

More Majorum

January - March 2020



This Issue:

Guild Business

Up Coming Events

.41 Short (Derringer)

Footnote in History

AC1 Sentinel

Members Item

Lt. Colonel Charles
Umphelby Memorial

Australian Sten gun
"Austen"



UP COMING EVENTS

February

Friday 14th Meeting
Saturday 29th
Day 1 Shepparton
Military Fair/Gun Show

March

Sunday 1st Day 2
Shepparton Gun Show
Friday 13th Meeting

April

Friday 10th Meeting



AC Mk1 tank on trials

N.V.A.C.G. Committee 2019/20

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Achtung !!

From the secretaries desk



A new year has begun, a couple of new faces on your committee, but not much on the calendar at this stage. The most important event at this time is our annual Militaria & Collectables Expo 2020 on the last day of February and first day of March. A lot of jobs need to be done before then, we need to:

- ◆ Put up advertising banners
- Put up town entry signs
- Distribute flyer to local motels
- Bring in tables from our container
- Mark the stall holders position on the table in the hall
- And finally help the dealer set up.

We also have plenty of spare advertising flyer for distribution, if you have a place where we can leave a few to get a bit of publicity.

For the remainder of 2020 we need input from you the members, what activities can you suggest, would you like to change the format of meetings, can you contribute anything to the newsletter, can you give a talk at a meeting or just display an article from your collection, have you consider being on the management committee???? Lets make this year a good one for the Guild.

Some of you may not know but the NVACG 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/>

We are also on Facebook

@ShepartonArmsExpo



****Castlemaine Museum Ship Bus Trip2020****

On Sunday TBA 2020, bus is free to members. Departure time is 7am Sunday morning from the fords bus depot in wheeler street Shepparton for arrival at the Gen Pier, Williamstown, Vic about 10am. Lunch TBA and departing back for home about 3pm



Other Propose Bus Trips/Activates for 2020 are;

Melbourne Arms Fair
Bendigo RSL and Cenitaph Museum
Seymour Vietnam memorial and Puckapunyal Tank Museum
Bendigo Guild Arms Fair
Moama Transport Museum/winery

**To Book or place your interest for any of these trips please contact:
Secretary Graham email secretary@nvacg.org.au.**

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.



Hi one of our long standing NVACG members wishes to feature his two Wesley Richards (Monkey tail) capping breech loader which was adopted in British cavalry service in 1861. The top carbine is possibly a south Australian Government or personal purchase. The bottom one is a Victorian Volunteers carbine. The way to tell the difference is that the Victorian Government issued their carbine with an additional middle band without a top strap, to fit a sling swivel. As you may or may not of notice the bottom carbine is missing a lock and the member wishes to ask if anyone has one and they wish to sell it. Please contact the guild Secretary or Newsletter editor

Cartridge .451 in combustible
8 groove, whit worth R.H. twist
O/A length 40.9 in. Barrel length 25.2 in.

If you wish to see a Wesley Richards (Monkey tail) in action

You can visit [https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=Wesley+Richards+\(Monkey+tail\)RM=VRDGAR&ru=%2Fvideos%](https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=Wesley+Richards+(Monkey+tail)RM=VRDGAR&ru=%2Fvideos%2F)

NVACG member Simon bought his Mermite Tactical Military Cooler along to a meeting. First produced in the 1950's and were manufactured and used through to the 1990's. The highly insulated unit is made for military use in order to keep food or fluids hot or cold as required.. It is a very effective system and can keep ice frozen for days. Simon's container is dated 1979. The cooler contains three removable tanks for the storage of hot or cold food and liquid. Total internal capacity is 4.5 gallons. Holds 24 twelve ounce cans. AB - 102822 - 08061



**"FOR SALE; COLLECTABLES/
MEMORABILIA" etc.**

Contact Geoff on 5821 9015
Or email; wilsigns1@gmail.com

Footnote in History **Battle of Romani** took place near the Egyptian town of Romani, 23 miles (37 km) east of the Suez Canal, on 3–5 August 1916. The goal of the Turkish and German army was to control or destroy the Suez Canal, thereby denying the use of the waterway to the Allies and in doing so aiding the Central Powers. Both the Anzac Mounted Division, under Major General Harry Chauvel, and the 52nd (Lowland) Infantry Division saw action against the German and Turkish force.

Since first making contact with the advancing German and Turkish force on 20 July they had been harassed alternately by the Australian 1st and 2nd Light Horse Brigades. During the night of 3–4 August, the day before the battle commenced, both brigades were involved in fighting. By about midday on 4 August, the Turkish and German force had pushed the two Australian brigades back to a point where the 52nd (Lowland) Infantry Division, in their trenches, were able to attack the Turkish right flank, and the New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade and British 5th Mounted Brigade arrived from their deployment protecting the Suez Canal, to extend the Australians' line on the left flank. The Turkish and German advance was stopped by the fire brought to bear on them by the combined British infantry and Australian, British and New Zealand mounted forces and the deep sand, the midday summer heat, and thirst.

In these extremely tough conditions, the British infantry were unable to move effectively against the retreating German and Turkish force in the following days. Alone, the Anzac Mounted Division was unable to stop the retreating force withdrawing to Katia and eventually back to their base at Bir el Abd. This base was abandoned the day after it was attacked by the Anzac Mounted Division, on 12 August 1916, ending any threat to the Suez Canal for the remainder of the war. The battle cost the Allies 1,202 casualties of which 222 were killed, 71 died of wounds and 909 were wounded; half of these were Australians.



AC1 Sentinel was a cruiser tank designed in Australia in World War II in response to the war in Europe, and to the threat of Japan expanding the war to the Pacific or even a feared Japanese invasion of Australia. It was the first tank to be built with a hull cast as a single piece, and the only tank to be produced in quantity in Australia. The few Sentinels that were built never saw action as Australia's armoured divisions had been equipped by that time with British and American tanks.

When design work began in November 1940, the AC1 was originally intended to be a 2 pounder gun-equipped vehicle, a true Cruiser tank, with a weight of between 16 and 20 tones. Due to a lack of home grown experience in tank design, a mission was sent to the US to examine the M3 design and Colonel W.D. Watson MC, an artillery officer with many years of tank design experience was provided by the UK. He arrived in December 1940. Like the Canadian Ram, the Australian Cruiser was to be

based on the engine, drive train, and lower hull of the American M3 Medium tank, mated to an upper hull and turret built closely along the lines of a British Crusader. By 1942, attempting to keep pace with German tank developments, the design specification had become more like an American medium tank, resulting in a heavier design and a higher silhouette profile.

The Australian Cruiser tank Mark 1 (AC1) was designated "Sentinel" in February 1942. Manufactured by the New South Wales Railway Company, fabrication took place at Sydney's Chullora Tank Assembly Shops with serial production vehicles emerging in August 1942, the premises also being used as a testing ground. The design used existing parts where available from other tank designs, simplified where necessary to match the machining capacity present in Australia. The hull was cast as a single piece, as was the turret; a technique not used on the hull of any other tanks of the era.

The Sentinel was designed to mount either a QF 2 pounder or a QF 6 pdr (57 mm, 2.25 in). However, as the production order for 6 pounder tank guns had not been acted on, none of these were available and the first 65 tanks were built with the 2 pounder. Two Vickers machine guns were carried as secondary armament, one in the hull and a second mounted coaxially beside the main gun. The preferred engines suitable to power a 28 tonne tank, a Pratt & Whitney *Wasp* single row petrol radial, or a Guiberson diesel radial, were not available within Australia, so the Sentinel was powered by the combined output of three Cadillac V8 engines – petrol car engines with a displacement of 346 cu in (5.7 L) each. The three engines were installed in a clover-leaf configuration (two engines side-by-side to the front and a single to the rear) with all feeding power to a common gearbox.

Sixty-five production vehicles had been completed by June 1943. The completed Sentinel tanks were used for evaluation purposes only and were not issued to operational armoured units. The Australian Cruiser tank programme was terminated in July 1943 as it was thought better for Australia to put the effort spent on the AC tanks



The AC1 under construction at the Chullora tank annex



towards building her own railway locomotives and supporting the large number of US tanks due to arrive. The tanks that had been produced were placed in storage until the end of the war. In 1943, the 3rd Army Tank Battalion was equipped with a squadron of AC1 tanks that had been modified to resemble German tanks. These tanks were used in the filming of the movie *The Rats of Tobruk*. This appears to have been the only time a squadron of Sentinels was used for any purpose. The Sentinel was to be succeeded by the AC3 Thunderbolt, a much improved design with better armour protection, and most importantly increased firepower. The next step up in firepower available in Australia was the 25 pounder (87.6 mm, 3.45 in) gun-howitzer. This was quickly redesigned as a tank gun, work that would later prove useful for the design of the Short 25 Pounder. In an effort to further improve the firepower of the Australian produced tanks, a new turret was built and placed on the first of the earlier development vehicles to assess the

vehicle's ability to mount the foremost Allied anti-tank gun of the day – the British 17 pounder (76 mm, 3 in). This was achieved by mounting two 25 pounder gun-howitzers that, when fired together, would significantly exceed the recoil of a 17 pounder. It was later fitted with a 17 pounder and after successful gunnery trials the 17 pounder was selected for the AC4. On the AC4, the 17 pounder was to be mounted in a new and larger turret, attached by a 70 inch (1778 mm) diameter turret ring, the space for which was accommodated by changes to the upper hull permitted by the compact nature of the "Perrier-Cadillac". The design for the AC4 was not finalised before the program ended. All but three tanks were disposed of by the Australian government in 1945. The 65 tanks that were not required to serve as a physical record in war museums in Australia and the UK were sold off by the Commonwealth Disposals Commission.



Of the three that were retained, the first is at the RAAC tank museum at Puckapunyal Victoria (AC1 serial number 8030), the

second is at the Bovington Tank Museum (AC1 serial number 8049), the third and only completed AC3 (serial number 8066) is located at the Treloar Resource Centre at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra.

From those that were sold, mostly for agricultural use, a third AC1 was reassembled at the Melbourne Tank Museum using the hull of AC1 8006 and the turret of AC1 8040. This tank was sold to the Military Vehicle Technology Foundation when the Melbourne Tank Museum closed in 2006, and subsequently bought by Wargaming when the MVTF collection was partly auctioned in 2014. It was placed on exhibit at the Camp Mabry Museum in Austin, Texas, for a period before being shipped to the Australian Armour and Artillery Museum to be repainted and put on display. A second Australian cruiser tank is also on display at the AAAM. This tank, acquired from the MTM, has a largely uncut hull, with turret, gearbox and running gear, otherwise bare inside. This vehicle consists of the hull of AC1 8040 and an AC3 turret. The tank was externally restored in 2014. It now has a 17 pounder barrel in an attempt to represent the AC4 prototype; the mantlet and gun mount were fabricated by the AAAM. An AC3 mockup was assembled from unused AC3 armour castings and a mix of AC3 and AC1 parts at the Melbourne Tank Museum in 1996–97, this piece was sold to a private collector in 2006.

Variants

AC IA

- one 6 pounder gun
- one Vickers machine gun
- three Cadillac V8 engines

AC IB

- one 25 pounder gun
- one Vickers machine gun
- three Cadillac V8 engines

AC III "Scorpion" An AC1 that was to be produced in Victoria with mostly components imported from the US. Not related to the AC3 Thunderbolt.

- one 2 pounder gun
- two Vickers machine gun
- one single row Wasp Radial engine



Type	<u>Cruiser tank</u>
Place of origin	Australia
Production history	
Designed	1941
Manufacturer	<u>New South Wales Railway Company</u>
Produced	1942-1943
No. built	65
Specifications	
Mass	28 long tons (28.4 t) ^[1]
Length	20 feet 9 inches (6.32 m)
Width	9 feet 7⁄8 inch (2.77 m)
Height	8 feet 4 3⁄4 inches (2.56 m)
Crew	5 (Commander, Gunner, Loader/Operator, Driver, Hull MG gunner)

Armour	Hull front 65 millimetres (2.6 in) sides and rear 45 millimetres (1.8 in) Turret 65 millimetres (2.6 in) all round
Main armament	<u>2 pounder</u> tank gun, 130 rounds
Secondary armament	two <u>.303</u> (7.7 mm) <u>Vickers machine guns</u> , 4,250 rounds
Engine	3 x Cadillac V8 330 horsepower (246 kW) ^[1]
Power/weight	12 hp/ton
Suspension	Horizontal Volute Spring
Operational range	150 miles (240 km) ^[1]
Speed	30 miles per hour (48 km/h)

Lt. Colonel Charles Umphelby Memorial

Lt. Colonel Charles Umphelby was Australia's highest ranking officer to die in the South African War.

Umphelby was well known throughout South Western Victoria as a junior officer and as Commanding Officer of Fort Queens cliff. He was in South Africa on secondment as a Special Service Officer.

During early February 1900 the course of the war changed when Lord Roberts and Kitchener arrived at Modder River, equipped with five divisions. Roberts' cavalry relieved Kimberley on 15 February 1900, and fearing encirclement the Boers abandoned their position at Magersfontein, falling back towards Bloemfontein, approximately 170 kilometres east, with Roberts's infantry following in their wake. The following day, Umphelby was sent to inspect Magersfontein, examining and reporting on the Boer defences and the results of two months of British shelling.



On 10 March 1900, as a column of Roberts' army advanced towards Driefontein, they encountered a Boer force blocking their route. Barker's 76th and 81st Battery's Royal Field Artillery (RFA) began providing direct fire support for an infantry attack on Driefontein, shelling Boer troops and artillery defending the Driefontein ridges. Umphelby's duties as Barker's staff officer was relaying orders to these two RFA battery's and helping to direct their movements and fire control. Barker's artillery opened fire when about 2,500 metres from the Driefontein ridges, before closing to a range of 1,800 metres. Firing shrapnel, they sought fire dominance, as a shortage of infantry ammunition was materializing during the British attack. At about 5.30 pm and nearing sunset, the artillery dashed forward into a hollow within less than 914 metres from the nearest Boers and reopened fire. Barker, and Umphelby and Major Onslow dismounted and initially stood together. Some Boer riflemen lay concealed on a ridge commanding this hollow and opened fire, raining a fusillade of bullets onto the batteries described by Barker as a 'terribly severe outburst of rifle fire'. Umphelby strung his horse reins through his left arm, and seated on an anthill next to Barker, examined the Boer position through his field glasses. In his right hand he carried a little riding whip, which he raised perpendicular above his head and with both hands held his glasses. This group, clustered together, with their horses presented an ideal target, albeit at long range. The bullet which struck Umphelby caught him just below his waist, a little on the front of the right side, and exited a little in rear of his left side, passing diagonally through the body and perforating his liver. Simultaneously, a second bullet hit his whip. The fusillade also wounded another officer nearby. First aid was administered and within five minutes Umphelby was carried by stretcher to a field hospital, 1½ miles away, by which point the battle was ending with a determined bayonet attack against the Boer position. He remained conscious yet bled heavily and received attention from Surgeon Major Pike. Word soon spread amongst the Australian contingent that Umphelby was wounded. He lingered throughout the night. Although not in visible pain, he complained of paralysis in his right leg. Wybrow sat with him while several futile attempts were made to nourish him with beef tea, brandy and other drinks, yet Umphelby retched. On Sunday morning he drank a little milk, and temporarily revived, was in high spirits, yet apparently unaware how critical his wound was. Lt C. A. Edwards (NSWAMC), however, saw a different picture. 'He was very glad to see me, was quite out of pain, and very cheerful. As a medical man I at once saw the gravity of the case'. Umphelby asked Edwards to 'Drop a line to the wife'. A London newspaper reported the next day that Umphelby had suffered a 'dangerous wound in the abdomen'. Another telegram sent by Umphelby to his family and Australia reassured them that he was 'doing well'. On the evening of 11 March 1900, Roberts' force resumed their advance, leaving the wounded behind. Umphelby was loaded into a wagon and moved to a new field hospital at a nearby farmhouse, about a ¼ mile away. As the wagon jolted over the broken ground he cried in agony and vomited blood. Now knowing that his end was near, he directed Wybrow to take charge of his personal effects, his watch, compass, purse, a locket containing family portraits and signet ring. He fell unconscious and died, just after 1 am on Monday 12 March 1900. He was survived by his wife and two daughters. He was buried along with other British Army fatalities from the temporary field hospital a few hundred meters away from the building which still stands, in one of the most isolated areas of rural South Africa.

In 1989, Dr Garth Benneyworth located an overgrown burial site containing the final resting place of seven British soldiers who, in a nearby field hospital and which building still stands, died of their wounds received in action on 10 March 1900, during the Driefontein action. Among the graves was that of Lt. Colonel CE Umphelby. Dr Benneyworth's aim, since the 1990s, was to ensure the restoration of the burial site. This became possible in 2017, when as Head of Department Heritage Studies at Sol Plaatje University, Kimberley, he revisited the site in 2015 and again in 2017. Over the course of almost 115 years the burial site was never maintained and at risk of destruction by the environment. By 2017, animals had burrowed into the graves and excavated human bones which



Benneyworth reburied. During the period 2015, since Benneyworth's last site visit and the one of 2017, Mr. Sabata Tsoanyane had purchased the farm and, at his cost, fenced the cemetery. In 2018, Mr. Tsoanyane agreed to support further initiatives at this burial site.

In 2017, Dr. Benneyworth contacted the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, South African Directorate who, after a site inspection, undertook to restore and maintain the site. In 2019, rock cairns marking the graves were stabilized, the boulders whitewashed and vegetation posing a risk to the graves removed, works undertaken by the Commission. It should be noted that Mr. Tsoanyane, had on prior occasions of his own volition, attempted to keep the area clear of encroaching vegetation.

Dr. Benneyworth, together with Australian individuals, raised funds to construct and erect a memorial at the site commemorating those soldiers buried there and another Australian soldier, Trooper WJ Abrahams who went missing in action and has no known grave. The fundraising project was led by MHHV Secretary, and Past President of the Fort Queens cliff Museum Association, Mr. Jason McGregor in Victoria. The memorial was constructed in Kimberley, South Africa and erected during the week of 7 October 2019, to align with the 120 anniversary commemoration of the South African War .

(Anglo Boer War).

The memorial was unveiled on 12 October 2019, during a ceremony organized by Dr Benneyworth and the Friends of the War Museum of the Boer Republics. Ms. Gita Kamath, the Australian High Commissioner to South Africa and non-resident accredited to Angola, Botswana, eSwatini, Lesotho, Mozambique and Namibia, joined the occasion.

Wreaths were laid by: Dr Garth Benneyworth, Ms. Gita Kamath, Mr. Stephen Nott and Mrs. Lauren Nott, on behalf of the Australian donors, Mr. Sabata Tsoanyane, the landowner.

Mr. Tokkie Pretorius, CEO of the War Museum of the Boer Republics.

Dr Arnold van Dyk, Chairperson of the Friends of the War Museum of the Boer Republics.

The reverse panel lists the donors and reads:

This memorial was funded and erected in 2019 by the following donors:

Dr Garth Benneyworth
 Jason McGregor
 Stephen and Lauren Nott
 Austin Bourke
 John Morkham
 James Mulholland
 Dr Ian R Gardner
 Dennis Weatherall
 Paul Naish

Military History and Heritage Victoria

Northern Victorian Arms Collectors Guild

Queens cliff Bowling, Tennis & Croquet Association



The next phase of the project will see in 2020, interpretation panels, made from granite, erected at the site to contextualise the burial site as part of the overall Driefontein action. Additional funds will also be raised to create a sturdy and permanent fenced enclosure for the burial site.

MILTARIA & COLLECTABLES
EXPO 2020

www.nvacg.org.au

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29th. 9:00am to 5:00pm & SUNDAY, MARCH 1st. 9:00am to 3:30pm
EASTBANK CENTRE SHEPPARTON - Opposite Queen's Gardens



Austen Mark 1 submachine gun

The Austen (from "Australian Sten") was a 9×19mm Australian submachine gun derived from the British Sten gun developed during the Second World War. In total 19,914 Austens were produced during the war by Diecasters Ltd of Melbourne and W. T. Carmichael Ltd of Sydney. With the war in Europe demanding most of the available material for the British, Australia was not in a position to purchase weapons from the United Kingdom or the United States and so they had to develop their own submachine guns. The British Sten submachine gun was taken as the basis for the Austen. The barrel, body (receiver) and trigger mechanism of the Mark II Sten were copied, while the folding stock and bolt, with separate firing pin and telescopic cover over the return spring, were copied from the German MP40. The folding stock also included a screwdriver and a cleaning rod which both unscrewed from the tubes of the stock. The weapon also featured twin pistol style grips; the latter containing a small spare parts container inside. The weapon had a selective-fire feature permitting the firer to fire single shots or fully automatic at 500 rounds per minute.

An interesting production feature of the Austen was that some parts were manufactured by the diecasting process. These parts were the magazine housing, part of the mechanism for the stock and the forward half of the magazine. The magazine loader was also diecast. The two firms manufacturing the Austen were specialist diecasting companies. There was a suppressed version made for use by Z Special Force. An improved version, the Mark II Austen, which had an



accompanying dagger type bayonet that was designed to fit over the muzzle compensator was designed, expanding on the use of diecasting, of which 200 were built.

The Austen never achieved the level of popularity that the Owen gun achieved. This was largely because the Owen was a very reliable weapon and although the Austen was an improvement on the basic Sten, it was never able to achieve the Owen's reliability. Additionally, it has been asserted that the Owen was much more suited to jungle warfare. No doubt the Austen's side mounted magazine and bolt proved a hindrance to soldiers in the jungle, as this aspect necessarily meant that the working parts were more exposed to dirt and therefore prone to fouling due to the cocking slot's position on the right hand side of the body. Regarded as obsolete by 1945, the Austen was rarely used in subsequent decades. In contrast, the Owen was widely used by the Australian Army until the 1960s.

An Australian paratrooper from the Parachute Battalion raining Centre armed with an Austen Mark 1 submachine gun.

HARRINGTON'S IRISH CREAM

- Half a bottle of Whisky(not too expensive)
- 300ml Pure Cream
- A tin of Condensed Milk
- A tin of Evaporated Milk
- 2 Desert spoons of Vanilla Essence
- 2 Desert spoons of Coffee (liquefied in a small amount of warm water)
- 2 Desert spoons of Glycerine

Add all of the above into a bowl, slow beat for five minutes. Then Bottle and Store in the fridge. Shake before use. Remember, it does have cream in it. So Don't Store it too long.

Some more humorous exchanges between pilots & tower

A DC-10 had come in a little hot and thus had an exceedingly long roll out after touching down. San Jose tower noted " American 751, make a hard-right turn at the end of the runway, if you are able. If you are not able, take the Guadeloupe exit off Highway 101, make a right at the lights and return to the airport."

A Pan Am 727 flight, waiting for start clearance in Munich, overheard the following:

Lufthansa (in German) "Ground, what is our start clearance time?"
Ground (in English) "If you want an answer you must speak in English"

Lufthansa (in English) "I am a German, flying a German airplane, in Germany why must I speak English?"

Unknown voice from another plane (in a beautiful British accent) "Because you lost the bloody war!"

.41 Short (Derringer) This is an old and once very popular rim fire, because of the light, handy arms that chambered it. The .41 Short was introduced with the National Arms Co. breech loading derringer in 1863. It was originally called the .41-100 rim fire. The National derringer was patented by Daniel Moore, in 1861 and 1863. It was made by National from its introduction until 1870, when the company was purchased by Colt. From 1872 to 1890, this rotating-barrel derringer was manufactured by Colt. Colt also adapted the .41 Short to the Thuer-patented or Third Model derringer, as well as the House pistol, or Cloverleaf cylinder model, of 1871. Derringers made by Allen, Enterprise, Williamson, X.L., and others were also of .41 Short chambering. The Remington over/under or double barrel derringer, manufactured from 1866 to 1935, was the most famous and popular of the lot. Several low-priced pocket revolvers were also chambered for the .41 Short. It has been obsolete since World War II, but special lots of ammunition have been loaded since the war.



The .41 Short rim fire is so underpowered as to be worthless. Nevertheless, it was a popular self-defence cartridge and, at

point-blank range, could inflict a severe wound or kill a human being. These .41 derringer pistols were more of a threat or morale builder than anything else. The original load was a 130-grain outside-lubricated lead bullet and 13 grains of black powder. Late loads used smokeless powder.



N.V.A.C.G. CALENDAR 2020

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 10th NVACG Meeting 27th Australia Day						

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

MARCH						
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
1st NVACG Arms Expo 9th Labour Day 13th NVACG Meeting						

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			
10th to 13th Easter ??????NVACG Meeting ?????? 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
8th NVACG Meeting						

JUNE						
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						

NVACG Meetings
 NVACG Events
 Other Arms Events
 Public Holidays

About Us.....

Our Meetings

The Guild meets at the Sporting Shooters Association of Australia (SSAA) Shepparton Branch Shotgun Club Rooms.

These are located at the SSAA Shooting Range 1170 Midland Hwy, Shepparton East.

Just drive for 20 minutes or so from Shepparton along what we call Benalla Road, and there you will find the Range on the right hand side in a former quarry. The site is well signed and is the Guilds "returning home" to what was Paul Gribben's other favourite club.

General Meetings are held here on the second Friday evening of each month

Meeting commence from 8.00 pm

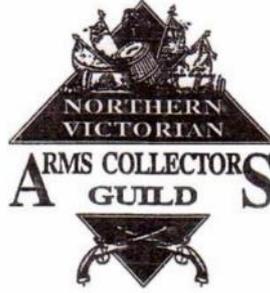
Our Background

The Northern Victorian Arms Collectors Guild Inc. Had its origins in August 1967, under the guidance of the late Paul Gribben— still regarded as one of Australia's most advance firearms collectors.

His fondness for Manton shotguns (and lesser examples of gunsmith's and engravers art), was equalled only by his love of history and enthusiasm for sharing it with others.

Our Guild continues this tradition and caters for those interested in the preservation and restoration of all Antique and Historic Arms, Accessories, Militaria, Australiana and other Heritage items.

New Members are Most Welcome!



P.O. Box 985
Shepparton 3632

AFFIX
STAMP
HERE

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