

More Majorum

Part 1 for 2021



577 Sinder

Footnote in History

Deacon

.38 Smith & Wesson

Blast from the Past

Modellers Corner by " Old Nick "

Something from your Collection

two-inch mortar

Blast from the Past; Here we have current members of the NVACG John and Tony, and sadly pass members no longer with us John Creati and Neville Leaf. Firing and loading a Black Powder cannon at the SSAA Shepparton range, during a come and try day early 2000's. The cannon Barrel is made from a 25prd Field Gun.

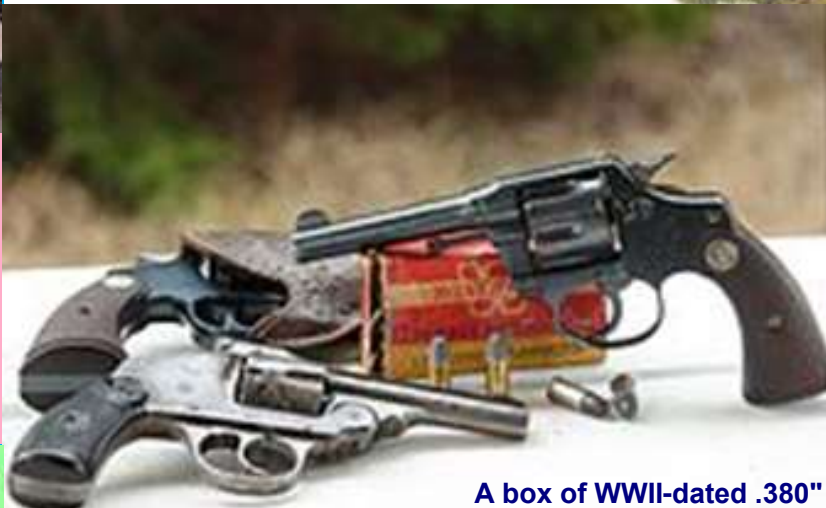


A Sherman DD amphibious tank of 13th/18th Royal Hussars in action against German troops using crashed Horsa gliders as cover near Ranville, Normandy, 10 June 1944



CORONA PRECAUTIONS
I went to the bathroom at a restaurant.
I washed my hands.
Opened the door with my elbow.
Raised the toilet seat with my foot.
I switched on the water faucet with a tissue.
Opened the bathroom door to leave with my elbow.
And when i returned to my table I realized.... I forgot to pull up my pants!!!

You think it's bad now? In 20 years our country will be run by people home-schooled by day drinkers...



Revolvers chambered for .38 S&W (Colt New Police). Colt Police Positives L&R- Iver Johnson Hammerless Safety Front.



A box of WWII-dated .380" Revolver Mk IIz cartridges

N.V.A.C.G. Committee 2020/21

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Achtung !!



From the secretaries desk

Nothing much to report. Committee to remain unchanged until the next AGM in July or August. Our swap meet that we missed out on in November will now be rescheduled for Sunday, March 21st at Pine Lodge Recreation Reserve (Shepparton Pistol Club Rooms). Members, invited guests and other collectors guild members only, contact me to reserve tables. Annual subscription to remain at current rate but the option of 1, 2 or 3 year subscription with \$5 discounts available for each of the second and third years when paid in full. Monthly meetings have resumed with social distancing and masks.

WANTED

Looking for a W.W. Greener Cocking Tool - WW Greener Facile Princeps Shotgun Cocking Tool - a vital piece of equipment to re-cock the action of Facile Princeps SXS shotgun before it can be reassembled. Looks like a Turnscrew or Screwdriver but will be stamped with "Cocking Tool" on the shaft. Also wanted 12 Gauge Snap Caps stamped W.W. Greener Please contact Vito on 0421 928 566 or vitoliz@westnet.com.au

W. W. GREENER



2021 Shepparton Militaria & Collectables Expo Cancellation

Sadly NVACG has to pull the pin on this years Arms fair, due to the uncertain times with Covid19. We can not take the risk sending a heap of cash on a show, which could and would be shutdown if we have another out break. But we will be back in 2022 with a show and everyone vaccinated.

SNIDERS WANTED

Hi all, several members are looking for 577 Sniders in good working order with good barrels. Most are after Mk 3's, but if a good Mk 2 is available that will be good also. Order of preference is Military carbines, 2 band short rifles, 3 band long rifles then sporting sniders.

Please contact John H on 03 58213192 or email jobah450.577@bigpond.com Or John M on 0427 303 357 or Brett M at bnmaag@gmail.com

LOOKING TO BUY

Several items namely,
(A). .577/450 Martini Henry rifle Yataghan Bayonet and Scabbard in very good order.
(B). .577/450 Martini Henry rifle Cutlass Bayonet and Scabbard in very good order.
(C). .577/450 Martini Henry rifle Elcho Bayonet and Scabbard in very good order.
If you can help with any or all of these Bayonets contact John Harrington on 03 58213192 or email on jobah450.577@bigpond.com



The Union Flag being raised at the courthouse at Apia on 30 August 1914

Footnote in History; The Occupation of Samoa –

the takeover and subsequent administration of the Pacific colony of German Samoa – started in late August 1914 with landings by an expeditionary force from New Zealand called the "Samoa Expeditionary Force". The landings were unopposed and the New Zealanders took possession of Samoa for the New Zealand Government on behalf of King George V. The Samoa Expeditionary Force remained in the country until 1915 but its commander, Colonel Robert Logan, continued to administer Samoa on behalf of the New Zealand Government until 1919. The occupation of Samoa represented New Zealand's first military action in the First World War.

Background

Upon the outbreak of the First World War on 5 August 1914, the New Zealand Government authorised the raising of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force (NZEF) for service in the war. Mobilisation for the war had already begun, with preparations discreetly beginning a few days prior. The day after the declaration of

war, the British Government requested New Zealand seize the wireless station at German Samoa, a protectorate of the German Empire, deeming it "a great and urgent Imperial service."

Since the days of Richard Seddon, the Prime Minister of New Zealand from 1893 to 1906, the New Zealand Government had aspired to control Samoa. Even prior to the war, plans for the occupation of Samoa had been laid down by the Commandant of the New Zealand Military Forces, Major General Alexander Godley, who believed that this would be one likely usage of New Zealand's military in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. The British request was immediately accepted and instructions issued to Godley to raise a composite force specifically tasked for this purpose.

Prelude

What was to be known as the Samoa Expeditionary Force (SEF) was formed with volunteers drawn primarily from the Auckland and Wellington Military Districts. It included an infantry component, with three companies of infantry from the Auckland and Wellington Regiments, a battery of field guns, a section of engineers, companies of railway engineers and signallers, as well as personnel from the Royal Naval Reserve, Army Service Corps, a Field Ambulance section, as well as nurses and chaplains. There was also a detail from the New Zealand Post & Telegraph Company.

Colonel Robert Logan, a member of the New Zealand Staff Corps and commander of the Auckland Military District, was appointed to command of the SEF. At the time of its first formal parade on 11 August 1914, the SEF consisted of over 1,400 personnel. The SEF departed New Zealand on 15 August in a convoy of troopships escorted by the New Zealand Naval Forces' HMS *Philomel* along with the Australian Navy's HMAS *Pyramus* and HMAS *Psyche*. The escorting cruisers, all "P" class ships, were third-rate vessels deemed to be obsolete and no match for *Vizeadmiral* (Vice Admiral) Maximilian von Spee's East Asia Squadron with its armoured cruisers SMS *Scharnhorst* and SMS *Gneisenau*. Therefore, it was arranged that the convoy would liaise at Fiji with the modern battlecruiser HMAS *Australia* and the French cruiser *Montcalm*. However, the day after departing New Zealand and unbeknownst to the New Zealand Government, the British Admiralty decided that the convoy would rendezvous with the modern escorts at Noumea in New Caledonia.

Here the convoy was joined by HMAS *Australia* and the *Montcalm*, along with the cruiser HMAS *Melbourne*, the entire expedition, now under the command of Rear Admiral George Patey, went on to Fiji. Here several Legion-of-Frontiersmen and Samoan interpreters joined the SEF and it then sailed for Samoa on 27 August.

Landing and occupation

The convoy arrived off Apia, on Samoa's main island of Upolu, on the morning of 29 August 1914. At Apia, there were no defensive arrangements in place with only around 100 local militia (known as *Fita-fita*) available. Intelligence provided by the



Colonel Robert Logan reading a proclamation in Apia, Samoa, on 30 August 1914, the day he assumed responsibility as military administrator.

Australian authorities had already indicated that opposition was likely to be around 80 constables with a cadre of German officers along with a gunboat. However, the Germans could not count on the support of the Samoans to defend any attempts at a landing. The Governor of German Samoa, Dr. Erich Schultz, had proceeded to the wireless station upon observing the approach of the convoy. While the Australian warships, together with the *Montcalm*, stood off from Apia, the *Psyche* proceeded into the town's harbour under a flag of truce. Transmissions from the wireless station were detected but these ceased following orders from Patey. After an hour, a message from Schultz indicated that although Germany would not officially surrender the Samoan islands, there would be no resistance to a landing by the New Zealanders. Upon receiving this news, the troopships began transferring the New Zealand soldiers into launches and shuttling them to shore.

Government buildings, including the post office and telegraph exchange, were seized by early evening and a party dispatched to the wireless station, in the hills several kilometres away near the terminus of the Telefunken Railroad. By the time the New Zealanders arrived, close to midnight, the German operators had sabotaged much of the equipment rendering it inoperative. Troops dispersed to camps and were allocated patrol areas.

The following day, a ceremonial raising of the Union Jack took place in front of the courthouse, with Logan declaring the occupation of Samoa by the New Zealand Government on behalf of King George V. The damage to the wireless station prevented the success of the SEF being reported back to New Zealand until its repair on 2 September 1914. In the meantime, stores from the troopships were unloaded and a railway line constructed from the Apia harbourside to the wireless station.

Having completed their escort duties and with Samoa now secured, the Australian ships, plus the *Montcalm*, departed to join up with the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force, which was tasked with the capture of German New Guinea. Over the following days, the remaining P-class cruisers also left; two sailed for American Samoa and Tonga to inform the respective authorities of the occupation of Samoa. The *Pyramus* took five German prisoners, including Schultz, to Fiji.

The German cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* hastened to Samoa after Admiral von Spee learned of the occupation. He arrived off Apia on 14 September 1914, three days after the departure of the last of the Allied cruisers and transports. The approach of the German ships was observed and the New Zealanders promptly manned their defences while many civilians, fearing exchanges of gunfire, made for the hills. By this stage artillery had been set up on the beach but there was

no exchange of gunfire. One historian, Ian McGibbon, wrote that this was likely due to von Spee's fears of damage to German property should he open fire. Instead, von Spee steamed off and landed a small party further down the coast and learned from a German resident there the apparent strength of the occupation. Patrols dispatched to the area later interned the German resident.¹ According to the historian J. A. C. Gray, von Spee considered a landing by the forces under his control would only be of temporary advantage in an Allied-dominated sea and so the German ships then made for Tahiti, a French possession. Here, not having to be concerned with the welfare of the local population and their property, von Spee would direct the bombardment of Papeete. He then rejoined the rest of his fleet and headed for South America.

Aftermath The SEF remained in Samoa until March 1915, at which time it began returning to New Zealand. A small relief force arrived in Apia on 3 April 1915 and the troopship that brought them to Samoa transported the last of the SEF back to New Zealand. Logan remained and would continue to administer the country on behalf of the New Zealand Government until 1919. His term was controversial for he significantly mishandled the arrival of the influenza pandemic in November 1918, resulting in over 7,500 deaths. From 1920 until Samoan independence in 1962, New Zealand governed the islands as the Western Samoa Trust Territory, firstly as a League of Nations Class C Mandate, and then from 1945 as a United Nations Trust Territory.

"Notgeld" banknote (1922). The text complains about the loss of the colony.



.577 Snider (14.7mm) This British cartridge was adopted in 1867 and used in the Snider breechloading conversion of the Enfield Musket. The Snider system was invented by Joseph Snider, an American who first offered it to his home country, but was turned down. The converted rifle was usually referred to as the "Snider Enfield." The original cartridge had a cardboard body with a metal base—essentially identical to more recent "paper" shotgun shells. Later, this was improved by using a coiled-brass case designed by Col. Boxer, inventor of the Boxer-type primer. Modern .577 ammunition has a drawn-brass case. Some Martini-Henry single-shot rifles were also chambered for this cartridge. This cartridge was replaced in British military service by the .577/450 in 1871. The dimensions of the .577 case are very similar to those of the 24-gauge shotgun shell, and brass 24-gauge shells can be used to make ammunition by trimming about a half-inch from the length.

Bullet Dia.	Neck Dia.	Shoulder Dia.	Base Dia.	Rim Dia.	Rim Thick.	Case Length	Ctge. Length
570	.602	UNK/NA	.660	.747	.052	2.00	2.45

Bullet (grains/type)	Powder Grains	Velocity	Energy	Source/Comments
350 Lead	Black powder (Fg) 73	1,310	1,330	NA
450 Lead	Black powder (Fg) 73	1,270	1,610	NA
480 Lead	Black powder (Fg) 70-73	1,250	1,665	Military load Mk 3 to 10
525 Lead	Black powder (Fg) 70-73		NA	Military load Mk 1 & 2
Blanks	Black powder R.F.G 82 or F.G 68-70		NA	Military load Mk 1 to 4
Buckshot (13-16 shot)	Black powder 60-68		NA	Gaols/Convict Mk 1 & 2
724 lead	Black powder R.F.G 5drams (136.7)		NA	Proof

Service history	
In service	1942–43
Used by	United Kingdom
Wars	Second World War
Production history	
Manufacturer	AEC
No. built	175
Specifications	
Mass	12.2 tonne
Length	21 ft (6.39 m)
Width	7 ft 9 in (2.36 m)
Height	9 ft 3 in (2.82 m)
Crew	4
Armour	up to 20 mm (0.78 in)
Main armament	QF 6 pounder (57 mm) 24 rounds
Engine	AEC A173 6-cyl diesel 95 hp (71 kW)
Power/weight	7.8 hp/tonne
Suspension	wheeled, 4 x 4
Operational range	174 miles (280 km)
Maximum speed	19 mph (30 km/h)



AEC Mk I Gun Carrier, known as **Deacon**, was a British armoured fighting vehicle of the Second World War. It was an attempt to make the QF 6 pounder anti-tank gun into a self-propelled artillery piece. It was employed only during the North African Campaign from 1942 to 1943. History

The Deacon was developed in 1942 to provide British Army units in North Africa with a mobile anti-tank weapon. It can be seen as a development of the practice of carrying smaller artillery pieces *en portee* (sitting on the back of trucks). This meant that the artillery could quickly move albeit with some loss of traverse. The basis of the Deacon Gun Carrier was an AEC Matador truck chassis. A 6-pounder gun with enclosed armoured shield was mounted on the flat bed at the rear of the chassis. The gunner and loader operated the gun from behind the shield. The conventional cab was replaced with a boxy armoured construction that covered the engine and the driver's position. Production started in December 1942 and 175 were built.

Combat service

The Deacon was used against German armoured vehicles in North Africa, an environment in which wheeled vehicles were as maneuverable as tanks. They are credited with action at El Hamma, where the 76th Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery was the victor in a battle against a German force that included Panzer III tanks. Deacons were withdrawn at the end of the campaign in North Africa, as they were not considered suitable for use in Europe. Some were converted to armoured ammunition carriers and others were sold to Turkey in 1943.

British self-propelled guns with ecclesiastical names

Giving it the name Deacon was part of what became consistent naming of British self-propelled guns with ecclesiastical titles. A 1941 design with the Ordnance QF 25-pounder was nicknamed "the Bishop", as its appearance was said to resemble a bishop's mitre. A replacement, the US 105 Millimeter Howitzer Motor Carriage M7, was given the service name "Priest" by the British, as part of its superstructure was said to resemble a priest's pulpit. A related design in 1943 with the QF 25-pounder was "Sexton". In more recent post-war years, the Royal Artillery used a self-propelled gun known as the "Abbot".

A Deacon disguised as a lorry



CATEGORY A/B & H

FIREARMS LICENCE TESTING



Firearm safety course & license testing conducted by Victoria Police authorized safety instructors, available to any N.V.A.C.G. member. Contact Graham Rogers 0417 137 232 or Alan Nichols 0408 142 733



Australian infantrymen using a 2-inch (51 mm) mortar in New Guinea in 1945 (AWM 094355)

Ordnance SBML two-inch mortar, or more commonly, the "two-inch mortar", was a British mortar issued to the British Army and the Commonwealth armies, that saw use during the Second World War and later. It was more portable than larger mortars, and the two-inch (51mm) had greater range and firepower than rifle grenades.

History

The two-inch mortar was one of a number of small mortars brought into service by European nations between the two World Wars. Due to its small size, and for simplicity, the mortar had no forward strut or bipod like larger designs needed. The barrel was held at the correct angle by one soldier while the other loaded and fired the round. The original design had a large base plate and sights for aiming which used spirit levels. As the design matured, the baseplate became smaller and the sights were omitted. Aiming was by eye and relied on the firer's judgment and experience. With such a short barrel the normal firing method, where the bomb was dropped down the tube and a pin in the base of the barrel struck the detonator in the tail of the bomb, would not work, so firing was by a small trigger mechanism at the breech. The

bombs were cylindrical with a (perforated) four finned tail. For the HE projectile an impact fuze was fitted in the nose of the bomb. Post war, the two-inch mortar was kept in service to fire smoke and illuminating rounds. It has been replaced by the Royal Ordnance 51 mm infantry mortar.

Specifications

- Calibre: 2 inches (50.8 mm)
- Length: 21 inches (53 cm)
- Weight: 10 ½ pounds (4.8 kg)
- Firing mechanism: Trip (small trigger)
- Elevation: 45-90°
- Range: 500 yards (460 m)
- Rate of fire: Eight rounds per minute

Variations

Mk I = squad-level mortar introduced in 1918 and declared obsolete in 1919.

Mk II = the first model introduced in 1938 with a large baseplate.

Mk II* = the 1938 version intended for use with the Universal Carrier

Mk II** = a second version for use with the Universal Carrier

Mk II*** = version for use by infantry at platoon level and fitted with a large baseplate

Mk III = version used as a smoke launcher for tanks

Mk IV = limited production run and did not enter service

Mk V = not manufactured

Mk VI = not manufactured

Mk VII = for use on Universal Carriers

Mk VII* = for use by airborne forces, having a shorter barrel (14 inches (360 mm) = 36 cm) and a baseplate replaced with a spade-like plate

Mk VII** = infantry use with long barrel and spade-like baseplate

Mk VIIA = Indian Army model

Mk VIII = another short-barrelled version for the airborne forces

Ammunition type (plus round weight and colour)

High explosive (HE): 2.25 lb (1.02 kg) - olive drab body, red band

White phosphorus smoke (WP Smk): 2.25 lb (1.02 kg) - dark green body

Titanium tetrachloride smoke (FM Smk): 2 lb (0.91 kg) - dark green body

Illumination (Ill): 1 lb (0.45 kg) - drab khaki (light OD) body

Signal multi-star (Sig): 1 lb (white 2 lb) - light stone (grey) body. NB: the multi-star was available in white, red, green, and mixed red-green.

Ammunition was packed one 51 mm-shell per tube, three conjoined tubes per pack (three shells), two packs (six shells) to a fibre container, and three fibre containers to a steel box (18 shells total).

Modern variants

India's Ordnance Factory Board's *51mm E1 mortar* is an enhanced version of the two-inch British mortar of World War II; it is still in production and service in India.

Specifications

- Calibre: 51.25mm (2 in)
- Weight: 4.88 kg
- Range: 200-850m
- Rate of fire:
- normal: eight rounds per minute
- high: 12 rounds per minute
- Bomb weight: High explosive: 950g (800m range)



fire a two-inch mortar during a training exercise in Wales, 1941



Parachute illumination round

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.

Hi all here we have a NVACG members collection of Martinis and Martini Action firearms



Above and insert Right we have a .450 Mk 1 Martini Henry. Below is a .303 Mk 1 Martini Enfield, and this rifle was a conversion from a .450 Mk2 Martini Henry with larger cocking indicator of MK 2 rifles.



Right insert shows the Butt marking of the above .303 Mk 1 Martini Enfield. Below is a .450 Mk 3 Martini Henry with a Morris Tube underneath it.



Converting a .450 martini into .230 sub-calibre trainer after it is fitted. The two pic's on the Left show the Tube frittered in place.



Below and Right is a .450 Mk 4 Long lever Martini Henry.



On the Right is a .450 Martini Henry Artillery Carbine. Mark on the right hand side of the Action is "I.C.1" (for Mk1 Carbine, 1st Class), peculiar to the Mk 1 Cavalry and Artillery Carbines. It is



accompanied with the Patt. 1879 Sword Bayonet, with a 25.75-in. long saw back blade, with 41 teeth.

**SOME OF YOU MAY NOT
KNOW BUT THE N.V.A.C.G.
HAS IT'S OWN WEBSITE**



Here you will find all the news and details for coming guild events and information for prospective members.

<http://www.nvacg.org.au/>

You can find past & current newsletters here

<http://www.nvacg.org.au/news/>

We are also on Facebook

@ShepartonArmsExpo



Above is a .303 Mk 2 Martini Enfield Cavalry Carbine.
Below we have a .310 B.S.A Cadet Martini Rifle/Trainer.



Above and Right is the .297/230 Francotte Patent Martini Training Rifle with Socket Bayonet. The receivers resembles the profile of the Mk 4 Martini Henry.



On the Left is a Brass Muzzle Dust Cover for a .450 Martini Henry. To the Right is a Nickel Plated after market Muzzle Dust Cover for a .303 Martini Metford or Enfield.



Above is a range sporting sight for competition shoots with .450 Martini. Below is a .450 paper patch lead bullet, a .450 cleaning jag and a oil bottle for a Martini Henry from the Nepalese weapons cash.



“FOR SALE”

**COLLECTABLES,
MEMORABILIA,
BAYONETS, HELMETS,
UNIFORMS,
REFERENCE BOOKS,
AND
COLLECTABLE
FIREARMS**

E.g.
Special order
Winchesters
73, 92, 95
And 66 Musket
etc.

Contact Geoff
on 5821 9015 Or

PARTS WANTED

Westley Richards “Monkeytail” gun parts namely lock and hammer etc.

Also a complete firearm with good barrel and in good working order.

contact John Harrington on 03 58213192 or email jobah450.577@bigpond.com

Above is a group photo of some of the martini in his collection. To the Right and below are two Inserts for Martinis. On the right in the pic's is the .450 inserts so you can shoot 45 long colt case. On the Left is the .303 insert so you can shoot 32-20 in the Martini Enfield.



Type	Revolver
Place of origin	United States
Designer	Smith & Wesson
Designed	1877
Manufacturer	Smith & Wesson
Variants	.38/200
Bulet diameter	.361 in (9.2 mm)
Neck diameter	.3855 in (9.79 mm)
Base diameter	.3865 in (9.82 mm)
Rim diameter	.440 in (11.2 mm)
Rim thickness	.055 in (1.4 mm)
Case length	.775 in (19.7 mm)
Overall length	1.240 in (31.5 mm)

.38 S&W (9×20mmR)

is a revolver cartridge developed by Smith & Wesson in 1877. Versions of the cartridge were the standard revolver cartridges of the British military from 1922 until the 1960s. Though similar in name, it is not interchangeable with the later .38 Smith & Wesson Special due to a different case shape and slightly larger bullet diameter.

History

The round was first introduced in 1877 for use in the S&W .38 Single Action. After World War I, the British military sought to replace pre-war revolvers with easier to handle weapons. Webley demonstrated a lighter version of their Mk III revolver with modified .38 S&W ammunition, firing a heavy 200-grain (13 g) bullet. It received favorable reports, and the revolver was accepted in principle. As Webley had used the .38 S&W cartridge dimensions for their revolver, and the cartridge length was fixed by the size of the cylinder of the revolver (the same as for the wider .455), Kynoch produced a cartridge with the same dimensions as the .38 S&W but with 2.8 grains (0.18 g) of "Neonite" nitrocellulose powder and a 200



British Enfield No.2 Mk I* DA-only service revolver in .38/200

grain (13.0 g) bullet. In tests performed on cadavers and live animals, it was found that the lead bullet, being overly long and heavy for its calibre, become unstable after penetrating the target, somewhat increasing target effect. The relatively low velocity allowed all of the energy of the cartridge to be spent inside the human target, rather than the bullet passing through. This was deemed satisfactory and the design for the cartridge was accepted as the ".38/200 Cartridge, Revolver Mk I".

After a period of service, it was realized that the 200 gr (13 g) soft lead bullet could arguably contravene the Hague Conventions, which outlawed the use of bullets designed so as to "expand or flatten easily in the human body". A new cartridge was therefore adopted as "Cartridge, Pistol, .380 Mk II" or ".380 Mk IIz", firing a 180 gr (11.7 g) full metal jacket bullet. The .38/200 Mk I loading was retained in service for marksmanship and training purposes. However, after the outbreak of war, supply exigencies and the need to order readily available and compatible ammunition, such as the .38 S&W Super Police, from U.S. sources forced British authorities to issue both the .38/200 Mk I and MkII/IIz cartridges interchangeably to forces deploying for combat.

The Cartridge S.A. Ball Revolver .380 inch Mark II and Cartridge S.A. Ball Revolver .380 inch Mark IIz cartridge were theoretically phased out of British service in 1963, when the 9×19mm semi-automatic Browning Hi-Power pistol was finally issued to most British and Commonwealth forces.

Variants

The *.38 Colt New Police* was Colt's Manufacturing Company's proprietary name for what was essentially the .38 S&W with a flat-nosed bullet.

The U.S. *.38 S&W Super Police* cartridge was nearly identical to the British .38/200 Mk I, using a 200 gr (13 g) lead alloy bullet with a muzzle velocity of 630 ft/s (190 m/s) and a muzzle energy of 176 ft·lbf (239 J), and was supplied by several U.S.

manufacturers to the British government as equivalent to the Mk I loading.

MKE's *9.65 mm Normal* (9.2×23mmR (.38 Smith & Wesson)) cartridge has a 177 gr (11.5 g) lead-antimony alloy bullet with a gilding-metal full metal jacket and a Boxer-primed brass case. The "normal" designation differentiates it from their 9.65mm *Special* (9.1×29mmR (.38 Special)) round. It uses the 9.65 mm (.38-caliber) nominal bore rather than its 9.2 mm (.361-caliber) actual bore. It has a muzzle velocity of 590 ft/s (180 m/s).

Current status

The .380 Mk IIz is still produced by the Ordnance Factory Board in India, for use in revolvers. Commercially, only Ruger makes limited runs of revolvers in this caliber for overseas sales, and only a few companies still manufacture ammunition. The majority that do offer it in only a 145 gr (9.4 g) lead round nose bullet, though Fiocchi still markets FMJ rounds. Some companies such as Buffalo Bore manufacture self-defense or hunting variants.

Ballistic performance		
Bullet mass/type	Velocity	Energy
158 gr (10 g) L SWC	767 ft/s (234 m/s)	206 ft lbf (279 J)
195 gr (13 g) L RN	653 ft/s (199 m/s)	185 ft lbf (251 J)
200 gr (13 g) LRN	620 ft/s (190 m/s)	176 ft lbf (239 J)

Modellers Corner by " Old Nick " from my Collection :

This issue the : Medium Tank M4 A4 , MK 1 & 2 " Sherman " V . One of the most used Tanks by the Allied Armies during and after WWII , being only classed as a Medium Tank , they had to adopt different battle tactics against the more heavily armoured German Tanks such as the Tiger MKI & II and the Panther ! During the D Day operation " Over Lord " , the German Defensive Forces called the Sherman's " Tommie Cookers " , due to the fact their 88 mm Anti Tank Guns could pierce their Armour and having a Petrol engine caught fire relatively easily. Later versions had a one piece cast metal hull and stepped up Armour thickness , with a Diesel Engine .

STATISTICS : Designed and to be manufactured by the United States Tank Arsenal in 1941 .

Power Plant : Chrysler 30 Cylinder Multi-bank – water cooled Petrol Engine 425 bhp .
Or a Whirlwind Radial Engine (Aircraft adapted) .

Later Models Twin GMC 7 Diesel Engines .

Speed : 25 mph + varying from Model to Model .

Armament : 75 mm Quick Firing Gun .

. 30 cal MG Coaxial Mounted in the Turret , with the Main Gun .

. 30 cal MG Hull Mounted .

. 303 Bren AA Gun British or a . 50 cal Browning MG AA Gun U.S.A. A.

Crew : 5 – Commander , Gunner , Loader , Driver & Hull Gunner .

Weight : 31.7 tons .

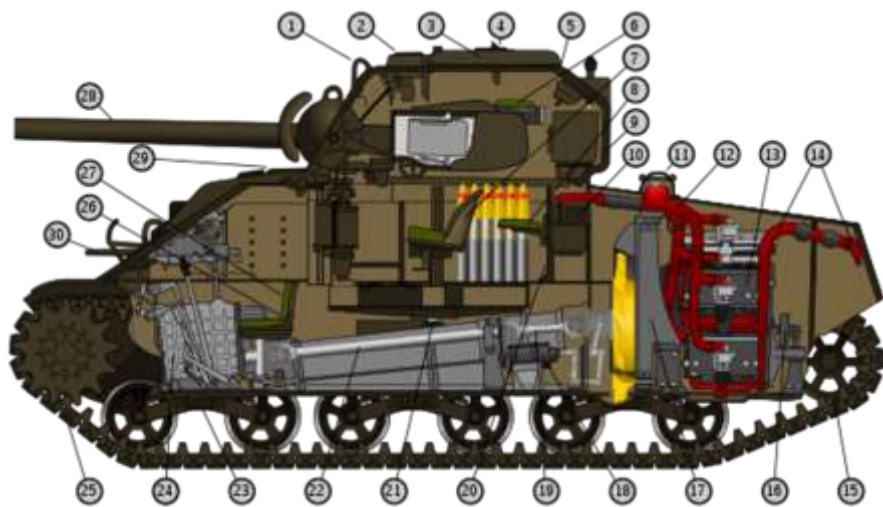
Armour : 76 mm + depends on Models with Additional Armour Plates

In Service : 1942–1957 (United States)

Users : United States Military , British Military , Canadian Forces , Israelis Army , Indian Forces , Pakistan Army and South Korean, Forces Australian 1st Armoured Regiment Post WWII .

ACTIVE SERVICE : The Sherman first saw combat at the Second Battle of El Alamein in October 1942 with the British 8th Army. At the start of the offensive, there were 252 tanks fit for action. These equipped the British 9th Armoured Brigade (with the New Zealand Division), 2nd Armoured Brigade (1st Armoured Division) and 8th and 20th Armoured Brigades (10th Armoured Division). Their first encounter with tanks was against German Panzer III and IV tanks with long 50 mm and 75 mm guns engaging them at 2,000 yards (1,800 m). There were losses to both sides. The first U.S. Shermans in battle were M4s and M4A1s in Operation Torch the following month. On 6 December, near Tebourba, Tunisia, a platoon from the 2nd Battalion, 13th Armored Regiment was lost to enemy tanks and anti-tank guns Europe 1944 – 45 the Sherman was the Main Battle Tank , used the American Army's 4th Armoured Division in the Battle of the Bulge , however it was not quite a match for the German Tiger and Panther Tank's. American Battle tactics were to out flank the opposition and attack from the side and rear , concentrating their fire on one tank at a time ! Another first for the 4th US Armoured Division was during the Battle of the Bulge the Sherman covered 152 miles in 36 hours , travelling at the maximum speed of 25 mph and fighting its way , was quite spectacular for this tough Medium Tank and its crews , driven no doubt by the example set by " General George Patton " !

Post WWII the Sherman saw active Service in the Korean War , being used by the Canadians , American and British Forces. Their opposition were Chinese / Russian Tanks of post WWII vintage , a bit ironical considering we fighting with them against the Third Reich Forces , only a few years before ! Other conflicts where the Sherman was used was the Arab Israeli War also the Indian Pakistan war . During World War II, approximately 19,247 Shermans were issued to the U.S. Army and about 1,114 to the U.S. Marine Corps. The U.S. also supplied 17,184 to Great Britain (some of which in turn went to the Canadians and the Free Poles), while the Soviet Union received 4,102 and an estimated 812 were transferred to China. These numbers were distributed further to the respective countries' allied nations. The M4 Sherman's basic chassis was used for all the sundry roles of a modern mechanized force. These included the M10 and M36 tank destroyers; M7B1, M12, M40, and M43 self-propelled artillery; the M32 and M74 "tow truck"-style recovery tanks with winches, booms, and an 81 mm mortar for smoke screens; and the M34 (from M32B1) and M35 (from M10A1) artillery prime movers.



British Firefly in Namur, 1944. This is an M4 composite, showing the late cast hull front with large crew hatches



M4A4 Cutaway: 1 – Lifting ring, 2 – Ventilator, 3 – Turret hatch, 4 – Periscope, 5 – Turret hatch race, 6 – Turret seat, 7 – Gunner's seat, 8 – Turret seat, 9 – Turret, 10 – Air cleaner, 11 – Radiator filler cover, 12 – Air cleaner manifold, 13 – Power unit, 14 – Exhaust pipe, 15 – Track idler, 16 – Single water pump, 17 – Radiator, 18 – Generator, 19 – Rear propeller shaft, 20 – Turret basket, 21 – Slip ring, 22 – Front propeller shaft, 23 – Suspension bogie, 24 – Transmission, 25 – Main drive sprocket, 26 – Driver's seat, 27 – Machine gunner's seat, 28 – 75 mm gun, 29 – Drivers hatch, 30 – M1919A4 machine gun.