



E - GAZETTE MK II

New Zealand Antique & Historical Arms Association Inc. # 42 June 2014

EDITORIAL

As a new feature I am looking to hear from you the members of interesting places you have visited that you would recommend to other members. This month features Somes Island and future issues will feature Omaka and Wigram RNZAF Museum. Please share those interesting places you have been too with our readers.

I would also like to hear what your branch has been doing to get involved with the First World War Commemorations in your area. For example here in the Far North we have contributed artefacts to our local museum for their WW I Display (see page 11) and assisted an RSA fund raiser by providing display material.

Many of you may also be duck shooters, and should be concerned to learn that there is a move within Fish and Game Council to ban lead shot in sub calibre (smaller than 12g) shotguns used over wetlands, which are currently exempt. I am told that many duck hunters now prefer to shoot with 20g and lead shot because it is more effective than 12g with steel shot, thus causing less wounding of birds. One could also question what evidence is there to show that lead shot is causing damage to New Zealand wetland environments.

Two shooting incidents on opening day of duck shooting season has resulted in further calls from the anti-gun lobby for all guns to be registered, they do not say how this will stop accidents.

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

Phil

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NZ Arms Register
www.armsregister.com

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

AN INTERESTING BAYONET from Ivor Howitt



A U.S. 'Trowel' bayonet for the Springfield M1873 rifle, (Ref: Watts & White #908 and Kiesling #88).

O.A. Length 14-5" or 370mm, Blade Length 10" or 254mm, with a mean M.R. dia. 0-728" or 18-5mm (front 18-4mm and back 19mm).

The idea of a trowel bayonet was initiated by Lieutenant, later Colonel E. Rice in 1869, but it was a compromise ineffective for combat.

The P1873 trowel bayonet was secured to the rifle by rotating part of the knurled socket as shown in the photo.



DO YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING BAYONET?

WRITE AND TELL US ABOUT IT.

FROM THE GUN ROOM by Andrew Edgcombe © 2014

Another of the weird and wonderful variations of last ditch WWII German grenades for you, this is a stick grenade with a concrete head, generally more refined than the Concrete Egg Grenade featured recently. The stick grenades had a wooden handle which was reasonably well finished although deterioration in quality can be seen in later production examples of these scarce grenades. The quality of most of the observed handles leads me to believe that these grenades were produced in a factory or at least a reasonably well organized workshop environment, even though this would have been done with limited resources as they are very much a last ditch weapon. Some of the concrete heads had bits of metal cast into them for more lethal fragmentation and the 50 gram cylindrical explosive charge contained in a cardboard liner was inserted into the precast head, later examples were actually cast directly into the concrete, a BZ39 friction igniter was screwed into the base of the explosive charge which also contained a threaded adaptor for this purpose, the standard No 8 detonator or "Sprengkapsel Nr8" initiated the bang 4 ½ seconds after the string was pulled on the friction igniter. These last ditch weapons were mostly used in the battlefields of the east, Berlin, Halbe and Western Poland and their survival rate is quite low.



Concrete Stick Grenade details and standard WWII German M24 Grenade for comparison



Cases of improvised concrete grenades ready for defending the Fatherland



CAST BULLET ENGINEERING A Contribution from Kevin Hussey

Hello,

Welcome to our very first newsletter. We would like to thank you for supporting CBE and invite you to [become a member](#) of our website and sign up to receive our monthly newsletter. Please also forward this email to anyone you know that may be interested.

Each month we'll email a newsletter with links to our updated members only area where we'll provide:

- an informative "Mould of the Month" article
- free gift offer with "Mould of the Month" order
- new product information and promotions
- tips and tricks

members feedback and photos

Our International Shopping Cart is now fully operational!

April 2014 Mould of the Month

This month we feature the 375-325RNGC.

Please click [here](#) to view information about this mould.

Members will receive a **free stick of SPG bullet lube valued at \$7.50** when you order the 375-325RNGC mould during the month of **April 2014**.

Tips and Tricks



David's Tips

One of the main things I've learnt with over 30 years' experience of casting with brass moulds is to always close the blocks together very gently. The alignment pin holes can be easily peened out of round by slamming the mould blocks together. Instead, gently use your mould mallet to help guide them into place. This simple tip will ensure that your moulds will last for many years to come.

Members Tips & Comments

We invite you submit your tips and tricks to be published here. Send your ideas to david@castbulletengineering.com.au and don't forget to supply your name, location. Photos are welcome too.

New Products

310 Cadet Triple Cavity
All of our 310 Cadet moulds are now available in triple cavity. Click [here](#) to go to the catalogue and be sure to select 'triple' in the drop-down box.



Members Photos



Thanks go to Tony Small who supplied this photo of this 50m group with our CBE 358-250GC in a custom Martini 35-303 British.

Take a photo of your targets shot with one of CBE Cast Bullets and submit to david@castbulletengineering.com.au

No Image Help

Do you have a CBE mould for one of our products that doesn't have an image?

Click [here](#) for more information on how you could get **\$10AUD** off your next order.



A PLACE WORTH VISITING -SOMES ISLAND By Andre Edgcombe

Last October Andrew Edgcombe visited Somes Island

For many years Somes Island in the Wellington harbour had a real air of mystery about it, a place with access strictly forbidden yet in plain sight of Wellington. A place of so many questions and few answers.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries quarantine station was closed in 1995 and Somes Island was handed over to the Department of Conservation effectively lifting the veil of secrecy that had surrounded the Island for so long.

During October I squeezed in a few days leave and we traveled down to Wellington to spend a few days exploring the district and check out an auction. One of our day excursions had us up early organizing the three boys with packed lunches, water bottles and warm clothing for a trip to Somes Island in the Wellington harbor. We departed Days bay on the harbour ferry for the 15 minute trip to Somes Island where we along with eight or ten other visitors and volunteer workers were given a biosecurity check at the wharf to ensure what is now after a good deal of time and effort from DOC a pest free wildlife sanctuary remains just that.

The others dispersed and the ferry slipped away into the distance as we found ourselves suddenly alone, our expedition had commenced.

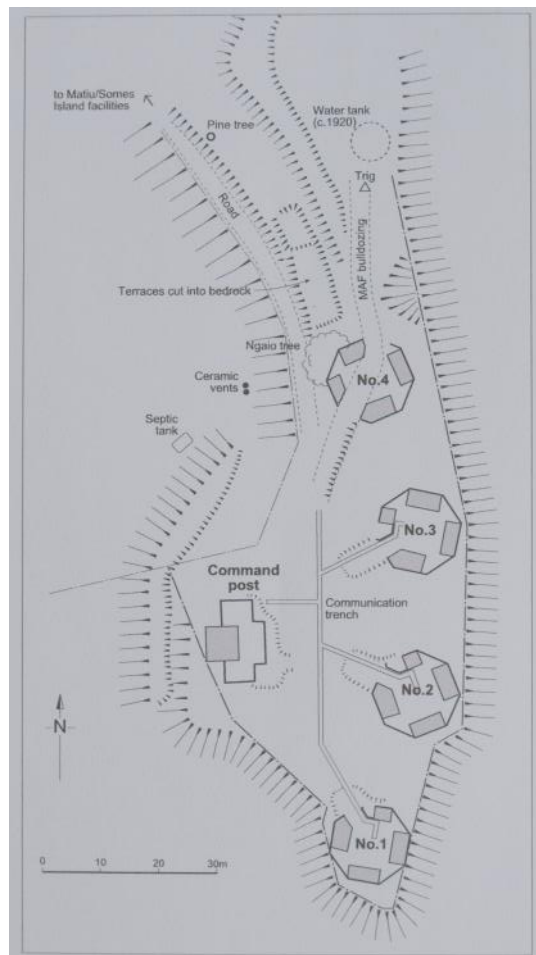
In 1872 the ship “England” arrived with several cases of small pox aboard, the crew and passengers were quarantined on Somes island in makeshift accommodation leading to the establishment of a permanent quarantine station which was in use until the end of the first world war. Following the track from the wharf brought us to the remains of the islands cemetery where a memorial cairn was erected in the 1970’s recording the names those buried on the weather beaten hill side having been quarantined after traveling across the globe to start a new life in this far flung corner of the world. It was quite a sobering experience indeed to read the names and ages of those who did not live to get off the island. As we stood there so close to the hustle and bustle of Wellington, I could appreciate the feeling of isolation endured by those who’s names were immortalized in granite before me . It must have been quite a depressing experience to be confined so close to civilization.

A short detour had us at a more recently unveiled memorial to Italian Nationals interned during the Second World War as “Enemy Aliens”. These people along with German’s and Japanese’s were interned in the interests of “National Security” just as German Nationals had been interned during the First World War. Many of these people were New Zealand born with families who were well established within the community. Half of the barracks originally built in 1919 for the influenza pandemic and then used by internees during WWII remain as does the prison hospital dating from 1918 (now the DOC field centre).



Further down the track we find the “new” light house first used in February 1900, built as a replacement for the original cast iron light house imported from England in 1865. The original cast iron light house having been removed and relocated to Jacks Point, Timaru where it resides to this day. Little sign of the extensive light house keeper’s buildings and fuel storage facilities remain although small railway tracks for drawing provisions from the beach by trolley can still be seen today.

At the summit of the island is the sight of a Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery which for a time during WWII housed four 3.7 inch guns and a control station manned by around 50 members of the 104th Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery, New Zealand Army between January 1943 and September 1944. Thankfully the guns were never fired in anger. During the time the Guns were on the Island all prisoners were relocated to Pahiataua. The concrete structures are extremely well preserved (except for one emplacement which has had an access track pushed through it with a bulldozer some time in the not so distant past while the Island was under MAF control) this was also the sight of one of the two fortified Maori villages on the island prior to European settlement although little evidence remains as the summit lost some 14 meters of height when the area was leveled to build the gun emplacements, the other village was in the area of the Island's cemetery. We spent a good deal of time exploring the emplacements trying to imagine it as it would have once been, ready to defend the Capital at a moments notice from aerial attack. After the boys finished their war games in the emplacements and command post and a spot of lunch we left the sight to its most recent occupiers, the islands flock of sheep and some cheeky Kakariki Parrots.



Descending from the summit we came down to the more modern facility which was the “Maximum Security Animal Quarantine Station” where scientists and geneticists could study exotic breeds of animal and assess potential risks to our very important agricultural industry. Quite an eerie place to visit, entry was once strictly controlled with decontamination showers and sanitation. Animal pens resembling prison cells, a small enclosed exercise yard, laboratory facilities and incinerators for disposing of waste that conjured up images of concentration camp ovens. Quite out of place in one of the animal pens was a superb NoI Mk III artillery “predictor” of the type that would have been used to calculate the range and speed of moving targets and assist in directing fire.

A quick stop at the old hospital/ DOC visitors centre had more interesting tales come to light of escape attempts and island life in general. Photographs of a wooden sextant constructed by a German prisoner and intended to be used in an elaborate escape attempt are on display, beautifully constructed but never used, the German gave it to the prison warden as he left the island telling him he “didn’t need the bloody thing anymore”

All too soon it was time to head back down to the wharf and meet the ferry, we had seen every inch of the Island which we enjoyed immensely, and the boys were happy but worn out. A great experience and a place steeped in history that is within easy access from Wellington, well worthy of a visit which will be all the more enhanced if you take the time to do a little research beforehand.

USING THE INTERNET TO IDENTIFY FIREARMS by Phil Cregeen

While it must be recognised that anyone can publish material on the internet and so there is no guarantee that information is correct, material is also published by knowledgeable experts and so a consensus of opinion can be reached.

Recently I was asked to help identify this military style flintlock pistol, which had no visible makers or proof marks. Although it bears similarities to those used by the East India Company I could find no such pistol in my reference books.



And so I turned to the internet.

Step one: Google >> Flintlock Pistol >> click on Images >> scroll down through the many images until I see a similar pistol >> click on this image which leads to a website with a description. This description while claiming that the pistol is of a type used by the EIC also suggests that a mark on the lock is Dutch.

Step two: Google >> Dutch Flintlock Pistol >> again scroll down Images and click on images of this pistol to visit websites. This led to descriptions with Belgium proof marks on the underside of the barrel and Dutch ownership marks on the lock and further reference to Dutch Sea Service.

Step three: Google >> Flintlock pistol + Belgium proof >> this led to several more images and descriptions indicating Belgium manufacture and Dutch Sea Service and also mention that the pistols were widely exported.

Conclusion: Since this pistol has no visible ownership marks it is suggested that it is a Belgium made Pistol of the Dutch Sea Service Pattern made for export.

Another Firearm that I was able to identify using the Internet was this Martini Carbine, which while similar to and advertised as a British Cavalry Carbine has a number of significant differences.



Having Googled >> Martini Carbine >> and searched the images for ones that looked the same, I discovered that it was a scarce (in New Zealand) Romanian contract Martini Cavalry Carbine manufactured by *Waffen- und Guss-stahl Fabrik, Witten an der Ruhr*, in 1882 and chambered for the 500/450 No 2 Musket cartridge.

Note: there is more chance of getting an accurate result if you consult a large number of websites, and obtain a consensus of opinion rather than rely on a single source. The danger of course is that it can be like Chinese whispers where one website author has sourced the information from another website which was incorrect in the first instance.

THIS PAGE IS FOR OUR READERS WHO LIKE OLDER GUNS
A pair of English Sea Service Pistols c1790 (*Photos from Andy Maybury*)



GUN REVIEW Australian Automatic Arms 9mm SAC by Phil Cregeen

This gun is believed to be the only surviving example of its type. It is an Australian Automatic Arms 9mm Select Fire version of their Semi Automatic Carbine which was normally made to chamber the 5.56 mm NATO round. Only 5 of these guns were made in 9mm and this gun is numbered 0005, it is understood that the first two were used in development and destroyed and another two were handed in and destroyed following the Australian buy-back of automatic arms in 1996.



9mm Select Fire Automatic Carbine No 00005

AUSTRALIAN AUTOMATIC ARMS
PTY LTD

P.O. BOX 10, KEMPTON, TASMANIA, 7030, AUSTRALIA
TELEPHONE: (002) 59 1172 I.S.D. 61-02-59 1172
FAX: (002) 59 1250 INT 61-02-59 1250

During 1991 Australian Automatic Arms will launch an addition to their range of firearms in the form a 9mm Selective Fire Pistol and Carbine.

These Machine Pistols are compact in design, fire from a closed bolt system and utilize various interchangeable components from the successful range of 5.56mm weapons.

TECHNICAL DATA:	Weight	3.1kg
	Barrel Length	9 3/4" (247mm)
	Magazine	25 or 32 round
	Rate of Fire	800 RPM
	Overall Length	18" (455mm)
	Sight Radius	14 1/2" (360mm)
	Calibre	9mm X 19 PARA



Specification for the 9mm which utilised a UZI magazine to save costs and had a detachable butt.

Originally developed as The **Leader T2 MK5 Series** weapons they were chambered for the 5.56 x 45mm NATO cartridge and manufactured by Leader Dynamics of Smithfield, NSW, Australia (1978-1982/1983). The Leader was the brainchild of weapons designer Charles St. George. It was originally a contender for a 5.56 mm Australian military service rifle to replace the then-issued Lithgow L1A1 and Colt M16A1 rifles. What was unique about this endeavour was that Australia had never designed or manufactured its own commercial gas operated semi-automatic rifle. The rifle was abandoned when the Steyr AUG was adopted for use by the Australian military.

The cocking lever, like that of the [Heckler & Koch G3](#), ran from the fore-end to the bolt, was non-reciprocating, and could fold forward out of the way. It was mounted over the left action rod and supported by the barrel extension. The cylindrical flash hider was similar to that on the early model Colt Commando models. It had a [diopre rear sight](#) that could be set to 100, 200 and 300 meters and a hooded post front sight. The selector switch was similar to the FN FAL and was set for Safe-Fire in semi-automatic or Safe-Fire-Auto in selective fire.

The weapon is quite simple and tooling cost was kept to a minimum. The receiver was a simple 16 gauge steel square tube readily available and saved thousands of dollars in die costs.

The Leader had a self-cleaning gas system without the need for a gas regulator. The bolt carrier group was assembled into a modular system, obviating the loss of parts during dis-assembly. Simple spot welds were used throughout the fabrication and full use of early powder-metal parts that were used for the rear sight system and magazine latch.

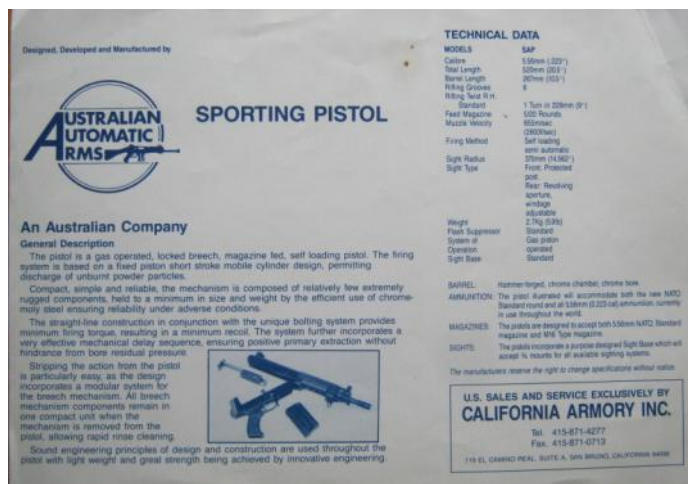
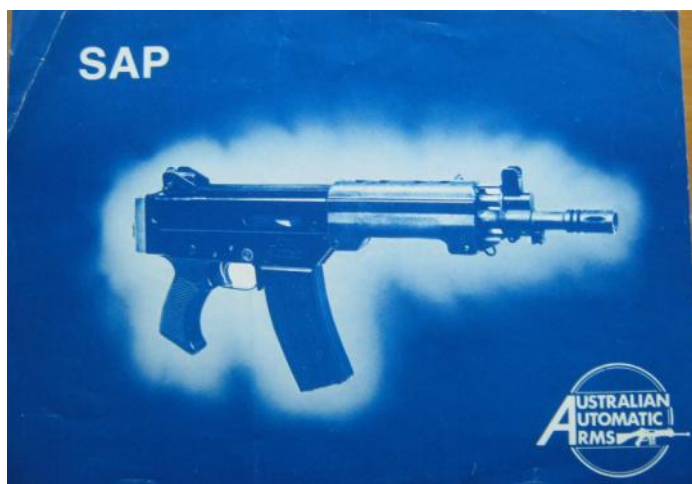
Attempts were made to interest foreign governments but no serious orders were obtained, about 2,000 guns were exported to the USA.

Leader Dynamics was subsequently sold off in 1983 to a businessman who formed his own company, **Australian Automatic Arms**, and started to make the Leader rifles in **Tasmania**. They differed in lacking the carrying handle of the Leader and coming with a 30-round magazine.

The **Semi-Auto Rifle (SAR)** had a 16.25" barrel and synthetic stock.

The **Semi-Auto Carbine (SAC)** had a 10.5" [266 mm] barrel and synthetic stock.

The **Semi-Auto Pistol (SAP)** (dubbed the "Tasmanian Devil") was a pistol-gripped stockless version of the SAC. It came with a sling to brace it during firing. Only 700 were imported into the US **before being banned in 1994**.



AAA sales brochure for the US market

The banning of automatic firearms in Australia following the Port Arthur massacre of April 1996 and the earlier import ban by the USA lead to the demise of the Austrian Automatic Arms Co in Tasmania.

Acknowledgements: Present owner of gun No 0005
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leader_Dynamics_Series_T2_MK5

See a video here: <http://www.forgottenweapons.com/rifles/australian-automatic-arms-sac/>

A VISIT TO WHANGAREI MUSEUM WW I COMMEORATION DISPLAY By Phil Cregeen

As Northland Branch had contributed a significant number of artefacts to this display I was interested to see how the display had been put together. I was not disappointed. Set up in one corner of the exhibition hall the display contained large story boards around the walls describing the main events of the war and the contribution made by Northlanders, two display cases filled with memorabilia, the colours of the North Auckland Regiment and North Auckland Mounted Rifles. Several video displays provide: a roll of the Whangarei casualties, stories related by locals of the exploits and experiences of their family members and archive footage of the war. The NZAHAA was acknowledged for each item contributed.



Entrance to the WW I display



Colours of N Auckland Regiments



Story boards



Memorabilia

Northland at War

The Auckland Mounted Rifles Regiment was made up of the 11th North Auckland Mounted Rifles, the 4th Waikato Mounted Rifles and 3rd Auckland Mounted Rifles. On September 22nd 1914 they boarded the "Waimana" and the "Star of India"

The first Native Contingent sailed from Wellington aboard the SS Warrimoo in February 1915. Its motto was 'Te Hokowhitu a Tu' (the seventy twice-told warriors of the war god), signifying the 140 warriors of the war god, Tu-mata-uenga

The Mounted Rifles arrived in Egypt on December 1914 and prepared for war in the Sinai Desert but instead were sent to Gallipoli. The shortage of soldiers on



the Gallipoli Peninsula forced a change in imperial policy on 'native peoples' fighting. The Native Contingent landed at Anzac Cove on 3 July 1915. Here they joined the New Zealand Mounted Rifles, who were being deployed as infantry on the peninsula. In 1916, after Gallipoli, the Native Contingent ceased to exist and was replaced by the New Zealand Pioneer Battalion, sometimes referred to now as the Pioneer Maori Battalion. The battalion was organised into four companies, each with two Maori and two Pakeha (European) platoons.

The newly formed New Zealand Pioneer Battalion arrived in France in April 1916. In late August it became the first unit of the New Zealand Division to move onto the Somme battlefield.

The Pioneers began work on an eight-kilometre communications trench, under constant and heavy artillery fire. They continued digging and tunnelling showing considerable courage under dreadful conditions, throughout the Western Front campaign supported by their comrades The New Zealand Expeditionary Force Infantry.

The New Zealand Mounted Rifles in Sinai and Palestine suffered considerably during the fighting distinguishing themselves admirably. Shortage of water for the horses, malaria, lice and desert sores partly caused by poor diet, plagued the soldiers.

The men from the Northland area both mounted and infantry showed tenacity and bravery and are mentioned in "A Short History of the North Auckland Mounted Rifles" Published by the Whangarei Returned Servicemen's Association.



The New Zealand Home Front

New Zealand forces left for the First World War with huge popular support. There was an expectation that the war would be over by Christmas, but as the reality of war descended on the soldiers and the New Zealand population, the nation went into action.

School children knitted socks, gloves and garments to raise money for the war benefit. Women took over many schools to replace the male teachers that had gone to war. The Rules for Teachers in 1872 relate to men.

The 1915 Rules for Teachers are female focused. Women replaced men on the land and drove buses and trucks. 550 women accompanied the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces overseas as nurses.

Many more New Zealand women enlisted as nurses in the United Kingdom.

At the end of the war the returning soldiers brought with them the 1918 flu pandemic (Spanish Flu).

The death toll topped 8,600. Maori suffered heavily with at least 2,160 victims. Some New Zealand communities were decimated, while other went largely unscathed.

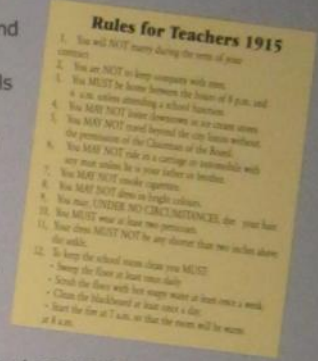
In the aftermath the 1920 Health Act was passed with recognition of the need to improve the nation's health.

It was also discovered the many aspiring soldiers had not passed the enlisting health test because of the state of their teeth. Dental surgeries in schools and the training of dental nurses was the result of these discoveries.

The homecoming was hardship for many former soldiers and their families. Much of the land they were allotted for their service was remote and unworkable.

The Government found hard-labour work for some men - such as building roads using their trench digging skills. Many of the soldiers who survived the war were broken, both mentally and physically. Few ever spoke of their experiences.

The country was struggling and ahead lay the depression of the 1930s followed by another war in 1939.



World War 1: Whangarei District Casualties

In memory of those who lost their lives



- W. Mathews
- C. A. Matthews
- N. Maunsell
- D. McConnell
- S. McCorquindale
- A. N. McFarlane
- A. P. McKay
- A. D. McKay





Centre display MG 08, archive film and family stories



Memorabilia

Report to the Council of Licensed Firearm Owners

30th March 2014



I would like to commence this report by noting I will not be standing for re-election as Chair at this AGM. I have completed three years in the role and believe it is time for change for me and for the Council. It is timely in this report to reflect on the achievements of the Council in the last year and look to the future work ahead of us.

I would like to acknowledge the time and effort put in over the last year by Council members on behalf of all firearm Users. My thanks for those who directly support the council go to John Bryce, Paul Clark, Stuart Hayman, Gary Burch, Phil Cregeen, Nicole McKee, Chaz Forsyth, Gary Elmes, Gary Wilkins, Grant Fletcher, Andrew Edgecombe and Dianne Brown.

Also I would like to thank the support and confidence placed in the Council by their associations – New Zealand Deer Stalkers Association, Sporting Shooters Association of New Zealand, New Zealand Antique and Historical Arms Association, Pistol New Zealand, the New Zealand National Rifle Association and New Zealand Service Rifle Association. Their support has been demonstrated through - counsel from their executive, premises to conduct meetings, resources to perform our roles, funding and support in formal meetings. Without this support our task would be much hard.

I would like to make special mention of the effort Dianne Brown has put in for a number of years as secretary, this can be a daunting task when you do not have the skills - like me. Her effort and support has been critical for the survival of COLFO and we all thank her for her support of the council.

Looking back on the past year it has been one focused again on restructuring our administration, with the loss of our secretary, it has meant that my role has been as Chair and secretary for a few months. This has compounded the work I have been doing as book keeper, to move the accounts across to Xero. I am pleased to say this last task has now been completed, giving the Council members visibility of the accounts, and reducing the cost of our annual accounting.

The 2013 return is with the accountant for review, I expect it will be completed within a month.

It is worth noting the role of Chair of any organization is harder when you are not actively involved in firearms work on a day to day basis. I know the Council has been criticized in the past for relying on those involved in firearms transactions. However it is those same people who see and understand intimately the impact of change in legislation on a regular basis, they can best verbalize the real impact of small changes.

Over the past 3 years we had a strategic plan, this looked to achieve a number of high level changes in how we operate. From engagement with Government and it's agencies, to being involved in the decision making processes, engaging with members, demonstrating the value we can offer firearm users, engaging with International bodies seeking to control arms and promoting practical improvements to NZ firearms legislation.

Progress on our Strategic plan

The strategic objectives of COLFO since 2010 have been;

Be accepted by police and policy makers in the review of firearms law.

Communicate with members regularly.

Develop presentation for UN Program of Action (PoA) in New York 2012

Further develop relationships with policy makers at a strategic level.

Facilitate meetings with SSAA and WFSA in New Zealand.

Promote New Zealand firearms laws as the best in the world at the UN Program of Action Review with a tourism focus, explaining what it is and why it works and benefits of civilian arms laws with the support of New Zealand policy makers.

Wider enhancement of New Zealand firearm laws.

Promotion of New Zealand internationally as a competition and hunting venue.

The agreed Measurement of Achievement were;

We will have demonstrated effective communication with regulators and enforcement authorities by being included in their review of firearms laws and initiating discussion in areas that require improvement.

We will have demonstrated effective communication with members by being invited to speak at AGMs and have published 6 regular updates on the Council's activities as well as increasing interest in the Councils' activities on the website.

We will have demonstrated effective national engagement by an increased interest by bodies wishing to be represented on the Council.

We will have demonstrated effective international engagement by an increased interest by international bodies wishing to hear the views of the Council on international firearms law.

Looking at each item I will show how we have delivered to each point.

1. When the firearms forum was proposed police sought our opinion on who should be involved in the policy development, additionally when the Special reason to import was reviewed at our request, our suggestions were considered by police policy makers.
2. We have regularly informed members through 21 bi-monthly reports to the member association and through *NZ Guns and Hunting* and *New Zealand Hunting & Wildlife* magazines. I also note when I took over this role I regularly received email criticism of what COLFO does for firearm owners. I am pleased to report in the last 18 months that has turned around to occasional emails of support for our work, this has been a satisfying result for me personally.
3. We have been supported by government to attend UN meeting and promote NZ firearms law, at level that the majority of, pro and anti, firearms lobbyist do not enjoy, namely we are included as technical advisers and considered NZ delegates. It was observed by one of the professional lobbyist that COLFO's position in discussions has been more effective than some larger groups that employ full lobbyists.
4. Additionally to point 3 we have lobbied members of parliament directly with around a dozen email and meetings in the last 3 years to ensure they are aware of us and the research we can offer to them when they make decisions.
5. We are presently planning a meeting to include these groups in 2015.
6. We personally delivered a review of the NZ firearms law to all UN attendees in 2012, and have offered our legislation as a model, through MFaT, to a developing country.
7. We have facilitated improvement to the guidelines to importing firearms and assisting in providing consistency across all classes of firearm. We also were jointly successful in preventing ammunition restrictions being introduced through City Councils.

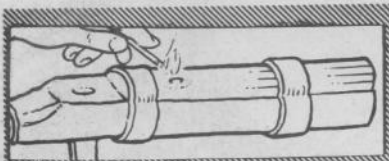
We are including this work in the 2015 workshop.

We are still concerned about the indirect or unplanned consequences of the Program of Action and Arms Trade treaty, on the importation of parts and firearms into New Zealand. We would also be very pleased if more would become involved in the process of effecting positive change. I must admit I have struggled sometimes, when criticized for the work we are doing, when a large number of potential members demand change but are reluctant to commit, even a small amount, to support those that do the work without remuneration.

There continues to be plenty of issues as both National and International level. We thank you for your feedback and look forward to representing you in the coming year.

Michael Dowling
Chair
COLFO

HISTORY OF FIREARMS



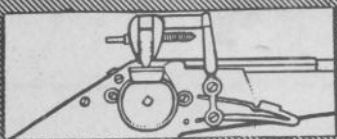
HAND CANNON

First known gun-powder propellant straight tube, and first documented at the Battle of Crecy, 1346.



MATCH-LOCK

With the Matchlock, firearms started to take form to suit the needs of shooters. Fire was carried to the flash-pan by a match or coal.



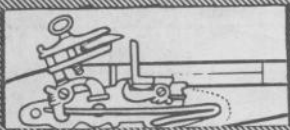
WHEEL-LOCK

Wheel-lock firearms started showing up in Holland and Germany in 1550. A wound against spring corrugated wheel revolved against a chunk of pyrites of iron in the cock, thus producing a primer igniting spark.



SNAPHAUNCE

This form of lock (snaphaunce meaning pecking hen in Dutch), first showed up in the Netherlands in 1636.



MIGUELET-LOCK

The Miguelet-lock was contemporary with the Snaphaunce firearms, but came from Spain, 1636.



FLINTLOCK

This conventional form of flint-lock in both guns and pistols first showed up in the Netherlands 1650.



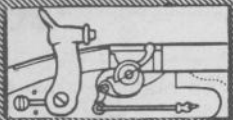
PILL-LOCK

Invented by Preacher Forsyth of England in 1804 this firearm employed a fulminate of mercury pill with percussion for charge ignition.



PERCUSSION CAP FIREARMS

The percussion cap was invented soon after Forsyth discovered fulminate of mercury as ignition for gun and pistol charges. About 1830.



TUBE-LOCK

Contemporary with the Percussion Cap firearms.



TAPE-PRIMER

Contemporary with the Percussion Cap firearms.



DISC-PRIMER

Contemporary with the Percussion firearms.



METALLIC CARTRIDGE

The first documented firearms were ground mortars used by the French against the English at the Battle of Crecy (1346).

Then came Hand Cannon in both pistol and gun size, employing ignition fire carried in torch style by the users. There was no definite pistol or gun form to Hand Cannons.

Next the Match-lock firearms, employing a match or coal held in a serpentine and put in contact with the priming power by manual force of the trigger. This match or coal was in form of something resembling heavy cord.

After the Match-lock firearms, came the Wheel-lock firearms, employing pyrites of iron against a corrugated wheel actuated by a spring, and revolving against the pyrites of iron in the cock.

By 1636 in Spain, the Miguelet-lock firearms had been invented, with a pan cover and frizzen all of the same piece of steel. The Snaphaunce firearms were contemporary with the Miguelet-lock firearms.

Then in thousands of forms came the Flint-lock proper firearms, and because of the ease of procuring flint for the sparking of the flash-pan priming powder, the flint and steel ignition firearms lasted up until Preacher Forsyth discovered fulminate of mercury as a charge igniting medium. That was in 1804.

Percussion arms employing a metal cap with fulminate of mercury primer, held sway until about 1852, when, in France the pin-fire cartridges were invented and used in French revolvers.

Rim-fire cartridge guns and pistols started fabrication by 1858, and soon center-fire cartridge pistols and guns followed.

In Europe men started collecting firearms in Family Armouries about 1450, and from that date on no Family Castle was complete without an Armory.

In America and Europe today, hundreds of thousands of successful men collect Firearms, finding it a good investment, for with each year the available source for good firearms becomes harder to locate.

Otago's Minenwerfer Update By Bill Lang

Progress is well underway preparing our WW1 170mm mortar for display in the TOSM 1914-18 War display starting in August.



Spokes fitted to flanges with bolt domes machined.



Spokes shortened & turned to receive felloe sockets.



Felloes fitted, & dressed to correct size awaiting tire.
(tire size 90mm x 10mm x 880mm diameter)
(holding Tec screws temporary)



Tire heated to size now dropped over felloes in moments before shrinkage contact smoke up



Roy Parker with hose cooling tire, a cloud of smoke & steam ensues. (how to fix a cold fast)



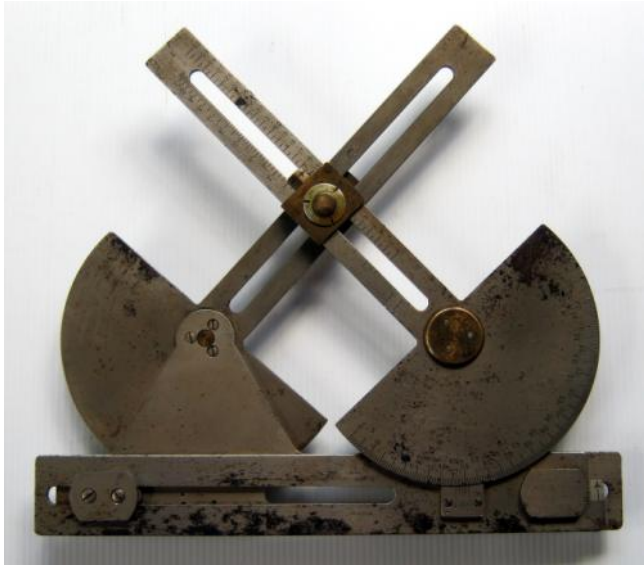
Wheels still to have spoke / felloe socket studs fitted but
“on with the wheels and lets get this going ! “

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

Last month (below left) attracted only one correct answer which was from John Sukey who said it was “a device used on the plotting board for a Vickers MG”. This was used to plot range and bearing for laying the gun when the target is sighted from a director or plotting table removed a known distance from the gun position.

This one is marked as follows:

PLOTTER MACHINE GUN No 1 Mk I D^AD No 55
E. ESDALE & SONS 1943



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

From Nick Mathew- Unfinished receivers cause problems in the US

http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/unfinished-receivers-that-can-be-used-to-build-guns-pose-problems-for-law-enforcement/2014/05/13/8ec39e9e-da51-11e3-bda1-9b46b2066796_story.html

From Tony Bruce - New California Gun Law

<http://www.foxnews.com/us/2014/01/24/smith-wesson-to-stop-selling-some-pistols-in-california-due-to-gun-law/>

Another from Tony Bruce- History of the term Jeep

http://www.800-923-jeep.com/techCorner/history/history_name.cfm

From John Osborne - Flying Legends 2014

Some great flying which appears to be a prelude to the Jul 2014 air show at the Imperial War Museum , Duxford in the United Kingdom. It is about 2.5 min long but worth watching.

<http://player.vimeo.com/video/93587997>

UP COMING EVENTS - If you have dates for events in 2014 or 2015 please advise oilvrag@xtra.co.nz

2014

1 June	Northland Branch Fun Shoot-Oramahoe Range
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, Greerton Hall
6 September	Ruahine Branch Auction, Feilding
13 September	HYGM & Canterbury Branch Swapmeet, Riccarton
12 October	Military Heritage Day, Auckland War Memorial Museum
25 & 26 October	Ted Rogers Militaria Auction, Kilbirnie, Wellington
1 & 2 November	Taranaki Branch Gun Show.
8 & 9 November	Armistice in Cambridge

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

This WW I trophy gun is a German 7.7 cm Field Gun FK 96 Serial no 2877. After years of neglect it has been restored with a wooden trail and sits beside the coast road at Portabello, on the Otago Peninsula.



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

FOR SALE : EXTREMELY RARE **Springfield Armory Model 1903 Rifle** that has been converted from a Rod Bayonet model manufactured in 1904. Has the original barrel that has been set back .020 inch and now chambered for 30-06 cartridge. Being a Rod Bayonet barrel it has no date markings. This was an original USMC Issue Rifle and has both front and rear USMC sights. It is still in the original blued condition and not parkerized, and has an early " S " type " high wood " single lug Stock with original 1905 handguard without sight cut or metal clips; RARE **Springfield Armory Model 1903 Sniper Rifle** fitted with Noske Scope in Noske windage adjustable Mount, and special purpose Sporting Stock, not converted from service Stock. Fitted with Lyman Receiver Sight and Star Gauged barrel. Rifle issued in Australia during WW II, refurbished and so marked at Lithgow S.A.F. in 1942, and Stock with Royal Military College Duntroon markings also.

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 : colingreenaust@hotmail.com



*** ADVERTISE YOUR UNWANTED TREASURES HERE**

How about writing an article for the Gazette or e-Gazette.

Contact: oilrag@xtra.co.nz

N.Z. Antique & Historical Arms Assn.

Northland Branch

Fun Shoot.

Venue = Oromahoe Range on Errol Mc Intyres Farm.

Date = Sunday 1st June.2014.

Time = 9.00 a.m. start with entries taken up to the last detail.

Cost = \$20 per person. This includes a barbeque lunch and free tea and coffee throughout the day. Open to all shooters.

EVENTS

.22 shoot.

Open to any rifle chambered for the rimfire calibres. (.17 HMR, .17 Mach 2 .22 Short, Long or LR, .22Mag, .22 Win Auto) Any type of sights permitted, 10 shots at 100m, 3 Kneeling, 3 standing, and 4 prone. 10 min time limit.

Lever Action Rifles.

Centrefire or Rimfire, no scopes, 10 rounds @ 100m ,prone. 10 mins time limit.

Military Rifle.

Any "A" cat rifle. Centrefire or Rimfire. No scopes, 10 rounds at 100m unsupported. 10 mins time limit.

M.S.S.A.

"A" cat or "E" cat rifles. 10 shots at 100m. 3 offhand, 3 kneeling , 4 prone in 60 seconds. There will be a break midway to allow "A" cat shooters to reload.

Sniper Shoot.

Any rifle any sights, 10 shots prone at 200m. Front rest only. 10 mins max.

Prizes for 1st, 2nd and 3rd in each event. Trophy for overall winner. Note-the trophy winners will be photographed with the trophy and a framed photograph will be sent to them but they will not be allowed to take the trophy away with them.

No more than two people sharing a rifle please. Please inform the registrar when registering as to whom it is that will be sharing rifles so as to facilitate squad details.

Range Officers decision is final.

Sales Tables = Bring your surplus bits and pieces along to sell or bring some cash and indulge in a bit of retail therapy. No Commission- its all profit for you so have a "spring clean" and come and cash up.

A raffle will be run.

All proceeds go to the Northland Branch of the N.Z. Antique and Historical Arms Assn Inc, whose aim is to preserve and protect our history whilst also having some fun along the way.

Contact = Rod Guest Ph.0276824494 or 094346196.

WHANGAREI

HUNTING, SHOOTING & FISHING SHOW

FORUM NORTH
RUST AVENUE

SATURDAY 21 JUNE

10.00 am to 4.00 pm

Admission \$2.50

Contact: Phil oilyrag@xtra.co.nz

AUCKLAND BRANCH

GUN SHOW

SUNDAY 6 JULY

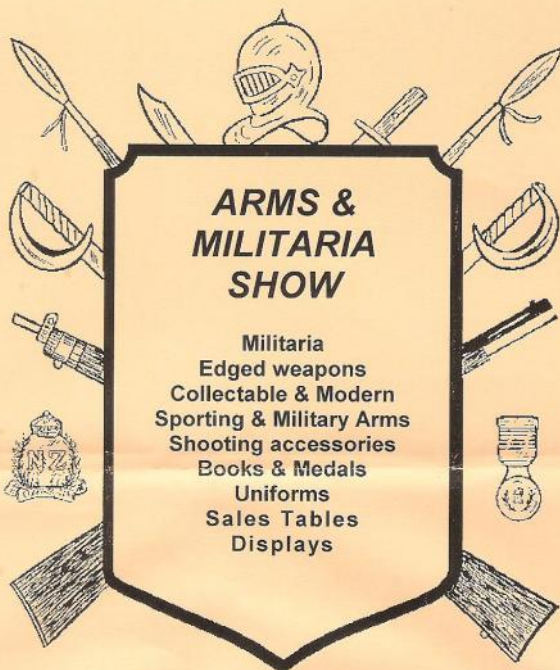
Mt Eden War Memorial Hall

Open from 9am

Contact: Myles

021 897 455

info@antique-arms.co.nz



Greerton Hall Tauranga 16-17 August 2014

9-4 Sat, 9-3 Sun. \$5 day or \$7 weekend.

Children free.

Enquiries: Ph Keith 027 247 7029

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**

**Firearms, Antiques, Medals, Badges,
Uniforms, Collectables, Swords, Bayonets,
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/>



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

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Hayes Handgun Omnibus (Hayes & Skenneron)
The Broad Arrow (Skenneron)
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The .380 Enfield No2 Revolver HC & PB (Skenneron & Stamps)
.303 No.4 (T) Sniper Rifle HC (Laidler & Skenneron)
British Small Arms WW2 (Skenneron)
Australian Service Machine Guns HC & PB (Skenneron)
Boxer Cartridge in the British Service (Temple)
WW1 Armament and the .303 British Cartridge HC & PB (Temple)
British Machine Gun Cartridges pb (Temple)
Accurising & Shooting Lee Enfields (Skenneron & Labudda)
Textbook of Small Arms 1929 (HMSO)
Treatise on Ammunition 1887 (HMSO)
List of Changes in British Service sets Volume I-V (War Office)
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Tin Hat for Tommy (J Anthony Carter)
Military Ink-The Pen at War (Scott Novzen IMA)
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Plus most of the SAIS #1-24

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

RUAHINE BRANCH ANNUAL AUCTION

6 September 2014

**Commission:
5% for both Buyer & Vendor**

Contact: Tony Matthews
Email: ruahineauction@hotmail.co.nz
Or phone: evenings 06 3749164
daytime 027 2445186