

More Majorum

2021 PART 3



Above is a T62/55 which has seen better days during the invasion of Iraq 2003

Blast from the Past; This photo was taken around 2005 at the Taminick NEML range. It shows the cannon that NVAGC members Neville Leaf and John H built as well some of the NEML members that used the gun. L/R. Nick Hillman, Geoff Ellis, Gary Johnson, the late Guild members Neville Leaf, the late John Creati and current member John H.

Below is a Arts drawing of the AE2 underwater on the hunt in 1915



Swinburn–Henry

Footnote in History

Loyd Carrier

The rook rifle

Something from your Collection

.297/230 Morris

Blast from the Past

Ordnance ML 4.2-inch mortar

Modellers Corner by " Old Nick "

Left - 4.2 Mortar Round



Above Morris Tube in .297/230 for a Martini Henry Rifle.

Right is a Belgian CATI 90 on the firing range late 1950's.

Below is a Loyd TT Carrier Towing a 6 Pdr. Anti-Tank Gun passing a knocked out German Panther Tank somewhere in France 1944.



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Achtung !!



From the secretaries desk

It's annual subscription time again. Fees are due before the last day of June, you can post a cheque to our P.O. Box, pay at a meeting, or simply transfer money into our account. You might want to take advantage of our discount for paying up to three years in advance. Details in the attached letter.

Ballarat gun show is coming up on the 10th & 11th July, we will be deciding whether to run a club bus trip at the June meeting, so if you are interested you best let me know on or before that night.

*****July meeting will be a blacksmith demonstration and try night, no formal meeting just displays, trading tables, supper (Pizza), socializing and hammering hot metal. Should be a fun night. *****



SNIDERS WANTED

Hi all several members are looking/after a 577 snider in good working order and good barrels.

Most are after

mk 3's, but if a good mk 2 is available that will be good too.

Also order of preference is Military carbines, 2 band short rifles then 3 band long rifles, 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

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Special order

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73, 92, 95 And 66 Musket

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Contact Geoff

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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 ri-
fle Elcho Bayonet and Scabbard
in very good order.

If you can help with any or all of
these Bayonets contact John Harring-
ton on 03 58213192 or email
on jobah450.577@bigpond.com

In service	1939 -1960s
Used by	British & Commonwealth. Post-war Danish, Dutch and Belgian armies
Wars	Second World War
Designer	Vivian Loyd
Designed	1939
Manufacturer	Vivian Loyd & Co, and others (see text)
Produced	1939 - 1944
No. built	26,000 (Not Verified)
Variants	Mark 1, Mark 2
Mass	4.50 t (4.43 long tons)
Length	13 ft 11 in (4.24 m)
Width	6 ft 9 in (2.06 m)
Height	4 ft 8 in (1.42 m)
Crew	1
Armour	up to 7 mm where fitted
Main armament	unarmed
Engine	Ford V8 Side-valve petrol 85 bhp (63 kW)
Power/weight	18.9 hp/tonne
Payload capacity	7-8 passengers or similar load
Transmission	Ford 4 forward, 1 reverse gearbox
Suspension	Horstmann twin wheel bogies
Ground clearance	8 inches
Fuel capacity	22 gallons
Operational range	140 miles (220 km) on roads
Maximum speed	30 mph (48 km/h) maximum on road
Steering system	braked - two drums per track



Loyd TT towing a 6 Pdr anti-tank gun, outside 's-Hertogenbosch 1944

Loyd Carrier

was one of a number of small tracked vehicles used by the British and Commonwealth forces in the Second World War to transport equipment and men about the battlefield. Alongside

the Bren, Scout and Machine Gun Carriers, they also moved infantry support weapons.

Design and development - The Loyd Carrier was built upon the mechanicals (engine, gearbox and transmission) of a 15 cwt 4x2 Fordson 7V truck with mild steel bodywork to which armour plate (referred to as 'BP Plate' in Loyd manuals) was bolted (to the front and upper sides) depending on application. The engine was at the rear of the Carrier with the radiator behind rather than in front. The transmission then took the drive forward to the axle at the very front where it drove the tracks. Both the front drive sprockets and idlers (which were also sprocketed) at the rear of the tracks were fitted with brakes, actuated by a pair of levers by the driver. To turn the vehicle to the left, the brakes were applied on that side and the Carrier would slew round the stopped track.

The upper hull covered the front and sides but was open to the rear and above; as the Carrier was not expected to function as a fighting vehicle, this was not an issue. To protect the occupants from the weather, a canvas tilt could be put up; this was standard fitment from the factory. As part of the rapid development program, the Loyd used parts from other vehicles: From the Universal Carrier, the track, drive sprockets, and Horstmann suspension units; from the Fordson 7V, the chassis, engine, gearbox, torque tube and front axle. The brake drums and back plates were designed specifically for the Loyd.

The Army tested the Loyd Carrier in 1939 and placed an initial order for 200 as the *Carrier, Tracked, Personnel Carrying* i.e. a personnel carrier. Initial deliveries were from Vivian Loyd's own company, but production moved to the larger firms, including the Ford Motor Company and Wolseley Motors (13,000 between them) and Dennis Brothers Ltd, Aveling & Barford and Sentinel Waggon Works. Total production of the Loyd Carrier was approximately 26,000.



Service - Second World War

Early in the war, the TT along with the TPC variants were part of the standard equipment of Royal Engineer Chemical Warfare Companies. Most of the Chemical Warfare Companies were disbanded or repurposed in 1943 in order to free up their 4.2 inch mortars for desperately needed conventional use by infantry divisions in-theatre; the mortars and supporting equipment were attached to each division's machine-gun battalion in company strength.

By far the most notable use of the Loyd was in the TT (Tracked Towing) configuration, where it pulled the 6 pounder anti-tank gun from the Normandy landings of 1944 through to the end of the war. There are many wartime photographs of Loyds in action in Normandy, and a number were photographed destroyed in the well-known battle of Villers-Bocage in 1944.

The Loyd Carrier was also paired with Caterpillar D8 tractors in service with Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers for tank recovery - the Carrier carrying spare equipment for the tractor.

Post-war

Both Belgium and the Netherlands bought Loyd TTs from the British Army; they were still in Belgian Army ownership up to at least 1963 as engine rebuild plates have been seen with this date in original Belgian vehicles.

A Belgian variant was the CATI 90 (*Canon antitank d'infanterie automoteur 90mm*), a self-propelled gun in use from 1954 to 1962. The vehicle served in infantry units with a paired ammunition carrier. Some vehicles were sold on into private ownership for farming use (a 1941 No1Mk1 TPC with a ploughing conversion still exists in Nottinghamshire, UK) and a number were placed as targets on Belgian ranges.

Variants

Loyd carriers were available in three "numbers", which were available in two "marks"; all manufactured during wartime, and varied in the type/sourcing of the flathead Ford V8 they were powered with:

No. 1 - British Ford V8 engine (21 stud) and gearbox

No. 2 - US Ford V8 engine (24 stud) and gearbox

No. 3 - Ford Canada V8 engine (24 stud) and gearbox

The two marks were:

Mark I - Bendix brake system

Mark II - Girling brake system

Roles

There were not many differences between variants, mainly seating and armour plate location:

Tracked Personnel Carrier (TPC) - Equipped with a front bench seat and seating for troops on the track guards. Frontal and full side armour fitted.

Tracked Towing (TT) - Initially known as 'Tractor Anti-tank, Mk1' - Equipped with four single seats and ammunition stowage on the track guards. Used for towing the 4.2 inch mortar and hauling the QF 2 pounder and QF 6 pounder anti-tank guns and carrying its crew. Frontal and front quarter armour fitted. The main variant by number manufactured.

Tracked Cable Layer Mechanical (TCLM) - A vehicle for Royal Corps of Signals work. No armour fitted.

Tracked Starting and Charging (TS&C) - Equipped with a front bench seat, 30 volt and 12 volt DC generators driven from the gearbox layshaft and battery sets to support armoured regiment tanks. No armour fitted.



A Belgian CATI 90 displayed in the Royal Military Museum Brussels



.297/230 Morris The .297/230 Morris Short and .297/230 Morris Long are two obsolete centerfire firearm cartridges developed as sub-caliber training rounds for the British Martini-Henry rifle.

Design

The .297/230 Morris Short and .297/230 Morris Long are both rimmed bottlenecked centrefire miniature rifle and pistol cartridges.

The .297/230 Morris Short fired a 37 gr (2.4 g) lead projectile driven by 3.25 gr (0.211 g) of black powder at 875 ft/s (267 m/s).

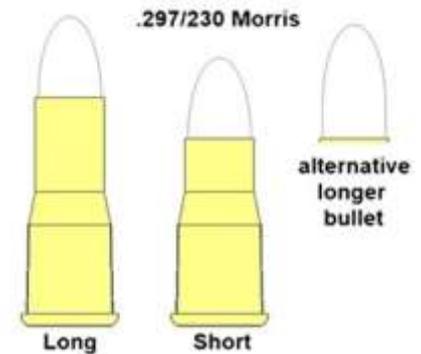
The .297/230 Morris Long fired a 37 gr lead projectile driven by 5.5 gr (0.36 g) of black powder at 1,200 ft/s (370 m/s).

History

The .297/230 Morris cartridges were produced for use in the Morris Aiming Tube, a commercial sub-caliber barrel inserted into the barrel of a large bore rifle or pistol for training or short range target practice. The Morris Aiming Tube worked well enough for it to be adopted for service in August 1883 by both the British Army and the Royal Navy for use in the Martini-Henry rifle.

The Morris Aiming Tube was later adapted for use in the .303 British Martini-Netford rifle, the Lee-Netford rifle in 1891 and the Webley Revolver, with both the .297/230 Morris Short and the .297/230 Morris Long being fired through the tubes. In the

Lee-Netford rifle, the Morris Tube and the .297/230 cartridge were not particularly accurate and were replaced after 1908 by a new .22 in (5.6 mm) tube firing the rimfire .22 Long Rifle cartridge which was more accurate, quieter and much cheaper. Birmingham Small Arms Company produced Martini actioned rook rifles chambered in these cartridges, and some European single shot pistols and rifles were also chambered in them. The cartridges were still manufactured by Eley Brothers and Kynoch as late as 1962. In the 1890s Holland & Holland developed the .297/250 Rook cartridge by blowing out the neck of the .297/230 Morris Long cartridge to .250 in (6.4 mm).



.297/230 Morris Short	
Case type	Rimmed, bottleneck
Bullet diameter	.225 in (5.7 mm)
Neck diameter	.240 in (6.1 mm)
Shoulder diameter	.274 in (7.0 mm)
Base diameter	.294 in (7.5 mm)
Rim diameter	.347 in (8.8 mm)
Case length	.58 in (15 mm)
Overall length	.89 in (23 mm)
Primer type	Kynoch # 69

.297/230 Morris Long	
Case type	Rimmed, bottleneck
Bullet diameter	.225 in (5.7 mm)
Neck diameter	.240 in (6.1 mm)
Shoulder diameter	.274 in (7.0 mm)
Base diameter	.295 in (7.5 mm)
Rim diameter	.345 in (8.8 mm)
Case length	.80 in (20 mm)
Overall length	1.1 in (28 mm)
Primer type	Kynoch # 69

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 every body here we have a collaboration by 3 NVACG members of four different Snider types and models.

Top; Is a Snider-Enfield 3 Band MK11** Long Rifle Overall Length 54.25 inch, Barrel is 36.5 inch with 3 groove right hand twist. This Snider started life as a Patten 53 Enfield muzzle loader in 1861 and was later converted to a mk11** some time after 1866, when the mk11** was approved for service in December 1866. A vast majority of all Snider long rifles conversion are mk11**, so they are most commonly encountered. The stock mark DC in a demand for Dominion of Canada was made at Enfield Royal Small Arms Factory.



Second from the top; We have a Sports/Hunting trade Carbine with checked stock Mk111 action and a MK11*** Cupped Hammer face Overall length 40 inch, Barrel is 21.5 inch and 3 groove right hand twist. There are no stock markings other than the checked for end and hand grip, on the right side before the hammer is "MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT". After the hammer is "I.HOLLIS & SONS", but please note no year on manufacture



Third from the Top; Is a Snider-Enfield Artillery MK11** Carbine Overall Length 40.25 inch, Barrel is 21.5 inch with 5 groove right hand twist. The Artillery carbine was introduced after the improvements from the pattern 1 to mark 11** breech. Total Royal Small Arms Factories conversion to Artillery Carbine is about 60000. This Carbine was built in 1868 at ENFIELD the small crown with arrow is "Lock Viewer's mark". Stock/Butt Marking of the two arrows facing each other is "Sale Mark" out of service. The other round butt marking is place of manufacture in this case "Enfield Royal Small Arms Factory (Royal Manufactory).



Bottom; We have a Snider-Enfield Yeomanry MK1 Carbine Overall Length 37.9 inch, Barrel is 19.25 inch with 3 groove right hand twist, Action Mk111, Hammer is a flat mk111 type. This carbine was made well after the introduction of the Martini Henry had entered into military service. It was made by B.S.A & M. Co. in 1885 (Birmingham Small Arms and Metals Co. Ltd (after 1873) East India Government Device, indicating their ownership.) on the right hand side in front of the hammer, behind the hammer is a Crown over V.R. (Royal device and cypher, indicating government ownership), please notes that all 3 military Snider have the Crown over V.R.. The stock is mark N.S.W over P.S.C.C. 1990 (New south wales Public school Cadet crop rake number 1990). Note of interest there is also a Snider Yeomanry Carbine with stock markings N.S.W. P.S.C.C at the War memorial in Canberra.



Type	Hunting rifle
Place of origin	United Kingdom
Designed	1883
Manufacturer	Holland & Holland Westley Richards W.W. Greener & others
Action	Single-shot, with break-open or Martini versions

The rook rifle, originally called the rook and rabbit rifle, is an obsolete English single-shot small caliber rifle intended for shooting small game, particularly rook shooting.

Design
The rook rifle was designed to be light enough to be carried for a walk in the country, accurate and powerful enough to take small game and usually elegant in balance, fit and finish. Almost always single shot, various actions were used including break-open actions, but the miniature Martini, a scaled-down version of the military Martini-Henry, was a favourite due to its strength and accuracy.

The first rook rifles fired .295 in (7.5 mm) calibre 80 gr (5.2 g) bullets, although subsequently a number of cartridges were developed for this purpose ranging in calibre from .22 to .38 in (5.6–9.7 mm) and firing 40 to 145 gr (2.6–9.4 g) bullets at the usual black powder velocities of 1,200 to 1,500 ft/s (370–460 m/s).

History

The rook rifle was developed in 1883 by the gun-makers Holland & Holland as a breech-loading equivalent of the muzzle-loading pea rifle. Holland & Holland made a particular specialty of producing rook rifles, reportedly selling around 5,000 of them in the late 1800s. Westley Richards and W.W. Greener were also noted for their rook rifles.

Rook rifles were used extensively both in Britain and throughout the British Empire with large numbers being exported to many Commonwealth countries and colonial territories.

The rise in popularity of the .22 Long Rifle cartridge in the United Kingdom spelled the end of the rook rifle and its cartridges; due to its combination of accuracy, lower noise, and economy, .22 LR superseded the various English centrefire rook rifle rounds in the early 1900s. Over the same period miniature rifle target shooting moved towards shorter ranges and indoor competitions, again being better suited to the .22 Long Rifle round.

Due to the increasing scarcity of rook rifle cartridges, many rook rifles were converted to smoothbore shotguns, usually to .410 bores, and many others were sleeved down to .22 in (5.6 mm) calibre.

Use

As indicated by its name, the rook rifle's intended quarry was small game including rooks and rabbits.

The rook tends to live in colonies known as rookeries, which over time grow and become nuisances in country areas. In rural Britain it was previously the practice to hold rook shoots where the juvenile birds, known as branchers, were shot before they were able to fly. These events were both very social and a source of food (the rook becomes inedible once mature) as the rook and rabbit pie was considered a great delicacy.

Whilst usually limited to smaller game, the larger calibre cartridges are very capable for hunting larger game such as roe deer, smaller antelope and similar sized game.

Rook rifle cartridges

- .220 Rook
- .297/230 Morris
- .320/230 Rook
- .297/250 Rook
- .300/250 Rook
- .255 Jeffery Rook
- .300 Rook
- .300 Sherwood
- .310/300 Rook
- .360/300 Fraser
- .310 Cadet
- .320 Extra Long Rook
- .320 Long Rifle
- .360 No 5 Rook
- .380 Long
- .442 Rook, Kangaroo, long



Above and above left is Typical single shot rook rifle actions.

Left is a Martini break action Rook Rifle with a Kynock Box of .297/250 Rook Ammo

CHARLES LANCASTER'S
CELEBRATED NON-FOULING
SMOOTH OVAL-BORE
ROOK AND RABBIT RIFLES.

All Rifles are made of the following Bores, viz :
·250, ·295, ·320, ·360 and ·380.

All these Rifles are made with the Non-fouling Smooth Oval-bore Rifling, which gives great velocity and flat trajectory, and is the only kind of Rifling that does not foul, and that can be cleaned so easily as a Gun Barrel. Shot Cartridges can be used from these Rifles, thereby making them specially suited for Collectors.

An 1892 advertisement for rook and rabbit rifles by the Charles Lancaster company

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



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](https://www.facebook.com/ShepartonArmsExpo)



In service	1942-present
Wars	Second World War Korean War Indonesia–Malaysia confrontation Indo-Pakistani War of 1965
No. built	about 3,800
Mass	Mk 2 Barrel: 92 lb (42 kg) Tripod: 112 lb (51 kg) No 2 baseplate: 120 lb (54 kg) Auxiliary baseplate: 318 lb (144 kg) Mobile baseplate: 602 lb (273 kg)
Barrel length	Mk 1: 64 in (1.6 m) Mk 2: 68 in (1.7 m)
Shell weight	19 lb 13 oz (9 kg)
Calibre	4.2-inch (106.7 mm)
Elevation	45° - 80°
Traverse	10°
Rate of fire	20 for 1 minute 15 for 3 minutes 10 rpm sustained
Muzzle velocity	730 ft/s (223 m/s)
Maximum firing range	4,100 yards (3,750 m)

Ordnance ML 4.2-inch mortar was a heavy mortar used by the British Army during and after World War II.

History

The 4.2-inch (107 mm) mortar was a smooth-bore weapon of the Stokes pattern and was designed by the Armaments Research and Development Establishment and produced by the Royal Ordnance Factories. It entered widespread British service in 1942, equipping chemical warfare companies of the Royal Engineers (RE). The Mark 3 became the standard model.

The first combat use was at Second Battle of El Alamein, when the 66th Mortar Company (RE) was attached to the Australian 24th Infantry Brigade. During the battle, 66 Mortar Coy provided intense, effective supporting fire on 24 Bde's exposed right flank, as the infantry advanced, expending all of the 4.2-inch HE mortar ammunition in the theatre.

Around mid-1943, the Royal Engineer chemical warfare companies were disbanded as an emergency expedient and one heavy mortar company of each infantry division machine-gun battalion was equipped with the mortar. This company was organized with sixteen 4.2-inch mortars, in four platoons of four mortars each. In early 1944, divisions in Italy also held a pool of mortars for issue to other units as required, usually troops in the divisional anti-tank regiment, some regiments even converted one or more batteries to mortars. Ordnance ML 4.2-inch mortars were slower to reach Commonwealth forces in the Pacific and Asia. Australian Army units in the South West Pacific theatre were reportedly the first to receive them, before forces in Burma.

Postwar

After World War II, the mortars were handed over to the Royal Artillery, the 170th Mortar Battery used them at the Battle of Imjin River in Korea. They were used during the 1950s, also by airborne artillery, deployed to Kuwait in 1961 and manned by soldiers from air defence batteries during the Confrontation in Borneo in 1965.

Description

The 4.2-inch mortar entered production at the end of 1941 with a standard

baseplate and tripod. The normal detachment was six men and it was transported with ammunition in a 10 cwt trailer, usually towed behind a Loyd Carrier. There was also an auxiliary baseplate that fitted around it, to increase its area for use on softer ground. Later an integrated trailer/baseplate was developed, called the Mk 1 Mobile Baseplate. The wheels, which were on suspension arms, were unlocked and raised for firing; the Mk1/1 had detachable wheels and the barrel with tripod attached, was stowed on top for towing. The mobile baseplate trailer mounting could be brought into action by 2 men. Regarding rate of fire, one source reports a crew putting 23 bombs in the air before the first impacted.

Ammunition

Both HE (9.1 kg) and smoke (10.2 kg) ammunition was used. Smoke include WP and Base Ejection, and in World War II other types for practice.

Two charges were available. In World War II, both streamlined and cylindrical bombs were available.

Chemical munitions included the MK I chemical mortar bomb with Mustard gas (HS or HT fillings).

Users

World War II & Postwar Years

-  Australia
-  United Kingdom
-  Canada
-  Ethiopia
-  Greece
-  India
-  Laos
-  Malaysia
-  New Zealand
-  Nepal
-  Turkey



Below a 4.2 inch at El Alamein with Wheeled baseplate and rounds ready to go during photo taken after the battle.

Left and Below Left a 4.2 inch in Action during WW2 in the Italy 1944/45.

Right and Below a 4.2 for airborne use in Post WW2 years with it's mobile wheeled baseplate.



In service	1870s
Used by	Colony of Natal
Wars	Anglo-Zulu War
Designer	J. S. Swinburn
Designed	1872
Manufacturer	Abingdon Gun Works
Mass	9 lb (4.1 kg)
Length	49 ¼ in (1,250 mm)
Barrel length	33 ¼ in (840 mm)
Cartridge	.577/450 Martini–Henry
Calibre	.455 in (11.6 mm)
Action	Falling-block
Feed system	Single-shot



Swinburn–Henry rifle was a breech-loading lever-actuated single-shot rifle that was used by British Commonwealth forces in the late 1870s as substitute for the Martini–Henry, which was at the time in short supply.

Design; The Swinburn–Henry had the same barrel as the Martini–Henry with Henry pattern 7-groove polygonal with ribbed angles & right hand twist rifling. The Swinburn–Henry also bore a striking resemblance to the Martini–Henry, but internally the two were quite distinct. Both rifles were breech-loading falling block single shot rifles, with a cocking under lever opening the breech of the weapon to load a round into the chamber, but the Swinburn–Henry employed a V spring and hammer to strike the firing pin and the Swinburn–Henry’s butt was attached to the receiver by means of an upper and a lower tang instead of a sturdy axial bolt. The most noticeable difference between the Swinburn–Henry and the Martini–Henry was the former had a thumb operated side lever which allowed the hammer to be cocked without operating the under lever, unlike the Martini–Henry. In practice this proved to be a major advantage for the Swinburn–Henry over Martini–Henry, as the former could be carried in a saddle bag without risk of it discharging by itself. The greatest advantage of the Swinburn–Henry design was it fired the same .577/450 Martini–Henry cartridge as the Martini–Henry. The Swinburn design was distinct enough from the Martini design to circumvent the Martini patent that was at the time in force, but in practice the action proved to be more fragile and more prone to stoppages than the Martini action.

Rifle; The Swinburn–Henry rifle had a barrel of 33 ¼ inches (840 mm) and weighed 9 pounds (4.1 kg), with sights graduated out to 1,300 yards (1,200 m). The rifle was typically issued to infantry, it was often supplied with commercially manufactured 1875 Pattern sword bayonets, although Pattern 1871 cutlass bayonets were used with the rifles by naval volunteers.

Swinburn–Henry carbine	
Mass	7 lb 2 oz (3.2 kg)
Length	39 ½ in (1,000 mm)
Barrel length	23 ¼ in (590 mm)

Carbine; The Swinburn–Henry carbine had a barrel of 23 ¼ inches (590 mm) and weighed 7 pounds 2 ounces (3.2 kg), with sights graduated out to 800 yards (730 m). The carbine was typically issued to mounted troops and police and some were supplied with a Bowie knife bayonet, although in service these bayonets proved to be ineffectual.

History; The Swinburn–Henry was designed by J. S. Swinburn of Swinburn & Son, Birmingham and patented in 1872, all production was carried out by Abingdon Works Co. Ltd.,

Birmingham. The Swinburn–Henry was used extensively by the volunteer forces of the Colony of Natal. It is unknown exactly how many were purchased, but deliveries commenced in 1875 and by 1878 the colony had received 2,040 carbines and 1,150 rifles along with 190 Bowie knife carbine bayonets and an unknown quantity of sword bayonets. The carbines were issued to the mounted units and the rifles to the infantry, the Swinburn–Henry was also issued to the Natal Mounted Police and naval volunteers. The Swinburn–Henry was used by Natal’s forces during the Anglo-Zulu War, the carbine in particular saw broad service in the early years of the conflict. Both the rifle and the carbine were eventually replaced by the Martini–Henry.



Sir Evelyn Wood’s bodyguard during the Anglo-Zulu War with Swinburn–Henry carbines.

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





Footnote in History; The Australian submarine HMAS *AE2* (Lieutenant Commander Henry Stoker) penetrated the Straits on the night of 24/25 April. As landings began at Cape Helles and ANZAC Cove at dawn on 25 April, *AE2* reached Chanak by 06:00 and torpedoed a Turkish gunboat believed to be a Peyk-i Şevket-class cruiser and evaded a destroyer. The submarine ran aground beneath a Turkish fort but the Ottoman gunners could not bring their guns to bear and *AE2* was manoeuvred free. Shortly after refloating, the periscope was sighted by a Turkish battleship firing over the peninsula at Allied landing sites and the ship ceased fire and withdrew. *AE2* advanced toward the

Sea of Marmara and at 08:30 Stoker decided to rest the boat on the seabed until nightfall. At around 21:00, *AE2* surfaced to recharge batteries and sent a wireless report to the fleet. The landing at Cape Helles was going well but the landing at Anzac Cove was not as successful and the Anzac commander, Lieutenant General Sir William Birdwood, contemplated the re-embarkation of his troops. The success of *AE2* was a consideration in Birdwood deciding to persist and reports about *AE2* were relayed to the soldiers ashore to improve morale. Stoker was ordered to "generally run amok" and with no enemies in sight, he sailed into the Sea of Marmara, where *AE2* cruised for five days to give the impression of greater numbers and made several attacks against Ottoman ships, which failed because of mechanical problems with the torpedoes.

On 30 April, the submarine *AE2* began to rise uncontrollably and surfaced near the Ottoman torpedo boat *Sultanhisar*, then dropped precipitously below the safe diving depth, then broke the surface again at the stern. *Sultanhisar* immediately fired on the submarine, puncturing the pressure hull. Stoker ordered the company to abandon ship, scuttled the submarine and the crew was taken prisoner. *AE2*'s achievements showed that it was possible to force the Straits and soon Ottoman communications were badly disrupted by British and French submarine operations. On 27 April, HMS *E14* (Lieutenant Commander Edward Boyle), entered the Sea of Marmara on a three-week patrol, which became one of the most successful Allied naval actions of the campaign, in which four ships were sunk, including the transport *Gul Djemal* which was carrying 6,000 troops and a field battery to Gallipoli. While the quantity and value of the shipping sunk was minor, the effect on Ottoman communications and morale was significant; Boyle was awarded the Victoria Cross. Following the success of *AE2* and *E14*, the French submarine *Joule* attempted the passage on 1 May but struck a mine and was lost with all hands. (Several weeks earlier another French boat, *Saphir*, had been lost after running aground near Nagara Point. Also on the 17 April the British submarine HMS *E15* tried to run the straits but hit a submarine net, ran aground and was shelled by a Turkish fort, killing its commander, Lieutenant Commander Theodore S. Brodie and six of his crew; the survivors were forced to surrender.)

Below AE2 on it's way to Australia after Sea trails in UK waters.

Right AE2 being launch at the Subs Builder Docks



Above Lieutenant Commander Henry Stoker

Left Group Photo AE2 Crew taken before the ANZAC Landings on the 25th April 1915

Below AE2 in the Mediterranean Sea 1915



Front Row (from left to right).—L/Sea. McGregor, A.B. Naggs, P.O. Gilbert, S/P.O. Brown, P.O. Stilling, P.O. Bray, S.P.O. Kinder, L/Sea. Holderness, Sig. Thompson.

Second Row (from left to right).—Wtr. Robinson, E.E.A. Fawcus, E.R.A. Gibson, C.P.O. Vaughan, C.P.O. Abbott, Lieut. Haggard, Lt-Comd. Stoker, Lieut. Carey, C.E.R.A. Broomhead, E.R.A. Bell, Ch. Sto. Smith, Ch. Sto. Varcoe.

Third Row (from left to right).—A.B. Guinne, A.B. Talbot, —, —, A.B. McCready, A.B. Nicholls, A.B. Norris, Td. Falconer, A.B. Wheat, L/Sea. Wishart, A.B. Chester.

Back Row (from left to right).—Stn. Jenkins, Stn. Johnson, Stn. Walker, Stn. Broughton, Stn. Harding, L/Sea. Kerin, A.B. Naggs, Stn. Suckling, —, Stn. Wilson.



Modellers Corner by " Old Nick " out of my collection :

This Issue the " Russian T – 62A Main Battle Tank ". The T-62 was a Soviet main battle tank that was first introduced in 1961. As a further development of the T-55 series, the T-62 retained many similar design elements of its predecessor including low profile and thick turret armour. In contrast with previous tanks, which were armed with rifled tank guns, the T-62 was the first tank armed with a smoothbore tank gun that could fire APFSDS rounds at higher velocities. While the T-62 became the standard tank in the Soviet arsenal, it did not fully replace the T-55 in export markets due to its higher manufacturing costs and maintenance requirements compared to its predecessor.

Built by : USSR 1961-1975, North Korea 1980s

Engine : V2-62 , V12 Diesel 700 bhp , water cooled .

Speed : 50 km (31 mph) on road, 40 km (25 mph) cross country

Crew : 4 (commander, driver, gunner, loader)

Armour : Hull 102 mm at 60% front hull, Turret 214 mm (242mm after 1972)

Armament : 115 mm Smooth Boar Gun using Sabot Shells with Folding Finns Firing , Rate 4 shells per minute (40 Rounds).

1 x 7.62 mm MG Coax with main Gun (2500 rounds).

1 x 12.7 mm DS hk MG , can be used for Anti Aircraft mounted on the cupola .

Weight : 41 tons

Number Built : More 22700

Service History: Russia from 1961 and was last used in the two wars in Chechnya, were the Russian army and the Russian MVD forces used both T-62s and T-62Ms in combat against Chechnya Rebels. During the second war in Chechnya the 160th tank regiment and the 93rd MVD regiment each had 69 T-62 tanks. Some T-62s were used on train platforms. Up to 380 Russian tanks were used in 1999–2000, including about 150 T-62s. The T62 was last seen in active Service with Russia in the 2008 South Ossetia War, when Russian ground forces deployed T62s in the war against Georgia. In one known case a T62M belonging to the Russian Army was destroyed by a Georgian RPG in the streets of Tskhinali, which killed the driver and gunner.



Above; T62s in the Syria uprising used by both Syrian Army and Free Syrian Rebels forces.

Left; T62 model in "old Nick" collection.

Foreign Service history; Warsaw Pact Members, Cuba in the Ethiopian Civil War when Cuban T62s were used against the Somalians, Arab States in the wars

against Israel and the Iran Iraq War. Even Israel used T62, which were captured from Syrians in 1973 in there

hundreds, and place some of them into service as the Tiran-3. About 120

Tiran-3 were modernised and received the designation Tiran-6

Current users; Yemen, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Free Syrian Army, Syria, North Korea, Mongolia, Libya, Kurdistan Region, Iran, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Egypt, Cuba, Algeria, Angola and Afghanistan. But many of the current users have upgraded and modified there T62 tanks..

Left; Is a row of T62s captured by Israel in 1973 from Syria in the "Yom Kippur War"

Below; More T62s knock out in the 1973 "Yom Kippur War" against Syria and Egypt, these T62 are Syrian Tanks on the Golan Heights.

