Bill's collection that I have shown in other articles, these came from the collection of the late Hamilton Stamford. They were found in the cellar of





The first bottle is from **J J Melchers Wz.** and is dated 1812 (not a good year for Napoleon). It states that J. J. Melchers are "The largest gin distillery in Schiedam." This label, like all the others, is a classic Dutch gin label in white, cream, red and black.

Second is **Hasekamp's Oude** Genever "Life Preserver." Hasterkamp's are also from Schiedam. The strength is 35%. The bottle was made by English Pewter Company (EPC) of Sheffield, England.

Moving on we start with another **Hasekamp** bottle. This holds 4cl of 35% Oude Genever. The flask is dated 1915.

The middle bottle is from **W. Hasekamp & Co.** and contains "Hare Brand" Holland's Genever at 35%. The square pewter flask has the number MN 1890 on each side.

Finally we have **Van Zuylexon** Echte Schiedammer Genever. This is a book shaped bottle and is dated 1846.

What are the most significant world events in the four years shown? A prize (to be decided upon) for the best answer.

Mini's on the Net

The PNMBBC was the first miniature bottle club to make it into cyberspace, however we have now been joined by a host of other like minded individuals and groups. In the first of an occasional series intended to bring the net into your living room (or where ever it is you are reading this) I have reproduced a large part of the site maintained by Max Vadimov (Max777) which showcases miniatures from Russia. I chose this site as it represented about the farthest from New Zealand that I could find. (The URL (site address for the internet challenged) of the site is <http://www.chat.ru/~miniatures>) Thanks Max.

RUSSIAN MINIATURES

About ME AND MY hobby:

I am a Russian collector of miniatures. I have been collecting miniatures since 1997 and assembled a collection of 340+ miniatures from 36 countries. My job duties in 1997 made me travel a lot and I started buying minis in duty-free shops an airports. Since then I try to buy any mini bottle I came across. Unfortunately collecting miniatures in Russia is not an easy task. First, Russian distilleries are not producing a lot of minis. Currently only vodkas and a strange Russian cognac (!) are all I known. Second, there are almost no foreign miniatures in liquor stores. The explanation for the fact is quite strange - read the story below.

Russian miniature bottles:

So far I know that Russian distilleries produce only vodka minis (one exception). As you aware what is know today as Russian Federation till 1991 was part of the USSR - a Soviet Union. So I'll try to say something about mini bottles of USSR, Russia and other republics of ex-USSR.

The leader here was and still is Moscow Kristall Distillery. This state-owned distillery must be well known in the world because of its famous Stolichnaya vodka. In times of USSR it was the only distillery producing minis. Many collectors have Stolichnaya and Moskovskaya vodkas miniatures in the collection. By the way Stolichnaya came in different flavors - such as Pertsovka (pepper), Limonnaya (lemon), Kristall etc. Of course, the distillery still produces these brands. You can tell the bottle as produced in the USSR by "V/O Sojuzplodoimport" and "USSR" word on the bottle label. Another distinctive feature of USSR bottles - 4 gold medals on the label. These medals were awarded to Stoli in DDR (Deutsche Demokratische Republik) - now a part of Germany. Now these medals are removed from labels. In USSR these minis were produced only for export, you couldn't buy them at home. In the USA exclusive importer was Carrillon. See the picture of USSR vodka minis here. As far as I know besides mini vodkas in USSR no other miniature bottles were produced. Correct me if I am wrong



This picture has (left to right):

Stolichnaya from USSR (note the DDR medals)

Stolichnaya from Russia - imported US variant

Stolichnaya Pertsovka (pepper flavour)

Stolichnaya Limonnaya (lemon flavour)

Stolichnaya Kristall



Russian vodkas produced by Moscow Cristall Distillery (left to right):

- Gzhelka
- Privet
- Cristall
- Prazdnichnaya

Many distilleries came in recent years with its own minis and brands. These are Smirnov distillery, KIN Moscow and other. Mostly these are mini vodkas like flavored vodkas (you may read in details about them in MBC magazine). Some bottles are



real masterpieces by design. But one miniature is particularly interesting - it is Moscow cognac. The story is that in times of USSR some distilleries produced brandy-like liquor that had the name Cognac. According to international trade-mark laws the brand Cognac is attributed only to the liquors



produced in the French province of this name. But the thing is that in southern regions of USSR (Georgia, Armenia) the liquors with the name cognac had been produced for 100+ years under the nearly same technology. The Georgian cognacs were very popular in USSR. After several years of litigation and law-suits Russian and French distilleries came into wise decision: Russians were to remove the word Cognac in Latin letters from labels, names etc., but still conserved the right to put the name "Cognac" if it came in Cyrillic alphabet (Коньяк). The example of it is miniature of Moscow cognac.

Speaking of law-suits, there is another interesting example. Everybody knows the famous Smirnoff vodka. Its miniatures come in various shapes and flavors, I believe every collector



Previous page left to right:

Lithuanian Vodka, Stolichnaya (Made in Latvia), Rigalia (Latvian vodka), Kristalls (Latvian vodka), Merkurs (Latvian Brandy), Mana Tallinn (Estonian Liquor), Gremi 9 years old (Georgian brandy produced in Estonia), Aroma Codru (Brandy from Moldova).

RUSSIAN BEAUTIES:

These are my favourites ! Ed



Recently two new vodka miniatures became available. These are Yuri Dolgoruki vodka and Tchaikovsky vodka. Both minis are designed by Ivan Kalita Co. in an elegant 'Lalique-like' style. The bottle glass is matted, bottles bear no label but engravings. Instead of a label in the middle of front side of both minis there is a transparent window

To the left I included (poor) pictures of Tchaikovsky vodka. The portrait of the famous Russian composer looks very nice through the bottle glass.

Pictured
to the
right,
Yuri Dol-
goruki
vodka



represents the view of Moscow cathedrals through the transparent glass window. Surprisingly this mini costs 3.5 \$US (Ex-factory)! It is a very strange price for a vodka in Russia, because mostly all kinds of vodkas in Russia cost 2-2.5 \$US per 0.7 bottle. As I was explained by factory representatives that it is "purest" vodka in the world. They distill it 4 times and use special spir-its and filter components.

Why there aren't many mini bottles in Russia?

Several years ago (1992-1993) some ingenious businessman began selling "Russkaya" vodka in plastic 100g containers. The shape and look of those containers was as a yogurt can and people began calling it "yogurt vodka". It was cheap - 0.10 US\$ per pack and soon after release yogurt vodka became extremely popular, especially among low society.

Various privately-owned distilleries produced tons of "Russkaya" of this kind making big millions out of it and the product beat competitors hard. So government tried to limit production favoring state-owned distilleries and forbid selling liquors in stores with volume under 120ml. Years passed and now you do may sell liquors of any volume but there aren't many miniatures in stores.

New To The Site

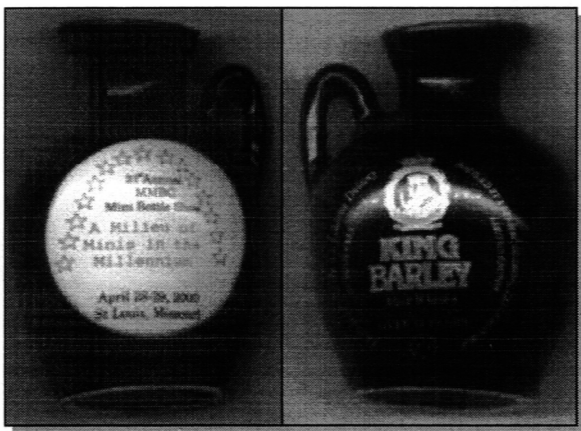
Many readers will be aware of the ceramic mini's produced in the Czech Republic by Jaroslav Kuba and of the web-site he maintains to showcase them. Shown below are the latest additions to that range and to the site. In both cases the items are limited edition jugs produced on behalf of clubs as commemoratives; Jaroslav's site can be found at <http://www.sh.cvut.cz/~jk/mini/>.

Millennium Jug

Midwest Miniature Bottle Club

The MMBC Millennium Jug was published specially for the 21st Annual Mini Bottle Show in St Louis, U. S. A., in April 2000. The show in St Louis is organized once per year by the Midwest Miniature Bottle Club. This special series is limited to 200 pieces.

The new dark navy ceramic bottle is of the jug shape with a small handle and a white round space for the front label. The front label - "A Milieu of Minis in the Millennium" - was proposed by the MMBC board (image on the left). Around the text, 15 red stars are arranged in a U-shape arc - the symbol of St Louis. The back side label shows in gold the legendary Moravian King Barley, whose name bears the whisky filled in the bottle. The King Barley Malt Whisky over 12 years is produced by Seliko Olomouc, Dolany, Czech Republic



Filled with
Volume
Distilled by
Shape
Color
Height
Content
Front label
Back label

King Barley Malt Whisky over 12 years
43%
Seliko, a. s., Likerka Dolany, Czech Republic
Jug shape with a handle
Dark navy with white shield
7.5 cm
50 ml
Red - Blue - Black on white background
Gold on dark navy background

10th German Anniversary Jug

1989 Verein der Miniaturflaschensammler Deutschlands e.V. 1999

(Miniature Bottle Collector Club of Germany)

This dedicated jug was published for the 10th anniversary of the German mini bottle collector club (1989-1999). This special series is limited to 100 pieces.

The new dark blue ceramic bottle is of the jug shape with a small handle. The front label "10 JAHRE" (or 10 years) - was composed in German and English to mark the anniversary (image on the left). The surrounding text is the full name of the club in German. The back side label in gold shows the symbols of the club, distillery and the producer. The bottle contains the 10 years matured King Barley Malt Whisky - as the club - that is produced by Seliko Olomouc, Dolany, Czech Republic.



Filled with

Volume

Distilled by

Shape

Color

Height

Bottle volume

Front-side label

Back-side label

King Barley Malt Whisky over 10 years

43%

Seliko, a. s., Likerka Dolany, Czech Republic

Jug shape with a handle

Dark blue

7.5 cm

50 ml

Red - White on a dark blue background

Gold on a dark blue background

Limited edition of 100 pieces produced in 1999, specially for the German Mini Bottle Club

The PNMBBC Millenium bottles, featuring labels designed by club members and filled with the finest New Zealand mainland whisky will be available shortly.

It was decided by the committee that two bottles should be produced, one to celebrate the "popular" millenium (1999/2000) and one to celebrate the "chronological" millenium

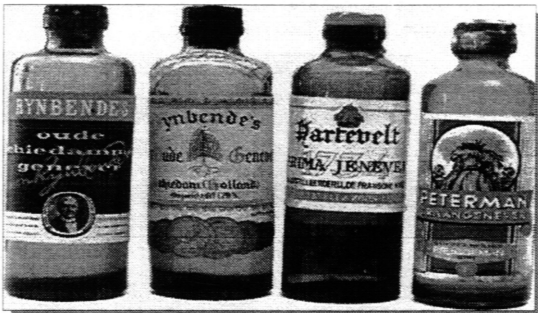
Fifty Eight Dutch Gins – Pt 2

Continuing with the excellent series begun in the last issue we see a further 16 of these fine old mini's from Bill's collection – as seen through the eyes of David Smith.

Here, as promised, are another sixteen Dutch Gins. I forgot to say last time that all of these have cork seals with red or black plastic caps. On with the show

The first picture shows:

Rynbende's Oude Schiedammer Genever (red, white and black label and printing). **Rynbende's Zeer Oude Genever** (white label with gold medals and red & black writing). **Hartevelt Prima Jenever** (white label with black writing and two red highlights). **Brugge-man Peterman Graan-genever** (one of the only bottles with the proof on, 30GL. It has a white & gold label with two red highlights).

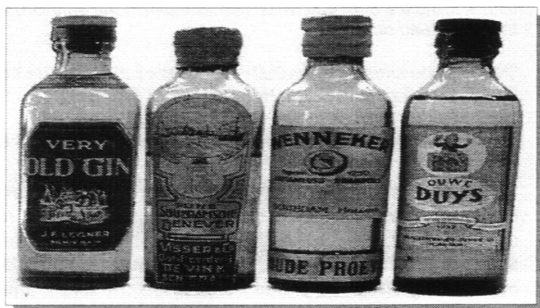


To the right we have:

Becht Senior Superieur (again, the strength is shown, 40%. The label is white and orange with black writing. The bottom label is red). **Wilkens Panther Echte Schiedamsche Jenever** (attractive multi-colour label). **R. Daalmeyer Oude Schiedamsche Roem** (sounds like this should be rum but the neck label says 'Zeer Oude Genever.' The label is yellow with red and black printing and just a little bit of green for the windmill). **Krul De Muntpoort Oude Genever** (white label with red

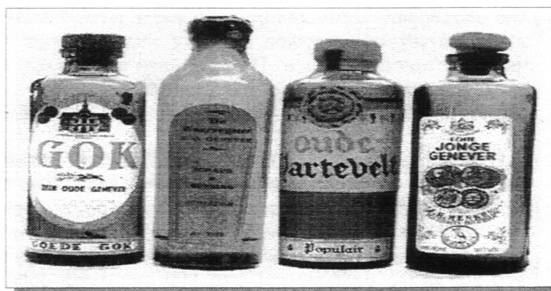


J. F. Legner Very Old Gin (black label with yellow and red writing and trim). **Visser & Co. B18 Fijne Schiedamsche Genever** (the label is pale green and orange [probably originally red] with black writing). **Wenneker Oude Proever Oude Genever** (white label with black & red printing). **Ouwe Duys** (white and blue label with red and black writing. The Elf is in red and green and sits on a yellow box).



The final picture shows:

Gok Zeer Oude Genever (white label with green border and 'Gok' and the remaining writing in black). **Schade & Buysing De Waarzegster Z. O. Genever** (very plain label with black writing). **Vartevelt Populair Zeer Oude Genever** (plain white label with a red seal and red & black writing). **Henkes Echte Jonge Genever** (is 40n-fl, 35%. The label is plain white with grey printing and 'Henkes' in red).



I'll have another 18 for you in the next miNiZ.

David Smith

Moonshine

An Art, a Crime and a Piece of Living History

Regular readers of miNiZ may remember an article we ran some time ago entitled "Frontier Justice in the Bible Belt" and which commented on the enforcement of liquor laws in certain states of the US. Read on ...

This article was written by Martha Quillin and originally published by The News and Observer Publishing Company, Raleigh, North Carolina on Sunday November 30th 1997.

Barely a shout away from suburbia, agents are still smashing stills

The residents of the Johnston County farming community of Broadslab know Christmas is coming when they see ALE agents on the road. As regular as reindeer in December, dozens of officers of the state Alcohol Law Enforcement agency roll down N.C. 242 south of Benson. The agents wear camouflage and ride in unmarked vehicles, but their midmorning arrival surprises no one, least of all the men they've come looking for - the moonshiners who feed the holiday demand for good, cheap whiskey.

In a cat-and-mouse contest as old as liquor laws, folks in the area known as Broadslab, where Johnston, Harnett and Sampson counties meet, continue to operate moonshine stills. And the state of North Carolina continues to smash them. "They've made liquor here from day one," says Vance Jackson, ALE supervisor for the region that includes Broadslab. "It's inbred within the folks here. You might say it's in their blood."

The bootleggers, motivated by profit and a general disdain for liquor taxes, say they are simply carrying on a tradition, no less a source of pride than a well-cured ham or a tasty recipe for barbecue sauce. They gamble that they can make and sell enough liquor to pay for the stills and the ingredients - and earn a little something extra - before agents catch a telltale whiff of the sweet-sour smell of fermented grain.

ALE, which spends \$350,000 to \$560,000 of its \$7 million annual budget chasing moonshiners, says its officers are just doing their jobs. They hope to time their raids so they hit a still after a batch of liquor has been made, but before it has been trucked out for sale. Neither side wins or loses every time. "You know when you put in a still, they're going to tear it up if they ever find it," says a second-generation, 76 year-old local man who knows the underground craft that has made Johnson County the state's largest producer of illegal liquor. "And they'll find it, eventually," he adds. "For a while there, in the '50s and '60s, they were tearing one up every week."

Booming cottage industry

In most places, the making of moonshine is considered a quaint remnant of North Carolina's rural past, a novelty in a Mason jar to be pulled from the back of the cabinet at a party. But in Broadslab, bootlegging is still a viable enterprise, alongside such legitimate activities as tobacco, soybean and hog farming. ALE can't estimate how much liquor and brandy is made in Broadslab each year, but the area is regarded as a key producer in the South's "moonshine belt." In 1995, agents seized a total of 806 gallons during raids in **Broadslab**; so far this year, 1,351 gallons. The local specialties are white liquor, a crystal-clear grain spirit made from corn, wheat, rye or oats, and fruit brandies, which also are clear and derived from fermented grapes, apples, peaches or strawberries.

Consumers of these products include migrant workers and others who buy white liquor by the drink in illegal "shot houses" in North Carolina and elsewhere because it's cheaper than tax-paid liquor sold in bars. Others can afford bonded liquor but prefer homemade because they think it doesn't contain chemical additives.

ALE agents seize stills in other places from time to time - in hilly Wilkes County, for example - but most of the time state agents spend chasing moonshiners is concentrated here, on the work of the same 30 or 40 men.

Moonshine is made year-round, but production peaks in the spring, in preparation for the arrival of migrant workers, and stays high throughout the summer while demand is strong. Like eggnog, another holiday drink, it picks up again in November and December. When bootleggers are busy, so is ALE, acting on tips from informants and sometimes on the complaints of neighbours who see liquor as a danger to the community. "I've known some of these guys 20 and 30 years," says Jackson, who has arrested some of the same people 12 and 15 times. "Most of 'em are good guys. A lot of 'em are good Baptists who wouldn't break any other laws. And they take their liquor-making seriously. Most of them will tell you they wouldn't make a product they wouldn't drink. They just don't have a permit for it, which makes it against the law."



Bootlegging has long been a sideline for farmers. In the mountains of North Carolina, growers who learned distilling from Scotch-Irish immigrants found it one of the more profitable uses of corn, a staple crop they sometimes had trouble getting to market while it was fresh. In Johnston County, growers say their fathers and grandfathers made liquor because they wanted it to drink and because they needed the extra income. "Some years, you make more off bootlegging than you do off farming," said one man familiar with the **ebb and flow** of the business.



Since Colonial times, Americans have made liquor for their own use and for sale. It was an especially popular - and sometimes dangerous - cottage industry during Prohibition, but gradually diminished in most states after the law was repealed. In North Carolina, moonshine continued to be made and sold in "dry" counties and other areas where there was a market for it. In the 1950s and '60s, raids were led by federal agents, whose most notorious target was Percy Flowers. He owned a tobacco farm and thousands of acres in northern Johnston County, but authorities suspected he raised the bulk of his income through the manufacture and sale of moonshine. At one time, federal agents claimed that Flowers earned \$1 million a year from bootleg liquor, some of which he reportedly sold in Northern states with the help of organized crime. But for all their hours of surveillance, agents never were able to arrest Flowers at the scene of any moonshine operation. He finally was sentenced to prison for threatening a witness in a case against him.

Originally, distilleries were small, with a cooking capacity of 100 gallons or less. It is not unusual now for agents to find 500 to 900 gallon stills. "It's like hog farming," says Jackson of ALE. "You have to get bigger to make any money at it."

Refining the process

For the most part, the operations also have been brought indoors, away from the eyes of the people who are moving by the thousands each year to Johnston County into housing subdivisions built on former farm land. Agents have found stills in attics, in basements, in chicken coops and, at least once, in a dugout area under a barn. Once made with tin and plywood, most distilleries now are built of stainless steel or copper,

which don't produce poisonous lead salts when they come in contact with alcohol. With their huge vats of mash that are stirred with garden hoes and the propensity to attract flies, today's moonshine stills wouldn't pass a health inspection, but neither are they the vermin pits of lore. "You don't find dead possums floating in the mash and all such as that," says the 76-year-old local man who has seen the moonshine made. "You don't ever hear about people getting sick off bootleg liquor anymore, unless they just drink too much of it. Any of it will make you sick if you drink too much."

While state agents say they don't know of any Johnston County moonshiners who have sold alcohol to minors -most only sell by the case to people they know - officers say minors do sometimes buy it in shot houses. These unlicensed franchises, known also as speak-easies and bootleg joints; are often set up in people's homes. As late as the 1970s; when Jackson came to August, when ALE agents raided the property of Graylon McLamb in Broadslab and seized 1, 152 gallons of liquor and 10,200 gallons of mash, they could have done more than destroy McLamb's distillery and pour his product onto the ground. They would have passed the information along to the tax collector, who could have assessed McLamb \$27,801.60 in excise taxes and begun seizing his property to pay the bill.

Randy Knight, director of operations for ALE, who stiff enjoys putting on his black pants and black ALE T-shirt to accompany agents on a raid, says: "It might serve as a deterrent. But moonshine has been here since before I started this job, and it will be here long after I'm gone. "

Thomas Hodges, a Benson lawyer who has represented a number of Broadslab bootleggers, doubts the state is seriously trying to eliminate one of its oldest industries. "Do they really want to do away with it?" he asks. "If it's all done away with, what's the use of having the ALE? No, I don't think they want to put the poor old moonshiners out of business. Pretty soon, we won't have any trades that have survived. They will all have been taxed and regulated to death."

Jamaican Rum

Jim Crawford

Your editor is contemplating a change of scenery by way of a contract in the Caribbean so when I spotted this item in a sister clubs magazine I took it as a bit of a sign.

Jamaica is one of the many fantastic islands in the Caribbean. It is known for its laid back atmosphere, sun, sand and rum. As a matter of fact, most of the spirits made in Jamaica are either rum, or have rum in them.

The centre picture is of Sangster's Forget-Me-Not Rum Liqueur. The bottle is tall and square shaped. The label shows a picture of a man (I don't know who he is), [I'll find out for you Jim Ed] and says "The magic of the island captured in one of the worlds greatest liqueurs". Old Jamaica actually has several different type rum liqueurs which all use the same bottle and label. Only the label colours are different - this one is Yellow, Black and Purple.

The leftmost bottle in the larger picture is an older flask type bottle of Myer's Planters Punch Rum. The label is Yellow and Burgundy with black print and some rum barrels and sugar cane shown the label.

Next is a newer mini containing Sugar Mill Jamaica Rum. The bottle is a rectangular round mini, and the label is pale yellow, with brown and red print. The label shows an ox cart of sugar cane arriving at the sugar mill for processing. Next is a neat looking flat bottle of Black Heart Rum. This is a dark rum with an interesting black label with gold and white print. At the top of the label is a very colourful Caribbean beach scene with palm trees and an old three masted sail boat.

The next mini is an old round mini Coruba Jamaica Rum. I have always liked these labels because of their blue, orange, yellow and red colours which accentuate the beach scene depicted on the label.

The last bottle pictured is another Coruba Jamaica Rum, but this is an old flat from the 1930's



Administration bits ...

Meetings.

A full list of the meetings for the year 2000 is given on the inside back page of the current membership list. Meetings arranged for the third 1/4 of 2000 are listed below.

Note: It is the responsibility of the host to contact those members likely to attend each meeting and to confirm numbers. However, it will always be appreciated if members could contact the host ahead of time to let them know if you will be attending.

Date	Time	Host	Notes
Wellington Region			
July 16	2pm	Errol Brassett	
August 20th	TBA	TBA	TBA
September 17	12 Noon	Marj Lynch	'Potluck Lunch'
October 15	6pm	Ken Chin	'Potluck Dinner' (Happy Birthday Errol)

Mainland (Central) Remainder of the Year

July 30th	Robin Mellish
October 1st	David Fretwell
November 26th	Garry Pasfield

As at the time of producing the membership list and this magazine, meeting dates for the upper North Island had not been notified.



New Members: 😊😊😊

The club warmly welcomes the following new members and wishes them well with their collecting activities. Further contact details of all those listed are included in the June 2000 membership list which accompanied this magazine.

Name(s))	Address
Warwick Colombari	Townhouse 7/190, GyMEA Bay Road, GyMEA Bay, Sydney, NSW 2227, AUSTRALIA
David L Byron	229 Delmonte, Fircrest, Washington, 98466 7208, UNITED STATES
Phil Cross	3 Durrant Ave, Parmelia, Western Australia 6167, AUSTRALIA
Morten Hanssen	Kornebbveien 40, 7082 Katterm, NORWAY
Tia Hill	130 Lincoln Road, Spreydon, Christchurch



Address Changes:

The following members have notified the committee of changes in one or other of the contact details previously published in the membership list. These amendments are also reflected in the accompanying membership list.

Name	Change(s)
David Maund	New Phone: +1-(23)-8069-5506 New Fax: +1-(23)-8069-9036
Gary Pasfield	Corrected Address: 7B Lamorna Road Parklands CHRISTCHURCH
Chris Donkin	New Address: 52 Sedgwick Road (P.O. Box 483) OPOTIKI New Phone: ++64-(07)-315-7818 New Email: OLC@xtra.co.nz
David Belzycki	New Address: 1/36 Wanda Road Caulfield North Victoria 3161 AUSTRALIA New Phone: ++61-(3)-6509-7803 New Fax: ++61-(3)-9208-0245 New Email: David.belzycki@ngv.vic.gov.au
Ken Jones	New Address: Wairau Valley RD1 PICTON New Phone: ++64-(03)-572-2539
Colin Kilpatrick	New Address: 69 Kensington Drive Knightsbridge Taradale NAPIER New Phone: ++64-(06)-844-9963

Resignation: ☹☹☹

The Club regretfully accepts the resignation of Stephen Moore from Singapore.

Non-Delivery of miNiZ:

The following letter was received from New Zealand Post, accompanied by a somewhat destroyed copy of a recent club publication.

"Dear Customer

As a result of an internal audit on a Delivery Officer, please find enclosed mail, which has been returned to New Zealand Post in a damaged condition.

You have my assurance that New Zealand Post Limited has viewed this matter very seriously and the Delivery Officer concerned is no longer employed by the Company.

New Zealand Post sincerely regrets this incident and any inconvenience that has been caused.

The "Delivery Officer" concerned had apparently been going through the mail looking for money etc and destroying the evidence. But he or she got caught.

This incident occurred in the Panmure (Auckland NZ) delivery district but it must have been a symptom of a bit of an outbreak (or perhaps increased awareness) because following the non-delivery of a number of club related items in the Christchurch area a check with the Post Office found that a similar series of events had occurred there but that the mail had not been recovered.

Hopefully the current mail out will be more successful !