

**Pattern (Name) 1842 Socket Bayonet for Pat 42 Musket**, Introduced in New Zealand, c1846, withdrawn 1858  
Length OA 21.0 in (534mm), Blade 17.0 in (434mm), Socket 3.0 in (76 mm), MRD 23 mm, SM 1.5 in (36mm)  
Triangular flat top blade hollow ground on the two lower sides. 3 motion slot with Lovell lug  
Black leather scabbard with brass locket and chape.



Left and centre: Socket showing Lovell lug, note notch to reveal foresight.

Right: typical marks, maker S Hill.



Pat 42 Musket with Lovell catch



Pat 39 Musket with Hanoverian catch for comparison

Known as the New Line Socket Bayonet it was initially introduced using the Hanoverian catch as used on the Pattern 1839 Percussion Musket, however in 1844 George Lovell Inspector of Small Arms introduced a new catch and most bayonets were converted to this form of securing them to the muzzle. With minor variations in MRD and SM (slot to muzzle) this form of bayonet is also used on the following:

Muskets: Pattern 1839, Pattern 1839 Sea Service (with 4 inch socket).

Rifled Muskets: Pattern 1842, Pattern 1842 Sea Service, Pattern 1851 Minnie.

Carbine: Pattern 1840 Constabulary, Sergeants of the Line.

These bayonets were manufactured from 1844 to 1852 by the Birmingham Trade, which included such makers as: Aston, Hill, Deakin, Heighington, Roe, Salter and 18,000 Pat 42 were converted for Pat 51 at Enfield in 1851/2 by shrinking the socket diameter.

### New Zealand Service

The Pattern 1842 Socket bayonet was first introduced in New Zealand with the arrival of British troops armed with percussion muskets in the second half of the 1840s and continued until replaced by the Pattern 1853 from 1858.

*Acknowledgements:* photos provided by John Osborne and Phil Cregeen

*Reference:* British & Commonwealth Bayonets by ID Skennerton & R Robertson.