

1930 MODEL A FORD TAXI STILL WORKING IN HAVANA - 80YRS LATER. CHRIS & JEN TRAVELS PAGES 12-15

930 MODEL A ORD TAXI STILL YORKING IN

noga News



HB MODEL A CLUB COMMITTEE MEMBERS

CHAIRMAN:	COMMITTEE:
Trish Patterson (Leigh) Phone 06 835 3580 Cell Ph 021 113 6353	Roger Anderson (Carolyn) Phone 06 844 3324 Cell phone 021 448 183 Email: rogera@asian-seed.co.nz
Email: patterson@issl.co.nz SECRETARY: Carolyn Anderson (Roger) Phone 06 844 3324	Harley Cadwallader (Juliette) Phone 06 843 9396 Cell phone 027 4418110 Email: handjcaddie@xtra.co.nz
Cell Ph: 021 038 1858 Email: carolyn@asian-seed.co.nz PUBLISHER/PRINTER:	Cliff Johnston (Louise) Phone 06 879 9181 Cell Ph: 021 809 515
Joanne Wilson (Paul) Phone 06 845 3276 Cell Ph 027 3535 474	Email: shenandoah@airnet.net.nz
Email: joanne@ladybugdesign.co.nz	Chris Truman (Sue) Phone 06 877 0364 Cell Ph 021 917 813
TREASURER: Louise Johnston (Cliff) Phone 06 879 9181	Email: scskybolt@clear.net.nz LIFE MEMBERS:
Cell Ph 021 809 515 Email: shenandoah@airnet.net.nz	Charles Black (Deceased)Cyril Jones

Norman Oliver Died 10 July 2012 78 yrs

- A foundation member along with his wife Shirley since the clubs first run in Sept 1992
- His 1930 Town Sedan is now owned by Peter & Alison Roberts

VIEWS AND OPINIONS...

Views and opinions expressed in our Newsletter are those of the authors of the articles and are not necessarily those of the HB Model A Club, the Committee or the Editor.



CONTENTS

Committee Members	2
Chairwomen's Report	4
August Club Run	5
Waikato/King Country HB Model A Club Rally	6
Model A Road trip - Molesworth & Rainbow Station	7
Join MAFCA	9
Staightline Navigation	
No2 - Travels with Chris & Jenny	
Fashion - The History of Felt Hats	
Monthly Runs	25
HB Model A Club Contact List	



LOGOS, NAMES, BADGES, MONOGRAMS MASONIC, RAOB & FRIENDLY SOCIETY REGALIA

We can embroider onto almost anything Caps, Polos, Shirts, Jackets, Polar Fleeces, Beanies, Towels Bring in your own garments or we can help you source them

NO SETTING UP FEE - NO MINIMUM QUANTITIES

643 Main Street, PO Box 69, Palmerston North Phone 06 358 628 Fax 06 358 6408 sales@robertembroideries.co.nz www.robertembroideries.co.nz



CHAIRWOMAN'S REPORT

Our Club's AGM and lunch was held at the Meeanee Hotel with a marvellous turnout of old, new and rarely seen members. It is always good to be involved in the running of our club – and thanks to the Committee who have offered their services for another year. Things change and this year sees our first Chairwoman at the wheel of our Club, with many of our stalwarts starting to focus on the National Rally in 2015. Thanks Kevin for a job well done as Chairman – who leaves loud shoes to fill! You will notice I am of a quieter nature.

So what was good about our AGM?

- Subs remain at \$40 per family (payable by 31st August)
- A full calendar of monthly runs for the next year, on the first Sunday of the month
- Some BIG events proposed: Raglan, Molesworth Station, Australia, Wellington
- Consideration to entering AHOOGA NEWS into MAFCAs Annual Awards
- Plans are being made for our 21st Anniversary
- 2015 Hawkes Bay is hosting the National Rally

I have been a member of the Club since Leigh purchased 'Olive' our 1930 Fordor (an earthquake survivor) and have been on lots of exciting runs, seeing our wonderful countryside while enjoying the company of our members. 'Ebbie' is our 1929 Phaeton, which we imported from the States.... and often driven by Hannah. As a family we enjoy our cars, for Art Deco, Model A Club, special occasions, Cruise Ships etc.

The friendly Club members have made it so easy to belong to this Club – I remember my very first event was the evening dinner at the National Rally at the Hastings Racecourse, and Billie McAlister making me welcome; with my first monthly run as a passenger with Paul & Jo Wilson on the Holt Forest run.

Enjoy your cars, have fun!

Trish Patterson

Subs are due now \$40 per family



AUGUST 5TH WORKSHOP & CRAFT DAY

17 Valentine Road Hastings





from 9.30 am onwards

Some of the subjects to be handled:

setting points and timing a motor front wheel alignment

brake adjustments electrical trouble shooting







Ladies:

Refresh your hat, blocks are available. Carolyn will show how to repair a fur and tell how to care for. Bring your favourite craft and show your creativity.

> Lunch: Bring a plate to share. Coffee and tea is available.

Cliff & Louise 879 9181 shenandoah@airnet.net.nz



WAIKATO/KING COUNTRY HB MODEL A CLUB RALLY

Proposed date at or around the weekend 10 November.

Suggested rally root

Day 1	Taupo, Pirongia, Te Pahu,. <u>RAGLAN</u>
Day 2	Raglan, Kawhia, <u>OTOROHANGA</u>
Day 3	Otorohanga, Te Kuiti, Marokopa, Awakino, <u>TE KUITI</u>
Day 4	Te Kuiti, Aria, Waimiha, Bennedale, Pureora, Tihoi, <u>TAUPO</u>
The	II have a lot of traveling on rural windy metal roads. se roads have plenty of pot holes, corrugations, dust etc. King Country has plenty of very good scenery.
Some sight seeing being Waitomo Caves / Billy Black Show Bridal Veil Falls Otorohanga Kiwi House	
Please register an interest by contacting Bruce Waterworth 290 Spencer Road RD 1 Atiamuri 3078	
Phone 07 333 9 332 Mob 0274 975 963	
	aterworth@ xtra.co.nz ect "Model A Rally"



MODEL A ROAD TRIP MOLESWORTH & RAINBOW STATION

January 8, 2013 onwards approx

Blenheim to Hanmer Springs via Molesworth Station Hanmer Sprints to St Arnaud via Rainbow Station (Shingle Roads)

Day 1 Napier to Blenheim Day 2 Blenheim to Hanmer Springs Day 3 Hanmer Springs to St Arnaud Day 4 onwards are open for entrants to pursue their own itinerary

Entrants should be prepared to organise their own accommodation and ferry booking on the given dates

Enquiries to Harley Cadwallader 06 843 9396 or handjcaddie@xtra.co.nz



June –July 2013

Planning is well underway for approximately three weeks motoring in your A's from Darwin up the inland coast to Cairns.

Off roading from Normanton to Daly Waters (Aboriginal country 490km unsealed). Up to Darwin and the Kakado National Park back to Brisbane via the Barkley Tableland, Mt Isa, Barcaldine, Toowoomda.

Plenty to see and do with great company. 6 couples and cars interested already.

If you are interested and would like more information Phone Roger or Carolyn 06 8443324 or 021448183



Invitation to join Model A Ford Club of America

MAFCA

~Membership Benefits~

The Restorer magazine • Technical Support
Local Chapters • National Meets
Era Fashion Guidelines • "How To Restore" Series
Restoration Guidelines and Judging Standards

International membership \$56 (USD)

Visit the website and fill in the membership form to join

www.mafca.com



THE STRAIGHT AHEAD RULE APPLIES (LEAST LINE OF DEVIATION)

This is probably the hardest term to understand until you have been rallying for a while.

It means travelling along a road taking the least line of deviation even if it means leaving the major road you are on and continuing on into a minor road, as in the example. You should be told whether or not to cross the centre line to do this, but don't forget to imagine the centre line on the roads with no markings, especially on metal roads. If you are not told about crossing the centre line, ASK AT THE RALLY BRIEFING. Generally you are told not to cross the centre line.

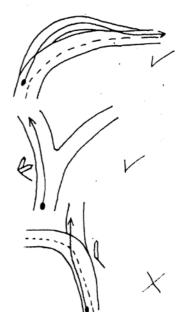
EXAMPLES

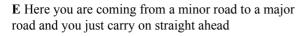
A Here you are leaving the major road you are on to go to a minor road

B Here you may be leaving the road you are on to go around a loop or lay-by and then joining the road again.

C Here you may come across a 'y' intersection that are two new roads and so you must decided which is the least line of deviation.

D Here you are crossing the imaginary centre line so you will be going wrong if you have been instructed not to.





F Here you are also coming from a minor road to a major road. To carry on straight ahead you will have to cross the centre line which is okay as you have come to the end of the road you have been on.

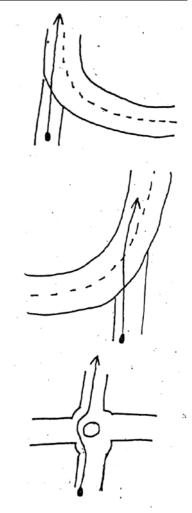
G The straight ahead rule also applies to crossroads. Unless there is an instruction to turn at one of the roads, you drive straight across them until you do get an instruction to turn.

H The same applies to roundabouts. You go straight through them, or leave them in the same direction at which you enter them.

If you are told the straight ahead rule, 'DOES NOT APPLY' then you will be given instructions for every road or street that you have to turn on to. You stay on this road or street until instructed to turn off, although you may still have to go straight through crossroads and roundabouts.

11

DON'T FORGET TO CHECK IF NO EXIT ROADS DO OR DON'T EXIST





2012 CHRISJEN TRAVELS

The Cuban Time Warp

Che Guevara, Fidel Castro, JF Kennedy, Nikita Kruschev, Bay of Pigs Fiasco, Cold War. All these will immediately transport 'baby boomers' back to their secondary school days, and the beginning of a long period of social insecurity within the Western World, when the USSR and the USA played war games with 'who's got the biggest rocket'. Add to these names words like Cuban Rum, Havana Cigars, and



Chris's favourite photo of Cuba

1950's American cars, and we are immediately transported to a romantic picture of a tropical island, men dressed in white suits and wearing Panama hats, and gorgeous ladies parading in exotic clothes. Cuba has been my bucket list for a long time. It is one of those mysterious places that has been locked away in a 1950's time warp, and until recent years, it has been very difficult to obtain a visa to go there.

Cuba is the largest of the Caribbean Islands and sits only 90 miles from the southern tip of American mainland, namely Florida. Because of what happened in 1959, when the USA blockaded Cuba and prevented the USSR from installing their missile bases there, Americans have been unable to visit. Cuba became isolated from the world. Fidel Castro installed communism; the big American companies that owned most of the plantations were kicked out; the land was returned to the people, and the Russians provided financial aid and built infrastructures including a network of roads. When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, the umbilical cord of cash flow from Russia was cut, and Cuba went into crisis. It is only in recent years that joint ventures with Canadian and several EU countries, to build hotel complexes on a spectacular peninsular to the north of Havana, have enabled tourists to enter Cuba again.

TOURING CUBA

The Entry Visa cost about US\$65.00 each and you have to nominate your hotel in advance. 99% of tourists stay in the new hotel sprawls, isolated from the real Cuba, and



Coco cars are an iconic Cuban Taxi. You cannot leave here until you have been in one.

only venture out from the security of the gated enclosures and their English speaking staff, in fiftyseater buses to visit 'La Habana'.

A couple of years ago, "Intrepid Travel", which specialises in small group tours throughout the world, broke new ground in Cuba. Because the original tourist infrastructure collapsed in the 1950's, any hotels that have survived that period, are old, decrepit, and almost totally devoid of staff who know how to service

the needs of the modern tourist. Jenny and I joined a small group tour of seven people. For eleven days we toured around the western half of Cuba and really got to see and experience some wonderful things.

HAVANA – LA HABANA

Christopher Columbus discovered Cuba five centuries ago. The Spanish went on to conquer Central and Southern America. They plundered gold, silver, and precious jewels from the Incas, Mayas, and Aztecs, and used Havana as a staging post before the long voyage back to Europe across the Atlantic. Pirates and buccaneers such as Blackbeard and Henry Morgan, constantly raided these treasure ships and Havana became the most heavily defended port in the Caribbean. It also became the wealthiest, and the Old City is full of wonderful buildings, quaint cobbled streets, and gorgeous churches most of which are in their original condition. This is the tourist draw-card. I hope the photographs that I have attached will give you some idea of its attraction.

We stayed in a small hotel in the Old Town, walked everywhere, and were lucky enough to attend a magical performance by the renowned Buena Vista



Christopher Columbus (the person m mother named me after), is buried in the walls of this Church in the middle of Havana. It was very important for me to visit here.



Social Club. This band became famous before Castro came to power, many of the original members are now in their eighties, but they still had the magic to get us all up on our feet and dance the night away.

OUTSIDE OF HAVANA

Our group was allocated a minibus and a local guide to take us on our tour outside of Havana. The minibus had a GPS installed which enabled the authorities to track its progress around Cuba. Our route apparently had to be submitted several months in advance by the travel company, and we were not allowed to deviate from it! Cuba is a very long island; maybe one thousand miles from end to end. The dual carriageway roads, constructed many decades ago by the Russians, are in dreadful condition. Very often only one carriageway was open. There is no public transport system. Any local who wants to go anywhere, and that means usually to work, has to hitch a ride. Official 'hitching stations' can be found on the main roads normally in some shady area such as under a bridge or a big tree. A government official, dressed in green, controls who gets on which vehicle. 70% of vehicles, whether they are buses, trucks, vans or cars, are owned by the Government. They are obligated to pick up hitch-hikers until they are full to overloading. Tourists are not allowed to hitch. So, it is not an uncommon sight to see elegantly dressed secretaries riding in the back of dump trucks!

CUBAN HOME-STAYS

We home-stayed in three different places. Each was totally different to the others. But, on each occasion we had either, two single beds or a double bed, with air-conditioning and a fan in our bedroom. We also had our own toilet and shower facilities. Breakfast was provided in each case and we were given the opportunity of having dinner. However, we chose to eat in local places, or from street stalls, to try and understand how the local communities worked. It was fascinating. Our first homestay was in Vinales to the far west. We went



Homestay breakfast - note the coffee in the thermos!

there because of some interesting caves and underground rivers which we explored by boat. Our 'family' were very poor but they were perhaps the richest in the village. In



order to qualify as a homestay 'host', houses have to be at a certain standard, and most could not afford to provide air-conditioning, or have spare rooms available with adequate bedding.

Our last home-stay was in Trinidad on the south coast. The house had been a family home for generations, had a lovely internal courtyard, rooms with five metre studs, lovely works of art on the walls, and bone china in cabinets. We had a suite of rooms to ourselves and felt much indulged. The family were asset rich but cash flow poor. Trinidad is a total jewel. Somehow it has survived the last five centuries intact. It is a photographers dream. I took dozens of photos of people and places and would love to return there one day.

By providing homestays in a number of towns and villages, the Cuban government has cleverly provided interim accommodation for a controlled number of tourists, completely under their control, to replace the huge number of hotel rooms demanded by an increasing tourist business. Our home-stay hosts spoke little or no English. Both sides were seriously intent on communicating at all times, and we managed with our limited Spanish and lots of sign language to get by.

CUBAN CURRENCY

Cuban currency is a challenge to those who wish to try and help the locals. The Cuban peso has retained its 1950's value. Cubans use it to buy their necessities; this means the basics of life: food, power, water and not much more. Anything that the normal tourist needs such as alcohol, restaurant food, sun tan lotion, western clothes and so on, has to be purchased by a totally different currency known at CUC, or Cuban Convertible Currency, which used to be tied to the US\$, but I now worth about US\$1.08. The Cuban peso is worth about US\$0.20c. Tourists use CUCs to pay for restaurant, hotel, bus, souvenirs, and the like. Sometimes, if you were to venture into a village and buy some local food from a street vendor, change in pesos might be received for an over-payment in CUCs. Otherwise, the average tourist will never come into contact with this basic currency.

Cuba is very safe. There is little crime. The locals are desperate to impress the foreign tourists and love to hear about the 'outside world'. Many of them have extended family in Florida who escaped in the 1950's from the oppressive Dictatorships of that era. It will be interesting to see what will happen, in the very near future, when Fide and his brother Raoul Castrol, die and a new political party take control of Cuba.

Both Jenny and I thoroughly enjoyed the unique flavour of our tour and were most appreciative of the chance we had to get to know the real Cuban local. We hope that the large number of photographs we have attached will provide you with an 'inside look' at the real Cuba.



The History of Felt Hats

By Marie Robinette

Felt hat manufacturing is a very old industry. According to one story it was originated by St. Clement, and the festival of the trade used to be held on his day, November 23. Until the early 20's all the operations were performed by hand, but modern machinery took over every process, although it is still believed that the hand process makes a better hat.

As a matter of fact felt hats date back to an even earlier time. One of the types of ancient Roman hats, called the "petasus," worn on a journey, was much like the felt hats of the later Model A era.



Petasus Hat of Ancient Rome

Many traditions are connected with caps and hats. Among the Romans the cap was a symbol of liberty. Wearing a hat in medieval times also was a mark of distinction.

Hatters began to flourish in Nuremberg, Germany, as early as 1369. In 1453 the French had adopted head covering generally. In colonial days the hatters of England complained of the competition of the American colonies, and ever since America has been very proficient in hat-making, although soft felt hats were not worn here until 1850.

Felting Properties of Wool and Fur

When wool or fur fibers are viewed under a microscope, many tiny scales can be seen on their apparently smooth surface; in fact, some fibers seem to be made up of scales, all pointing in one direction, like the ridges on a pine cone. Human hair is also like that; when running your fingers along a single strand of hair, it slides down more smoothly than when they run up, due to the scales. When fur fibers are put into hot water the scales expand and do not cling so tightly to the fiber. Then when the water is drained off and the scales close down on the hair again, they catch and interlock with scales on adjacent hairs, matting the fibers together more and more firmly as the process is repeated. This is why woolen goods continue to shrink unless properly handled when washed.



Sources of Felt



Most of the fur was originally obtained from beavers, which were found in great numbers in the northwestern part of the United States and in Canada.

Other prized fur came from the otter, mink, Russian hare, Saxony hare, Scotch hare, Scotch coney, and French coney (rabbit).

Muskrat and nutria were also used. The muskrat or musquash, a native of Canada, is a cousin of the beaver, but smaller. The pelt was sold for furs as "River Mink" or "Hudson Seal." The fur of the nutria, or coypu rat, was imported from South America. The thickest fur is obtained from animals which live in a cold climate.

Processing

The skins were first sorted into grades according to kind, color, or quality. They were brushed to straighten out the fur, and then, as there are stiff long hairs sticking up throughout the soft, downy fur, as many as possible were removed by plucking, a process which did not harm the fur. The skins were then cleaned of the fatty matter. This process was known as "carroting" which washed in a solution of mercury and nitric acid.

The skins were carefully dried, brushed, and then cut into narrow strips by a machine that at the same time sheared the fur close to the skin. The pelt strips shorn of the fleece in this way were used for by-products such as glue and gelatin.

The fur fleece was then sorted into grades according to quality. The choicest part of the fleece of land animals is the back, and of water animals the belly and cheeks; towards the outer edges of the skin the quality deteriorates.



To mix the fur and to cleanse it two machines were used. The first was called a "devil." The fur was fed through it three times, being tossed and whirled and picked apart by revolving teeth and settling again in order to have the process repeated. The fur still had hairs, bits of pelt, coarse particles, and dust, which were next removed by a machine called a "blower." A cylindrical



apparatus, inside of which a toothed cylinder revolves several thousand times a minute, tosses the fur upward where it was blown to another machine, while the impurities fell down upon a screen which sifted them. This operation was repeated several times.

Forming



The next process was called "forming." In preparation for it the exact weight of fur for a hat, in the case of a soft hat from three to five or six ounces, was put into a little box. A dozen of these boxes of fur were then put into a case, and from this point on the hats continue to be grouped by dozens.

An operator fed the fur, box by box, through rollers, into the machine called a "former," which roughly formed or shaped the hat body. This machine, invented in 1846, reduced the cost of labor to about one-tenth that of the slow hand method. A part of the machine whirled and scattered the fur. A cone of thin copper plate, perforated with many tiny holes, was slowly revolved, while a suction fan revolving very swiftly—about 4,000 times a minute—below the cone drew the fur down evenly all over the cone's surface and mated the fibers together. Wet cloths were thrown over the cone, another perforated cone of the same shape was placed over it, and the whole thing was put into a tank of hot water for a minute and then passed to the next process.

Felting Process Begun

This matted fur, even as it came from the hot water, was the beginning of the hat body. It was about three times larger, however, than the finished shape—some 32 inches deep and 36 inches in diameter.

In order to harden the fur bodies enough to prevent breakage in later handling they were wrapped in a woolen cloth still attached to their cones, rolled gently by hand, squeezed, and pressed.

Sizing

The sizing process now begins; after it has been repeated the cones were reduced to one-third the original size. Three or four cones were dipped together into a tank of water kept at the boiling point by steam, and then rolled upon a sloping table, which is called a "battery."



The hats were taken out of the boiling water quickly, wrapped in burlap, and again rolled gently by hand on the table to dry them. As the process was repeated the hats were treated less gently, since the felt continued to knit more closely together. The rolling tends to mat the fibers closely as they press together and spring back.

In cheaper grade hats this process was done by machine, but the hand method is considered best. The reduction in size and thickness must be uniform, and this was made possible by shaking and turning the cones. The selvage was trimmed, and the size in which the hat was to be finished was marked on the edge by a notch.



Dyeing

The mixture of the different colors of the raw material resulted in a gray shade in the body, and if the hats were to be dyed, they were boiled several hours at this stage in a solution of color. The dye was in large vats and was constantly stirred to give a uniform color. In the drying room the hats were dried thoroughly at a high temperature. Coal tar products were generally used for dyeing.

Stiffening

After dyeing, the hats were soaked in a solution of shellac in alcohol to stiffen them. A cheaper solution was of shellac and alkali, and since 80 per cent of the alkali may be recovered for use again, it was generally used. The hats were dipped again and again in the solution and rolled, and when thoroughly soaked the alcohol was allowed to evaporate or the alkali was counteracted by

an acid. They were dried at a high temperature and steamed to draw the shellac into the interior of the fabric.

Stretching

The stretching department received the hats next and placed them on machines; here they began to resemble the finished shape. The



felt cone was worked slowly and gently onto a revolving block, shaped like the crown of a hat and called a "tip," and was forced down until it conformed to this shape. The tip-stretching shapes the crown only; after this the brim must be stretched. The hydraulic presses which then blocked the hats into shape often exert 500 pounds' pressure. These presses used metal dies of the exact shape of the finished hat.

Finishing Processes

Until this stage the process was the same for both soft and stiff hats, but from now on the treatment is different. The soft hats were dried after the machine blocking, softened again by steam, shaped and stretched by hand over a die of the desired shape, ironed by hand with a hot iron, and put to cool in a cold water press. If the surface of the hats was too rough, all or part of the nap was removed by a machine with a sharp knife blade. The hat may have been polished and rubbed to bring out the best effect of the dyes and to give a gloss. Some colors have a more glossy effect than others. The finishing included trimming the brim. After a final inspection the hats were packed in bandboxes and put in cases ready for shipment.



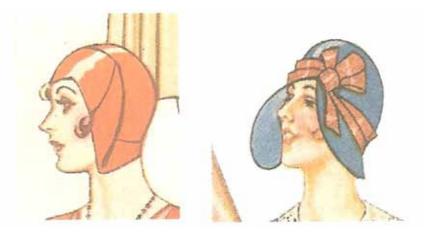
Different Grades of Felt

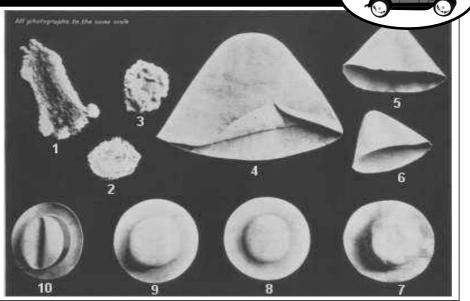


The largest business in felt hats was in men's wear, as there was always a demand for men's felt hats. The amount of felt used in women's headgear varied in different years. There were many different grades and finishes of fled. Beside wool hats and fur hats, there were mixtures in which the wool was usually underneath. Hats of shoddy, a combination of the cheapest wool and cotton, were made only when felt hats were so popular that a very low-priced felt was demanded by a part of the trade. The finish may be think and downy, or like a velour with little nap. Long hairs are characteristic of the scratch or mohair finish.

In the early 1920's there was a felt of a beautiful lustrous finish, sometimes called charmeuse. The distinguishing features are the slightly loose nap and the polished surface of the flat nap. The velour finish is dense and erect.

Women wore cloche hats throughout the 20's. A cloche hat told everyone that you had short hair. It was only possible to get a close fitting cloche on the skull if the hair was cropped short and flat. The cloche hat affected body posture as it was pulled well over the eyes, which meant young women held their heads at a specific angle in order to see where they were going. Foreheads were unfashionable in the early model A era.





How your soft hat is made

Figure 1	The rabbit skin	Figure 2	The pelt is shredded off
Figure 3	The fur remains	Figure 4	The start of the felt
Figure 5	Partly shrunk	Figure 6	Felting completed
Figure 7	Assuming the hat shape	Figure 8	The crown is blocked
Figure 9	Ready for brim shaping	Figure 1	0 Trimmed and finished

Make your own

Now that you have the history of felt you are probably ready to try your hand at making your own hat. This is an easy pattern to try with store bought felt purchased by the vard.

Two-Toned Felt Hat

You will need: 3/8 yd of a lighter tone and ¼ yd of the darker. Suggested colors are two tones of tan or grey and blue as a combination. The cutting chart below gives all dimensions of the hat. The center crown is cut in a perfect circle 7" in diameter of the darker tone of felt. The side crown is made of 3 sections of the light material and 2 of the dark, each section cut 6" wide and 7" deep. The brim is of the light felt cut 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide and 27" long, one end slashed diagonally, the other slit so that the diagonal end may be slipped through it. These dimensions are for a 22" head size. They may easily be altered to fit a head that is larger or smaller.



Join the side sections of the crown as at **A**. Pin side crown to center arranging the slight fullness evenly. Hold this fullness in as you sew the side crown to the center as at **B**. Then turn crown to right side and join brim to it as at **C** holding the brim portion slightly full as you sew. Arrange creases in crown and tack them invisibly. Add jewel pin if desired.



If it does not work the first time, try again. Felt is not expensive and very easy to work with. Next, show off your new hat at your next Model A function. Everyone will be asking where you found such a great hat.



MISSING - Rear Hub Puller

If you have borrowed this, please return ASAP to Model A Parts, other members would like to use it. It's blue in colour so not to hard to lose on your work bench.

Thanks Roger 844 3324

11th National

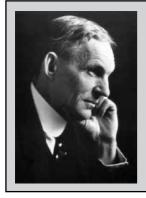
Model A Ford Rally Coromandel Peninsula March 22-29 2013

For those members interested in attending the rally please let Kevin or Carolyn know so they can start pencilling in some tentative Motel bookings – as we did for our South Island Rally in 2011



Monthly Runs 2012-2013

July 7th 2013	- AGM 2013 Meeanee Hotel 11.30am
June 2nd 2013	- Would anyone like to put this run on?
May 5th 2013	- Marineland & Hot Road Swapmeet - Terry & Jan Hart (Lunch & Run)
April 7th 2013	- Truman, Dawson, Purdie
March 3rd 2013	- Kevin & Pauline McGrath
February 3rd 2013	- Graham & Heather Cheer
January 6th 2013	- Peter & Alison Roberts
December 2nd 2012	- Rod Herron (Christmas Run)
November 4th 2012 November 10th 2012	- Anderson/Wilson - Ray Brooker (Central HB Agricultural & Pastoral Show)
October 7th 2012	- Leigh & Trish Patterson
September 16th 2012 September 22nd 2012	- Trevor & Lyn Charman (Combined with the HBVCC) - Justin & Tracey Bicknell (International Model A Day)
August 5th 2012	- Cliff & Louise Johnson (Model A Workshop & Craft Day)



PLEASE CONTRIBUTE TO <u>YOUR</u> AHOOGA!

Articles, photos, mechanical tips, notices, jokes, etc. Anything you think may be of interest to your club members.

Please submit before the 20th of the month.



Specialists in all ENGINE RECONDITIONING and PARTS SUPPLY of any make or model

ALSO

Shell Bearing Conversions Remetalling Line Boring Unleaded Fuel Conversions Balancing "Hard to Get parts" manufacture

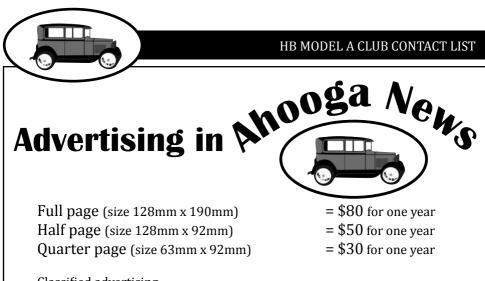
We specialise in Vintage and Classic motor restoration Do not hesitate to contact:

GRAHAM MILLER

B & H ENGINE SERVICES LIMITED 298 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Telephone: (06) 357 1182 or Fax: (06) 356 6722 e-mail: bhengserv@clear.net.nz www.bh-engineservices.co.nz

HB Model A Club MERCHANDISE

Club Caps \$12.50
 Polo Shirts \$30
 Vests \$30
 Club Patches \$9
 Medium, Large & Extra Large Please contact Louise 06 879 9181



Classified advertising – Listing a item for sale or wanted throughout the year is complimentary

Please contact Louise Johnston if you would like to place an advertisement, email shenandoah@airnet.net.nz or loge@airnet.net.nz or ph 06 879 9181

MECHANICAL REBUILDS AND REPAIRS

Engines, Gearboxes, Diffs, Kingpins, Steering, Brakes, Carbs & Water pumps Even though SHE is nearly 80 years old, I can make her run as good as Henry intended. YOUR MODEL A THAT IS! Contact me: Richard Anderson Ph 8366222 Email: andynapier@xtra.co.nz

B MC	DDEL A CLUB CONTACT LIST
•	ANDERSON Roger, Carolyn & Todd
	email modela.tparts@xtra.co.nz
	PO Box 7213 Taradale, Napier Ph (06) 844 3324 Cell (021) 448 183 Fax (06) 844 3590
•	ANDERSON Richard & Hilary
	email andynapier@xtra.co.nz
	541 Main North Road, Bay View. Ph (06) 836 6222 Cell (021) 488 083
٠	ARCHER Owen & Helen
	email helenowen@xtra.co.nz Fax 04 5860355
	54 Harbourview Rd, Lower Hutt 5010 Ph (04) 5860352 Cell (021) 934 245
•	BELL Peter & Gwen
	email peter_gwen@xtra.co.nz
•	5 Whakapirau Road, RD4, Hastings 4174. Ph (06 874 9030 BICKNELL Justin & Tracy
•	email bickandtracy@xtra.co.nz
	9 Caulfield Place, Ascot Grove, Taradale
	Ph 06 844 8065 Justin 027 6343308 Tracy 021 1113321
•	BOBLEA Nick & Carol
	email bobleafamily@xtra.co.nz
	16 Smith St, Dannevirke 4930. Phone (06) 374 6097 Cell (0274) 371 511
•	BROOKER Ray & Phyllis Dakers
	208 Porangahau Road, Waipukurau Ph (06) 858 9217 Cell (027) 340 546
•	BROWNE Ralph email rh.je.browne@actrix.co.nz
	11 Manila Street, Dannevirke Ph (06) 374 7103 Cell (025) 236 3743
•	BROWNLIE Bryan & Michelle
	email bnmb@xtra.co.nz 73 Brownlie Rd, Frasertown. Ph (06) 838 8863 Cell (027) 280 1818
•	BROWN Clive & Christine
	email christinebrown99@vodafone.co.nz
	13 Richie Place, Havelock Norh Ph 877 8955 Cell 021 109 5842
٠	CADWALLADER Harley & Juliette
	email handjcaddie@xtra.co.nz
	29a Anzac Ave, Onekawa Ph (06) 843 9396 Cell (027) 441 8110
•	CARRICK Pat & Sandra
	email pat7yford@hotmail.co.nz 49 Young St, Wanganui Ph 06 343 9178
•	CARROLL Peter & Dallas
	email dallasandpeter@gmail.com 7 Franklin Tce, Havelock Nth. Hastings 4130. Phone 877 8091
•	CAPPER Trevor & Heather
•	email trevheather@gmail.com
	212 Onehunga Road, RD2, Napier Ph (06) 836 7275 Cell (021) 207 9911
•	CHARMAN Trevor & Lyn
	email trevlyncharm@actrix.co.nz
	309a Church Road, Greenmeadows Ph (06) 844 5140 Cell (027) 292 6068
•	CHEER Graham & Heather email ghcheer@xtra.co.nz
	Pedersen Road, RD11 Norsewood Ph (06) 374 0864 Cell (027) 235 6649
•	CHURCH Cliff & Christine
	1 Shackleton Street, Napier Ph (06) 843 8736 Fax (06) 843 8736 28



- CHURCHER Denis & Lyn email churcher@xtra.co.nz 8 Gavin Black St, Meeanee, Napier 4112 Ph (06) 844 6158 Cell (027) 417 1782 **COLE Chris & Jenny** email chriscole46@hotmail.com 15 Kowhai Rd, Taupo. Ph 07 376 5457 Cell 027 454 5586 COX Norris 23 Ormond Road, Hospital Hill. Napier 4110. Phone 06 835 4129 **DALTON Bill & Shirley** • email modela@dalton.net.nz 118 Chaucer Road, Nth, Napier Ph (06) 835 3943 Cell (021) 738 262 **DALTON Tom & Margaret** 87c Churchill Drive, Taradale. Ph 06 844 8802 Cell 0274 454 750 **DANN Gordon & Letia** • 46 Greenwood Road, Havelock North Ph (06) 877 7276 • DAWSON Bill & Marilyn email bill.marilyn@xtra.co.nz PO Box 294, Taupo. Ph (07) 378 7518 Cell (027) 436 2691 DAWSON, Chris & John Purdie email dawsonpurdie@gmail.com • 37 Farmlet Road, RD2, Hastings. Phone 878 6441 **EDWARDS, Ross & Christine** • email c.o.edwards@gmail.com 3870 State Highway 50, RD1, Hastings 4171. Ph 06 874 9386 Cell 027 208 3327 EPP Carl • 52 Ellis Rd, RD7, Te Kuiti. Ph 07 878 4999 **ERRINGTON Bob, Janice, Jason & Hayley** • email bob@premierecurtains.co.nz 20 Orotu Drive, Poraiti, Napier. Ph (06) 842 2351 Cell (027) 243 0519 **FISHER Ivan & Joan** • email mossbank@clear.net.nz 36 Hyatt Grove, Taradale. Ph (06) 844 2839 Cell (021) 239 8041 FOX Graeme • 37 Reeve Drive, Havelock North Ph (06) 877 6075 Cell (027) 447 5305 GALLOWAY Mark email m.galloway@xtra.co.nz 12 Whakarire Ave, Westshore, Napier. Ph 06 834 1182 Cell (0274) 969 234 **GARDINER Ewan & Mira** email emgardiner@xtra.co.nz 66 Fryer Road, Poraiti Ph (06) 844 5733 Fax (06) 844 5708 Cell (027) 203 7920 • **GREEKS Ken & Shirley** 2/51 Auckland Rd, Greenmeadows, Napier. Ph (06) 844 7098 GORDON Ian & Lynette 719 Pakowhai Rd, Mahora, Hastings. Ph (06) 876 8669 Cell (021) 132 9962 HART Terry & Jan email harttj@xtra.co.nz •
 - 7 Woodfield Place, Hastings. Ph 06 876 6351 Cell 0274 327206

HAWKINS Bill & Meda

email medahawkins@hotmail.com 31 Brookfields Road, RD3, Napier Ph (06) 876 6981 Fax (06) 876 6981 Cell (027) 203 5751

- HEAPS Maureeen 20 Cedar Road, Te Awanga. Ph (06) 875 0067
- HERRON Rod & Jan email herron1@slingshot.co.nz 29 Waverley Road, Napier. Ph (06) 842 1344
- HOWE Gerald email howe.g@xtra.co.nz 801 Main North Road, RD2, Napier 4812 Ph 06 843 4191 Cell 027 44 44208
- JOHNSTON Cliff & Louise email shenandoah@airnet.net.nz
 17 Valentine Rd, RD5, Hastings Ph (06) 8799181 Cell 021 809516
- JOLLY Maurice 57 Middle Rd, Havelock Nrth Ph (06) 877 1941 Cell (027) 230 7746
- JONES Allan & Sue email acjones@inhb.co.nz Wishart Farm, 760 Puketitiri Road, RD2 Napier Ph/Fax (06) 844 3959 Cell (027) 446 9331
- JONES Cyril & Margaret
 18 Southwark Avenue, Tamatea Ph (06) 843 2888 Cell (027) 234 2326
- KILPATRICK Trevor & Carolyn email trevor.classickit@xtra.co.nz 6 Kowhai Rd, Napier Ph (06) 835 7799
- LONGMAN Kevin & Ann email kevin.ann@xtra.co.nz
 13 Lennon Grove, Havelock North. Ph 06 877 5220 Cell 021 2731805
- MACKIE David, Sheryl, Dayna & Joshua email sgm.cedarwood@xtra.co.nz Franklin Rd, Waiohiki, Napier Ph (06) 8446370 Cell (021) 799 030
- McALLISTER Colin & Billie 13a Grey Street Bay View, Napier. Ph (06) 836 5390 Cell (025) 270 8160
- McCOOL Peter, Suzanne & Simon email cools29@hotmail.com 360 Elsthorpe Road, RD2, Otane Ph (06) 856 8087 Cell (025) 422 978 & (021) 1020 220
- McDOUGALL Eric & Elaine 87a Churchill Drive, Taradale. Phone 06 845 2641
- McGRATH Kevin & Pauline email kevinmcgrath@xtra.co.nz
 141a Auckland Road, Greenmeadows Ph (06) 844 7626 Cell (021) 452 511
- McKENZIE Connie Villa 36, Mary Doyle Complex, 3 Karanema Drive, Havelock Nrth.
- McKINNIE David & Robyn email kinnies@clear.net.nz 50 The Esplanade, Westshore, Napier. Phone 06 834 1243
- McLAREN Bruce & Evelyn email evelyn@mclarenstainless.co.nz 6 Donald Place, Frimley, Hastings. Ph (06) 876 9600 Cell (021) 242 5475
- MALCOLM Neil & Pat email pat.neil@clear.net.nz
 Arthur Road, RD, Norsewood Ph (06) 374 0701 Cell (027) 457 8945
- MOONEY Pat 452 Gloucester Street, Taradale Ph (06) 844 2802
- NEWRICK Graham & Colleen email g.newrick@xtra.co.nz
 37 France Rd, Hastings. Ph (06) 876 8395 Cell (0274) 752 884



- PATTERSON Leigh & Trish email patterson@issl.co.nz
 3 Napier Terrace, Napier Ph (06) 835 3580 Cell (021) 113 6353
- PAYNE Fred & Anne 393 Westminster Avenue, Tamatea Ph (06) 844 8784
- PREBENSEN Tony & Liz Jones email tonyprebensen@gmail.com 21B Hammond Road, Taradale Ph (06) 844 9016 Cell (021) 481 648
- PRICE Barry & Liz email barry.liz.price@gmail.com
 3 Squire Drive, Awatoto, Napier 4110. Phone (06) 835 3365 Cell (027) 608 4179
- PURDY Martin & Rita email translate@ihug.co.nz
 PO Box 40-665, Upper Hutt 5140. Ph 04 528 3281 Cell 027 231 9272
- RANDAL Stephen & Barbara 52 Ensleigh Drive, RD2, Hastings, Ph (06) 877 1020
- ROBERT Paul Email sales@robertembroideries.co.nz
 252 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North. Ph (06) 357 7581
- ROBERTS Peter, Allison & Hannah email aliandpete@xtra.co.nz 175 Anderson Road, RD11, Hastings 4178. Ph (06) 878 2089 Cell Peter (027) 2444 163 Alison (021) 148 1032
- RONCHI Gerald & Maggie email maggie.ronchi05@gmail.com
 19 Mission Road, Taradale 4112. Ph (06) 844 1822. Cell (021) 2924 086
- SAPPER Peter & Sharlene Facey 2/10 Nicholas Street, Taradale. Ph (06) 844 5560
- SIMPSON Murray & Anne email murrayannesimpson@gmail.com 83 Flaxmere Ave, Hastings. Ph (06) 8799641 Cell 021 506 083
- SMYLIE Jim & Kaaren email kaaren@smylie.co.nz
 78 Maxwells Rd, Tauranga. Ph 07 5764180 Cell 021 664341
- STIRLING Andrew (Andy) email andyandliz@slingshot.co.nz 52 Williams Street, Marewa, Napier 4001. Ph (06) 843 1992
- TAPLIN Lesley & Clynton Keith 25 Squire Drive, Napier fordbuttercup@gmail.com
- THOMSON Don email donthomson@xtra.co.nz
 4 Denholm Rd, Napier Ph (06) 835 7981 Cell (0274) 438 330
- TRUMAN Chris & Sue email scskybolt@clear.net.nz
 30 Durham Drive, Havelock North Ph (06) 877 0364 Cell (021) 917 813
- WALLIS Blair 12 Lighthouse Road, Napier. Ph (06) 93 55101
- WATERWORTH Bruce & Jenefer email bwaterworth@xtra.co.nz 290 Spencer Rd, RD1 Atiamuri Ph (07) 333 9332 Cell (0274) 975 963
- WHITE Michael 118 Freyberg Ave, Tamatea, Napier. Ph 06 8442501 Cell 027 6961905
- WHYTE Warren & Beverley email whyte@xtra.co.nz 15F Omarunui Rd, Taradale Ph (06) 844 1696 Cell (0274) 486628
- WILSON Joanne & Paul email joanne@ladybugdesign.co.nz 10 Gavin Black St, Meeanee, Napier Ph (06) 845 3276 Cell (027)3535474

No Hidden Costs







(prices subject to change without notice)

Lucas

475x500x19

Lucas

440x450x21

Blackwall Blackwall Blackwall Tyres 19" Tyres 21" Tyres 30x3^{1/2}

Lucas

\$170 each \$170 each \$222 each or \$160 x4 tyres or \$160 x4 tyres or \$212 x4 tyres

Prices exclusive of GST ex store Napier



www.model-a-autoparts.co.nz