

More Majorum

Jan 2019

1/19



This Issue:

Guild Business

POW Camps Tour

2019 Guild Calendar of Events

Glisenti Model 1910

Krithia the forgotten ANZAC Battle

The Vickers K's at Point De Hoc

The Trading Post

Members Items

Sight Adjustment for Iron Sighted Rifles



United States Army 2nd Ranger Battalion
Assaulted and Captured Pointe du Hoc
Normandy D-Day 1944

SHEPPARTON — ANNUAL

MILITARIA & COLLECTABLES

EXPO 2019

Admission
Adults \$12
Concession \$10

[f](#) @SheppartonArmsExpo

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

EASTBANK CENTRE - SHEPPARTON
MARCH 2nd & 3rd

N.V.A.C.G. Committee 2018/19

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Vice Pres/M/ship Sec: John Miller

Secretary: Graham Rogers

Newsletter: Brett Maag

Safety Officer: Alan Nichols

Sgt. at Arms: Simon Baxter

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John Harrington

Scott Jackson

Geoff Wilson

Terry Warnock

Alex McKinnon

Carl Webster

Editor's report

Hi all just got a few items to report on as it is my first editor's report. The first item is to thank our past editor Matthew Wilson for the 5 year of service. I am only finding out the hard way the difficulties in getting articles to place in our newsletter. So that brings us to the second item is we can only produce a good newsletter with your help. That's by you contributing articles. As we are planning for 6+ newsletters a year with 8 to 12 pages long. The third item is we now have two new sections in the newsletter. These are "Something from your Collection" where we will feature a member's item of interest (please note if you don't wish your name in this section with your item for security reasons tell us and we will not print it with your item. The other is a "Trading Post" section which is free to guild member who wish to sell or even wanting an item for your collection, but there is a small fee for business ads. Brett Maag- Editor



Achtung !!



Sunday 19th of May 2019 Guild Bus Tour

Visit WWII German War Cemetery

Visit Tatura Museum - view documentary and artefacts (\$5 admission \$4 concession)

Pass the location of Dhurringile POW camp and Internment Camp 2

Visit Internment Camp 1 for a guided tour

Pass gates and guard posts and pill boxes of POW Camp 13, view cell block and Kormoran monument

Visit Internment Camp 4 for a guided tour, while over looking Internment Camp 3

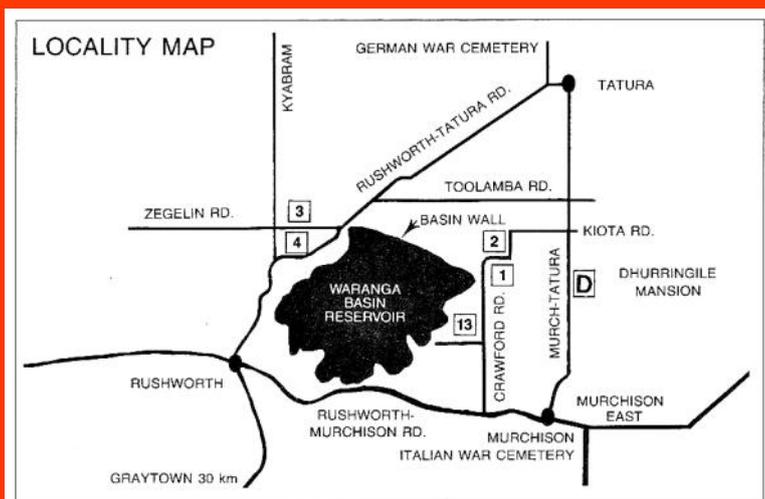
Visit Italian Ossario in Murchison cemetery

Lunch at either Murchison, Tatura or possibly Rushworth

You can bring your spouse/ partner /significant other or any close friends. This is not about Militaria it is local history and WW2 so it should appeal to most people, but you must book a seat.

These camps are now on private property and are not open to the general public, so don't miss this opportunity

To Book: - Call Graham Rogers 0417 137 232 or email secretary@nvacg.org.au.



N.V.A.C.G. CALENDAR 2019

JANUARY						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
1st New Years Day 11th NVACG Meeting 28th Australia Day Holiday						

FEBRUARY						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			
8th NVACG Meeting						

MARCH						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
				1	2	3
4				8	9	10
11				15	16	17
18				22	23	24
25				29	30	31
2nd & 3rd NVACG Arms Show 8th NVACG Meeting 11th Labour Day						

APRIL						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
12th NVACG Meeting 13th & 14th Melbourne Arms Show 19th to 22nd Easter 25th ANZAC Day						

MAY						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		
4th & 5th Melbourne Knife Show 10th NVACG Meeting 19th POW/Internment Camp Tour						

JUNE						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10th Queens Birthday 14th NVACG Meeting						

JULY						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
6th & 7th Melbourne Arms Fair 12th NVACG Meeting 13th & 14th Ballarat Arms Fair						

AUGUST						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	
9th NVACG AGM & Elections 24th & 25th Bendigo Arms Show						

SEPTEMBER						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
30						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
13th NVACG Meeting						

OCTOBER						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
11th NVACG Meeting 12th & 13th Dookie (unconfirmed) 19th & 20th Melbourne Arms Fair						

NOVEMBER						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	
5th Melbourne Cup 8th NVACG Meeting 10th NVACG Xmas Rendezvous						

DECEMBER						
Mon	TUE	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
30	31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
13th NVACG Meeting 25th & 26th Christmas/Boxing Day						

NVACG Meetings
 NVACG Events
 Other Arms Events
 Public Holidays

Glisenti Model 1910 was a 9 mm calibre semi-automatic service pistol produced by the Italian company Società

Siderugica Glisenti. It was put in production in 1910 to replace the aging Bodeo Model 1889. It saw extensive service in World War I and World War II with the Italian Army. The Model 1910 has a complex and weak firing system which mandates that the pistol ought to use weaker cartridges than pistols of comparable calibre.

History

Development - The creation of a service pistol to supplant the Bodeo Model 1889 began to be rumoured in late 1903. The pistol was designed by Italian inventor Bethel Abiel Revelli. Revelli spent multiple years developing a prototype before patenting his design to Società Siderugica Glisenti of Turin. The Glisenti Company acquired the machinery to begin production from the United Kingdom in 1906 but sold the manufacturing rights to Metallurgica Brescia già Tempini.

Original design - The Glisenti Model 1910 was originally designed to fire a 7.65×22mm bottle-neck cartridge. The pistol being known as the Model 1906 began production in 1908. The Model 1906 failed to impress the Italian Army and was requested to fire a round similar to the German 9×19mm Parabellum. The redesign was named the Model 1910 and was formally adopted by the Italian Army. To reduce recoil and because of the pistol's weak design, the Model 1910 had to fire the 9mm Glisenti. The 9mm Glisenti is structurally similar to the 9×19mm Parabellum but has a reduced velocity.

Description

The Model 1910 fires from a locked breech. When fired, the barrel and bolt recoil together. The barrel will stop in a rearward position. The bolt, unlocking itself, will then continue forward, stripping the chamber and driving the barrel forward again. After this action, a wedge will rise from the frame and lock the entire frame back into position. This firing system was not strong and had to fire cartridges weaker than the comparable 9×19 Parabellum. The screw at the front of the frame, when undone will allow the removal of a plate on the left side of the pistol granting access to the moving parts within the pistol. This design was not stiff enough to sufficiently support the left side of the barrel extension and after prolonged firing; the left plate was prone to loosening. The only safety on the pistol was a small lever set in front of the grip.

Replacement

Metallurgica Brescia già Tempini in 1912 attempted to improve the design of the Model 1910. The improved pistol, referred to as the Brixia, was submitted to the Italian Army for approval. The Brixia had a strengthened frame and removed the grip safety but wasn't a big enough improvement to make a change in the Italian Army. The Brixia was later to be sold to the civilian market but the outbreak of World War I led to the cancellation of the project.

The Glisenti remained in production until the early 1920s. In increasing numbers from 1916 onward; the Glisenti began to be phased out by the Spanish produced Ruby pistol and Beretta M1915. The Beretta later became the official service pistol in the Italian Army in 1934. The Glisenti was declared obsolete the same year but saw limited service in World War II.



**SOME OF YOU MAY NOT
KNOW BUT THE N.V.A.C.G.
HAS ITS 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)

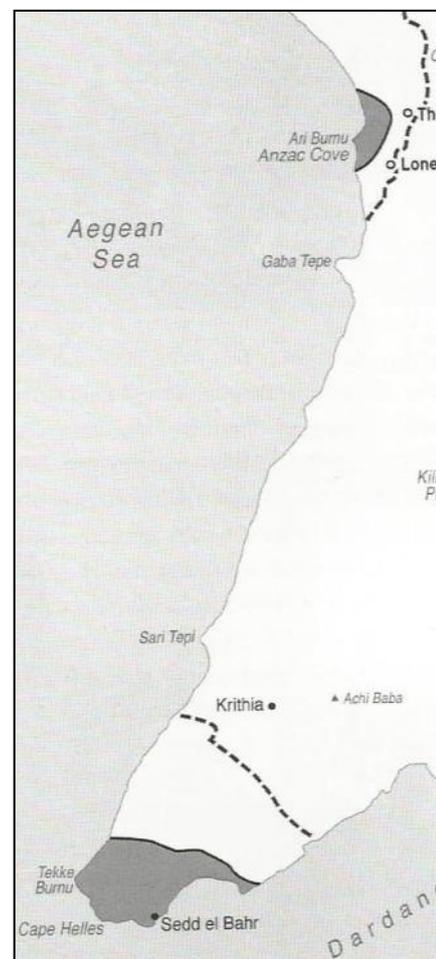
Krithia - Gallipoli the forgotten ANZAC Battle

On the 5th and 6th of May 1915 the Australian 2nd Infantry Brigade took part in the second battle at Krithia. The brigade was moved along the coast in variety sea vessels to Cape Helles in an effort to reinforce British and French units fighting there.

In late afternoon of May 8th, the 2nd Australian Infantry Brigade (5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Battalions from Victoria), started their advancement over open ground to attack Turkish position around Krithia, covering over 500 yards before forced to halt due to heavy casualties from artillery and machine gun fire. There bravery drew praise from the British even though the attack was unsuccessful in the end. Of a force around 2900 men, the 2nd Brigade suffered over 1000 casualties. This attack by the Australians was but only one out of a series of failed Allied attacks carried out around Krithia.

It is worth noting that the battle at Krithia was one of the times Australian Infantry carried out an attack on the Gallipoli Peninsula utilising formations and methods learnt and practice in training in Egypt before the landings. The second battle of Krithia was most likely the first time Australian forces carried out an infantry Brigade level attack on entrenched enemy forces. The 2nd brigade was shipped back to ANZAC cove around the 16th May 1915.

Lastly, as reported on the Sixty Minutes program, over 18 months ago, the same group of people who found the missing dead at Fomelles are currently looking for the unaccounted Australian dead at Krithia.



The .303 Vickers K (VGO) Machine Gun with US Army Rangers at Point Du Hoc on D-Day

Researched & Compiled by Graham Rogers

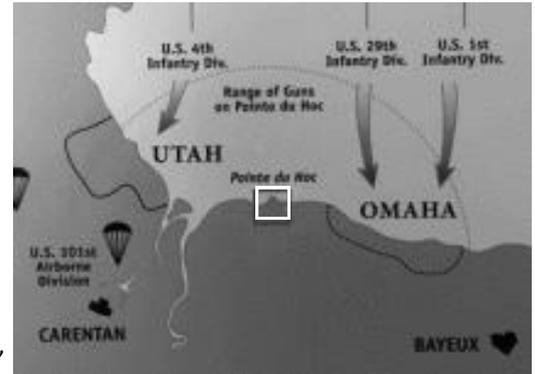


La Pointe du Hoc (French)

Is a promontory with a 100 ft (30 m) cliff overlooking the English Channel on the north-western coast of Normandy, France. It was the highest point between Utah Beach to the west and Omaha Beach to the East. The German army fortified the area with concrete gun pits and an artillery observation bunker that could direct artillery fire from the batteries at Maisy 4.3 Km inland, on to both beachers and the allied invasion fleet off shore.

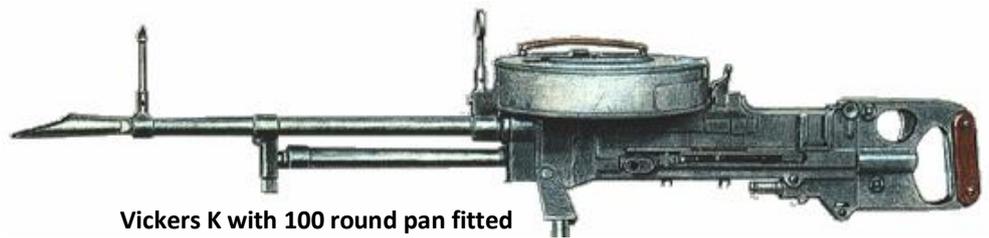
On D-Day 6th June, 225 men from United States Army 2nd Ranger Battalion assaulted and captured Pointe du Hoc after scaling the cliffs. The Rangers continued to hold Point De Hoc until relieved on the 8th of June by which time they were down to 90 able men and had expended most of their ammunition and had resorted to using capture German weapons. When a US Navy combat photographer landed after the battle, the top of the cliff was strewn with discarded US and German ordinance and a single obsolete .303 British Vickers K aircraft turret gun being used as a grave marker.

How did it get there?



The Vickers K

The Vickers K was a development of the Vickers-Berthier (VB) light machine gun, adopted in 1932 by the Indian Army. The VB, like the Bren light machine gun, used a tilting locking breechblock. However, unlike the Bren, the VB locked its breech



Vickers K with 100 round pan fitted

only at the last moment of forward travel and this enabled the development of the Vickers K also known as the "**Vickers Gas Operated**" (VGO). With lighter moving parts and the VB locking design, the Vickers K had an adjustable rate of fire between 950 and 1,200 rounds per minute; faster than the German MG34. The weapon was adopted for British service as the VGO.

Vickers GO No.2 Mk.1.

The Vickers class K/Vickers G.O. machine gun is a gas operated weapon, firing from an open bolt in full automatic mode only. Its gas cylinder is located below the barrel, and a long stroke gas piston operates a vertically tilting bolt. Feed is from top-mounted flat pan magazines with a nominal capacity of 100 rounds, although it was customary to load only 96 or 97 rounds to ensure reliable feeding. The gun is fitted with a single spade grip at the rear of receiver, with trigger to control fire. It was normally mounted on single or twin pintle mounts.

Combat Use

The Vickers K was fitted to light and medium bombers in RAF service such as the **Handley Page Hampden** and **Fairey Battle**. It was also used in gun turrets, such as the dorsal turret in the **Bristol Blenheim**, the nose turret in the **Armstrong Whitworth Whitley** and the rear of the cockpit in the **Fairey Battle**. It was the standard Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm "Telegraphist Air Gunner" machine gun, on British built carrier **Torpedo Strike Reconnaissance** aircraft - the **Fairey Swordfish**, the **Fairey Albacore** and the **Fairey Barracuda**.

As supplies of air-cooled .303 in Browning machine guns increased the Vickers G.O. was phased out of use with the RAF. These machine guns were then reallocated from RAF stocks to units of the British and Commonwealth armies. The gun continued in service with the Fleet Air Arm and its last recorded use by the navy was by 812 Squadron RNAS Barracudas in anti piracy patrols off Hong Kong in October 1945.



Long Range Dessert Group Jeep mounted twin Vickers K

The Long Range Desert Group was supplied with large numbers of the Vickers G.O. for use on its vehicles. They were used in single or custom built twin mountings. The Special Air Service adopted it for their hit and run tactics, mounting it in pairs on their jeeps. Over the years, it was assumed by some that the latter services took the phased-out VGO because they could obtain no other suitable machine guns. But with its high rate of fire and low-friction locking design (which proved resistant to jams from sand), the LRDG and SAS found the G.O. markedly superior to either the .303 water-cooled Vickers or the Bren gun. In a similar manner, the Airborne Reconnaissance Squadron of the Reconnaissance Corps mounted the VGO on jeeps when they were attached to the 1st Airborne Division during Operation Market-Garden in September 1944. In the Coastal Forces of the Royal Navy, the Vickers K began to replace the Lewis gun on board Motor Torpedo Boats, Motor Launches and other light craft, from 1942 onwards.

Vickers GO No.2 Mk.1 Land Service

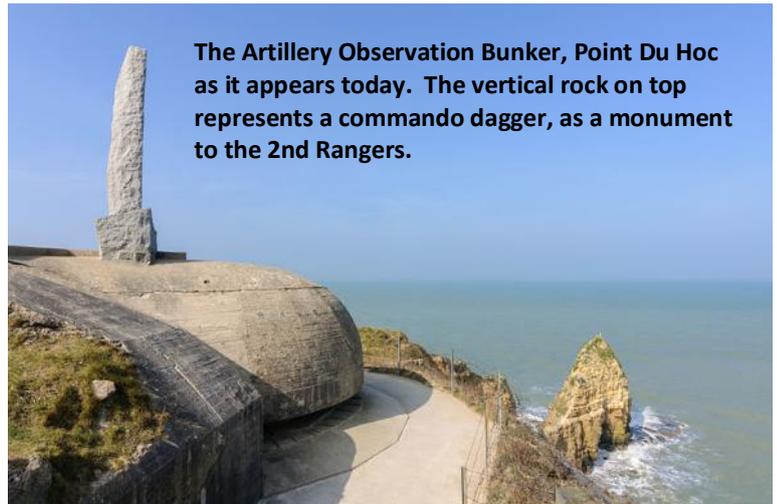
Originally intended for RAF airfield defence units, these guns were remanufactured from original Vickers G.O. No.1 Mk.1 aircraft guns. A number of these 'Vickers G.O. Land Service' machine guns found their way to a variety of British Commando and reconnaissance units which operated in Europe during 1944 and 1945. The Land variant has the spade grip replaced with a "semi bullpup" short stock at the rear and a pistol grip with trigger below the receiver.[2] A short forend or a folding carrying handle are added below the gas cylinder, and a folding bipod is attached to the gas block. New iron sights are provided on folding bases. The Royal Marine and Army Commandos used the VGO Land Service for infantry support/squad automatic weapon briefly around D-Day .



This variation is not the subject of this article.

Point Du Hoc

Pointe Du Hoc is the headland between Omaha Beach to the East and Utah beach in the West . As part of the Atlantic Wall fortifications, the prominent cliff top location was fortified by the Germans. The battery was initially built in 1943 to house six captured French First World War vintage 155mm guns positioned in open concrete gun pits. The battery was occupied by the 2nd Battery of Army Coastal Artillery Regiment 1260. To defend the promontory from attack, elements of the 352nd Infantry Division were stationed at the battery. To provide increased defensive capability, the Germans began to improve the defences of the battery spring of 1944, with enclosed concrete casemates. The plan was to build six casemates but two were unfinished when the location was attacked. The casemates were built over and in front of the circular gun pits, which housed the 155mm guns. Also built was an observation bunker and mounts for 20mm Flak 30 anti-aircraft guns. The 155mm guns would have threatened the Allied landings on Omaha and Utah beaches when finished, risking heavy casualties to the landing forces.



The Artillery Observation Bunker, Point Du Hoc as it appears today. The vertical rock on top represents a commando dagger, as a monument to the 2nd Rangers.

The location was bombed in April 1944, after which the Germans removed the 155mm guns. During the preparation for Operation Overlord it was determined that Pointe du Hoc should be attacked by ground forces, to prevent the Germans using the observation bunker to the field artillery from the nearby Maisy battery. Maisy battery continued to shell the beaches until 9 June 1944. The U.S. 2nd and 5th Ranger Battalions were given the task of assaulting the strong point early on D-Day. Elements of the 2nd Battalion went in to attack Pointe du Hoc but delays meant the remainder of the 2nd Battalion and the complete 5th Battalion landed at Omaha Beach as their secondary landing position.

The Assault

The assault force was carried in ten British landing craft, with another two carrying supplies and four British-Royal Army Service Corps, DUKW amphibious trucks carrying the 100 ft ladders requisitioned from the London Fire Brigade. Once within a mile of the shore, German mortars and machine guns, fired on the craft. One landing craft carrying troops sank, drowning all but one of its occupants; another was swamped. One supply craft sank and the other put the stores overboard to stay afloat. German fire sank one of the DUKWs.



Painting depicting the first Rangers to scale the cliff

These initial setbacks resulted in a 40-minute delay in landing at the base of the cliffs, but British landing craft carrying the Rangers finally reached the base of the cliffs at 7:10am with approximately half the force it started out with. The landing craft were fitted with rocket launchers to fire grapnels and ropes up the cliffs. As the Rangers scaled the cliffs the Allied ships provided them with fire support and ensured that the German defenders above could not fire down on the assaulting troops. The cliffs proved to be higher than the ladders could reach.

The original plans had also called for an additional, larger Ranger force of eight companies (Companies A and B of the 2nd Ranger Battalion and the entire 5th Ranger Battalion) to follow the first attack, if successful. Flares from the cliff tops were to signal this second wave to join the attack, but because of the delayed landing, the signal came too late, and the other Rangers landed on Omaha beach, instead of Point Du Hoc.

Upon reaching the fortifications, most of the Rangers learned for the first time that the main objective of the assault, the artillery battery, had been removed. The Rangers regrouped at the top of the cliffs, and held off 48 hours of counter attacks by the German defenders, while a small Ranger patrols went off in search of the guns. Two different patrols found five of the six guns nearby and destroyed their firing mechanisms with thermite grenades.

The DUKWs

The Rangers planned to use a secret weapon to help them climb the 100 ft cliffs quickly; the modern equivalent of a siege tower. DUKW amphibious 2 ½ ton trucks were fitted with the turntables from London Fire engines and Vickers K machine guns fitted to the top of the ladder. The idea was that the DUKW would land on the small beach below the cliffs, extend the ladders and the Rangers would rush up the ladders, which were easier to climb than ropes or rope ladders. This was tried and practiced on training exercises on the South Coast.

On D Day itself the plan didn't work out as well. Firstly due to a navigation error, the assault took place later than scheduled. Instead of landing in the dark the convoy travelled for some way along the cliff in full view of the now very alert German defenders.

The landing took place at a higher tide than planned. Secondly, the allied naval and air bombardment had brought down some of the cliff and created a heap of rubble in front of the cliff. It proved impossible to get the extendable ladders in place or a firm footing for the DUKW. One account describes a Ranger manning the Vickers K machine guns on an oscillating ladder firing at the Germans when the ladder passed through the highest point of each roll.

So it turned out that the DUKW, ladder and Vickers K combination didn't work at Point Du Hoc. Due to the bomb damaged terrain, the DUKW couldn't get close enough and the ladder could not reach the top of the cliff.

So how did at least one Vickers K end up on top of the cliff?

The Answer

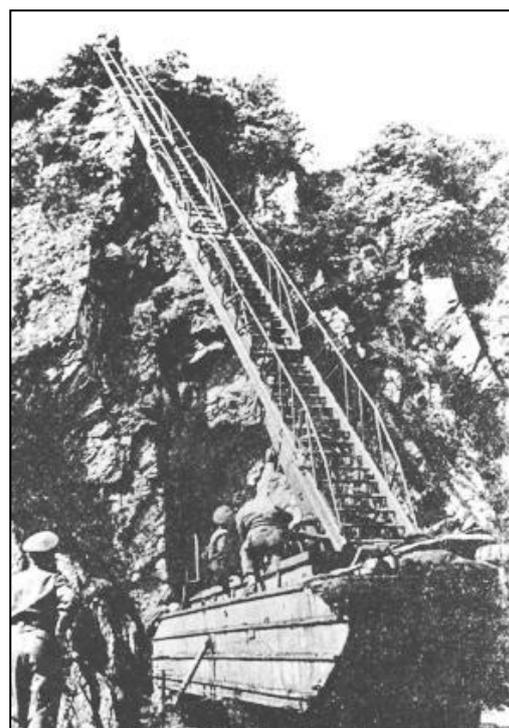
The DUKW drivers were British—Royal Army Service Corps drivers. The fire engine ladders mounted on the cargo bay of the DUKW made them top heavy and harder to control, especially in the heavy seas on D Day. Navigating and operating these amphibious vehicles was a difficult and arduous duty performed with skill. But this isn't the end of their story.

At least two of the DUKW drivers, Corporal Good and Private Blackmore, scaled the cliffs using the rope ladders and joined the Rangers in the fight, as riflemen. When ammunition was running low they both went back down the cliffs and recovered the Vickers K machine guns and ammunition from the DUKWs, which were under fire. They then rescaled the cliff and brought the machine guns into action.

Pte Blackmore was wounded in the foot. After receiving first aid, he then returned to the front line and rescued a badly wounded Ranger under machine gun and mortar fire. He then volunteered to carry ammunition to the front line, salvage ammunition from the beach and repair weapons until he was evacuated on 7th June.

Cpl Good remained with the 2nd Rangers until Pointe Du Hoc was relieved by a force arriving by land from Omaha Beach to the East on 8th June.

Both men were awarded the Military Medal.



Trial run some where on UK coast

Army Form W.312
 Recommendation passed forward

Received _____ Passed _____

Brigade _____ Division _____ Corps _____

Schedule No. _____ Unit Unk. COXE attached 2nd Ranger Bn.
 (To be left blank) US Army.

Rank and Army or Personal No. T/76597 Private

Name BLACKMORE, Colin Edward.
 (Character names must be stated)

Action for which commended (Date and place of action must be stated)	Recommended by	Honor or Reward	(To be left blank)
<p>I endorse a report of Lt.Col.Rudder on the gallantry shown by Pte. Blackmore in the operations at Points du Hoc on 6th June 1944.</p> <p>1. Pte. Blackmore navigated and operated a new amphibious device. As this device was still in the development stage it was a dangerous and arduous duty especially in the heavy seas which were running.</p> <p>2. Pte. Blackmore volunteered for the task well knowing the dangers.</p> <p>3. After trying every way possible to complete the primary task he scaled the cliffs on rope ladders and joined in the fight as a rifleman. When ammunition ran low he returned to the beach which was still under enemy machine gun fire from the flank and salvaged Vickers machine guns and ammunition from the DUKES. He again scaled the cliffs and put the machine guns into action.</p> <p>4. During the fighting Pte. Blackmore was wounded in the foot. After receiving First Aid he evacuated one of the Rangers from the front line under heavy machine gun fire and mortar fire. He volunteered to carry ammunition to the front, repair machine guns and rifles and helped</p>	<p><i>Lt. Col. Rudder</i> <u>22/11/44</u></p>	<p><i>M.M.</i> <u>21.12.44</u> <i>MS</i> <u>9.10.44</u></p> <p><i>Recommended</i> <u>25030</u></p>	

Recommendations for decorations for COXE attached to the 2nd Ranger Bn. US Army.
 Private BLACKMORE, Colin Edward (top)
 Corporal GOOD, Joseph Janos (bottom)

(Right) Vickers K with US M1 Helmet over spade grip, box of German MG 34/42 belted ammunition in foreground, US Rifle smoke grenade just behind ammo box and Vickers K pan magazine on ground far right of photo Point Du Hoc D-Day+2 (USN Photograph)



Brigade _____ Division _____ Corps _____

Schedule No. _____ Unit COXE Attached 2nd Ranger Bn.
 (To be left blank) US Army.

Rank and Army or Personal No. T/113388 Corporal

Name GOOD, Joseph Janos.
 (Character names must be stated)

Action for which commended (Date and place of action must be stated)	Recommended by	Honor or Reward	(To be left blank)
<p>I endorse a report of Lt.Col.Rudder on the gallantry shown by Cpl. Good in the operations at Points du Hoc on 6th June 1944.</p> <p>1. Cpl. Good navigated and operated a new amphibious device. As this device was still in the development stage it was a dangerous and arduous duty especially in the heavy seas which were running.</p> <p>2. Cpl. Good volunteered for the task well knowing the dangers.</p> <p>3. After trying every way possible to complete the primary task he scaled the cliffs on rope ladders and joined in the fight as a rifleman. When ammunition ran low he returned to the beach which was still under enemy machine gun fire from the flank and salvaged Vickers machine guns and ammunition from the DUKES. He again scaled the cliffs and put the machine guns into action. He then remained in action in the front line until the afternoon of June 8th when the Rangers were relieved.</p> <p>4. The work of Cpl. Good contributed greatly to the success of the mission of the 2nd Ranger Battalion and reflected credit to himself and to his country.</p>	<p><i>Lt. Col. Rudder</i> <u>22/11/44</u></p>	<p><i>M.M.</i> <u>21.12.44</u> <i>MS</i> <u>9.10.44</u></p> <p><i>Recommended</i> <u>25029</u></p> <p><i>Chief of Staff</i> <i>Chief of Landing Operations</i> <i>(Abraham Point)</i></p>	



Buy swap or sell free advertising for guild members. POA non members
All firearms advertisements must list transferring dealer. The Serial No. of the firearm offered
The licence No. of the registered owner

For Sale

Contact: Geoff Wilson License No. 411-006-50B

Phone: 03 5821 9015 Email: wisigns1@gmail.com .

Transferring Dealer - "Trelly's Fishing & " Hunting", Dealer license 409-613-50F

1. Winchester M73 rifle, .32/20, F/M, 32" oct. bbl., Serial No. 316449B\$ - 7,500.00
2. Winchester M73 rifle, .44/40, F/M, 30" oct. bbl., Serial No. 22580 - \$7,500.00
3. Winchester M73 carbine, .44/40, F/M, x "Timboon Jail" (sold as Pentridge) carbine, rack # 47, Serial No. 26685 - \$4,500.00
4. Winchester M92 rifle, .44/40, 28" oct. bbl., tang sight, Serial No. 754776 - \$4,500.00
5. Winchester M92 short rifle, .32/20, F/M, 20" oct. bbl., Serial No. 764538 - \$3,500.00**
6. Winchester M53 T/D rifle, .32/20, 1/2 mag. Crescent butt, Serial No. 104998 - \$4000.00**
7. Winchester M92 carbine, 2/3 mag., .32/20, Shotgun butt, Serial No. 875490 - \$4000.00**
8. Winchester M92 rifle, 1/2 rnd., 1/2 oct. bbl. .32/20, Shotgun butt, tang sight, Serial No. 98457 - \$4,500.00**
9. Winchester M65 .32/20 standard rifle, Serial No. 94642 - \$2,200
10. Winchester M95 saddle ring carbine, .30/06, Serial No. 94909B - \$3,500.00**
11. Winchester M92 carbine, 15" bbl., .32/20, 1/2 mag., Serial No.334707 - \$4,500.00
12. Winchester M92 carbine, 16" bbl, F/M, .32/20 Serial No.776645 - \$4,500.00
13. Winchester M94 carbine, full mag., .38/55, tang sight, "Kings" rear sight, sling swivels, Serial No.923285 -\$4,500.00**
14. Winchester M92 rifle, F/M, .44/40 rnd. bbl., Shotgun butt, Serial No.49141 - \$1050.00
15. Winchester M92 rifle, 1/2 rnd., 1/2 oct bbl, .38/40, Serial No.651127 - \$2,500.00
16. Winchester M92 carbine, F/M, rnd. bbl., Serial No.134117 - \$5,500.00 **
17. Winchester M94 carbine, 1/2, mag., rnd. bbl. .32/40, marked "W.M. Hazard Hardware, Auckland, N.Z." Serial No.894823 - \$3000.00**
18. Winchester M92 engraved rifle (refinished / early Phil Vinecombe) .44/40 oct, bbl, T/D, Serial No.109140 - \$4,000.00
19. Winchester M85 S/S .44/40 rifle, rnd. bbl. marked "The New Daisy rifle" Serial No.167493 - \$2200.00
20. Winchester M87 12 g. shotgun, 1st. year production, s/n 987, small bbl. bulge, Serial No.244 - \$2000.00
21. Winchester M90 oct. bbl. P/A, .22 rifle, tang sight, Serial No.57072B - \$1500.00**
22. Winchester M90 oct. bbl .22 P/A, (shorts only) cold blue refinish Serial No.692521 - \$1150.00
24. Winchester M1900 .22 rifle, rnd. bbl, Serial No.8643 - \$110.00
26. Winchester M1904 .22 rifle, rnd. bbl., Serial No.3667 - \$110.00
28. Winchester M92 rifle .32/20 rnd. replacement bbl. (U.S arsenal marked) "Bogo Rd. jail (Qld.) marked on butt, "B" (Tower "B") Serial No.945680 - \$250.00
29. Winchester M92 carbine marked "P.W.D. No.27 (Public works Dept.) rnd. bbl. .32/20, 1/2 mag. Serial No.303523 - \$3000.00 (Australiana)
30. Winchester M92 carbine, F/M, 44/40, rnd. bbl., W.A. police marked, (P/Broad Arrow) + scabbard, Serial No.22685 - \$4,500.00(Australiana)
31. Winchester M73 rifle, .44/40, oct. bbl., 1/2 mag., Serial No.433976B - \$2800.00
32. Winchester M53 Stock standard rifle, oct. bbl., .32/20, 1/2 mag., Serial No.5399 - \$1800.00
33. Winchester Bi-Centennial Commemorative "Capt. Cook 1988 ".22 F/M rifle, One of 100, Jeff. Brown (3), completed by Phil Vinecombe (94/22) Serial No.1001988 - \$5,500.00**
34. Marlin M/94, F/M, 38/40 carbine, rnd. bbl., marked "Alcock & Pierce, Melbourne" on butt & receiver, Serial No.422728 - \$4000.00**
35. Colt P/A, .32/20, rnd. bbl. rifle, Serial No.10854 - \$2000.00
36. Marlin M/ "Tom Mix Special", 100-S .22. B/A, S/S rifle, peep sight' missing extractor?, Serial No.527FRA - \$225.00
37. German B/A rifle, 7.92, laminated stock, German eagle marks, correct bayonet / scabbard, sling, Serial No.60465 - \$2000.00
38. British No. 5 rifle, (jungle carbine) .303, X N.Z., Malaya, correct bayonet / scabbard, sling, Serial No.R7661 - \$2000.00
39. British Rifle no 1 .303, marked "B.S.A. & co1894", marked on receiver, on butt, "R.I.W., Q.I.B. 1901", + patt.1888 bayonet, Serial No.3163 - \$2200.00
40. Artillery .303 carbine, marked "MkIII, "B.S.A.&M.Co, 1883,VR,Enfield 1894, MM, AC III", patt.1888 bayonet, sling, Serial No.3163 - \$2200.00
41. British Patt. 14 .303 Winchester rifle & bayonet "W", R.A.F.marked on butt, sling, Serial No.76544 \$2200.00
42. German GEW 98, B/A, 7.92 rifle, + engineers "saw back" bayonet, scabbard, sling, butt marked "High Wood 1916", Serial No.1996 - \$3000.00
43. British .577/450 cavalry carbine, "marked "Crown, VR, Enfield,1882, I.C.I., +"Sawback" bayonet & scabbard, sling, Serial No.5112 - 5,500.00**
44. Remington B/A 30/06, O3/A3 sniper rifle, complete with M82 'scope, sling, Serial No.3411484 - \$7000.00**
- 45 Winchester M/36 9mm shotgun, s/n 17759, \$370.00,

NB: ** Denotes "Very Good +"

Make a realistic offer on any item.

Wanting to quit collection, enquiries welcomed re. Military rifle / carbine collection !!!

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.



Australia's emergency 303 sights

Made by Central sights in WW2 for Long Lee-Enfield's, Metford's and SMLE's rifles handed in by big bore rifle club shooters and which needed a simple back sights reinstalled on the rifles. Many are mark on top 'CENTRAL Mk I* MLE'

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MILITARIA & COLLECTABLES

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SATURDAY MARCH 2nd. 9:00am to 5:00pm & SUNDAY MARCH 3rd. 9:00am to 3:30pm

EASTBANK CENTRE SHEPPARTON - Opposite Queen's Gardens

Sight Adjustment for Iron Sighted Rifles

Sight movement required depends on the sight base of your firearm. Which is the distance the sights are apart and of course the target distance. For convenience these tables are for a range of 100 meters and for a sight movement of 1mm.

I.e. 1mm sight movement for a rifle with a sight base of 500mm at a range of 100 meters. The moved point of impact (P.O.I.) is 200mm. this is shown on the table At 100m

Sight Movement	Sight Base	moves P.O.I.
1mm	500	200mm

The formula for the table, all measurements in 1mm (including range $100M = 100,000mm$)

P.O.I. Movement = $\frac{\text{Target Distance} \times \text{Sight Movement}}{\text{Sight Base}}$

Sight Movement in	Sight Base	At 100M Moved P.O.I.	Some Common Rifle Types
1	360	277	For a M98 Carbine 450mm Barrel
1	380	263	
1	400	250	
1	420	238	
1	440	227	
1	460	217	
1	500	200	
1	540	185	
1	580	172	
1	620	161	
1	660	152	M93 308 560mm Barrel also .310 Cadet
1	700	143	
1	740	135	SMLE .303 610mm Barrel also M98 Spanish .308
1	790	126	
			7.7 Jap 680mm Barrel
			M96 Swede 6.5 x 55
			No. 4 .303
			M17 30-06