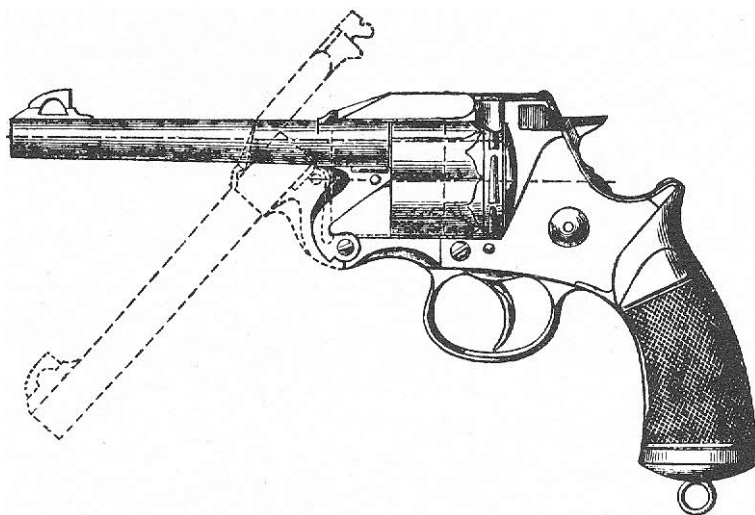


Pattern: Enfield Revolver P1880. Caliber: .476". Introduced: 1880. Withdrawn: after WWII?

Specifications: Maker: Enfield RSAF (MKI & MKII) produced 1880 -1889. The Mark I Enfield revolver was introduced by LoC3776 (10 Aug and 8 Sep 1880), which included the following: *"A special cartridge will be prepared for this pistol, but, for the present, the service Adams' revolver ammunition will be used with it"*. Barrel: 5.75" (also 4" & 2" for Police use). Caliber: .476" Range 25-50m. Action: Gate loaded, double Action, 6 chamber top break selective extraction (only fired cases fall away) revolver. Cartridge: solid drawn brass case with .476" 265 grain hollow based wax lubricated lead projectile propelled by 18 grains black powder. Fixed U notch rear sight and blade foresight. Rate of Fire: 18 rounds per minute. Muzzle velocity: 600 ft/s. Weight: 1.2 kg unloaded. British Military (Army and Navy) issue, also about 1079 bought by Canadian North West Mounted Police and 100 with 4" & 2" barrels bought in 1888 by Australian Victorian Police. Marked: W[^]D, proof and inspectors - refer Serial No 638 below, the MKII with safety improvements was marked on the right side of the frame with crown / VR / ENFIELD / Date. The Enfield .476 was the first of the self ejecting cartridge revolvers adopted by the British Military - in an effort to speed up empty cartridge ejection process however each cartridge still had to be loaded individually through the loading gate. The Enfield .476" would also chamber and fire the earlier .450" Boxer / Adams cartridge, and the later .455" black powder and the shorter .455" cordite (smokeless powder) cartridges. The cartridge outside case diameter was approximately .476" and with similar rim dimensions to the others.



New Zealand Service: From earliest days most commissioned officers and some NCO's in the NZ military were expected to purchase their own service pistols which would accept the NZ military issue ammunition. During the 1880s -90s some Commissioned and Senior Non Commissioned Officers were recruited from Britain bringing to NZ their personally owned Pistols. Other makes of pistols were also used. The Russian Scare, prompted the formation NZ Coastal Defence / Naval Volunteer Units, continuing threats by hostile Maori including Parihaka 1881 the 1898 Dog Tax War and the Second Boer War 1899-1901 lead to military enthusiasm and the formation of over 220 Volunteer Units. During the Boer War pistols were issued to some Farriers and other NZ Forces in specialized roles. Several officers in the NZ Home Guard WWII still used the Enfield .476".

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