Minutes
OMSS OTTAWA Meeting
Tuesday, 26 May 2026

OIC – Julian B **Minute Man – Doug C** **Photographer – Julian B**

List of Attendees:

Francois Brisebois, Juan Lopez, Doug Cope, Julian Bomford and Victoia, Tom Wright, Dennis DeRusha, Steve Alexander, Michael Canivet, Kelly Hayes, Brendan Hogan, Dave Waddell, Rob Kelly, Paul Theriault, Mark Hilash, Morley Verdier and wife, Alan Macdonald plus Stanley Kershman for almost 20 minutes a recent record

INTRODUCTIONS

- New Attendee introductions:

Eric Shaw, Vice President OMSS attended with is son, **Alexander**. **Eric** described his main interests in model figures as: 17th century, 30 years' war, Austrian Army, Egyptian Army and rare Canadian figures

- **How are our other regulars**? - **Bob T** was with his wife Cynthia, say no more

OMSS CLUB BUSINESS & SPECIAL PROJECTS

OMSS Executive Update – **Eric S** announced that all vendor tables are sold for On Parade but there is still some room for exhibitors

Future of OMSS Zoom Meetings – meetings suspended for the present – **Bob T** is working on a way to continue and **Jani** from the Quebec Group has volunteered to help get the Zoom meetings going again.

OMSS Ottawa in 2026

Bob T announced at April meeting that he is stepping down from being the main organizer. The group is working on continuing the meetings as usual, **Julian B** has volunteered to be OIC of the June meeting

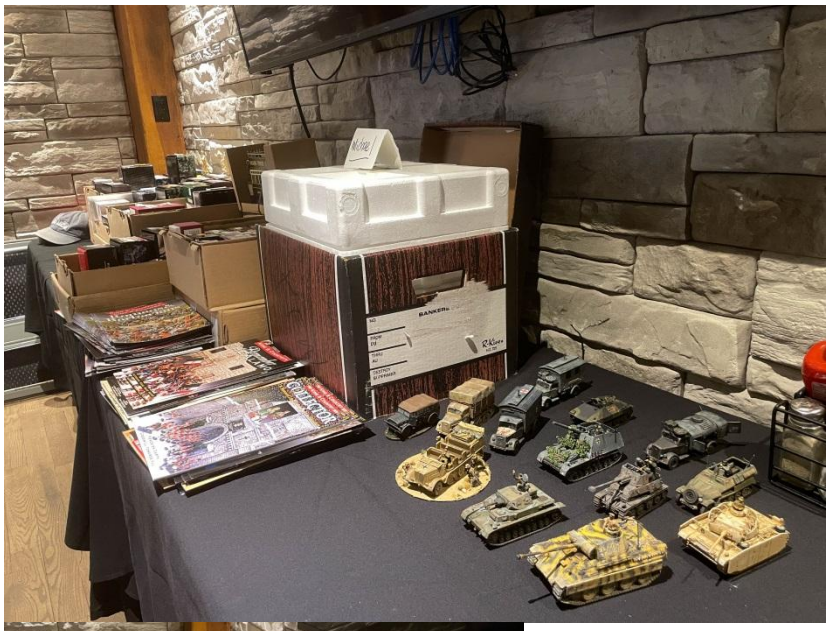
Proposed OMSS Ottawa Toy Soldier Show - **Dave W** has the Kanata Legion hall booked for a date in February 2027. A meeting of Show organizers has been proposed for September 2026 and **Morley V** is in charge of securing vendors for the show. A $35 vendor table fee is proposed.

OMSS Ottawa Spring 2026 Trunk Sale – **Juan L** the event organizer, says that this sale is to start at **1pm on Saturday 20 June** in the **parking lot at the Barley Mow pub**. In the event of rain the indoor parking lot at the Emerald Plaza is the alternate site.

WHAT'S NEW? – ANNOUNCEMENTS, & SHOWS

HOBBY NEWS, COLLECTIONS FOR SALE

- Michael C (former Toy Soldier Market) – announces that he has not many figures left so get yours soon



- Scott's Soldiers on YouTube – nothing new to report – Scott was not at the meeting.

- Replica Miniatures from England – nothing new to report

- Scott Dummitt – no news

- Toy Soldier Club (Quebec) - They are vendors but no news

Other Toy Soldier News -

Barrett Toy Soldier Collection – All 10 shares taken – Sorting is moving ahead with the final disbursement of the collection likely late June. **Alan M** says he has been involved in the sorting

EVENT REPORTS:

OMSS Ottawa April 28 Meeting – Refer to meeting minutes – Show & Tell was "Anti-Tank"

OMSS Toronto May Meeting – **Steve A.** attended – nothing new reported

International Toy Soldier Club May Video Meeting — **Eric S** reports that the meeting was cancelled

BMSS April Zoom Meeting – **James Opie** host – lots of vintage Britain's figures

OMSS May Zoom Meeting – temporarily suspended until further notice

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Ottawa Military Heritage Show – 25 April -— neither **Bob T** not **Steve A** could make the show. There was an impromptu post show party at **Bob T's** storage unit with **Scott Paget, Eduardo**, and **Brendan H** attending

London (England) BMSS Toy Soldier Show – Both **Scott Paget** and **Brendan H** attended – the latter reports the show was easy to get to via the tube. It was worth attending but the number of vendors is thinning as they leave this toy soldier world behind

Cangames - Gaming Convention – May 15 – 17 - Rideau Curling Club – **Bob T** & **Morley V** were vendors.
Another vendor, **Dan Stapleton**, was the guest speaker at the May OMSS meeting in Toronto. **Bob T** reports that **Dan** had some nice toy soldiers and **Bob T** bought some of course. **Morley V** says the show was well attended - miniature battle dioramas, plastic models and kits but no **War Hammer [See A Below]**

UPCOMING SHOWS & EVENTS:

OMSS Toronto June Meeting – **Eric S** reports there will be no June meeting

International Toy Soldier Club June Video Meeting – Andrew Stevenson – no date listed

BMSS Zoom June Meeting -— James Opie – generally involves old Britain's figures – no date listed

OMSS Zoom June Meeting – Meeting is cancelled until further notice

OMSS Ottawa 30 June Meeting – the Show and Tell Topic is "Japanese"

Arnprior Toy Train Show – 6 and 7 June - https://www.facebook.com/groups/46325467543/posts/10162355559502544/

OMSS ON PARADE – Toronto – 13 June 2026 – **Bob T** & **Steve A**. are vendors – Accommodation and transport are still issues due to the FIFA World Cup activities in same area

Ottawa Military Hobby Show at Walkley Armories – Postponed indefinitely due to a lack of organizers

Model Show at Walkley Armouries – Sunday 27 September **– [See B Below]**

Nostalgia Show – Sunday 18 October – Nepean Sportsplex, Ottawa

Ottawa Military Heritage Show – 26 October – Nepean Sportsplex, Ottawa

SHOW & TELL PRESENTATIONS

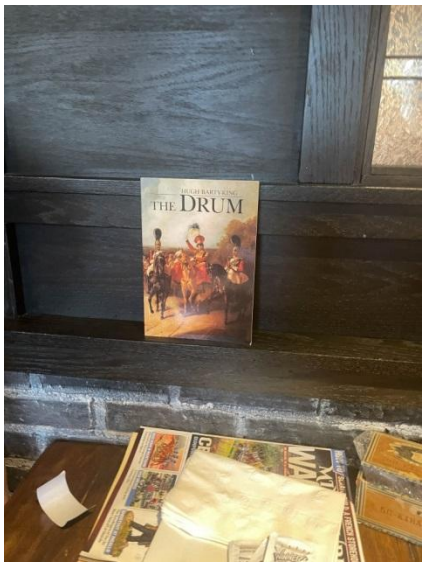
– This month Show & Tell topic – “Axis Powers”

Juan L – a Lego book titled Lego Ninjago – it is a Lego theme that was created in 2011 and a flagship brand of The Lego Group. It is the first theme to be based on ninjas since the discontinuation of the Lego Ninja theme in 2000. It was produced to coincide with the animated television series Ninjago, which was superseded in 2023 by a new series titled Ninjago: Dragons Rising.

Rob K – displayed a 1/100 scale gun battery with some 3D prints that he painted
Plus 2 new Canadian figures

Kelly H – had Britain’s 1935 Italian **Bersaglieri** figures, a famous elite unit of the Italian army, which are commonly misremembered as "Vasaglierie". Famous for their distinctive feathered helmets,

Morley V – a book called The Drum – the history of military drumming

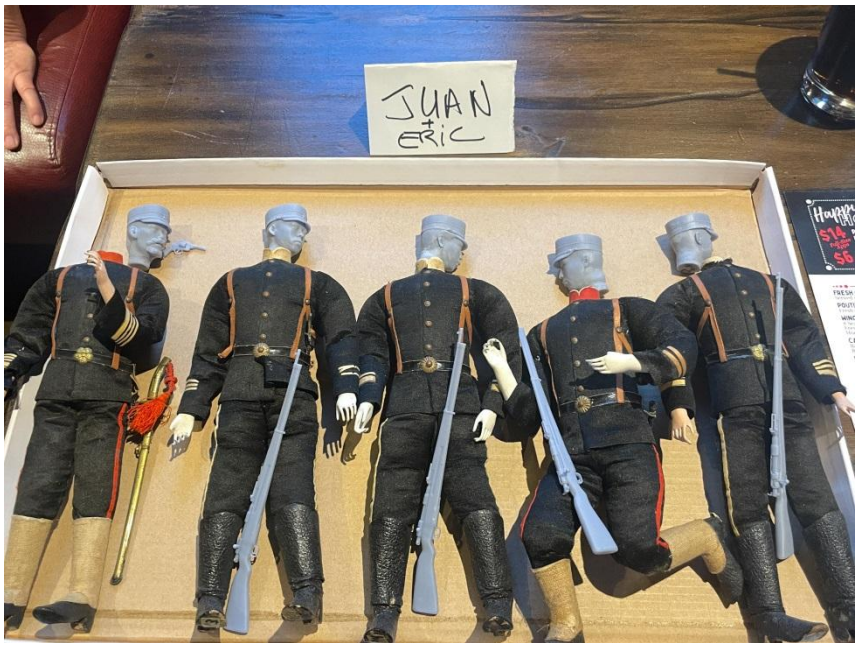


Dennis D – some 24 mm kits some Chinese – sold at Walmart

Doug C – again displayed his WW2 Woolworth's figures at a reduced rate plus some scots in a box – on the theme – these troops all fought the Axis powers, the latter once they changed from their dress uniforms

Paul T – had 3 of his miniature battleships, Kirishima, Andrea Doria and Bismarck in 1/2400 scale – **[see C Below]**

Juan L and Eric S – Eric had 5 ~1/6 scale Japanese dolls in uniforms from 1890s that originally had no heads – Juan L made the heads for the dolls plus the type 30 rifles **[See D Below]. Eric S** also displayed 2 boxes of what he calls dime story figures made between WW1 and WW2 [note these are from different dime store era from Doug C's figures]



Mark H – provided a number of military books and magazines free to the group

- He has had a number of 1/76 AirFix plastic figures in bags
- Plus some 1/32 Britain's Japanese figures
- Plus WW2 Britain's German figures

Steve A – had a host of figures and sets for sale including:

- 48th Highlanders
- Canadian School of
- Princess Louisa's fusiliers
- Lamenated post cards
- And Montreal High School corps

Alan M and Steve A – they told the group of their travels to Toronto and parts in between

- They visited **Jim Qualtrough** and **Scott Dummitt** – the latter for hours
- Police bands and other figures

Julian B – several WW2 figures

MEETING ADJOURNMENT & LAST POST

Next meeting on 30 June 2026

The result of the vote from last month for Show & Tell Topic for the meeting was: “Japanese”

Meeting Adjourned at: **2045**

ADDITIONS

A] War Hammer https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warhammer_(game)

Warhammer (formerly Warhammer Fantasy Battle or just Warhammer Fantasy) is a British tabletop miniature wargame with a medieval fantasy theme. The game was created by Bryan Ansell, Richard Halliwell, and Rick Priestley, and first published by the Games Workshop company in 1983.As in other miniature wargames, players use miniature models (minis) to represent warriors. The playing field is a model battlefield comprising models of buildings, trees, hills, and other terrain features. Players take turns moving their model warriors across the playing field and simulate a battle. The outcomes of fights between the models are determined by a combination of dice rolls and simple arithmetic. Though the gameplay is mostly based on medieval warfare, it incorporates fantasy elements such as wizards, dragons, and magical spells.

Warhammer was the first commercial miniature wargame designed to use proprietary models. Prior to this, miniature wargames rulesets were designed to use generic models that could be bought from any manufacturer.

The first edition rulebook for Warhammer was released in 1983, and the line was supported for thirty years by model releases, supplementary rulebooks, and new editions of the core rules. The eighth edition of the core rules was released on 10 July 2010. The game is no longer supported by Games Workshop, and the last supplementary rulebook was released in 2015. It was replaced later that year by Warhammer Age of Sigmar, which uses the models created for the Warhammer line in a new setting and game system. In 2024, Warhammer Fantasy was brought back in a reboot known as Warhammer The Old World, which brings a new version of the old rules and updated models.

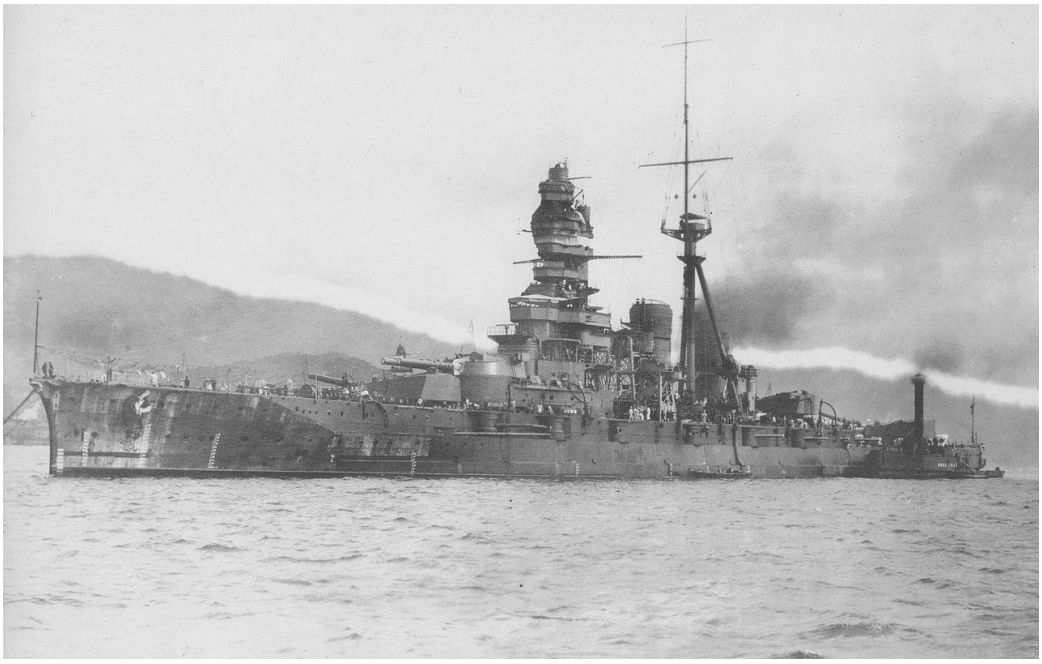
The Warhammer setting is inspired by the fiction of J. R. R. Tolkien, Poul Anderson and Michael Moorcock. The fictional background for the game was developed in rulebooks, White Dwarf magazine, Inferno! magazine, and more than 150 novels set in the Warhammer universe. Many of these novels are still in print under the Warhammer Chronicles imprint.

B] The Hobby Centre https://www.hobcen.com/

The Hobby Centre first opened its doors in May 1986, and we've been part of Ottawa's hobby community ever since. After six relocations over nearly four decades, we're now in our largest—and in our humble opinion, best—location yet. With easy road access, plenty of parking, and a bright open shop, we're able to display a massive range of products and host events, classes, and community
This site—and our store—continue to evolve. We welcome your ideas and feedback at hobcen@rogers.com so we can keep improving and building the kind of community we've enjoyed for almost forty years. We look forward to serving hobbyists wherever we can. Bill Chappell Proprietor

C] Three WW2 Battleships

Kirishima



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_battleship_Kirishima#:~:text=Kirishima%20(Japanese%3A%20%E9%9C%A7%E5%B3%B6,Navy%20(IJN)%20during%20the%201910s.

Kirishima was one of four Kongō-class battlecruisers built for the **Imperial Japanese Navy** (IJN) during the 1910s. Completed in 1915, the ship played minor roles in World War I and the Second Sino-Japanese War, but she was very active during the Pacific War. Kirishima patrolled on occasion off the Chinese coast during World War I, and helped with rescue efforts following the 1923 Great Kantō earthquake. Starting in 1927, Kirishima's first reconstruction rebuilt her as a battleship, strengthening her armor and improving her speed. From 1934, a second reconstruction completely rebuilt her superstructure, upgraded her propulsion machinery, and equipped her with launch catapults for floatplanes. Now fast enough to accompany Japan's growing carrier fleet, she was reclassified as a fast battleship.

During the Second Sino-Japanese War, Kirishima acted primarily as a support vessel and troop transport, moving army troops to mainland China. On the eve of the Pacific War, she sailed as part of Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo's Kido Butai as an escort for the six carriers that attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941.

As part of the Third Battleship Division, Kirishima participated in many of the Imperial Japanese Navy's early actions in 1942, providing support for the invasion of the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia) and in the Indian Ocean raid from February to April 1942, during which she helped to sink the destroyer USS Edsall and the Dutch patrol ship Hoofdinspecteur Zeeman. During the Battle of Midway, she escorted Nagumo's four carriers, before redeploying to the Solomon Islands during the Battle of Guadalcanal. She escorted Japanese carrier fleets during the battles of the Eastern Solomons and Santa Cruz Islands, before sailing as part of a bombardment force under Admiral Nobutake Kondō during the Naval Battle of Guadalcanal.

On the evening of 13 November 1942, Kirishima engaged American cruisers and destroyers alongside her sister ship Hiei. On the night of 14/15 November, in one of only two battleship duels of the Pacific War, Kirishima badly damaged the American battleship USS South Dakota before being fatally wounded in turn by gunfire from the battleship USS Washington. Kirishima capsized and sank in the early morning on 15 November in Ironbottom Sound.

Andrea Doria https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_battleship_Andrea_Doria

Andrea Doria was the lead ship of her class of battleships built by the Regia Marina (Royal Navy). The class included only one sister ship, Duilio. Andrea Doria was named after the 16th-century Genoese admiral of the same name. Laid down in March 1912, the battleship was launched a year later in March 1913, and completed in March 1916.

She was armed with a main battery of thirteen 305 mm (12 in) guns and had a top speed of 21 knots (39 km/h; 24 mph).

Andrea Doria saw no major action in World War I, and served extensively in Mediterranean in the 1920s and 1930s. She was involved in the suppression of rebels in Fiume and the Corfu incident in the 1920s. Starting in 1937, Andrea Doria underwent an extensive modernization, which lasted until 1940. She saw relatively little action during World War II; she was tasked with escorting convoys to Libya throughout 1941 and into 1942, during which she engaged in the inconclusive First Battle of Sirte. After the Armistice in September 1943 the ship was sailed to Malta and interned by the Allies. She remained there until 1944, when she was permitted to return to Italian ports. Andrea Doria survived the war and soldiered on in the post-war navy as a training ship until 1956. Paid off in September, she was formally stricken from the naval register on 1 November and sold for scrapping later that year.

Bismarck

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_battleship_Bismarck#:~:text=Bismarck%20was%20the%20first%20of,and%20launched%20in%20February%201939.

Bismarck was the first of two Bismarck-class battleships built for Nazi Germany's Kriegsmarine. Named after Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, the ship was laid down at the Blohm & Voss shipyard in Hamburg in July 1936 and launched in February 1939. Work was completed in August 1940, when she was commissioned into the German fleet. Bismarck and her sister ship Tirpitz were the largest battleships ever built by Germany, and two of the largest built by any European power.

In the course of the warship's eight-month career, Bismarck conducted only one offensive operation that lasted eight days in May 1941, codenamed Rheinübung. The ship, along with the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, was to break into the Atlantic Ocean and raid Allied shipping from North America to Great Britain. The two ships were detected several times off Scandinavia, and British naval units were deployed to block their route. At the Battle of the Denmark Strait, the battlecruiser HMS Hood initially engaged Prinz Eugen, probably by mistake, while HMS Prince of Wales engaged Bismarck. In the ensuing battle Hood was destroyed by the combined fire of Bismarck and Prinz Eugen, which then damaged Prince of Wales and forced her retreat. Bismarck suffered sufficient damage from three hits by Prince of Wales to force an end to the raiding mission.

The destruction of Hood spurred a relentless pursuit by the Royal Navy involving dozens of warships. Two days later, heading for occupied France for repairs, Bismarck was attacked by fifteen Fairey Swordfish torpedo bombers from the aircraft carrier HMS Ark Royal; one scored a hit that rendered the battleship's steering gear inoperable. In her final battle the following morning, the already-crippled Bismarck was engaged by two British battleships and two heavy cruisers, and sustained incapacitating damage and heavy loss of life. The ship was scuttled to prevent her being boarded by the British, and to allow the ship to be abandoned so as to limit further casualties. Most experts agree that the battle damage would have caused her to sink eventually.

The wreck was located in June 1989 by Robert Ballard, and has since been further surveyed by several other expeditions.

D] The Type 30 Rifle

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_30_rifle#:~:text=%2C%20Sanj%C5%AB%2Dnen%2Dshiki%20hoheij%C5%AB%3B%20'year%2030,hence%20%22Type%2030%22)%20to%201905.

The Type 30 rifle Arisaka (三十年式歩兵銃, Sanjū-nen-shiki hoheijū; 'year 30 type infantry firearm') is a box-fed bolt-action repeating rifle that was the standard infantry rifle of the Imperial Japanese Army from 1897 (the 30th year of the Meiji period, hence "Type 30") to 1905.

The Imperial Japanese Army began development of a new rifle in December 1895 to replace the Murata rifle, which had been in use since 1880. The project was handled by the Koishikawa Arsenal in Tokyo under the direction of Colonel Arisaka Nariakira, and was the first in a series of rifles which would be used through World War II. By 1900, the Imperial Japanese Army had most of its divisions fully equipped with the rifle.

The Type 30 was first designed for the semi-rimmed 6.5×50mm Arisaka cartridge. The sights could be set up to 2,000 meters (2,200 yd). Besides the standard rifle, there was also a carbine version, 962 mm (37.9 in) long, which was intended for the cavalry and other troops who needed a shorter or lighter weapon.[4] It had a sight that could be set up to 1,500 meters (1,600 yd). The prototype was called the "Type 29 rifle" and, after enhancements, was redesignated as the "Type 30". It went into production in 1899. This weapon could be equipped with the Type 30 bayonet.

The Type 30 was used by front-line Japanese forces in the Russo-Japanese War. Although it was a major improvement over the Type 22 rifle (also known as "Murata"), it had some reliability and safety issues. Based on combat experience, an improved version, the Type 38 rifle, was introduced in 1905, although not all units received the new version and, as a result, a mixture of models was retained by the Japanese Army into World War I[6] and later into World War II.

Aside from Japan, the Type 30 was supplied to numerous nations during and after World War I. The most predominant user was the Russian Empire, who ordered up to 600,000 Arisaka rifles, with at least half of those being Type 30 rifles and carbines.

Early in World War I Britain ordered around 150,000 Type 30, and Type 38 rifles and carbines from Japan as a stopgap until the manufacture of their own Lee–Enfield rifles caught up with demand. Some of these rifles were handed over to the Royal Navy and to Arab forces fighting with Lawrence of Arabia. The majority of these weapons (Type 30s and Type 38s) were handed over to Russia in 1916, who were far more desperate for arms. Russia in turn also bought many more thousands of Type 30s rifles and carbines, Type 35 rifles and Type 38 rifles and carbines from Japan. A number of these rifles ended up being left behind in Finland or captured from Red Finns in the Finnish Civil War as the Soviets armed them with Arisakas. Later on Finland gave some of these rifles to Estonia who also received them from other sources. Estonia later converted some or all to take .303 British as Britain had also supplied Estonia with Vickers machine guns and P14 rifles. The Czechoslovak Legion fighting in the Russian Civil War was also armed with Japanese Arisakas, including the Type 30.