



E - GAZETTE MK II

New Zealand Antique & Historical Arms Association Inc. # 40 April 2014

EDITORIAL

If you or your Branch are putting on a Gun Show or a display for some other organisation, you may like to print off a few flyers that you will find at the end of this e-Gazette, to help promote our organisation and encourage new members. I have left space for you to add your own Branch contact details at the bottom of the second page.

The 100th anniversary commemorations of the First World War provide an excellent opportunity for the NZAHAA to get involved, to show the public what we do and promote our organisation.

Please write and tell me what you are doing in your local area to commemorate WW I.

My thanks to all of you who have contributed material for this edition.

Phil

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All correspondence relating to the e-Gazette should be addressed to:

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All correspondence relating to NZAHAA membership should be addressed to the National Secretary:

PO Box 4487, Cashel Street, Christchurch, 8140, e-mail: nzahaa.secretary@gmail.com

NZ Arms Register
www.armsregister.com

New Information Pages and Articles added

AFVs: NZAR ID 172,182

Back issues of the e-Gazette will be found in the Articles section



This month I have a shortened Lancaster bayonet for you. The blade has been shortened to 13.6 inches (345 mm) from the original 24.24 inches (621 mm), while the scabbard is 14.5 inches (370 mm) compared to 24.5 inches (625 mm) of the original bayonet. MRD for both is 21mm.

The shorter bayonet is the early type pre 1858 with the shorter locking spring secured by a rivet, while the standard bayonet pictured below is the later type with longer spring secured by a screw.

Apart from a partial inspection mark stamped on the blade it has no marks. According to Ian Skennerton in *British & Commonwealth Bayonets*, Lancaster bayonets were shortened to 17.4 inches and bushed so as to be used as side arms for the like of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

This shortened Lancaster bayonet is not bushed and will fit a Lancaster Carbine, I wonder if this one was shortened for New Zealand cadets.



FROM THE GUN ROOM by Andre Edcombe © 2014

How did your summer go? Get any concreting projects done? Here is something to think about next time you mix yourself a batch of cement. Yet another of the late war German oddities.



Germany was hard pressed for men and materials in the closing stages of the Second World War, The Allied Armies were closing in on all fronts. Relentless bombing raids were destroying what industry remained yet Hitler stubbornly pushed his people to fight on with what they had in a desperate attempt to save his crumbling Reich. This is an example of a little known variety of Improvised Hand Grenade, as it resembles the Model 1939 Egg Grenade it is commonly referred to as the Concrete Egg Grenade. Examples of these Grenades have only been found in the Breslau and Oder regions of Poland, some variation exists in the shape and finish suggesting that there were a number of different molds used in their construction. As with the Volks Grenade 45 the concrete egg grenades had a self contained high explosive charge cast into them during manufacture which a BZ39 fuse could be fitted along with a No8 detonator to complete the package. Unlike the Volks Grenade 45 which is loaded with metal fragments the concrete egg is quite light indicating that there is very little if any metal added to increase the shrapnel effect of the grenade. The Grenade may be as crude as they come but still just as deadly as any other grenade of the day. Evidence suggests that they were only produced on a limited scale and only in a couple of regions indicating that even though they could have been made virtually anywhere there was ready access to the basic ingredients and would have required minimal skills to produce which could have amounted to large scale production in a short time frame that it was just too late in the war to have any effect and were indeed a last ditch effort. Picture shows the Concrete Egg Grenade with a Model 39 Egg Grenade for comparison.

Kumeu Militaria Show Update March 2014

Hello fellow Enthusiasts

Wow, the year is flying past. As I write this, I am amazed that we only have five weeks left to the Show.

This last month has had some excellent wins in building a show which has, as its aim;

“Supporting those that serve our country and promoting an interest in our Military History”

The greatest news is that we have been officially recognised by the 1st (NZ) Brigade as a event ‘that is to be supported’, (Big thanks to WO2 Alan “Brilly” Brill for his assistance). This has enabled 16 field regiment to support us with a outstanding display that will incorporate field guns, mortars and a range of current vehicles, but most importantly, recognise the men and women who with work with this equipment, dedicating their lives in the service of our country.

Talking about support, the Returned Services Association and the Kings Empire Veterans will be onsite in force to provide a two pronged attack:

1. Provide Support advisors so that ex-servicemen and their families can find out what they are entitled to. This is especially relevant with the recent changes to the War Pensions Act 1954. (I really wanted this on-site as I had a personal friend who is the widow of a veteran, when she had a tumble, she was not aware that the RSA can help out by providing wheel chairs and other assistance.)
2. Promoting the membership of both organisations, and showing the general public that these are vibrant organisations that are open for new members. These are organisations that support “those that serve our country”

We will be having impressive displays from MOTAT Live and the New Zealand Military Vehicle Collectors Club.

These will fit in alongside displays from three great Auckland bases re-enactor groups:

MOTAT Living History Unit
Military Re-enactment Society NZ
Historical Re-enactment Society (NZ) Inc

Inside the Sheds are almost full. We will be having a awesome collection of displays and sales tables. I would personally like to thank all of the Militaria collectors that are putting on displays, with your support, the public are going to see some collections that are new or haven't seen the light of day for a long time. It is up to enthusiasts like us to show these collections off, between us we out shine nearly every museum in NZ (probably even give Waiouru a run on some of it!!)

Advertising is coming along well with Radio, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Event finda, and Facebook all being used to get the word out there.

I could ramble on for ages, but I just want to assure everyone that we are on track for a successful day, we have great things to see, rides for the kids, good food and something cool to drink (I have booked Sunshine....)

So AGAIN “Ring Fence” **Saturday April 12**, tell your friends and family and we will see you there!

Danny and Clayton, Kumeu Militaria Show 021 336 207

COMMEMORATING WORLD WAR 1

As you know this August sees the commencement of the 100th Anniversary of the First World War.

I am sure many readers will have family stories about the experiences of their grandfathers and uncles who served in this conflict, perhaps stories from the home front too. Many of these stories are unrecorded.

What better way for us as an Historical Association to commemorate this war than to record our own stories in the Gazette and e-gazette.

Send me your stories (oilyrag@xtra.co.nz) and I will try to publish them as close to their 100th anniversary as is practical.

They don't have to be long and they don't have to be about deeds of gallantry, but can be about any interesting experience.

If possible please include a photo of the person concerned, their medals or any other artefact associated with the story.

I have two stories for the September Gazette and one for the December Gazette, so I am now looking for stories from 1915 and later.

WANTED

YOUR STORIES FROM WORLD WAR I



Direct from the trenches: The objects that defined the First World War Contributed by Dave Craze



Peter Doyle reveals fascinating details about the Great War in an extract from his book 'The First World War in 100 Objects'

From the leather football that led the London Irish Rifles' fearless charge over the top, to the chivalrous air ace who sought out his enemy's hand after shooting him from the sky, the Great War left us with a legion of extraordinary tales that still resonate a century on...

Trench coat

Country of origin: United Kingdom

Date of manufacture: c.1917

As we know it today, the trench coat is very much a fashion statement. Stylish and unisex, it has been seen in all cuts and colours. Not surprisingly, its military antecedents were more commonly light khaki in shade – attempting to blend into the background of the battlefield – and were born out of the practical necessity of providing protection to the wearer who, more often than not, would be occupying a hole in the ground open to the elements.

The standard cold-weather protection issued to soldiers was the greatcoat, or capote in France. Constructed from wool serge, they were a considerable weight, even when dry. Difficult to wear with equipment, and prone to fouling with mud and water – creating an even weightier piece of clothing – they were bulky and long.

Trench coats were thus in growing demand from soldiers, and the garment on page 14 is typical. Made by London outfitters Thresher & Glennie, it was the property of a lieutenant in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who bought it in 1917 and adorned it with rank badges and formation signs. Its principal features align with the best of its type, all focused on "trench use": that it should be made of heavy-duty waterproofed gabardine material (and should be capable of hosting a warmer button-in liner), and that it should not be too long so as to be obstructive. We know from contemporary adverts that the coat cost £4 14s 6d.

It is double-breasted, too, with a storm-flap whose purpose was to keep out the cold and wet (which in its descendants is now little more than a vestige). Belts at the waist and wrists provide means of closing off the coat from the elements, while at the throat an additional buttoned throat strap gives the chance to cinch the collars together – thereby resisting both the elements and the unwanted attentions of a gas attack, with gas hoods being tucked into outer garments to provide a more effective seal.

Pickelhaube

Country of origin: Germany

Date of manufacture: c.1915

In 1914, all armies were equipped with some form of uniform cap or ceremonial helmet, but it is perhaps the German helm mit spitze, popularly known as the pickelhaube, that is the pre-eminent example of the type: gaudy, impractical and affording little protection from either the elements or shell fragments and bullets, this headdress was adopted in 1842, reputedly the design of Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia.

The basic component of the German 1895-pattern pickelhaube was a glossy, hardened-leather helmet shell, covered with layers of lacquer for a high shine, with leather front peak and neck guard sewn on. The shell was then furnished with bright brass fittings, the spike complete with ventilation holes. Artillerymen wore a ball representing the cannonball. Both had a mostly ceremonial leather chinstrap and a pair of cockades sporting the national and state colours. To protect it, and reduce its visibility, a cloth cover was created for field use. All in all, the helmet was expensive to make, complex and used many important war materials. In an army that grew rapidly, its production was unsustainable.



The example Left is Prussian, of a type first issued in June 1915. Gone were the shiny brass fittings, a metal much in demand to serve the munitions industry. In their place were oxidised steel fittings – cheaper to produce and less visible. The helmet spike was also removable.

On the front line, the pickelhaube was the natural target of souvenir hunters, and there are countless photographs of British soldiers "larking about" in "Hunnish" headgear.

Its alien appearance also made it the target of Allied propaganda, and the helmet appeared in images intended to invoke national hatred: the spiked headgear was worn by snarling beasts, inhuman ravishers of women and despoilers of Europe's cultural heritage. It was destined to be replaced in 1916 by the steel helmet, and with it, fatalities from head wounds declined dramatically. With the passing of the pickelhaube came the birth of industrialised warfare; there was little room for the ceremonial in the killing fields of Flanders, Artois or the Argonne.

Propaganda Cross

Country of origin: United Kingdom

Date of manufacture: c.1914–15

In 1914, as the invading German Army swept through Belgium and northern France en route to encircle Paris, any suspected acts of "terrorism" were dealt with severely. Where shots had been heard from buildings – or had been suspected as such – occupants were taken out and summarily executed, their homes burnt. In all, it is estimated that 6,000 Belgian civilians were killed and some 25,000 buildings destroyed. Notable cultural centres were bombarded in northern France, too; at Reims and Amiens, the great gothic cathedrals were bombarded and badly damaged.

In the wake of these actions, the Allied propaganda machine moved into gear. The crimes perpetrated by the Germans were presented as inhuman acts of savagery against the innocent. Lurid tales of murder, mutilation and sexual depravity were commonplace, and the invasion of Belgium was transformed into the "Rape of Belgium". For the British, the opportunity to castigate the Germans as the "Hun" ravaging Europe was too much.



One output was the production of cast-iron propaganda "Iron Crosses". With both iron and the Iron Cross symbolising purity and chivalry within German culture, it was inevitable that this medal would be selected as a means of ridiculing the enemy. The most common examples, like that illustrated, depict the cross with the words "For Kultur". Kultur was a concept of German supremacy in the arts and other high ideals of Western civilisation. It was not surprising that the Allied propagandists quickly seized on this and depicted jack-booted madmen striding across Europe, all "For Kultur".

Some of the crosses simply state, in heavily ironic overtones, "For Brave Deeds", while others list the cultural sites damaged by the invasion: Leuven, Reims, Amiens. Later additions, like the other example pictured here, even reflect on the naval bombardment of the north-eastern coast of England in late 1914. Who produced the crosses is unknown; perhaps Gordon Selfridge, later responsible for reproducing the Lusitania medal, which satirised the German sinking of the Cunard ocean liner.

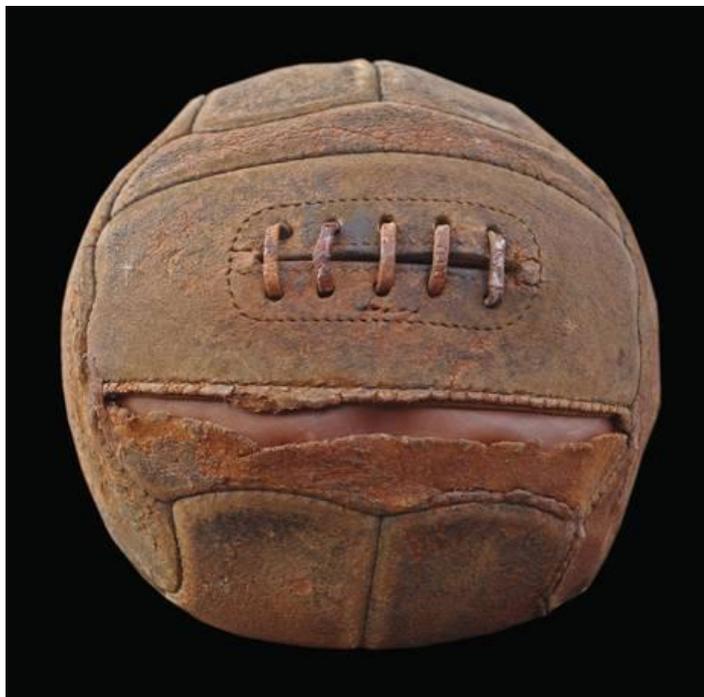
The Loos football

Country of origin: United Kingdom

Date of manufacture: c.1915

The Battle of Loos, fought in September 1915, was the largest British offensive on the Western Front. Yet neither the British commander-in-chief, Sir John French, nor the general in charge of the attack, Sir Douglas Haig, wanted to fight there: the ground was poor and the strength of the German positions – holed up in fortified mining villages and slag heaps – just too great. Yet with the Allied strategic situation in a parlous state and the Russians on the point of collapse, the need to support the French was recognised by the British secretary of state, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener. The British commanders had little choice but to attack where their line met that of their allies, just to the north of Lens.

The men of the London Irish Rifles, at the left of the 47th Division line, would be first out of the trenches. The battalion was famous for footballing prowess, its team roundly beating others of the brigade, so it was perhaps not surprising that their entry into the "great push" would involve kicking leather footballs towards the German trenches.



While this was officially frowned upon, one man, Private Edwards, would nevertheless carry a deflated ball into the line; inflating it before zero hour, he would launch the ball with a goalkeeper's throw, punting it towards the line while his colleagues followed it up.

The London Irish would soon drive the Germans from the line. The football had reached its objective; hanging on the German wire, it would eventually find its way back home to the regimental depot.

The Man of Loos is a bronze statue on the war memorial of the London Irish Rifles, depicting a soldier in 1915 garb, holding a football. More remarkable is the preservation of the ball itself. Last seen as a deflated leather bag on the German wire, it survived to become a celebrated relic of the Rifles' involvement in the battle.

Recently restored, the football was revered at post-war mess dinners and regimental events. Yet despite the celebrated nature of this exploit, it has been overshadowed by the same motivational use of footballs by, for example, the East Surrey Regiment at the opening of the Battle of the Somme in July 1916.

Immelmann: Meine Kampfflüge

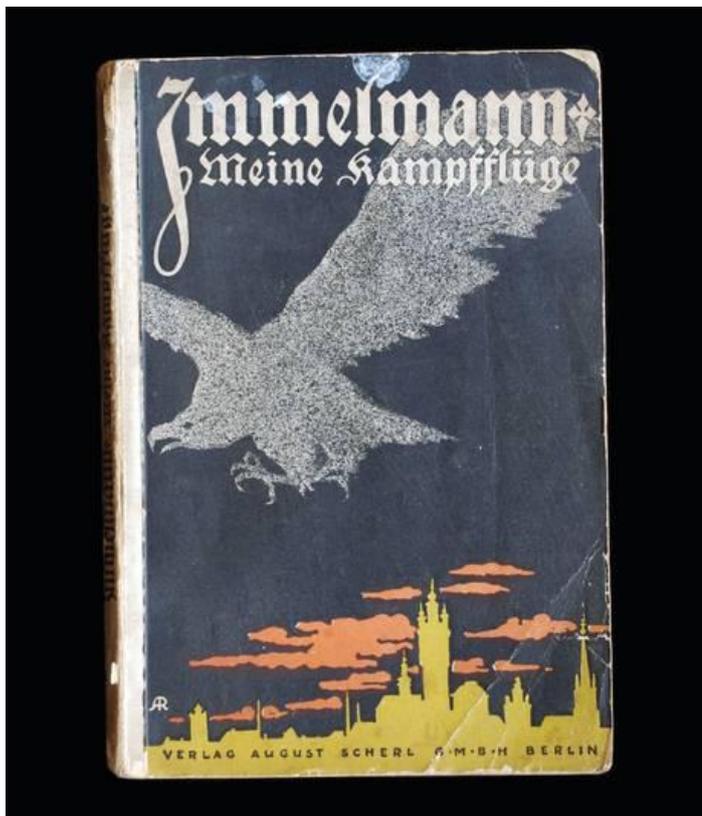
Country of origin: Germany

Date of printing: 1917

The cult of the fighter ace was popular in the war and was followed by most nations, the heroic exploits of these airmen an antidote to the dull grind of trench warfare. Max Immelmann was one of the first, and his book, Immelmann, Meine Kampfflüge (My Combat Flights) was published in 1917, a year after his death, containing a view of the famous airman as reflected in his letters home. The strong visual imagery of the German eagle flying over the city of Lille in silhouette is typical of German poster design from the war.

Immelmann's fortunes soared in the summer of 1915, when Anthony Fokker delivered two fighter monoplanes to his squadron. Equipped with an interrupter gear that prevented the forward-facing machine guns from destroying the propeller, it allowed the German ace to aim the whole aircraft at its target.

He described his first aerial victory, against Lieutenant William Reid of the RFC thus: "I tried to keep my machine above my opponent's, because no biplane can shoot straight up. After firing 450 to 500 shots in the course of a flight which lasted 8 to 10 minutes, I saw the enemy go down in a steep glide. When I saw him land, I went down beside him. I went up to him, I shook hands and said: 'Bon Jour, monsieur.' But he answered in English."



The statement encapsulates a sense of chivalry that allowed the public to escape the drudgery of the war. Immelmann was responsible for another 16 combat successes before his death. The "Fokker scourge" was eventually answered by British aircraft with an unrivalled field of view – "pusher" aircraft such as the de Havilland DH2, which featured a propeller behind the pilot's cockpit.

Immelmann died on 18 June 1916 while attacking British "pushers", his Fokker destroyed in the air. Whether it was by artillery, the bullets of his foes – or even from his own, malfunctioning interrupter gear, is difficult to ascertain, but his reputation as a fighter tactician lives on today through the "Immelmann turn" – a simultaneous loop and roll that allows pilots to both evade and attack pursuing aircraft. But his loss was more than the death of a pilot: Immelmann's passing marked the move away from aerial chivalry to the melee of dog fights.

Tank mask

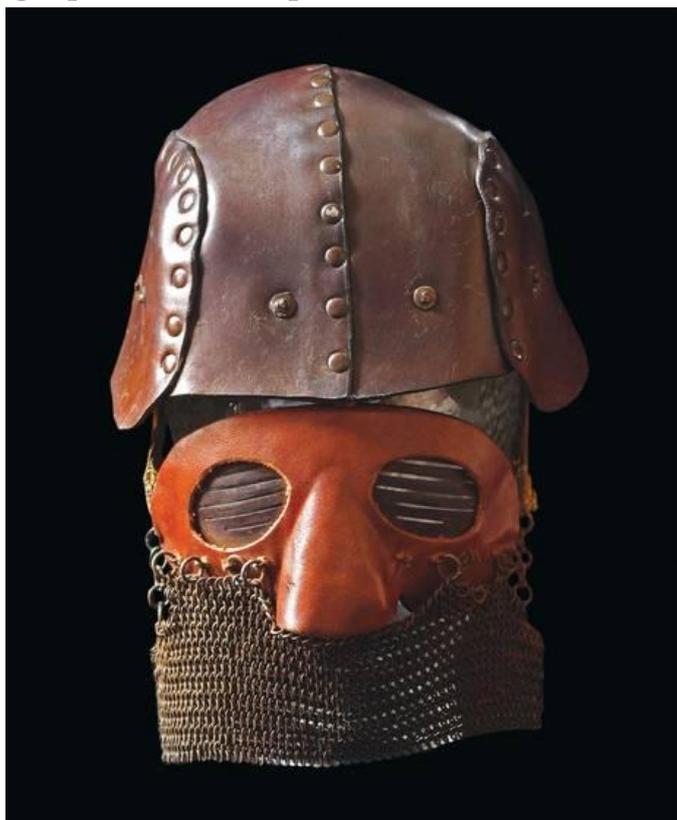
Country of origin: United Kingdom

Date of manufacture: c.1915–18

The tank, a British invention of 1915, was designed to cross trenches of at least 8ft 6in wide (and climb obstacles of 4ft 6in high), thereby puncturing the German lines.

Its characteristic rhombic shape was designed to give as great a surface area as possible to the tracks in order that they might both cross open trenches and climb gradients. The Mark I was deployed for the first time in the latter stages of the Somme.

The tank was to evolve during the war, increasing its reliability, the Mark IV being the main battle tank of the later war period. It was to be deployed in two basic forms, with 6in guns and with Lewis or Hotchkiss machine guns arming their sidemounted sponsons. Both forms, travelling at an average speed of 4 miles per hour, would be vulnerable to shell fire



Each tank had a crew of eight: commander and driver, two gunners and four men to command the complex gears that were required to drive what was essentially a steel box.

The tanks were hot, crowded and dangerous, with plenty of protruding metalwork that could lead to a man knocking himself unconscious in action. To combat this, tank crews were issued with leather helmets to protect their cranium, and chain-mail masks to protect their faces and eyes. The mask was tied around the face, the metal and leather visor bent into position to protect the eyes and nose, and the chain mail hanging from it to protect the cheeks and face.

The purpose of the mask was to prevent shards of metal flying into the face, these shards being an inevitable consequence of bullet strikes on the outside of the tank leading to the spalling of hot metal "splash" inside the tank.

Neither the helmet nor the mask were particularly welcomed by the crews: wearing them must have been uncomfortable in the hot, cramped compartment. Though the use of the mask lingered on, the helmet was abandoned early on: its shape was rather too close for comfort to the German stahlhelm.

This is an edited extract from 'The First World War in 100 Objects' by Peter Doyle (£25, The History Press)

TAPAWERA COMMEMORATION from Maurice Taylor

You may remember in a previous issue (#32) that Maurice told us about the White Hart he had been responsible for re-creating on the hillside above the old military training camp site at Tapawera. On 8 March the Nelson Branch held a commemoration in honour of all those who trained there and went off to fight in the First World War. The event included a dedication, re-enactors and music hall concert. Here are a few photos.



MYSTERY OBJECT (below right), answer please to oilyrag@xtra.co.nz

Andrew Edcombe was first with the correct answer for last month (below left). It is a tool for stretching the pockets in web belts to make it easier to insert the rounds for a Vickers MG.



BRUCE KEMP

Passed away on Monday 17 March.

As a young man Bruce was a founding member of the NZAHAA, with his father. Although he resigned from the NZAHAA in 2005 and disposed of his firearms collection, he will be remembered by many of our older members.

FROM THE WWW (ctrl+click to follow the link or copy and paste to your browser)

From Dennis Lindner: US Arm Treasure House

<http://www.buzzfeed.com/bennyjohnson/inside-the-armys-spectacular-hidden-treasure-room>

From Phil Cregeen: New Website for Ruapekapeka Pa

<http://www.ruapekapeka.co.nz/>

From Tony Bruce: THE MAN IN THE DOOR

This is rough, and moving, and for anyone who was there.

This is really good.....I consider it a tribute to all the "door guys" in the helos.....

<http://www.youtube.com/embed/gH2vbYs6ebc>

Mk1 Lee Metford Carbine

Still earning its keep, picture from Leigh Matterson, he was very pleased.



UP COMING EVENTS - If you have dates for events in 2014 please advise oilvrag@xtra.co.nz

2014

6 April	South Canterbury Branch Auction/Swap Day, Timaru
12 April	Hawkes Bay Branch Auction & NZAHAA AGM, Napier
12 April	Kumeu Militaria Show, Kumeu
3 & 4 May	Ted Rogers Militaria Auction, Kilbirnie, Wellington
24 May	Ruahine Branch Gun Show, Feilding
21 June	Whangarei Hunting Shooting & Fishing Show
6 July	Auckland Branch Gun Show, Mt Eden
12 & 13 July	Wellington Branch Auction, Kilbirnie
26 July	Mainland Arms & Militaria Show, Christchurch
16 & 17 August	Tauranga Arms & Militari Show
13 September	Canterbury Branch Swapmeet, Riccarton
25 & 26 October	Ted Rogers Militaria Auction, Kilbirnie, Wellington
1 & 2 November	Taranaki Branch Gun Show.

GUNS WHERE ARE THEY ? *Send me a photo and details of your local guns*



Above 77 mm Krupp Field Gun brought to New Zealand in the 1920s as a War Trophy, buried in Havelock North Council Yard in WW II and dug up again in the 1970s it is now on display at the Havelock North Rifle range. Contributed by Tom Cartwright.

COLFO COLUMN



Dear Members

The Council is meeting on the 30th March to conduct it's 2014 AGM.

We have met, informally, with the police once since January and with two members of parliament to discuss the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty in New Zealand and the Police Firearms Community Advisory Forum process.

We have sent out invoices for 2014 subscriptions, as it has been some time since we approached the individual members we sent out over 600 letters, our preference is for you to renew your membership by internet banking, however we will not turn down other support. If you have been approached through a number of organization I apologies, the database we have is quite old so we made a decision to send letters to everyone to determine what addresses were still active.

If you did not receive an invoice, please log on to the website and download the pdf to join, this has instructions to pay by cheque or bank deposit.

If you have any thoughts or feedback please email me at chair@colfo.org.nz

All the best
Michael Dowling
Chair
COLFO

FUN WITH BLACK POWDER

2 oz of black powder and a bean tin full of concrete fired from a 3 inch mortar, made by member Peter Hydes, recently provided a bit of fun for Northland members. You can just see the projectile at the top centre of the left image, the specs in the smoke in the right hand image are from the paper cartridge.



BUY SELL OR SWAP *List items free for two months*

***FOR SALE** Handguns, contact Graham Brimble at grahambrimble@xtra.co.nz

Tel: 094117779 or 0274759246

- # 1 =mod 64-5 in 38special. \$1650.00 **sold**
- #2 =mod 15 in 38 special \$1250.00
- #3 =Colt Cobra(2") in 38 special . \$1500.00
- #4 =mod 19-4 in S&W 357. \$1500.00
- #5 =mod 33 in 38 S&W. \$1250.00
- #6 = mod 19-4 in S&W 357 \$1500.00
- #7 =Colt Police Positive Special in 38special \$1250.00
- #8 =mod 10 in 38special. \$1250.00



FOR SALE : U.S. WW I Model 1903 Springfield Sniper Rifle complete with Winchester A5 Telescopic Sight and original Scope Carry Case; Rare Japanese Type 99 Special Naval Rifle; Australian A.O.C. Pattern 1918 Telescopic Sights with Carry Case for WW II Lithgow Sniper Rifles; Inert U.S. WW I Issue V.B. Rifle Grenades; U.S. Vietnam Issue ART II Scope with Mount and complete with Original Fibreglass Carry Case; Various U.S. Rifle parts and accessories : U.S. M1896 & M1898 Krag Rifle barrels, Krag Rifle rear sights, M1903 Rifle barrels (S.A. & R.I.A.) & M1903 rear sights; U.S. Leather Slings for M1898 & M1903 Rifles; Scarce British SMLE & Pattern 14 Rifle combination tools and early brass oil bottles; German WW I set of front & rear Auxiliary Night Sights for GEW 98 Rifle.

WANTED : British Commonwealth Trials Rifles especially Pattern 1913, No I MK VI & No 4 Trials Rifles; WW I Lattey, Gibbs, Martin, and similar Optical Sights; Rifle Grenade Cups & Spigots, and Wire Cutters & Breakers.

CONTACT : Colin Green, 5 Tiffany Grove, Templestowe, Victoria 3106, Australia.
Phone :61 3 98462070. Email : colingreanaust@hotmail.com



ATTENTION COLLECTORS

Here is an opportunity for you to acquire a 7.62 mm Bren L4A4. These guns are being assembled in the UK from a container of parts but will arrive in fully working order but numbers will not be matching. Estimated cost will be in the region of \$4,000 with a delivery date in September this year.

To secure your L4 Bren contact Alec at Waihue.Kid@xtra.co.nz

WHANGAREI
HUNTING SHOOTING
& FISHING SHOW

FORUM NORTH
RUST AVENUE

SATURDAY 21 JUNE

**Contact Phil for Sales or Display
Tables**

oilyrag@xtra.co.nz

AUCTION

&

NZAHAA Inc AGM

**Hosted by Hawkes Bay
Branch**

12th of April 2014
In Napier

Commission: 5% for both buyer & vendor

Contact: Paul Shoebridge
E Mail: jo-paul@clear.net.nz
or phone 06 844 7321



The New Zealand Antique and
Historical Arms Association inc.

RUAHINE BRANCH
GUN SHOW

SAT: 24th MAY 2014

Rangitikei Club

Bowen St. FEILDING

10am -4pm

Entry \$5. / \$15. Family
under 12s free
(\$30. - SALE TABLE)



**New Zealand Antique & Historical Arms
Association**
(Wellington Branch (Inc))

We will be holding our 30th Auction on the

12th and 13th July 2014

We are accepting items now.

New Zealand's premier auction and social event with over 30 years experience
in the auction of antique arms and militaria, old or modern.

We accept all items for sale by auction,
or for tender on our highly successful tender tables.

ONLY 7.5% VENDOR COMMISSION

We can offer a free pick-up service for larger collections.
Talk to us about what you have.

We can arrange a pick-up in the South Island early in 2014.
Advise us as soon as possible if you want to be included in this run.

For pick-ups or for any information on the auction please contact:

Steve

Telephone: 04 934 2756

Fax 04 934 2966

Mobile: 0274 411785

Email: info@nzaaawgtn.org.nz

Contact: Vic on 06 3268685

ARMS & MILITARIA SHOW

Saturday July 26 2013

9am-4pm

(Set up from 3pm Friday 25)

Club Stand

Riccarton Park Function Centre

Riccarton Raceway
Christchurch

PUBLIC ADMISSION \$10.00

WW 2 Veterans free

Children 12 & under with adult free

Special Feature

WWI -100 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

**Sales Tables, Club Information,
Collectors Displays, Free Valuations**

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Scale Models, Books, Military Vehicles & Re-
enactments, Hunting & Fishing**

Presented by Mainland Arms & Militaria Shows Ltd
For information Phone: 0274 35 1940
Email: graeme.woodend@xtra.co.nz
Website: <http://www.gunshows.co.nz/>

1st Annual

Kumeu

Militaria Show

Sat 12 April 2014

FREE
PARKING

New Zealand Defence Force Onsite

RSA



Historical Re-enactment

MOTAT Live

Military Vehicles

Militaria Displays

Gun Show

Kings Empire Veterans

Patriots NZDF MC

Expert Valuers on site (Bring in that dusty treasure)

Food and refreshments

Children's Entertainment by "Big Fun Events"

Open to Public 9am - 5pm

Kumeu Showgrounds, Access Rd, Kumeu

Adults \$10 Children under 12 Free (EFTPOS onsite)



Clayton 021 034 0605, Danny 021 336 207 kumeumilitariashow@gmail.com

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Hayes Handgun Omnibus (Hayes & Skennerton)
The Broad Arrow (Skennerton)
.577 Snider Enfield Rifles & Carbines (Skennerton)
Martini Treatise Volume 1 & 2 (Temple & Skennerton)
The .380 Enfield No2 Revolver HC & PB (Skennerton & Stamps)
.303 No.4 (T) Sniper Rifle HC (Laidler & Skennerton)
British Small Arms WW2 (Skennerton)
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Textbook of Small Arms 1929 (HMSO)
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