

More Majorum

2023 PART 1



Left is U.S. Rifle M1917 Enfield in 30-06 in the hands of a couple U.S. Soldiers or Doughboys in WW 1.

Right we have some Estonian soldiers with P14 rifles



Below is the P14 Sniper Rifle with it's sniper scope case



**GUN SHOW
MOVED TO
McINTOSH CENTRE
SEE PAGE 3**

2023 Club Calendar

Something from your Collection

Enfield Pattern 1914 Rifle

Ammo; 7.35mm Italian Carcano

Footnote in History Battle of Damour

Calisher and Terry Carbine

Leyland Armoured Car



Left is Leyland Armoured Car.

Below we have Calisher & Terry Carbine and above is a company advertisement for Calisher & Terry.



Left is the Carcano 6.5mm compared to the 7.35mm ammo.

Below 2 clips 7.35mm Carcano ammo.



Guild Business

N.V.A.C.G. Committee 2022/23

EXECUTIVE

President / Treasurer: John McLean
Vice Pres / Safety Officer: John Miller
Secretary: Carl Webster
Membership Secretary: Graham Rogers
Newsletter: Brett Maag
Sgt. at Arms: Rob Keen

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

John Harrington
Scott Jackson
Simon Baxter
Peter Roberts
Rod Davidson
Terry Scott

NEED YOUR COLLECTORS LICENSE APPLICATION OR RENEWAL ENDORSED BY THE GUILD?

There are the three members authorised to endorse applications:

John McLean	Mob: 0402 367 055	Email: majormac@bigpond.com
Graham Rogers	Mob: 0417 137 232	Email: membership@nvacg.org.au
Ricky Seiter	Mob: 0400 567 353	Ricky can be found behind the counter at Trely's Shepparton, but phone him first to make an appointment, and bring your current membership card.



Achtung !!

From the Secretary's desk



Militaria and Collectables Expo 2023

After a few years in hiatus due to the lockdowns our annual event is BACK on the Calendar.

We will require volunteers to assist with moving equipment from our container to the venue and setting up tables.

Also need people to help pack up on the Sunday, when the show is completed.

In the past this has been done by a select few so would be great to see some more people chipping in. Would appreciate all those who can assist. We already have lots interest and bookings of our tables.

Newsletter

Brett continues doing a great job of the Newsletter, but we need content and we need it to be relevant to the club not just articles downloaded from the internet. So please takes some photos and do a brief write up of your collectables. Name will be removed from articles if you wish.

Swap Meet

All who attended the swap meet had a great time. Thank You to all who helped cook the BBQ. Would also like to thank our friend from the Golden City Collectors Association for making the effort to come across.

Secretary Carl



CATEGORY A/B & H FIREARMS LICENCE TESTING

Firearm safety coarse & 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



SNIDERS WANTED

Hi all. Several members are looking for a .577 Snider in good working order with good barrel. 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, two band short rifles, three 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

jobah450.577@bigpond.com

GUN SHOW MOVED TO McINTOSH CENTRE It seems we have had set back after set back with organisation this years Gun Show. In mid-2022, the council decided to upgrade the roads around the Eastbank Centre. This means, that Welsford Street will be closed and access will be from Nixon Street and one way traffic down Marungi Street also limiting available parking. This plus the moving of the Art Gallery prompted the Eastbank cafeteria and kitchen to close, probably due to less custom. The nearest food or refreshment is now the service station in Wyndham street. Then came the October floods, water got into the lower levels and shorted out the fire security system and the main auditorium has been closed ever since. The Eastbank management have been hopeful of rectifying all these issues before March, but now realise the roads, cafeteria and auditorium will not be available. We were informed of this on the 9th of January 2023. Eastbank suggested we could set up in the foyer, cafeteria, and some of the old art gallery rooms, but this would be impractical and some of the bigger dealers would end up spread over several small rooms. A nightmare for our security contractors. Time to bight the bullet and find a new venue, ASAP.

The McIntosh Centre, Thompson Street Shepparton, part of the showground complex, at 1100 square meters, it is lightly larger than Eastbank. It is airconditioned, has multiple ground level entrances with unrestricted parking (for us) right outside the doors. The entire area is enclosed by a 2-meter fence, so will have complete control of parking access during setup and the event. The toilets and kitchen /kiosk are centrally located, so dealers can always stay close to their tables. The layout maybe a bit challenging, but Secretary Carl is working that out with his computer drafting skills. The kitchen will be run by a local service club, with food and pricing more suited to our clients taste. Or we will invite food vans to setup in the car park.

SHEPPARTON - ANNUAL

MILITARIA & COLLECTABLES

EXPO 2023

DEALERS - CONTACT
exposec@nvacg.org.au

Admission
Adults \$10
Children
under 16
with adult
free



@SheppartonArmsExpo

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

Sat. 9.00 am to 5.00 pm ~ Sun 9.00 am to 3.30 pm

McINTOSH CENTRE - SHEPPARTON

MARCH 4th & 5th



N.V.A.C.G. CALENDAR 2023

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
30	31					1			1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28						27	28	29	30	31		
2nd New Years Holiday 14th NVACG Meeting 26th Australia Day							10th NVACG Meeting 18th Australian Arms Auctions 25th & 26th NEML Market							4th & 5th NVACG Arms Expo 10th NVACG Meeting 13th Labour Day						
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	11	12	13	12	15	16	9	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
7th to 10th Easter 12th NVACG Meeting 24th Australian Arms Auction 25th ANZAC Day							12th NVACG Meeting							9th NVACG Meeting 12th King's Birthday						
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
31					1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	11	12	13	12	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
12th NVACG Meeting							11th NVACG Meeting							8th NVACG Meeting						
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
30	31					1			1	2	3	4	5					1	2	3
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31
14th NVACG Meeting							7th Melbourne Cup 10th NVACG Meeting 26th NVACG Swap Meet							8th NVACG Meeting 25th Christmas Day 26th Boxing Day						

NVACG Meetings
 NVACG Events
 Other Arms Events
 Public Holidays

NOTE - This calendar will be updated as event dates become known. The latest version can be found at:
<http://www.nvacg.org.au/news/cal2023.pdf>



Pattern 1914 (or P14) was a British service rifle of the First World War period. A bolt action weapon with an integral 5-round magazine, it was principally contract manufactured by companies in the United States. It served as a sniper rifle and as second line and reserve issue until being declared obsolete in 1947. The Pattern 1914 Enfield was the successor to the Pattern 1913 Enfield experimental rifle and the predecessor of the U.S. Rifle M1917 Enfield. During the Boer War the British were faced with accurate long-range fire from Mauser rifles, model 1893 and 1895, in 7×57mm caliber. This smaller, high-velocity round prompted the War Department to develop their own "magnum" round, the .276 Enfield, in 1910. An advanced new rifle using a modified Mauser M98-pattern action was

built to fire it, the Pattern 1913 Enfield (P13); effective mass production was still some way off when World War I started, to say nothing of the logistical nightmare of introducing a new rifle cartridge in wartime, so nothing came of it.

No. built	1,235,298 total
Variants	Sniper (telescopic and unmagnified), grenade launcher, US M1917 rifle
Mass	9 lb 6 oz (4.25 kg) unloaded
Length	46.25 in (1,175 mm)
Barrel length	26 in (660 mm)
Cartridge	.303 British
Caliber	.303 inch (7.7mm)
Action	Modified Mauser turn bolt-action
Rate of fire	Manual, as determined by skill of operator
Muzzle velocity	2,380 ft/s (725 m/s)
Effective firing range	800 yd (732 m)
Feed system	5-round, stripper clip reloading



Production history; The primary contractor (Vickers) was unable to produce more than a handful of rifles, so the P14 became a *de facto* afterthought. The Short Magazine Lee–Enfield therefore remained the standard British rifle during World War I and beyond. The need for additional small arms combined with a shortage of spare industrial capacity led the British government to contract with United States commercial arms manufacturers, Winchester, Remington and Eddystone (a subsidiary of Remington set up principally to manufacture the P14) to produce the P14 for the British before the US entered the war in 1917. However, each factory produced slightly differing parts, leading to interchangeability issues. Therefore, the official designation of the rifle was dependent upon its manufacturer: e.g., the Pattern 1914 Mk I W is a Mk I of Winchester manufacture, R would be Remington, or E for Eddystone. Problems were encountered with specifications, quality and shortage of machine tools and skilled workers, with the result that the first rifles were not accepted by British inspectors until February 1916. In December 1916, a modification was made to enlarge the bolt lugs and the rifle became the Mark I*. They were still designed by the letter of their manufacturer (W, R or E), even if the production had become more standardized. The Mk I were soon confined to training usage and marked *DP*, meaning Drill Purpose. The P14's principal combat use during World War I was as a sniper rifle, since it was found to be more accurate than the Short Magazine Lee–Enfield, either in standard issue form or with modified "fine-adjustment" aperture rear sights designated Pattern 1914 Mk I W (F) and Pattern 1914 Mk I* W (F) or, from April 1918, Aldis Pattern 1918 telescopic sights designated Pattern 1914

Mk I* W (T) (modified and telescopic sights were mainly used on Winchester-manufactured rifles, the Winchesters being thought to be of superior quality). Eventually Winchester manufactured 235,293 rifles, Remington manufactured 400,000 and Eddystone manufactured 600,000, totaling 1,235,293 rifles. When the U.S. entered World War I, the P14 was modified and standardized by the U.S. Ordnance Department and went into production, as the Model of 1917, at the same factories, as had produced the P14, production of that rifle having ceased.





British sniper training in France 1944

Sometimes called the M1917 Enfield, it was chambered for the standard US .30-06 Springfield cartridge and enjoyed some success as a complement for the Springfield M1903 rifles which were America's official standard issue, soon far surpassing the Springfield in total production and breadth of issue. In 1926 the Pattern 1914 Enfield was re-designated by the British military as the No3 Mk1. Prior to and during World War II, the Pattern 1914 Enfield was used, after undergoing modification ("Weedon Repair Standard", formally the Mk2 standard) in Britain mainly as a rear-guard rifle. The modification consisted of armourers at the Weedon Royal Ordnance Depot or various other commercial companies inspecting the rifles, removing the volley sights and performing any necessary repair prior to issue. Post Dunkirk and with the great loss of arms that the British forces endured in 1940 the

No3Mk1 stock suddenly became a valued resource. The rifle was also used again as a sniper rifle, the configuration being different from the World War I incarnation. Additionally, the US also sent some M1917 Enfield rifles to the UK under Lend-Lease, though the different .30-06 Springfield chambering limited use and necessitated clearly marking the rifles with a 2 inch wide red band around the stock. The Australian Army also used some quantities of the sniper variant of the P14 during World War II.^[4] Once sufficient numbers were built up of the Short Magazine Lee–Enfields and No4's the No3Mk1 were either relegated primarily to equip the World War II British Home Guard or used as sniper rifles. Some sniper rifles were used during the Korean War. The P14/No3Mk1 was declared obsolete in British service in 1947. Surplus P14s were sold throughout the Commonwealth, especially Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, where they proved popular for full-bore target shooting, and being sporterised for game shooting.

Design details; Adapting the design to fire the standard .303 British round led to the Rifle, .303 Pattern 1914 (P14), a design fed from a five-round internal box magazine. With its prominent sight protection ears on the receiver, "dog-leg" bolt handle and "pot-belly" magazine, it was distinctive in appearance. The action was essentially a Mauser design with some Lee–Enfield features and optimised for rapid fire, with the action cocking on closing, a feature highly valued by the British Army with its emphasis on riflemen highly trained for rapid fire, but less valued in other armies, such as the US or Germany, where cock-on-opening designs such as the M1903 Springfield and Gewehr 98 were preferred. Cock-on-opening actions became more difficult to operate when heated by rapid fire as the effort to open the bolt had to overcome the striker spring to cock the action as well as unsticking the fired case from the chamber. The P14 was an advanced design for the time, and was said to be the most advanced service rifle of World War I.

The Pattern 1914 Enfield had a large, strong bolt action made from nickel-steel, and the bolt travel is long, as it was designed for the dimensionally large and powerful .276 Enfield cartridge. The bolt action had a Model 98 Mauser type claw extractor and two forward lugs; there was also a rear safety lug formed by the base of the bolt handle sitting in a recess in the receiver. Much faster and smoother to operate than a Model 98 Mauser, the bolt was well-supported throughout its travel and the camming action on opening and closing the bolt facilitated ease and speed of operation. The unusual 'dog-leg' shaped bolt handle is low profile and places the bolt knob just rearwards of the trigger close to the firer's hand, again facilitating rapid cycling and fire. Like the Lee–Enfield, the safety falls under the firer's thumb and can be operated silently. Due to the original Pattern 1913 Enfield action being designed around the high-powered .276 Enfield experimental cartridge with a larger diameter case than the .303 British, the internal box magazine capacity for the smaller diameter .303 British was six rounds, although the employed stripper clips held only five cartridges. The Pattern 1914 Enfield like the Mauser Gewehr 98 had no magazine cut-off mechanism, which when engaged permits the feeding and extraction of single cartridges only while keeping the cartridges in the magazine in reserve. The rifle was designed with an iron sight line consisting of rear receiver aperture battle sight calibrated for .303 British Mk VII ball ammunition at 300 yd (274 m) with an additional ladder aperture sight that could be flipped up and was calibrated for 200–1,000 yd (183–914 m) in 100 yd (91 m) increments and 1,000–1,650 yd (914–1,509 m) in 50 yd (46 m) increments. The ladder aperture sight moves vertically on a slide, and hence was not able to correct for wind drift. The rear sight element was protected by sturdy "ears" and proved to be faster and more accurate than the typical mid-barrel sight offered by Mauser, Enfield or the Buffington battle sight of the 1903 Springfield. The front sighting element consisted of a wing guards, protected front post, and was adjusted laterally and locked into position during assembly at the arsenal. The Pattern 1914 Enfield rear sight element was situated on an elongated receiver bridge, which added weight to the action, as well as lengthening the bolt.

Home Guard volunteers are instructed on the working of a P14 rifle during World War 2.





.276 Enfield (7x60mm) rimless bottlenecked rifle cartridge for which the action was originally designed

There were also volley-fire sights similar to those on the Short Magazine Lee-Enfield fitted to the left side of the weapon for use up to 2,600 yd (2,377 m), though these were of little use and were usually deleted when the weapon was refurbished. The advanced aperture sights with their long sight radius contributed to a well-deserved reputation for accuracy, and WW1 snipers considered it to be more accurate than the standard Short Magazine Lee-Enfield Mk III infantry rifle. Compared to the Lee

Enfield the Pattern 1914 Enfield was more accurate, more durable; however, it was heavier – the Lee Enfield Mk III weighed 8 lb 10 oz (3.91 kg) empty – and had only half the magazine capacity, giving it a significantly lower effective rate of fire. The pre World War professional British Army emphasized, besides marksmanship, also on rapid-fire training, resulting in the annual “mad minute” qualification shoot for their riflemen. In contrast to the Boer War experience which had led to the P13/P14 project, World War I conditions favored volume of fire, at which the Short Magazine Lee-Enfield excelled.



.303 British (7.7x56mmR) rimmed cartridge for which the P14 action was adapted



Broken bridge at the mouth of the Damour River

Battle of Damour (5–9 July 1941) was the final major operation of the Australian forces during the Syria-Lebanon Campaign of World War II.

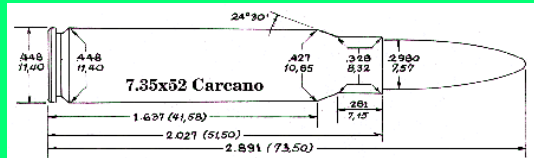
Background; In 1941, Damour was the French administrative capital. Damour is a large town on the coast of Lebanon and is approximately 30 kilometres south of Beirut. The Wadi Damour, with the Damour River in its bed, was a further three kilometres to the south of the town. These features were the last major natural obstacles that had to be crossed prior to reaching Beirut. Having already captured the heights overlooking Damour on the south bank of the wadi, the plan developed by Major General Arthur "Tubby" Allen, commanding the 7th Australian Division, involved encircling the Vichy French positions at Damour.

Battle; On the night of 5 July 1941, the operation began with troops of the 21st Brigade moving into position to cross the Damour River in two places. Early on 6 July, the Australians attacked Vichy French positions on the northern side. The 2/16th Battalion attacked at El Atiqa. The 2/27th Battalion attacked at El Boum. By nightfall, both positions were in Australian hands. In the early hours of 7 July, the 2/3rd Battalion and the 2/5th Battalion, along with two companies of the 2/14th Battalion, moved northwards through El Boum. They outflanked Damour to the east. At Daraya, the 2/14th companies swung west to advance on Damour from the east, while the 2/3rd Battalion and the 2/5th Battalion continued north to cut the road to Beirut north of the town. On 8 July, the Australians accomplished cutting the road. In the south, the 2/2nd Pioneer Battalion and elements of the 6th Divisional Cavalry Regiment were advancing along the axis of the coastal road. By 2 am on 9 July, the Pioneers were advancing into the southern outskirts of the town. At 4 am a patrol from the cavalry were able to drive right through Damour. The remaining Vichy French forces had managed to slip out of the Australian encirclement and had withdrawn from Damour. The Australians immediately began pushing along the coastal road towards Beirut.

Aftermath; Commemorative plate for the seizure of Damour by the Australians in 1941, installed in Nahr el Kaleb to the north of Beirut. After the Battle of Damour, the fate of Beirut was sealed. On 8 July, even before the fall of Damour, the Vichy French commander, General Henri Dentz, had sought an armistice. At one minute past midnight on 12 July a cease-fire came into effect. For all intents and purposes, this ended the campaign.

7.35mm Italian Carcano

The 7.35mm cartridge was adopted by Italy in 1938 to replace the 6.5x52mm round that had been used since 1891. Experience in Ethiopia and other places had demonstrated the desirability for a larger caliber in combat use. The Model 91 Carcano rifle was modified slightly for the new cartridge, but retained the same basic action. That happened about the time Italy became involved in various military actions, and the new cartridge created a critical supply problem, causing it to be withdrawn from service. Quantities of 7.35mm rifles were used against the Russians by Finnish troops and reportedly gave good service. No sporting ammunition is currently loaded for this chambering, although Norma offered it for many years.



7.35mm Carcano
7.35mm Cartuccia a Pallottola per
Armi Mod.39e mitragliatrici
Itali
Societa' Italoalpina Italiana.



7.35mm Carcano
7.35mm Cartuccia da salve
(blank)
Italy
Proteccion de Bologna.
Open casemouth sealed with a white
card wad.
Possibly a post-war Finnish reload
using a ball case.



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.

Knife Collection



NVACG member Graham, collects knives. He was always interested as long as he can remember and had quite a nice little collection of relatively cheap folders while he was still in primary school. The obsession really kicked in at the age of 17 when his Dad gave him his first quality knife, a German made Puma Junior three blade folding knife. The theme of the collection has wandered a bit over the years, at first it was German made Puma's, but they got a bit expensive in his younger years, he moved to US made Gerbers. For a while the collection went in two directions, the folders got used in rotation, while most of the fixed blades stayed in pristine new display condition. After a chance meeting on a firearms internet forum, Graham became good friends with a fellow knife collector in the US. Several US trips later he was part of the US Randall Made Knives collecting scene, and has many Randal knives that cost as much as \$2000 each. The US cottage industry knives extended to Winkler, Busse, Ruana, WC Davis and Behring Made brands. The collection also includes many factory knives from Cold Steel, Kabar, CRKT, ESEE, Kershaw and Russell. Also a number of hand made knives by Australian knife makers such as Bidgood, Foxwell, Phillips, Mitchell and McIntyre . The collection has grown since this picture was taken but this is the bulk of them.

Randall 10" Bowie Knife



Puma Junior that started it all.



Australian - Alistair Phillips hand made folder



Calisher and Terry Carbine

Was an early bolt-action breech-loading carbine. It used a water-proof paper cartridge ignited with a percussion cap. Approved by the British War Office for use by cavalry, it was first issued to the 18th Hussars, but is best known from its use by the Colonial governments in Australia and New Zealand - particularly by the NZ Colonial Defence Force (NZ Forest Rangers) from July 1863 - and its occasional use in the American Civil War.

Design and History; William Terry patented the design on April 12, 1855. The design used a bolt and a unique cartridge which held the bullet encapsulated within a nitrated paper wrapper holding the appropriate powder charge, with a greased felt wad at the base to help seal the breech. The cartridges were chambered in .54-calibre (13-mm) Minie. The following year Terry formed a partnership with Bertram Calisher, and they were successful in promoting both private sales and having it adopted by the British War Department. In addition to being issued to the 18th Hussars, the system in rifle and carbine form enjoyed a brisk civilian sale and was popular with colonial military and constabulary units, most notably those of New Zealand. A number were used during the American Civil War, particularly by the Confederates, but they were never a standard issue for any unit.



6-лин. винтовка Терри-Нормана.

Рис.82. Продольный разрезъ.

Рис.84. Затворъ закрытъ.

Рис.85. Кольцо затвора.

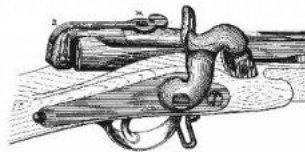
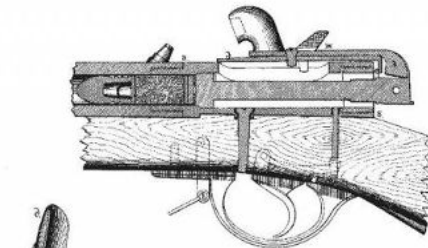
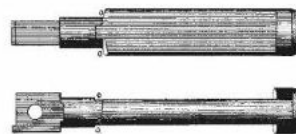
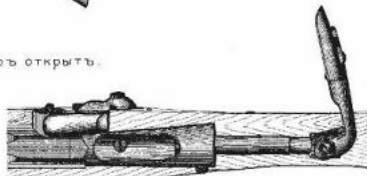
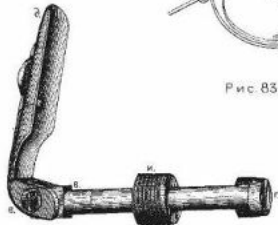


Рис.83. Затворъ открытъ.

Рис.85. Стебель затвора.



Положеніе частей запирающ. мех. винт. сист. Карле. Рис.129. Передъ выстрѣломъ.

Боевой патронъ къ винтовкѣ Карле. Рис.131.

Рис.132. Пуля.

Рис.133. Жель. чаш. въ пулю.

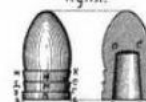
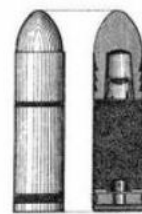


Рис.130. Послѣ выстрѣла.

Рис.125. Нижн. антабка. Верхн. антабка.

Капсюль.

Рис.126. Ушко антабки

Рис.127. Затылокъ.

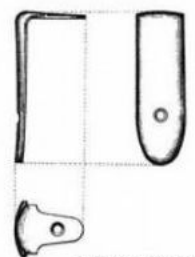
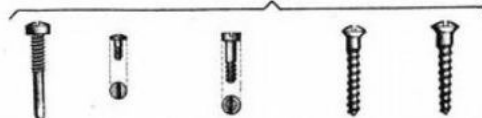


Рис.128. Винты.



Metal cartridges became increasingly popular from the 1860's onward, and many competing arms such as the Sharps were converted to these, but the basic design of the Terry meant that this was not feasible, and the company closed down in 1870.

In service	1935–1980s
Designed	1934
No. built	4
Mass	8 tons 15 cwt laden
Length	20 ft 11 inches (6.13 m)
Width	7 ft 3 inches (2.26 m)
Height	8 ft
Crew	4
Armour	13 mm maximum
Main armament	Madsen 20 mm
Secondary armament	0.303 in Madsen machine gun, from 1958 two .30 in Browning machine guns
Engine	6-cylinder Leyland Terrier petrol from 1958 5,195 cc Ford V8 type 317 petrol 33 hp 62–80 bhp from 1958 155 hp at 3,200 rpm
Transmission	4 speeds plus reverse × 2 speed auxiliary driving rear wheels
Suspension	6 × 4 wheeled
Operational range	150 miles
Maximum speed	45 mph (72 km/h) with Ford V8

equipped with Panhard AML armoured cars and the three surviving Leylands joined the reserve *Forsea Cosanta Aituil* 5th Motor Squadron until they were also equipped with Panhard AMLs in the early 1980s. One of these was also owned by the 4th Cavalry squadron in Longford in the years 1979 to some time in the early eighties, although it did not see service and was more a museum piece. The Bovington Tank Museum gained their example through an exchange for a Ferret Armoured Car.

Leyland Armoured Car refers to four armoured cars, built between 1934 and 1940, which were used by the Irish Army. The first Leyland Armoured Car was built in 1934, and three more were built by 1940. The Leylands served with the Irish Army until 1972, and with the reserve *An Fórsa Cosanta Áitiúil* (FCA) until the early 1980s.

History; The Leyland Armoured Car was based on a 6×4 Leyland Terrier lorry chassis. The first chassis was purchased from Ashenhurst of Dublin in 1934 and an armoured hull was built and fitted using armour and turrets from an obsolete Peerless armoured car. The new vehicle was tested and it was recommended that the twin Peerless turrets be replaced with a single turret. In 1935, three more Leyland Terrier chassis were bought and the Swedish Landsverk L60 tank turret was selected in 1936 to replace the twin Peerless turrets, however it was not until 1939 that all four Leyland Armoured Cars were finished. The armament of the Leylands was a Madsen 20mm cannon and a .303 Madsen machine gun. The Leylands entered service with the 1st Armoured Squadron alongside the Landsverk L180 and Irish built Dodge armoured cars. They were then set up as A Troop of the 2nd Motor Squadron until recombined with the L180s in 1942. In 1958, the Leyland's front hull was modified and the engine replaced with Ford V-8s. .30 Browning machine guns replaced the Madsen machine guns, and another Browning was fitted in the hull next to the driver. One Leyland was scrapped in the 1960s. In 1972, the 1st Armoured Squadron was re-



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