

More Majorum

Jan 2019

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Carronades on HMS Victory - Portsmouth, England



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Achtung !!

From the secretaries desk



Gun Show another successful gun show, made easier by the members who put in helping transport all the tables and equipment to the hall, installing the town entrance signs, laying out the tables, helping the dealers setup and then packing it all away again. Well done everyone. Full report next Fridays meeting.

Newsletter changed it around a bit. "Achtung" is now the secretaries report section and will be in every issue. The club calendar will be on the inside back cover of every issue, and hopefully up to date.

No one has anything to sell , and no one wants to buy anything so I've dropped the "Trading Post" section, we will replace the trading post with spot ads on request.

There is a new column "cutting Edge" for you knife enthusiasts, someone better come up with some articles or you are all going to get sick of Randall knives all the time.



Melbourne Gun Show - Guild Bus Tour Next weekend 13-14 April (see advertisement page 8) we will be running a bus on Saturday there are still some seats available. If you want a seat make sure you contact me by this Fridays meeting.



WWII POW & Internment Camp Sunday 19th of May 2019 - Guild Bus Tour

Visit WWII German War Cemetery, visit Tatura Museum - view documentary and artefacts (\$5 admission \$4 concession)

Visit Internment Camp 4 for a guided tour, while over looking Internment Camp 3

Pass gates and guard posts and pill boxes of POW Camp 13, view cell block and Kormoran monument

Pass the location of Dhurringile POW camp and Internment Camp 2 .Visit Internment Camp 1 for a guided tour

Visit Italian Ossario in Murchison cemetery Lunch at either Murchison, Tatura or possibly Rushworth

You can bring your spouse/ partner /significant other or any close friends. This is not about Militaria it is local history and WW2 so it should appeal to most people, but you **must** book a seat.

These camps are now on private property and are not open to the general public, so don't miss this opportunity

To Book: - Call Graham Rogers 0417 137 232 or email secretary@nvacg.org.au.



POW Camp13 decorative pond and pillbox



Werribee B-24 Liberator Restoration Sunday 15th of Sep 2019 - Guild Bus Tour This is the only remaining Liberator in the Southern Hemisphere and is one of only eight still existent in the world. This intricate restoration work is proceeding in one of the impressive World War II hangars on the old Werribee airfield - just outside Melbourne in Victoria. It is the intention to eventually have the airframe completely restored.

REASON TO KEEP SHOOTING WINCHESTERS

Page 3

As if there aren't already enough reasons to shoot Winchester rifles and carbines, I just came up with another one. The Sioux and Cheyenne put a bunch of them to good use when they took on the 7th Cavalry at the Little Bighorn in June 1876.

When a grass fire cleared the Little Bighorn Battlefield area of scrub in 1983, it gave archeologists and historians an irresistible opportunity to get in close and learn more about the famous "Custer's Last Stand". Knowing that an individual firearm leaves marks on both bullet and shell casing which are unique in the same way that our own fingerprints are unique to each of us, archeologists were able to match bullets and shell casing as coming from a specific firearm. Additionally they could then plot the locations that either bullets or shell casings were recovered to roughly plot the movement of that firearm during the course of the battle.

Based on this technique, the archeologists were able to make a list the types of firearms used at the battle. This list included 29 specifically identified different types of firearms, not including the many and varied muzzle loading long arms and pistols carried by the Indians in the fight.

This list included 6 types of repeating rifles and carbines, including seven individual examples of .44-40 caliber, which must be Winchester Model 1873 and an amazing 62 individual examples of .44 Henry rim fire, being fired from either the Henry lever action repeater or the Winchester Model 1866. That means there were at least 69 Winchesters and Henrys in the "Last stand" battle!

From a tactical standpoint, this is interesting, and depending on your point of view, decisive. The troopers of the 7th Cavalry and their officers were chiefly armed with the Springfield Model 1873 "Trapdoor" Carbine. Some officers carried the "Officers Model" of the Springfield and Custer himself was known to be using a .50-70 Remington Creedmoor rolling block rifle. The point of this is that the army were using single rifles that fired a big heavy round and were accurate at several hundred meters range, while their native enemies had many repeating firearms, which could create a great deal of firepower but only effective at relatively short ranges.

This supports the idea that the troopers were able to hold the advancing Sioux and Cheyenne at arm's length with fairly accurate long range fire for perhaps as long as two hours, but were rapidly overwhelmed in as little as half an hour when the Indian warriors were able to use the terrain to infiltrate close enough to the cavalry positions to bring their rapid firing guns, coupled with hundreds of native bows to bear.

So, seeing how decisive the Winchesters and their older cousin the Henry may well have been at the Little Bighorn battle, surely we have to keep loving being able to shoot them.

Who knows, one of the "Cross dressers" might even turn up to shoot wearing feathers and a breachclout, and a nice old Winchester.

Ian Jordan



Martini Cadet Conversions Martini Cadets (pictured left) were first manufactured by Francotte in Belgium (British manufacturers were too busy with orders related to the Boer Wars to fulfil the orders for Cadets) for the government of Australia around the turn of the century. BSA manufactured Cadets from 1907 until about 1914. Greener also manufactured Cadets but there is conflicting information as to dates. Many are marked with a kangaroo symbol on the top of the receiver immediately behind the barrel. Actions can be marked with NSW (New South Wales), Q (Queensland), and VIC (Victoria). The original 310 Cadet cartridge featured a 120g bullet loaded to about 1200 fps.

Many surplus Cadets and Cadet actions were imported into the United States starting in the mid 1950's. These were highly suitable to conversion to rimmed cartridges such as 357 Magnum, 22 hornet, 218 Bee, 256 magnum, 22 Jet, 25-20, 32-20. Guns were also converted to 25-35, 30-30 and 32 Spl. though these were probably stretching the size limitation of the action, with some gunsmiths recommending limiting the Cadet action to cartridges no larger than the 222 Remington. In Australia gunsmiths and the company Sportco converted thousands of cadets to .22 Rimfire, .22 Hornet, .357 Magnum (pistol cartridge) and the uniquely Australian .222 Rimmed.

Rifles pictured are from Guild member Graham's collection. The top rifle is a Greener has been re-barrelled and chambered for .222 Rimmed the centre rifle a BSA, has the .310 barrel rebored and chambered to .357 Magnum the bottom gun also a BSA has been re-barrelled to .22 Rimfire and the action block lowered to convert from CF to RF.

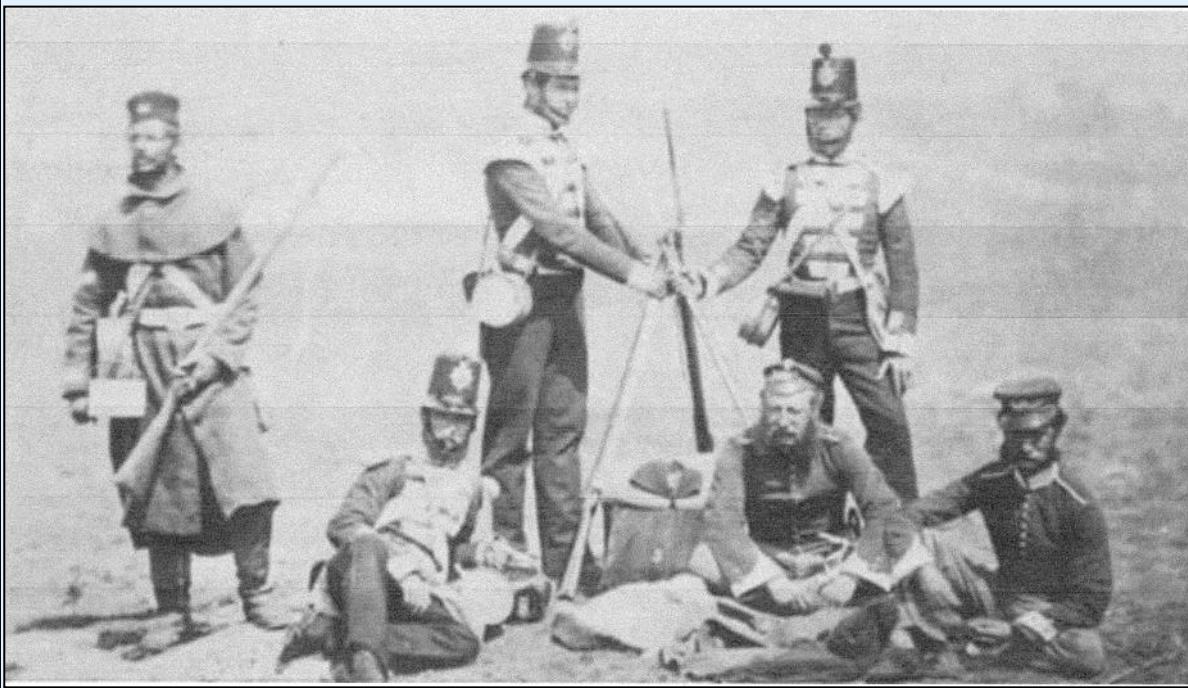


The .222 Rimmed

This cartridge originating in Australia in the 1960s primarily for use in the Martini Cadet action. The .222 Rimmed has exactly the same dimensions as the common .222 Remington, the only difference being that the .222 Remington is a rimless case. The Australian Rimmed version was produced by the Super Cartridge Company as both loaded ammunition and as unloaded brass for reloaders. The brass shells are still produced today by Bertram Bullet Co. in Seymour. To reload the cartridges you can use standard .222 Remington dies with a .357 Mag shell holder to accommodate the case rim.



The Quest For Accuracy: The Genesis Of Sniping



In the Crimea, 1853, British soldiers of the 48th Regiment of Foot pose in their splendid and highly impractical red jackets (above). They have Pattern 1851 "Minnie" rifles.

By the early 19th century, the long arms being offered to the discerning civilian shooter had improved beyond all recognition compared to those then in military service. In Europe and America, the smoothbore flintlock musket had remained the preeminent long arm for several reasons. Firstly, and most obviously, was

that of cost. Over many decades they had been issued in colossal numbers, and to replace them with more modern types was financially prohibitive for most governments. Secondly, while the rifled barrel was becoming far more affordable, it was still primarily the preserve of the sporting shooter, with little interest being shown by the military. After all, linear warfare was still the preferred method of fighting, and of what use was an expensive-to-produce rifled arm when speed of loading was still of greater importance than accuracy?

Besides, actually teaching the common soldier to shoot properly would imply that he possessed a level of intelligence that was clearly unlikely. The regular soldier existed to carry loads, obey orders and, above all, not think for himself.

Nevertheless, despite the military's requirements, technology marched inexorably forward, and within the commercial gun trade, firearm design and function continued to improve. By the late 1820s, percussion, or cap lock, ignition was being widely adopted. Not only did it markedly improve the speed of loading, it no longer created a blinding, flinch-inducing flash just in front of the shooter's face. Of greater significance was that, for the first time, a cap lock long arm could be carried loaded and primed almost indefinitely without moisture entering the priming pan, which could, and often did, render the main charge useless when it was most needed.



The Enfield Pattern 1851 rifle musket as used by the British during the Crimean War combined rapidity of loading and long-range accuracy. It was soon followed by the Pattern 1853.

Eventually, these advances could no longer be ignored by even the most obdurate ordnance boards, and percussion rifles began to gradually appear in arsenals across Europe. However, what was to eventually revolutionize warfare was not so much the method of igniting a musket, but the bullet hat it fired. As so often happens, two near-parallel inventions by different men, expatriate German Henri-Gustave Delvigne (1799-1876) and Frenchman Louis-Etienne de Thouvenin (1789-1882), paved the way for the perfection of a new form of projectile that was to revolutionize the art of accurate shooting. Delvigne invented a system whereby the breech plug of the firearm was slightly smaller than the internal diameter of the bore, creating a narrow lip. When seated (with two or three hard blows), the bullet skirt deformed on the lip, causing it to grip the bore of the musket. He later improved the process by introducing a hollow based conical bullet (a type already in production in England as a result of experimental work by Capt. John Norton and gun maker William Greener) and, in an attempt to prevent undue deformation, Delvigne placed a wooden sabot in its base. Thouvenin improved upon this by producing a carabine a tige, which had a steel spigot in the base of the breech that expanded the skirt of the bullet when it was rammed onto it, pushing it against the bore of the musket. Both methods worked tolerably well but had shortcomings, noticeably with regard to fouling and accuracy, as the bullets were invariably damaged during loading. It was left to a French army officer named Claude Etienne Minié to eventually perfect the expanding bullet in 1850 by making its body smaller and slimmer and inserting a steel cup into its hollow base. When fired from a rifled-musket, the propellant gas forced the cup up into the skirt of the bullet, expanding it so it gripped the rifling. It worked very well for the most part, but Miniés were prone to blowing the cup through the bullet, leaving a ring of lead embedded in the bore of the rifle.

The United States Army had been intrigued by the Minié system, but seemed incapable of making any commitment with regard to its adoption. It had initially adopted the tige system, inheriting all of its shortcomings, but it had also produced thousands of percussion, .54-cal. U.S. Model 1841 "Mississippi" rifles that could, if a decision was made, be used with the new bullet. It was left to James H. Burton of Harper's Ferry Arsenal to solve the problem by strengthening the base of the bullet and doing away completely with the cup. The result was a .58-cal. projectile that was pre-lubricated and slightly undersized to aid loading—and it was very accurate. It became the U.S. Army's standard, being used in the new Model 1855 Percussion Rifle-Musket. As Col. Craig prophetically stated in his "1854 Report of the Chief of Ordnance," the new bullet "... indicated so great a superiority of the rifled bore with the elongated expanding ball, that it seems not improbable that the use of smooth-bored arms and spherical balls may be entirely superseded." How right he was.

Continued.....



"Comrades" by Robert Gibb depicts men of the Black Watch 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot during the Crimean War, a war in which the British employed

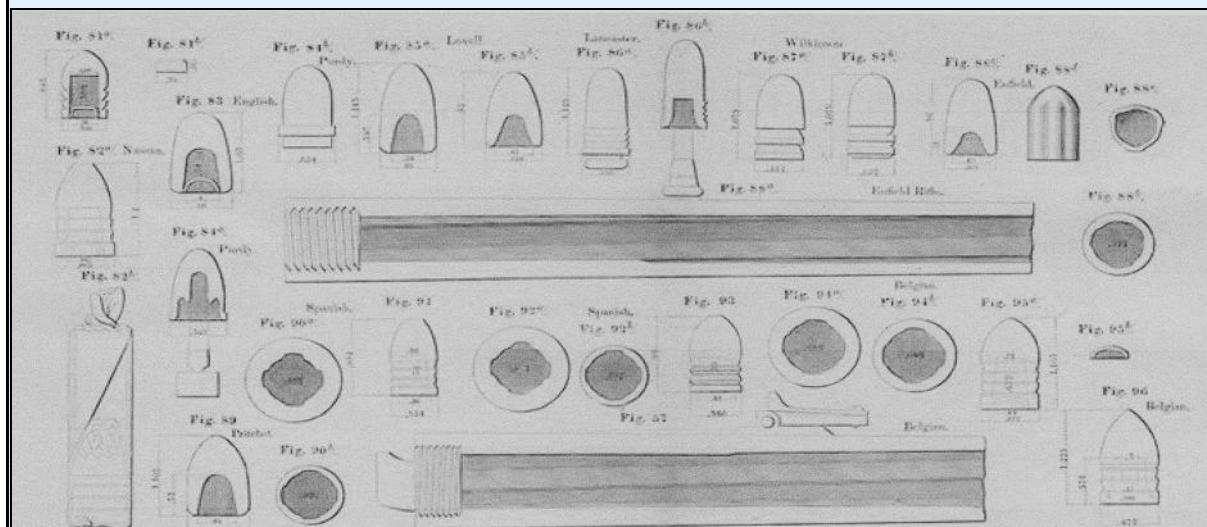
"It appears by these experiments that as a general rule musketry fire should never be opened beyond 150 yards and certainly not exceeding 200 yards. At this distance half the number of shots missed a target 11 feet 6 in and at 150 yards a very large proportion also missed. At 75 and 100 yards every shot struck the target only 2 feet wide and had the deviation increased simply as the distance every shot ought to have struck the target 6 feet wide at 200 yards. Instead of this however some were observed to pass several yards to the right and left some to fall 30 yards short and others to pass as much beyond and this deviation augmented in a still greater degree as the range was increased. It is only then under peculiar circumstances such as when it may be desirable to bring a fire on field artillery when there are no other means of replying to it that it ought ever to be thought of using the musket at such distances as 400 yards."

So dismal was the performance that they were deemed the worst muskets in European service. To rectify this, a rifled Pattern 1842 version was manufactured, but was soon replaced by the first Minié rifle, the Pattern 1851, which confusingly was identical externally to the previous models. It did, however, have a slightly reduced bore size of 0.70" and used a hollow-based conical bullet that owed much of its development to Norton and Greener. The "Minnie rifle" proved a landmark in British military longarms, but was never actually a general-issue arm. However, it did get into the hands of fighting troops, with some interesting results.

First Blood There had been colonial wars fought around the world for decades, involving many of the world's most powerful armed forces, but most were unequal struggles between native tribes and well-armed European or American soldiers, with predictably bloody outcomes. Nonetheless, a small number of such wars were to

prove a testing ground for the new rifle technology. This was to pose something of a problem for armies who were equipping themselves with these guns, for soldiers had been traditionally taught to estimate distances using a simple visual system. "At fifty yards, buttons and facial features can be seen clearly. At one hundred yards, the facial features are blurred and buttons seem to form a continuous line. At one hundred and fifty yards, the face is a white disc and no uniform detail is visible. At 200 yards, arms, body and legs are visible, and the head is a dark blob."

A time capsule of conical, hollow-base bullet development was given in the Military Commission To Europe, 1855 And 1856. Report Of Major Alfred Mordecai Of The Ordnance Department. There was little point in proceeding beyond 200 yards, as it was generally accepted as the maximum effective killing range for the common musket. The problem was that the rifles now available could shoot with precision out to distances considerably in excess of that. Rather than teach range estimation, the British solution was to rely on an experienced NCO to estimate the range and pass the information on to the soldiers, a decision that was to have unfortunate consequences in later wars. When the first P'51 rifles were issued to British troops during the Cape Border Wars (1846-1852), the men delighted in the unaccustomed range and accuracy of their new arms. Private G. Wickens, later writing home, said, "When the enemy began to show themselves ... we opened fire on them. We made them move (off) at 1,200 yards." While it is telling that he did not actually state that any enemy were hit at such a range, in a small way this action heralded a new era of military marksmanship. This was to expand greatly with the later issue of some 17,000 P'51 Minié rifles to British soldiers fighting against Russia in the far-flung Crimean Peninsula (1854-1856).

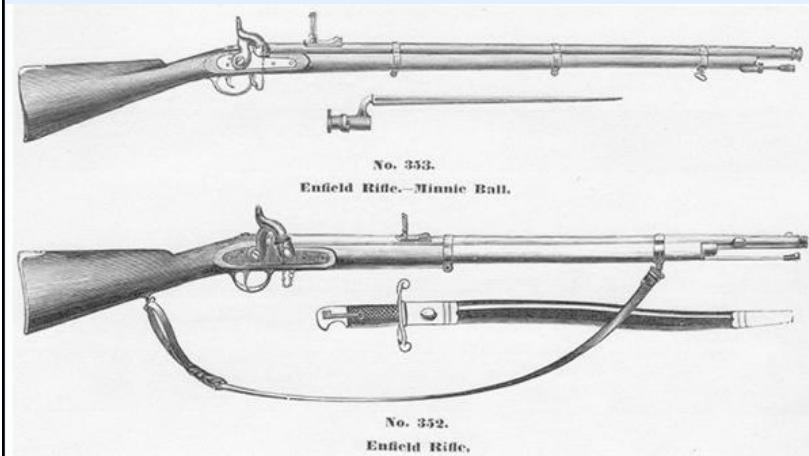


This sectioned cartridge was for the Pattern 1853 Enfield

The war had all the overtones of later, greater conflicts: trenches, tunnels and mining and artillery barrages became commonplace, but it was the close proximity of the Russian soldiers that began to attract the attention of the more experienced shots in the British army. The P'51-armed British soldiers had a huge advantage over the Russians, who were, for the most part, armed with smoothbore percussion muskets. Nevertheless, lack of training meant that the British soldiers were unused to adjusting their sights for longer ranges, as the reporter W.H. Russel of The London Times noted. "As the Russians came within six hundred yards ... out rings a volley of Mini (sic) musketry. The distance is too great; the Russians are not checked. But 'ere they come within one hundred and fifty yards, another deadly volley flashes from the levelled rifles, and carried death and terror into the Russians. They wheel about"

Continued.....

At first reading, this may appear to be an unimpressive performance, but bear in mind the results of the tests only a decade earlier with the P'1842 musket. Long hours spent in trenches observing the Russians resulted in British soldiers pairing off and setting themselves up in advantageous positions, from where they could sharpshoot into the Russian artillery lines. As an observer, Lt.-Col. D. Davidson commented: "We have a striking example of an incident which occurred in the rifle pits before Sebastopol. One soldier was observed with his rifle carefully pointed at a distant (Russian) embrasure, and with his finger on the trigger ready to pull, while by his side lay another with a telescope directed at the same object. He was anxiously watching the moment when the (Russian) gunner should show himself, in order that he may give the signal to the other to fire." This is possibly the first recorded instance of a sharpshooter and observer working together, and the work they did was certainly not wasted. At first the Russians were more curious than afraid, as one officer, Naum Gorbunov, wrote: "We dismounted from our horses and watched with curiosity these strange things ... [they] were in no way meant for us. But after a few seconds we learned from experience the significance of these 'thimbles'."

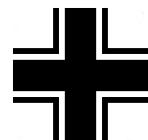


It was not long before the Russian gunners began to close their embrasures as protection against the bullets of the riflemen, and even their infantrymen became very wary of showing themselves above the parapets. For the first time in warfare, the artillery, normally beyond range for infantry retaliation, were an attainable target. Sir Henry Bartle Frere (1815-1884), a British colonial administrator much experienced in warfare, saw at once what the implications of the introduction of this new technology, and in 1855 he wrote: "[The rifle's] use implies skilful workmen in our ranks, instead of pipe-clayed automatons. It also implies a further change in our tactics ... with open files and ranks, each man a skilful combatant. They would sweep their enemies from the earth, themselves almost unseen while a single discharge from a company 1000 yards distance would annihilate the best field battery ... and cavalry would be of little value against them." Sadly, his understanding was lost on almost every other army

commander in Britain and the United States. If more proof were required, then the cannon fired at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, were to reinforce the fact with devastating consequences.

Something from your Collection

With each newsletter we would like to feature something special from a members collection, it doesn't have to be valuable or rare, just something you don't see every day. Members who would like to have an item featured can contact Brett Maag or Graham Rogers. If you can supply a digital photo and a short spiel it would be good if not, bring it along to a meeting and we will photograph it there and take notes.



**WW2 MG-34
German Machinegun**



Here is something you don't see in many collections. Guild member Robert has a German WW2 MG34 with Lafette tripod and spare barrel in carrier.

Totally inoperable and deactivated of course, but a wonderful display piece. Robert built the gun from de-milled parts purchased from a gun show, some battle field recovered parts from the Russian front. And some military surplus parts from Europe.

If that isn't impressive enough, Robert also has a WW2 German troop bicycle complete with MG34 carrying bracket and a Wehrmacht uniform to match.

British Pattern 12 Pounder (4.52" Bore) Carronade

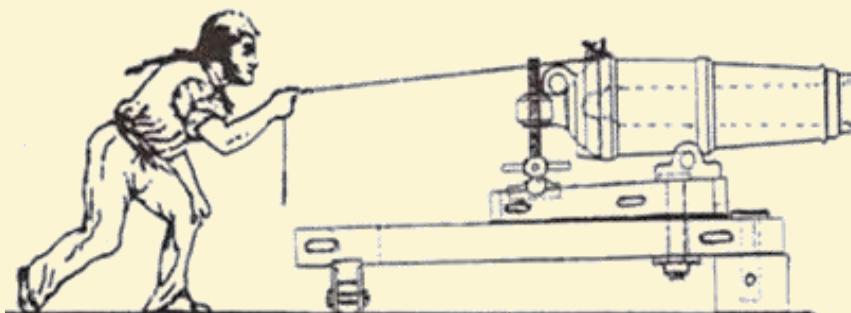
The Carronade was originally designed in 1759 by a British officer named Robert Melville (1723-1809). Carronades were adopted by the Royal Navy in 1779, called "the smasher" by Melville and 'the devil's gun' by British seaman. The carronade had two main functions: to smash through one side of an opposing ship's hull (creating a torrent of wood-splinters) and when firing iron grape shot or lead musket balls (about 200 in a 12 pounder) to clear the crew off an enemy's main-deck. Frequently double charged — grape shot over ball.

First manufactured by the Carron Iron Works in Falkirk, Stirlingshire. Scotland, carronades came in calibres ranging from two pounds to 68-pounders. From 1781 the Carron Iron Works (British Government pattern) carronade's method of mounting used a loop underneath the barrel secured to a sliding carriage, when fired the carronade tended to rotate around the base loop pin enabling much of the recoil to be controlled by the friction between the wooden sliding top carriage and the wooden lower platform which were forced together by the downward pressure applied through the rear screwed elevation adjustment mount, thus minimizing the rearwards recoil.

Despite some initial opposition from ships' captains, the first British warship to receive the carronade was the 44-gun HMS Rainbow. All doubts about the effectiveness of carronades were dispelled in 1782, when HMS Rainbow engaged the large French frigate Hebe, forcing her to surrender after a single close quarter broadside. In the days of close broadside engagements the low velocity of the projectile-ball, the reduced windage (clearance between the ball and bore) introduced for carronades, and the large solid ball were all advantageous characteristics of the carronade. Gunners knew that a ball which had just sufficient velocity to pierce a ship's side caused the most damage out of proportion to the increase in size, especially by the splintering effect which scattered slivers of wood in all directions, killing or maiming the nearby gun crews. The small windage meant that the greatest effect was achieved from the reduced powder charge, since less of the force of the explosion was lost escaping past the ball. A high speed ball fired from a long cannon often passed through both sides without causing more damage than two small holes. Another major advantage was that the carronade could be loaded and fired more quickly and manned by three or four gunners compared to a long cannon which required a crew of six to eight. The main disadvantage was the carronade's short range but in battle at short range it was formidable.

A spectacular example was the case of HMS Clatton, a former East Indiarnan armed exclusively with carronades. Attacked by six French frigates, a brig-corvette, and a cutter off the coast of Flanders in 1795, she drove them off, all badly damaged. But if the enemy refused to fight at close quarters, the carronade was useless.

Captain James Yeo discovered this on Lake Ontario in 1813, complaining that he could not bring the American warships into close action, "not a carronade being fired". The American frigate Essex, armed almost exclusively with carronades, was pounded into submission by two British warships who stood off at long-gun range and refused to close. By the end of the American c1814, and Napoleonic wars c1815 the reputation of the carronade was considerably diminished.



The sketch above of a c 1800 British pattern screw elevated 12 pounder Carronade on pivoting bed, which can be traversed on its rear wheels, has a bore of 4.52 inches and fired a 4.40 inch solid cast iron 12 pound round ball, or common bomb shell, with a one pound powder charge. It had a point blank range of about 250 yards and a maximum range of about 850 yards at 5 degrees elevation. The effective range of the cast iron grape shot or lead musket balls was about 250 yards. The mass of the barrel and friction between the sliding bed as it slid rearwards on the platform absorbed most of the recoil, any remaining recoil finally checked by the breeching rope. After loading in the recoiled position the barrel attached to the sliding bed was winched forward and aimed using the block and rope tackles and rear elevation adjusting screw. A goose quill full of fine powder was inserted in the vent hole, then broken open at the top spilling the loose fine powder into the flash pan of the flintlock igniter. To fire the gun captain pulled the lanyard which released the cock holding the flint which struck the frizzen causing sparks igniting the powder in the flash pan down the vent and igniting the main charge. Or alternatively fine powder was dispensed from a powder horn into the vent and flash pan and ignited by a burning match held in a linstock.

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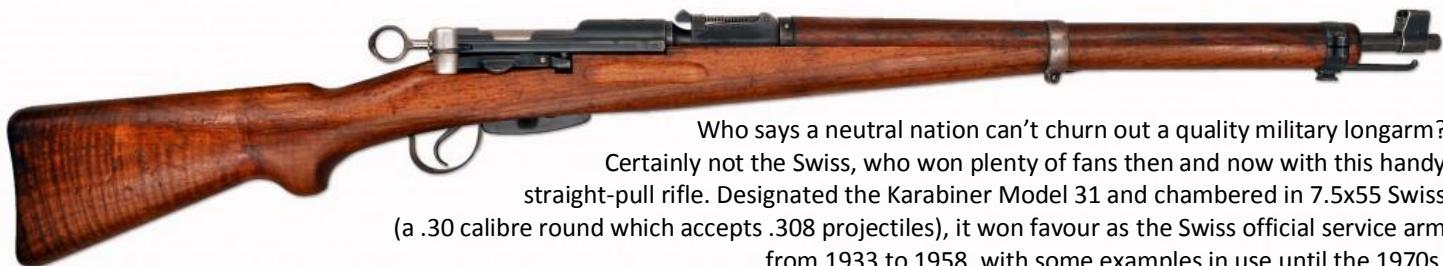
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K31 Schmidt-Rubin

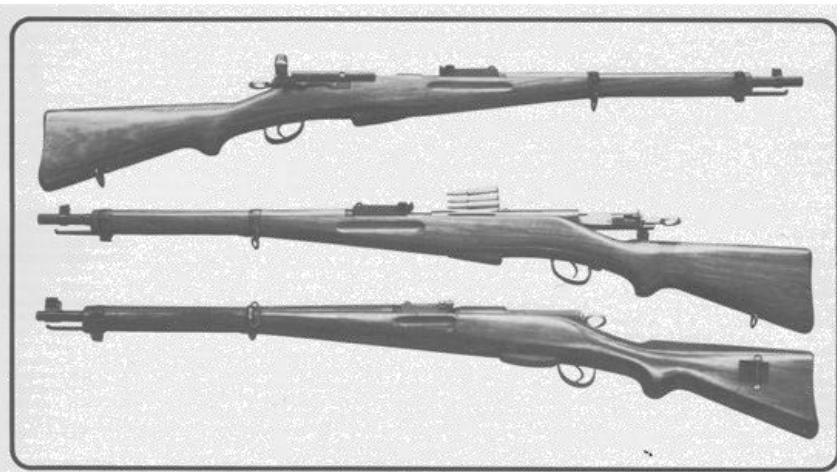


As with some other rifles, its name is somewhat misleading – it was not designed by Rudolf Schmidt (he designed the action for Switzerland's 1889 and 1896 rifles, but had died before the K31 came into being) although Lt. Col. Eduard Rubin did design the ammunition which it uses.

In fact, the K31 was a totally new design by Eidgenossische Waffenfabrik in Bern, Switzerland under Colonel Furrer, with the first 200 K31s made in May 1931 for troop trials.

While K31s are one of the more obscure arms in the military rifle universe, there is no doubt about their accuracy and quality – hardly a surprise given that the K31 was made with tight tolerances and excellent overall craftsmanship. According to some sources, minute of angle groups are possible at 100 metres with factory sights and unmodified rifles.

Sighting options are also numerous given that many Swiss males retain their firearms for life as members of the citizen militia. For example, dioptre, windage and elevation fine correctors are available. Clamps are also possible for scope mounting.



Interestingly, the K31's butt plate hides a special feature, with a small tag of plasticized paper beneath it containing the name and address of the Swiss citizen to whom the rifle was issued.

Barrel Length: 25.65 inches: 4-groove, RH, concentric rifling, 1 in 10.63

Overall Length: 43.6 inches

Weight: 8.85lbs empty

Action: Straight Pull Bolt Action

Calibre: 7.5x55 Swiss

Capacity: Six-round detachable box magazine

Sights: Tangent-leaf sight graduated to 1500m

Total Production: 528,230

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A Randall Made Knives - Model 19-5" blade with a Jim (Treeman)

Behring made handle, engraved V. K. Lough. Kevin Lough was a U.S. collector of Randall Made Knives and Behring Made Knives. His Behring knives were an assortment of styles but his Randall collection consisted of many variation of just two models the Model 19 Bushmaster and the Model 12 Big Bear Bowie. I used to communicate with Kevin via phone and email on a daily basis, on two occasion we travelled to Pretty Lake, Indiana USA and stayed with Kevin and his wife Sonya. The relationship continued for seven years, then the last time we visited, he informed me he was terminally ill and we would not see one another again. We still communicated by phone for another 6 months. Then Sonya rang me about 2.00 am one morning Kevin needed to talk to me, we said our goodbyes and a couple of hours later he passed away. He left me his personal carry knife.

90th MELBOURNE ARMS & MILITARIA FAIR

THE TRADITION CONTINUES AT
THE WESTGATE SPORTS & LEISURE COMPLEX
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FREE PARKING AT VENUE



SATURDAY & SUNDAY



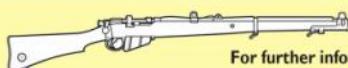
13th & 14th APRIL 2019

Saturday 9.00am - 5.00pm, Sunday 9.00am - 3.00pm
\$15 entry, children under 16 free with accompanying adult

TRADE EXHIBITION – NEW & COLLECTABLES

- Antique & Modern Sporting Arms;
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- Hunting and Outdoor Clothing/Footware,
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N.V.A.C.G. CALENDAR 2019

JANUARY						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
1st New Years Day						
11th NVACG Meeting						
28th Australia Day Holiday						

FEBRUARY						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			
8th NVACG Meeting						

MARCH						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2nd & 3rd NVACG Arms Show						
8th NVACG Meeting						
11th Labour Day						

APRIL						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
12th NVACG Meeting						
13th & 14th Melbourne Arms Show						
19th to 22nd Easter						
25th ANZAC Day						

MAY						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		
4th & 5th Melbourne Knife Show						
10th NVACG Meeting						
19th POW/Interment Camp Bus Tour						

JUNE						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10th Queens Birthday						
14th NVACG Meeting						

JULY						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
6th & 7th Melbourne Arms Fair						
12th NVACG Meeting						
13th & 14th Ballarat Arms Fair						

AUGUST						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
		1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	
9th NVACG AGM & Elections						
24th & 25th Bendigo Arms Show						

SEPTEMBER						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
30					1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
13th NVACG Meeting						
15th Werribee Liberator Bus Tour						

OCTOBER						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
11th NVACG Meeting						
12th & 13th Dookie (unconfirmed)						
19th & 20th Melbourne Arms Fair						

NOVEMBER						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
			1	2	3	
4		6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	
5th Melbourne Cup						
8th NVACG Meeting						
10th NVACG Xmas Rendezvous						

DECEMBER						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
30	31				1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24		26	27	28	29
13th NVACG Meeting						
25th & 26th Christmas/Boxing Day						



NVACG Meetings



NVACG Events



Other Arms Events



Public Holidays

About Us.....

Our Meetings

The Guild meets at the Sporting Shooters Association of Australia (SSAA) Shepparton Branch Shotgun Club Rooms.

These are located at the SSAA Shooting Range 1170 Midland Hwy, Shepparton East.

Just drive for 20 minutes or so from Shepparton along what we call Benalla Road, and there you will find the Range on the right hand side in a former quarry.

The site is well signed and is the Guild's "returning home" to what was Paul Gribben's other favourite club.

General Meetings are held here on the second Friday evening of each month

Meeting commence from 8.00 pm



Our Background

The Northern Victorian Arms Collectors Guild Inc. Had its origins in August 1967, under the guidance of the late Paul Gribben - still regarded as one of Australia's most advanced firearms collectors.

His fondness for Manton shotguns (and lesser examples of gunsmith's and engravers art), was equalled only by his love of history and enthusiasm for sharing it with others.

Our Guild continues this tradition and caters for those interested in the preservation and restoration of all antique and historic arms, accessories, militaria, Australiana and other heritage items.

New Members are Most Welcome!

AFFIX
STAMP
HERE



P.O. Box 985
Shepparton 3632

ADDRESS LABEL

Shepparton 3632
P.O. Box 985

Inc. No. 4 0000951T
Northern Victorian Arms Collectors Guild Inc
of:

Newsletter

(After the Manner of our Ancestors)
More Majorum

