



E - GAZETTE MK II

New Zealand Antique & Historical Arms Association Inc. # 56 August 2015

EDITORIAL

If you attend one of the regular public Militaria auctions you will find a full house of buyers in attendance and you can be sure that many of these buyers are not members of NZAHAA. There is often keen bidding that can sometimes drive prices through the roof, but then it is expected that the auction organisers will be hoping to achieve the best possible price for their vendors.

On the other hand auctions run by NZAHAA Branches that are restricted to members only, tend to be less well attended, resulting in less competition among buyers and hence lower prices.

Which leaves prospective vendors in a dilemma, to put their lots in a large public auction or show loyalty to their club and support the Branch auction.

While it is well known that some Branches run very successful public auctions the question this raises is what is the benefit of belonging to NZAHAA. Notwithstanding your free publications and fellowship of Branch activities.

Should all NZAHAA auctions be public auctions? Your comments are welcome.

My thanks to all of you who have contributed to this issue.

Best wishes,
Phil



The e-Gazette Mk II is a monthly news-letter circulated free to members of the NZAHAA and their friends by e-mail only. It may be copied and forwarded to fellow collectors, we ask that any material used by others is acknowledge to this publication.

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Views expressed here are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect those of the NZAHAA or its Branches.

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

The Editor, Phil Cregeen at: oilyrag@xtra.co.nz

To unsubscribe e-mail the Editor.

All correspondence relating to NZAHAA membership should be addressed to the **National Secretary:**
PO Box 694, Rangiora 7440 e-mail: [nazahaa.secretary@gmail.com](mailto:nzahaa.secretary@gmail.com)

NZ Arms Register

www.armsregister.com

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

New Info pages added: Carbine NZAR #152 , Machine Gun #NZAR 461

New Articles: Military History- A65, A66, A67, A69

The Jerry Can - author unknown-contributed by Alan Webster

The "**Jerry can**" which was designed by the Germans and played a great role in helping our allies defeat Hitler's Armies.



During World War II the United States exported more tons of petroleum products than of all other war material combined. The mainstay of the enormous oil-and gasoline transportation network that fed the war was the oceangoing tanker, supplemented on land by pipelines, railroad tank cars, and trucks. But for combat vehicles on the move, another link was crucial—smaller containers that could be carried and poured by hand and moved around a battle zone by trucks.

Hitler knew this. He perceived early on that the weakest link in his plans for blitzkrieg using his panzer divisions was fuel supply. He ordered his staff to design a fuel container that would minimize gasoline losses under combat conditions. As a result the German army had thousands of jerrycans, as they came to be called, stored and ready



when hostilities began in 1939.

The jerrycan had been developed under the strictest secrecy, and its unique features were many. It was flat-sided and rectangular in shape, consisting of two halves welded together as in a typical automobile gasoline tank. It had three handles, enabling one man to carry two cans and pass one to another man in bucket-brigade fashion. Its capacity was approximately five U.S. gallons; its weight filled, forty-five pounds. Thanks to an air chamber at the top, it would float on water if dropped overboard or from a plane. Its short spout was secured with a snap closure that could be propped open for pouring, making unnecessary any funnel or opener. A gasket made the mouth leak proof. An air-breathing tube from the spout to the air space kept the pouring smooth. And most important, the can's inside was lined with an impervious plastic material developed for the insides of steel beer barrels. This enabled the jerrycan to be used alternately for gasoline and water.

Early in the summer of 1939, this secret weapon began a roundabout odyssey into American hands. An American engineer named Paul Pleiss, finishing up a manufacturing job in Berlin, persuaded a German colleague to join him on a vacation trip overland to India. The two bought an automobile chassis and built a body for it. As they prepared to leave on their journey, they realized that they had no provision for emergency water. The German engineer knew of and had access to thousands of jerrycans stored at Tempelhof Airport. He simply took three and mounted them on the underside of the car.

The two drove across eleven national borders without incident and were halfway across India when Field Marshal Goering sent a plane to take the German engineer back home. Before departing, the engineer compounded his treason by giving Pleiss complete specifications for the jerrycan's manufacture. Pleiss continued on alone to Calcutta. Then he put the car in storage and returned to Philadelphia

Back in the United States, Pleiss told military officials about the container, but without a sample can he could stir no interest, even though the war was now well under way. The risk involved in having the cans removed from the car and shipped from Calcutta seemed too great, so he eventually had the complete vehicle sent to him, via Turkey and the Cape of Good Hope. It arrived in New York in the summer of 1940 with the three jerrycans intact. Pleiss immediately sent one of the cans to Washington. The War Department looked at it but unwisely decided that an updated version of their World War I container would be good enough. That was a cylindrical ten-gallon can with two screw closures. It required a wrench and a funnel for pouring.

That one jerrycan in the Army's possession was later sent to Camp Holabird, in Maryland. There it was poorly redesigned; the only features retained were the size, shape, and handles. The welded circumferential joint was replaced with rolled seams around the bottom and one side. Both a wrench and a funnel were required for its use. And it now had no lining. As any petroleum engineer knows, it is unsafe to store gasoline in a container with rolled seams. This ersatz can did not win wide acceptance.

The British first encountered the jerrycan during the German invasion of Norway, in 1940, and gave it its English name (the Germans were, of course, the "Jerries"). Later that year Pleiss was in London and was asked by British officers if he knew anything about the can's design and manufacture. He ordered the second of his three jerrycans flown to London. Steps were taken to manufacture exact duplicates of it.



US can

Two years later the United States was still oblivious of the can. Then, in September 1942, two quality-control officers posted to American refineries in the Mideast ran smack into the problems being created by ignoring the jerrycan. I was one of those two. Passing through Cairo two weeks before the start of the Battle of El Alamein, we learned that the British wanted no part of a planned U.S. Navy can; as far as they were concerned, the only container worth having was the Jerrycan, even though their only supply was those captured in battle. The British were bitter; two years after the invasion of Norway there was still no evidence that their government had done anything about the jerrycan.

My colleague and I learned quickly about the jerrycan's advantages and the Allied can's costly disadvantages, and we sent a cable to naval officials in Washington stating that 40 percent of all the gasoline sent to Egypt was being lost through spillage and evaporation. We added that a detailed report would follow. The 40 percent figure was actually a guess intended to provoke alarm, but it worked. A cable came back immediately requesting confirmation.

We then arranged a visit to several fuel-handling depots at the rear of Montgomery's army and found there that conditions were indeed appalling. Fuel arrived by rail from the sea in fifty-five-gallon



Allied Fuel Depot World War II

steel drums with rolled seams and friction-sealed metallic mouths. The drums were handled violently by local labourers. Many leaked. The next link in the chain was the infamous five-gallon "petrol tin." This was a square can of tin plate that had been used for decades to supply lamp kerosene. It was hardly useful for gasoline. In the hot desert sun, it tended to swell up, burst at the seams, and leak. Since a funnel was needed for pouring, spillage was also a problem.

Allied soldiers in Africa knew that the only gasoline container worth having was German. Similar tins were carried on Liberator bombers in flight. They leaked out perhaps a third of the fuel they carried. Because of this, General Wavell's defeat of the Italians in North Africa in 1940 had come to naught. His planes and combat vehicles had literally run out of gas. Likewise in 1941, General Auchinleck's victory over Rommel had withered away. In 1942 General Montgomery saw to it that he had enough supplies, including gasoline, to whip Rommel in spite of terrific wastage. And he was helped by captured jerrycans.

The British historian Desmond Young later confirmed the great importance of oil cans in the early African part of the war. "No one who did not serve in the desert," he wrote, "can realize to what extent the difference between complete and partial success rested on the simplest item of our equipment—and the worst. Whoever sent our troops into desert warfare with the [five-gallon] petrol tin has much to answer for. General Auchinleck estimates that this 'flimsy and ill-constructed container' led to the loss of thirty per cent of petrol between base and consumer. The overall loss was almost incalculable. To calculate the tanks destroyed, the number of men who were killed or went into captivity because of shortage of petrol at some crucial moment, the ships and merchant seamen lost in carrying it, would be quite impossible. After my colleague and I made our report, a new five-gallon container under consideration in Washington was cancelled.

Meanwhile the British were finally gearing up for mass production. Two million British jerrycans were sent to North Africa in early 1943, and by early 1944 they were being manufactured in the Middle East. Since the British had such a head start, the Allies agreed to let them produce all the cans needed for the invasion of Europe. Millions were ready by D-day. By V-E day some twenty-one million Allied jerrycans had been scattered all over Europe. President Roosevelt observed in November 1944, "Without these cans it would have been impossible for our armies to cut their way across France at a lightning pace which exceeded the German Blitz of 1940."

In Washington little about the jerrycan appears in the official record. A military report says simply, "A sample of the jerry can was brought to the office of the Quartermaster General in the summer of 1940."

FROM THE GUN ROOM by Andrew Edgcombe

Last of the line the M1915 Pickelhaube

Armed forces of the Kingdom of Prussia and later the German Empire were traditionally well organized and well equipped and steeped in tradition, highly regarded and respected Germany was seen as a benchmark for other nations to aspire too, often setting trends among other world armies during the 19th and early 20th Century's. The curious spiked helmet known as the "Pickelhaube" is one such example and with imitation being the sincerest form of flattery the spiked helmet was adopted by many Nations as Military headdress (our own Home Service or Blue Cloth helmets are examples of this). Maintaining proud tradition was strong with the German Military and the Pickelhaube remained in service in one form or another from their 1842 introduction through to the final days of the German Empire at the end of the First World War.



The Humble M1915 Pickelhaube Including helmets from Prussian Infantry and Artillery along the back, L to R at front Wurttemberg, Hesse, Prussian Guard, Baden and Saxony.

The Pickelhaube is a desirable and visually appealing piece of head gear; and many helmets came home from the battlefields of Europe with returning Kiwi soldiers as along with the P08 Luger they were an immensely popular souvenir. Prewar helmets were beautifully constructed with high quality fittings, many featured gilded or silver frosted parts adding to their appeal. The declaration of war put pressure on strategic materials and the brass and silver used for the Pickelhaube helmets was soon put to use for more serious war purposes (as was leather for a time). Substitute (Ersatz) materials were used for a short period from 1914 and numerous helmets were made from felt, tin or fiber to name a few and period photographs show a tremendous variation in types and styles of these Ersatz type helmets. In 1915 it was decided that a new style of helmet would be produced returning a degree of standardization to the production of Pickelhaube, this was to be the Model 1915 Helmet with a leather body and grey metal fittings, the official introduction date for these helmets was 28th of June 1915. The coloring of the grey fittings was produced by an oxidizing process giving the metal a degree of corrosion resistance and also a subdued finish minimizing glare if the helmet was not worn with its field cover. The spike was also removable and attached to the spike base with a bayonet type fitting arrangement (similar to a light bulb). The spike also gave some ventilation for the wearer and I have read that the intent of the spike was to give a psychological advantage to the wearer by creating the impression they were

taller but by 1915 the spike was rather a stubby affair when compared to earlier examples. A ball top representing a cannon ball was fitted to Artillery helmets (kugelhelm). Model 1915 helmets were initially of quite high quality construction with heavy leather bodies and robust but simple liners, quality however diminished as the war progressed with helmets, liners and steel fittings being made from lesser quality materials. The Model 1916 Steel helmet went into production during 1916 and were widely issued for troops participating in the battle of the Somme, due to supply and manufacturing issues the steel helmet even though produced in the millions never fully replaced the Pickelhaube. The Pickelhaube was proudly worn right to the end of the war. These helmets with the grey fittings are considered by some to be second rate or sub standard when compared to the high quality pre war offerings and are often bypassed by collectors who favor brass fittings for their eye catching appeal but for me the humble Model of 1915 is the most interesting of them all, the last of the line and the end of an era. They offer an immensely interesting field of research and collecting and are often found with issue depot and unit markings which can give a hint as to where the helmet may have been used.



FROM A READER

I read with great interest Phil Moore's article on the No 4 Disposal. His article makes mention of HJ Hughes receiving 20 rifles and the Wanganui Rifle Club 10.

I joined the Wanganui Rifle Club at age 17. Henry Hughes was a member of the Club when I joined. I don't recall the 10 the Club purchased but certainly do the ones that Henry had. I actually bought a rifle for a friend from Henry and when I went to collect it he allowed me to select from what he had. I cannot remember exactly how many but there were several crates full of rifles - quite impressive stuff for me at that age.

My own 303 No 4 was purchased from the Linton Army Camp. I bought a 5 pound postal note (order?), filled out an application to purchase and sent off to the Lintern Army Camp. A couple of weeks or so later my rifle arrived for collection at my suburban Post Office (the classic 2 storey brick building of its day, long gone).

The rifle showed signs of square bashing wear only.

Ah, nostalgia.

Regards
Glen
Central Branch

AN INTERESTING BAYONET

Following on from Phil Moore’s piece last month on the shortened L1A2 SLR bayonet, incidentally no one has yet to report owning one, we have an SLR bayonet converted to a fighting knife The question to be asked is this a semi official modification, say for a special operation or one carried out by an armourer as a favour to a mate. There are no markings on the bayonet and it appears to be a Lithgow made L1A2, however the left grip has been replaced with a British L1A3 grip which is clearly marked as such, and slightly different in colour to the right grip. Are there any other examples out there?



Top: L1A2 fighting knife Bottom: L1A2 bayonet

SHARE YOUR KNOWLEDGE

As you will see from the document below, discovered in National Archives by Phil Moore, New Zealand had 14 Owen 9 mm Sub Machine Guns for disposal in 1969. Does anyone know what happened to them, where are they now, were they deactivated and were they sold to collectors? Answers to oilyrag@xtra.co.nz

Form: SURPLUS STORES DECLARATION

Departmental Army 207/1/76
File Reference: 43/ADO

Holding Dept. Declaration Number: ADO 3093

Continuation Sheets Attached. Numbered:

1 BASE ORDNANCE DEPOT, TRENTHAM.

For Permanent Head.

Item No.	Stock Ref. No.	Full Description	Condition	Unit Stock Value	Unit Estimated Market Value	Unit	Quantity		Remarks
							Unused	Used	
OWEN MACHINE GUNS									
1	Code 1026-00	Carbine Machine Owen 9mm complete with one magazine.	Good					14	
Accessories for above.									
2	B3/CAA 1523A	Magazines	Good					129	
3	B1/1005-66-100-2009	Oil Bottles MK5	"					14	
4	B3/CAA 3009	Pullthroughs single MK4 B	"					14	

NOTE:

1. No ammunition available.
2. Manufactured in Australia early 1940, if
3. In view of small number involved, and it is not intended to tender overseas, these weapons could be de-activated and sold to collectors on production of a police permit, as has been done previously with similar type of weapons.
4. Guns are not cased, but if tendered overseas, could be packed. In which case measurements and weight of package will be advised.

Reference:
MPE 532/69.

Distribution:

GSE	3
1 BOD	4
ADO	1
File	1
Stats	1

Research, Phil Moore
www.vmaleather.com
Archives NZ R17311488

BRING UP
CN
TO
INITIALS
DATE

COLT RAT TRAP BY Lex Severinsen

Attached, for your interest, is a picture of a Colt 44 rat trap, designed in 1882, and the copy of it I have just made.



Colt .44 rat trap

In the Wild West of the 1880s, a cowboy, J A Williams, got tired of pack rats stealing his grub while out on the trail. So he made this rat trap: Put bait on the treadle, pistol into the frame...and in the quiet night under the desert starsBOOM!!!! It worked so well, and he was so excited about his invention, that he patented his idea, here, in Dec 1882. You gotta admire the overkill; and the thought that a Colt 44 can solve many problems!



LOOKING FOR OTHERS INTERESTED IN NON EUROPEAN ARMS

Maurice Taylor would like to make contact with collectors or students of non European arms, principally firearms. Turkish, Indo Persian, and other antique (Not modern) Asian variant firearms. I have some knowledge but there isn't to my knowledge much written available works other than in passing in numerous coffee table books. There are a number of such arms out there, but it seems mostly they are regarded as wall decor!

Contact Maurice at taylors.4@xtra.co.nz

John Osborne would appreciate any additional information or images that readers can provide to add to this article. Contact John at: jcosborne@xtra.co.nz

Armoured Cars in Support of the Gallipoli Campaign

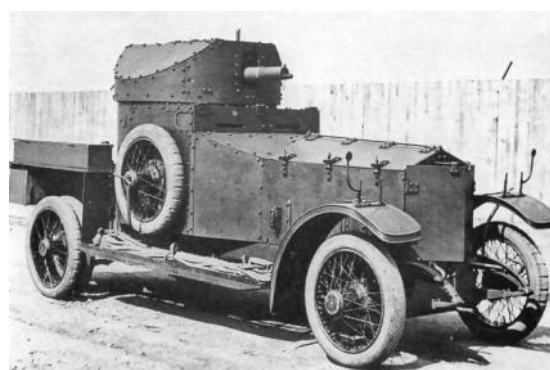
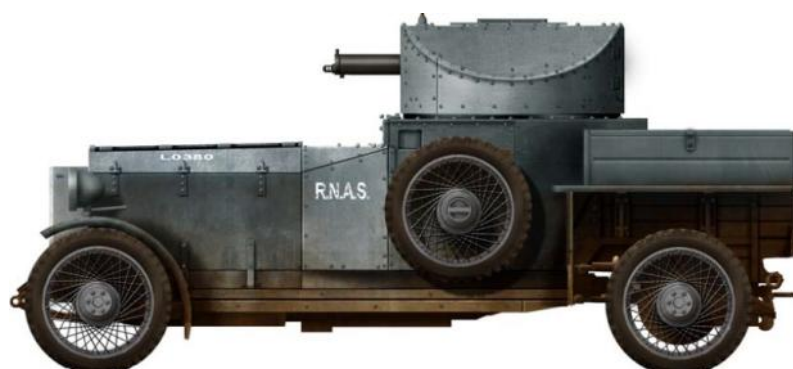
Compiled by Dr John Osborne MG DTT PhD FSG

By mid-April 1915 No3 Armoured Car Squadron RNAS commanded by Lt Cdr JC Wedgwood had reached Mudros, Gallipoli, but before being committed to land operations, Early on 25 April 1915 the Squadron's machine-gun crews were used to provide covering fire with their eleven Maxim guns installed on the foredeck of the landing-craft *River Clyde*, the vessel ran aground on the sloping beach at Sedd el Bahr, but the gunners kept up such a torrent of fire on the Ottoman positions that the forces were able to get ashore and capture Sedd el Bahr the following day. While this action was taking place, No4 Armoured Car Squadron under Commander C E Risk had been attacking Bulair as a diversion.

The RNAS Armoured Car Squadrons continued with their Maxims to support the Army at Gallipoli. On 28 June the cars were engaged with the infantry in attacking Ottoman troops but, Towards the end of 1915 as autumn and winter came, the RNAS armoured cars – together with the crews who manned them – were transferred to the RN Division / Army.



The cars and motor cycles of the Gallipoli squadrons stored in dug-outs after the machine guns had been removed.



Rolls Royce Mk.I 1914 Pattern.

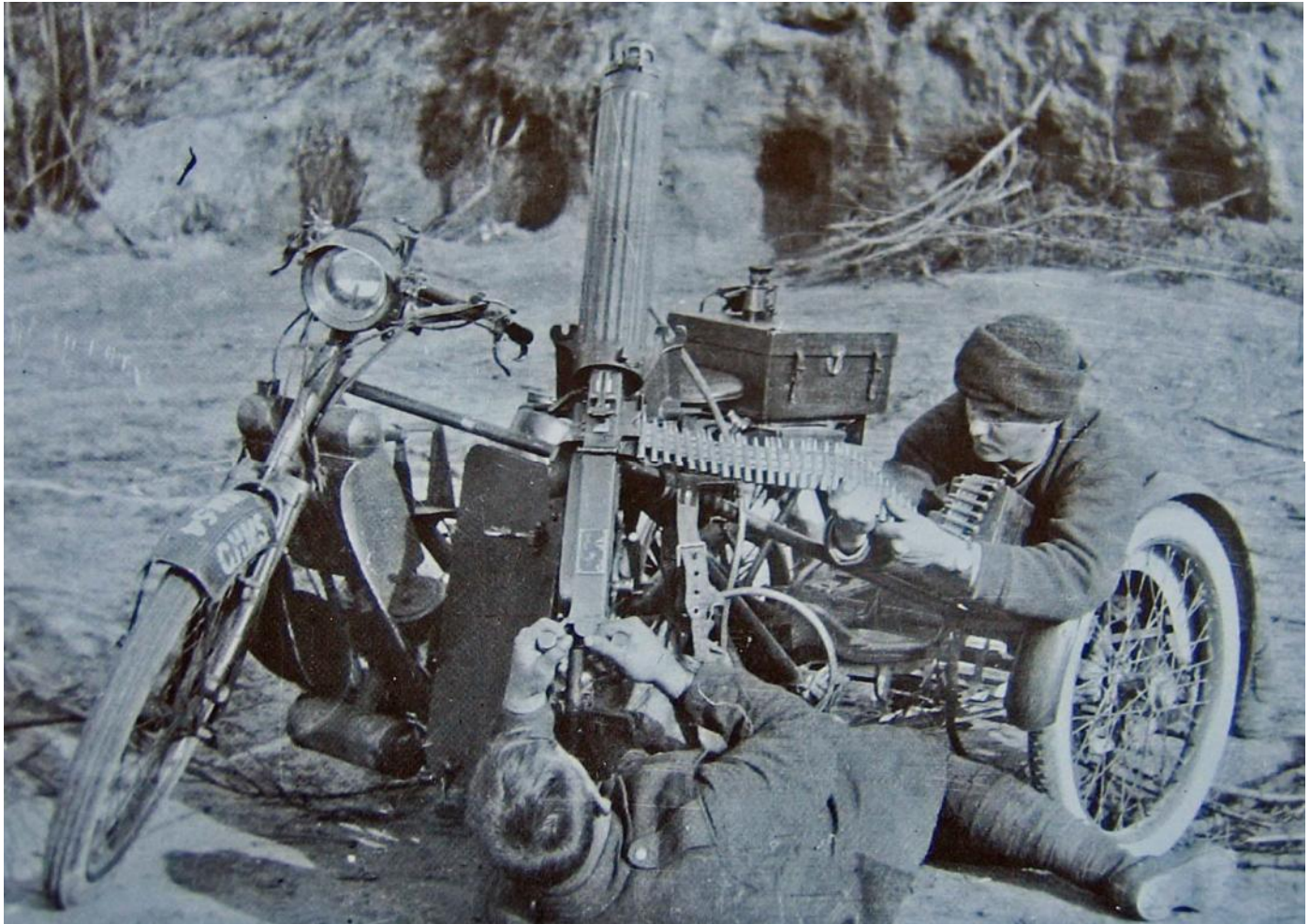
In August 1914, the Eastchurch Squadron of the RNAS (Royal Naval Air Service) was based in Ostend under the command of Cdr Charles Rumney Samson, who introduced Armoured cars and fitted them with a .303" Maxim machine-gun, and used in coordination with airplanes that spotted the enemy. So successful were their actions that, in October 1914 the War Office, approved the conversion of Rolls Royce Silver Ghost chassis and the Admiralty Air Department rationalized the conversion and set up the new RNAS tactical units used at Gallipoli.



Examples of armoured cars c1915/16



Cap badge of the Royal Naval Air Service, showing applied Armoured Car, circa 1916.



Example of an RNAS armed motorcycle c1915/16

Acknowledgements and special thanks to: Phil Cregeen FSG, Michael Wynd researcher Royal New Zealand Navy Museum, www.navymuseum.co.nz Australian War Memorial www.awm.gov.au Royal Naval Museum www.royalnavalmuseum.org www.armymuseum.co.nz www.firstworldwar.com www.navymuseum.mil.nz http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rolls-Royce_Armoured_Car http://www.tanks-encyclopedia.com/ww1/gb/Rolls_Royce_Armoured_Car.php http://www.rrec.org.uk/Cars/Rolls-Royce_Armoured_Cars/Armoured_Cars_in_Action.php <https://defenceoftherealm.wordpress.com/2014/11/16/rolls-royce-armoured-car-1914-pattern/>

MAINLAND ARMS & MILITARIA SHOW by Graeme Barber

Held on 18 July 2015 in Christchurch .

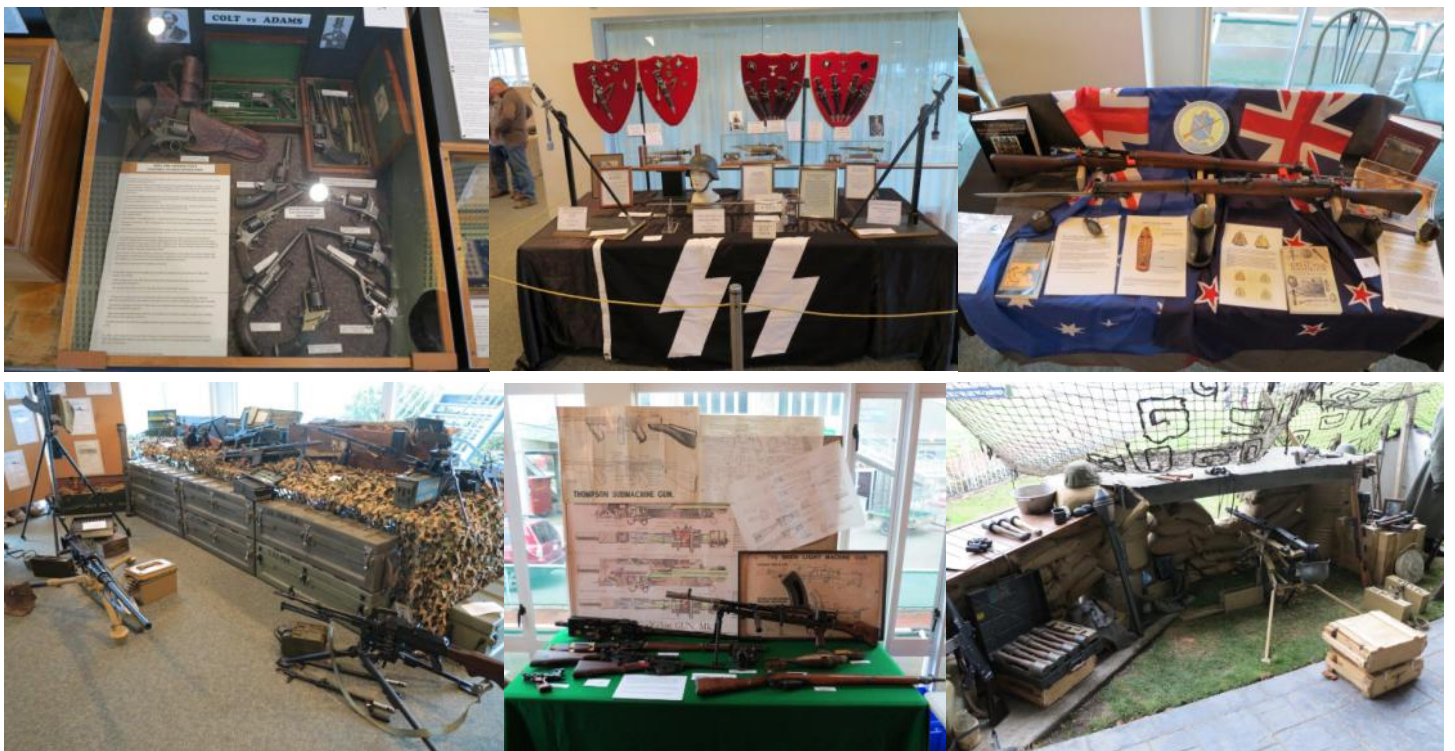
For the 9th year this open to the public Show provided those interested in all things arms and militaria an opportunity to display, buy and sell. With increasing public interest in celebrating 100 years since WWI significant displays of Signalling Equipment, the NZ Mounted Rifles mannequin horse with saddle equipment and Hotchkiss Machine Gun and, personal items and equipment from Gallipoli Campaign attracted much attention.

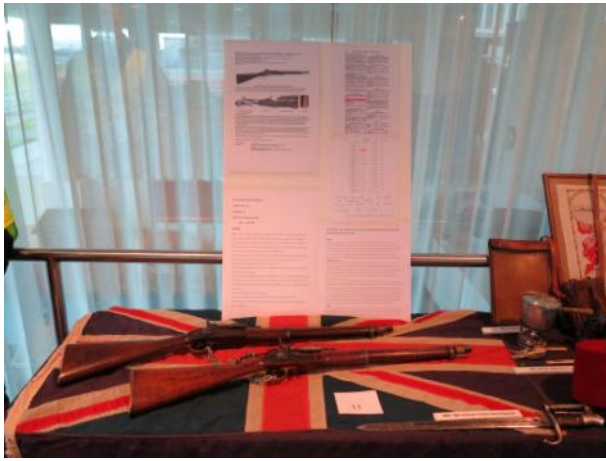


Attendees were greeted at the Riccarton Race Course by 3 jeeps and a Land Rover parked at the bottom of the steps leading to the 2 rooms full of sales tables and displays.



Other world-class displays evoked much interest and included arms and militaria from many eras and countries. Again this year it was noted that many people stayed for much longer with a growing number coming and going several times.





Just recently during the demolition of an earthquake damaged factory a wall crumbled when pushed over by a digger to reveal several WWI MG trophies that had until then remained elusive to the several collectors who had known of their existence and searched for them since the 1970's.

Once again active living history displays involving medieval Knights, bayonet training and the field stripping of Machine Guns informed and entertained attendees.



For the second year the winner of the Public Choice Best Display was awarded the Robin Rapley Memorial Trophy. Robin's stepson Sean (also one of the medieval Knights) representing Robin's family along with Show Organisers Graeme Barber and David Hunter presented the trophy to Mark Twineham for his 'life like' world class display of the Luftwaffe in North Africa during WWII.



Next years MAM's Gun Show date is Saturday July 23 – the last weekend of the July school holidays - so make your bookings early.

AUCKLAND BRANCH GUN SHOW 5 July

Last month I had to cut the excellent images that Kevin Hussey sent to me in order to reduce the file size so that my poor old computer could convert the e-Gazette to a pdf file for e-mailing to you. It did not have enough memory to cope with the size of the images which ran to about 100Mbits. Well I have now found a way to reduce the size of the images to a few 100Kb, simple really I just e-mailed them to myself as a smaller size. Ed



Prize winners for best displays were:



Best Pre 1900 Display ...
Tony Stones-Havas (A Good Day Out)



Best Post 1900 Display ...
Carl Phillips (British Blades, Barrels and Bombs)



Best First Time Display ...
Pauline and Harold Kidd (Rosalie's War)



Best Single Item Display ...
Trevor Marshall (Life and Death of a Gun)



Best in Show (1st equal) ...
Murray Farrell (German ID Tags)



Best in Show (1st equal) ...
Ricky Gerrard (Vickers Machine Gun)

NZAHAA

Half Year General Meeting & Auction

Auckland Branch Presents: An un-catalogued auction - that means lots entered on the day by you the vendor (with appropriate reserves) at a cost of ONLY \$3 commission per item whether you sell it or not. This means you can enter any item that you have for sale from 10:30am until 12:30pm at a cost of just \$3 per item.

For Auction Buyers: You have to come along and see what is to be auctioned, there will be NO catalogue... your chance to buy any item but you have to be there! Your Buyers premium will only be \$3 per item!!

Don't Forget the sales tables - There will be over thirty sales tables with a wide range of items for you to peruse.

Entry is \$5 from 10:30am

(Antique Arms members FREE on presentation of membership card (otherwise \$5) and members are requested to attend the Half Yearly AGM at 09:30 doors open at 7am)

Saturday 19 Sept

10.30 am – 4.30 pm



NZ Antique Arms Association Auckland Presents

Sales Tables & Auction



\$5 Entry from 10:30am
\$3 For each Auction lot entered
Auction starts 12:30
Details at www.antique-arms.co.nz

Alexandra Park Racecourse
Rutherford Room

● **AUCTION** ● **SALES TABLES**

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

Last month (below left), first correct answer was provided by Andrew Edgcombe, who said it was a single round loader for an Oerlikon AA Gun. These were used for clearing a gun of a stuck projectile, or firing a single test round, it can also act as a cover for the magazine well



FROM THE WWW Cut and paste address or Ctrl + click

From Tony Bruce: Corporal Wojtek the fighting bear:

<http://www.thesoldierbear.com/wojtek.html> and

<http://thehive.com/2015/05/19/meet-private-voytek-the-nazi-fighting-bear-solider-21-photos-video/#.jvcjx8:vXuQ>

From Tony Bruce: Canadian Rangers allowed to keep their Lee Enfields:

<http://ottawacitizen.com/news/national/defence-watch/military-confirms-that-canadian-rangers-will-be-allowed-to-keep-their-lee-enfields>

From Grant Soich: New service rifle selected by NZ army:

<http://www.whaleoil.co.nz/2015/08/nz-army-to-replace-steyr-with-ar15-variant-from-lmt/>

From Grant Soich: US Govt to sell surplus Model 1911to public:

<https://www.warhistoryonline.com/war-articles/remaining-government-stock-of-wwii-m1911s-handguns-to-be-sold-off-to-the-public.html>

From Phil: Slow Motion Videos from the Pattern Room:

<http://www.forgottenweapons.com/slow-motion-video-from-the-pattern-room/>

From Tony Bruce: What the Average Anzac Took Into Service with Him...and What He Brought Home

http://blogs.ancestry.com.au/cm/what-the-average-anzac-took-into-service-with-him/?o_xid=65089&o_lid=65089&o_sch=Content+Marketing

UP COMING EVENTS - If you have dates for events in 2015 or 2016 please advise oilrag@xtra.co.nz
2015

5 Sept.	Ruahine Branch Auction, Palmerston North
12 Sept.	Canterbury Branch Auction, Christchurch
19 September	NZAHAA HYGM, & Auction, Auckland
3 & 4 October	Ted Rogers Militaria Auction, Kilbirnie, Wellington
7 & 8 November	Armistice in Cambridge.
7 & 8 November	Taranaki Branch Gun Show, New Plymouth

2016

19 March	Canterbury Branch Auction, Christchurch
26 March	Kumeu Militari Show, Kumeu, Auckland
2 April	Northland Branch Auction and NZAHAA AGM, Whangarei
10 April	South Canterbury Branch Auction, Timaru
11 June	Hunting & Shooting Show, Whangarei
23 July	MAMs Gun Show, Christchurch
10 September	Canterbury Branch Auction, Christchurch

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

I am running out of photos of guns and also gun rooms for the Gazette back page (Ed)

5.5 in. Field Gun ,National Army Museum Waiouru



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

***WANTED:** Fore stock for Martini Henry Mk IV r.j.coppola@hotmail.com

WANTED: a one inch or 7/8th inch oct 40 cal barrel blank by any good modern maker, one in 48" pitch or slower considered and I only need 30 or so inch length. Contact Maurice: taylors.4@xtra.co.nz.

FOR SALE: brass front sight protector for the Smidt Rubin rifle \$8 plus postage. I have a photo copied collection of notes or 'Cahiers' by Jean Boudriot. These are very definitive text & drawings in French and cover most all French firearms up to the late 19th c. and were painstakingly copied from the originals of a noted US collector. Contact Maurice: taylors.4@xtra.co.nz.



New Zealand Antique Arms Association Canterbury Incorporated

The New Zealand Antique Arms Association Canterbury Incorporated is holding an Auction/Display Day on Saturday 12th September 2015.

The event is being held in the Parade Ring at Riccarton Park, Racecourse Rd Christchurch opening for viewing at 10am with the auction starting at 12pm. Displays and sales tables will also be there for viewing and perusal.

Displays are free with prizes awarded to best in category.

Sales tables are available for \$10 each.

9.00am open for setup of sales tables and displays. 10.00am doors open for members and auction items accepted.

If you wish to put suitable items for sale in the auction please contact the convenor below. The Branch is charging a commission of 10% of final sales value on each item sold at the auction on the vendor. Hammer price is the sale price. 300 lot maximum on a first come first served basis, so get in early to prevent missing out. This is a Mickey Mouse style auction with no catalogue and therefore no postal bidding.

Any endorsed items sold will require Police permits to procure to be organised between the vendor and buyer.

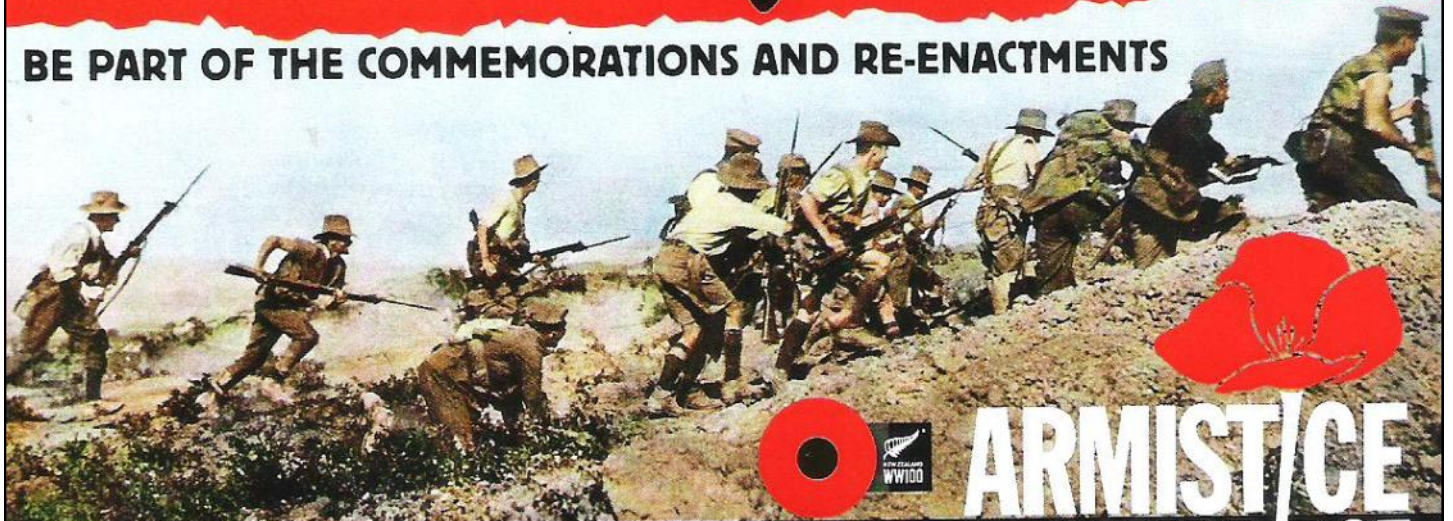
Entrance fee is \$10 including financial members.
The bar will be open from 11.00am with food and refreshments available.

Please note that all persons will be required to present their firearms licence if they have successfully won an item/s that requires a firearms licence to possess.

Contact F. McKeage 3478730 (wk) e-mail wmrr@xtra.co.nz

Gallipoli 1915-2015

BE PART OF THE COMMEMORATIONS AND RE-ENACTMENTS



WAIPA
HOME OF CHAMPIONS

7-8 NOVEMBER 2015
KARAPIRO DOMAIN, CAMBRIDGE

ARMISTICE
IN CAMBRIDGE
Celebrating New Zealand's military heritage

Date change

**SOUTH CANTERBURY BRANCH
ANNUAL AUCTION AND SWAP DAY.
PHAR LAP RACEWAY, TIMARU.**

New date

SUNDAY 10 APRIL 2016

Items for the auction are now being sought.
Please contact the following:

*Auction Convenor : **Mike Carroll***

Email – mcarroll@alliance.co.nz

Cell phone 027 283 4574

Evenings 03 686 0876

While each item attracts a small listing charge,
there is

NO SELLER COMMISSION and NO BUYER COMMISSION

No other auction in N.Z. can match such favourable
terms for buyer and seller.

The event is on the day following the Winchester Swap
Meet. Come and make a weekend of it by attending
both events.

Our annual Swap Day and Auction has been estab-
lished over 20 years and is the premier South Island
club event

Taranaki Gun Show 2015

PLYMOUTH INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

Cnr. Courtenay & Leach Streets

New Plymouth

7th & 8th NOVEMBER

**Join us for a great weekend of
buying, selling and trading**

To book your tables phone:

Andrew Edgcombe

06 2789097 - 027 3380840

mg34nz@gmail.com

Display Tables Free!

Northland Branch Auction & NZAHAA AGM

April 2nd 2016 in Whangarei

At this time we are looking for quality
items to go in our auction.

The auction will be limited to 150 lots.

Buyers & Sellers Commission will be 5 %.
There will be a Tender table on the day.

Contact:

Paul Deeming on 09 4353232 or

Email: gunnerpwd@gmail.com

New Date & Venue

**Ruahine Branch Auction
5 September 2015**

**Awapuni Racecourse
Palmerston North**

We are now seeking quality lots

Due to rising costs
Commission will be 7.5 %
for buyers and vendors

Contact: Tony Matthews
06 374 9164

ruahinebranchrep@hotmail.co.nz

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Boxer Cartridge in the British Service (Temple)
WW1 Armament and the .303 British Cartridge HC & PB (Temple)
British Machine Gun Cartridges pb (Temple)
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Textbook of Small Arms 1929 (HMSO)
Treatise on Ammunition 1887 (HMSO)
List of Changes in British Service sets Volume I-V (War Office)
Guns of the Gurkhas (John Walter)
Tin Hat for Tommy (J Anthony Carter)
Military Ink-The Pen at War (Scott Novzen IMA)
Identification Manual on the .303 British Service Cartridge (Temple)
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Collector Magazine (back copies) 1-29
Sparrow Force DVD/CD set (Skennerton)
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Full List at <http://gunshows.co.nz/wordpress/>

All enquiries to NZ Distributer Graeme Barber
of Mainland Arms and Militaria Shows Ltd
ph 027 435 1940

graeme.woodend@xtra.co.nz

3rd Annual Kumeu Militaria Show Saturday 26th March 2016

New Zealand Defence Force
Historical Re-enactment
NZ's Largest Gun Show
Military Vehicles - Militaria Displays
Vendors & Sale Tables - Expert Valuers
Entertainment for the entire Family



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Adults \$10, Under 12's Free

Contact: Danny 021 336 207 &
Clayton 021 034 0605 or email on
kumeumilitariashow@gmail.com

Kumeu Show Grounds
Access Road, Kumeu, Auckland.

'Supporting those that serve our country &
promoting an interest in our Military History'

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