

1: Brown Bess Bayonet, ExLibrary | eBay

*Brown Bess Bayonet, [Graham Priest] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The Land Pattern Socket Bayonet was the first somewhat standardized socket bayonet utilized by the British military. Prior to the adoption of this pattern, the bayonets were procured at the whim of the Colonel who raised and equipped the regiment, leaving lots of leeway in the quality and specifications of the bayonet. The British Board of Ordnance did not uniformly supply socket bayonets to the infantry until circa 1750, so prior to that point in time, great variations in bayonets are noted. No doubt additional pattern changes even if minor occurred between these two official patterns. Research by Goldstein and English bayonet researcher Graham Priest have established a series of features that allow us to classify the Bess bayonets chronologically, based upon their physical characteristics. It has been established that this very distinctive decoration disappears from the bayonets circa 1750, so its presence of this feature allows the bayonet to be reliably dated to 1750. This early Land Pattern Socket Bayonet is a classic example of production. The bayonet has the usual hollow, triangular blade that is typical of these bayonets, that tapers to a very thin point. The critical dimensions of the bayonet are: The mortise remains very narrow and the final cut in the three-step mortise remains very short. Subsequent patterns of muskets had wider bayonet studs, and eventually, they were moved closer to the muzzle, resulting in a shorter muzzle-stud distance. This resulted in the mortises of the existing bayonets in store being widened and eventually having the third step in the mortise cut extended to match new stud mounting distances. The wider studs start to appear around 1750, so this indicates that this bayonet is probably earlier than that. This bayonet has not been modified for use on these later pattern muskets and remains in its original configuration. The other feature helpful in dating the bayonet is the existence of the reinforcing ring at the rear of the socket. The rear of the socket shows a crude lap weld joint, typical of the earliest bayonets to have this feature, which appear around 1750. This bayonet is marked on the blade with the number 3 twice, once on each side. The shank also appears to have the faint remnant of the Crown-Broad Arrow mark, but it is barely visible. The blade of the bayonet shows a fantastic diagonal weld line, where the iron socket and rear portion of the blade were welded to the front steel portion of the blade. The bayonet has a lovely, totally untouched and un-cleaned patina. The metal is mostly smooth, with only some scattered patches of minor peppering and pinpricking, and only the most minor scattered light pitting. Finding early British Board of Ordnance bayonets in this kind of completely unaltered and untouched condition is very rare and this would be a fantastic addition to any early British military collection or an advanced bayonet collection.

2: New Land Pattern

The Brown Bess Bayonet, by Priest, Graham., , Tharston edition, in English.

It is not believed that this name was used contemporaneously with the early Long Pattern Land musket but that the name arose in late years of the 18th century when the Short Pattern and India Pattern were in wide use. Early uses of the term include the newspaper, the Connecticut Courant in April , which said " The Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, a contemporary work that defined vernacular and slang terms, contained this entry: To hug Brown Bess; to carry a fire-lock, or serve as a private soldier. Soldiers of the Black Watch armed with a musket Brown Bess and a halberd , c. Popular explanations of the use of the word "Brown" include that it was a reference to either the colour of the walnut stocks , or to the characteristic brown colour that was produced by russetting, an early form of metal treatment. However, in the case of russetting at least, the Oxford English Dictionary OED notes that " browning " was only introduced in the early 19th century, well after the term had come into general use. Similarly, the word "Bess" is commonly held to either derive from the word arquebus or blunderbuss predecessors of the musket or to be a reference to Elizabeth I, possibly given to commemorate her death. The OED has citations for "brown musket" dating back to the early 18th century that refer to the same weapon. Another suggestion is that the name is simply the counterpart to the earlier Brown Bill. However, the origin of the name may be much simpler, if vulgar. In the days of lace-ruffles, perukes, and brocade Brown Bess was a partner whom none could despise - An out-spoken, flinty-lipped, brazen-faced jade, With a habit of looking men straight in the eyes - At Blenheim and Ramillies , fops would confess They were pierced to the heart by the charms of Brown Bess. Of course, the name could have been initially inspired by the older term of the "Brown Bill" and perhaps the barrels were originally varnished brown, but it is well known in literary circles that the name "Brown Bess" during the period in question in the 17th to early 19th centuries is not a reference to a color or a weapon but to simply refer to a wanton prostitute [or harlot]. But let a beautie fall a weeping, overpressed with the sicke passion; she favours in our thoughts, something Turnbull. From the 17th century to the early years of the 18th century, most nations did not specify standards for military firearms. Firearms were individually procured by officers or regiments as late as , and were often custom-made to the tastes of the purchaser. As the firearm gained ascendancy on the battlefield, this lack of standardisation led to increasing difficulties in the supply of ammunition and repair materials. To address these difficulties, armies began to adopt standardised "patterns". A military service selected a "pattern musket" to be stored in a "pattern room". There it served as a reference for arms makers, who could make comparisons and take measurements to ensure that their products matched the standard. Stress-bearing parts of the Brown Bess, such as the barrel, lockwork, and sling-swivels, were customarily made of iron, while other furniture pieces such as the butt plate, trigger guard and ramrod pipe were found in both iron and brass. It weighed around 10 pounds 4. The weapon did not have sights, though it had a front sight that doubled as a bayonet lug. The earliest models had iron fittings, but these were replaced by brass in models built after Wooden ramrods were used with the first guns but were replaced by iron ones, although guns with wooden ramrods were still issued to troops on American service until and later to loyalist units in the American Revolution. Wooden ramrods were also used in the Dragoon version produced from 1771 for Navy and Marine use. The accuracy of the Brown Bess was fair, as with most other muskets. Military tactics of the period stressed mass volleys and massed bayonet charges, instead of individual marksmanship. The large soft projectile could inflict a great deal of damage when it hit and the great length of the weapon allowed longer reach in bayonet engagements, particularly important in dealing with cavalry and the reach their sabers gave them. It was a requirement that the length of the firearm and bayonet together must be sufficient to pierce a man on horseback before his saber could reach you, hence the inch bayonet blade a requirement that was not dropped until the early 20th century by some major militaries. As with all similar smoothbore muskets, it is possible to improve the accuracy of the weapon by using musket balls that fit more tightly into the barrel or by wrapping the ball in a tightly fitting leather or cloth patch. The black powder would quickly foul the barrel, making it more and more difficult to reload a tighter-fitting round after each shot and increasing the risk of the round jamming in the barrel during

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loading. Since tactics at the time favoured close range battles and speed over accuracy, smaller and more loosely fitting musket balls were much more commonly used. The Brown Bess had a barrel bore of . Standard European targets included strips of cloth fifty yards long to represent an opposing line of infantry, with the target height being six feet for infantry and eight feet, three inches for cavalry. Estimations of hit probability at yards could be as high as 75 percent in volley fire. This, however, was without allowances for the gaps between the soldiers in an opposing line, for overly tall targets or the confusing and distracting realities of the battlefield. Modern testers shooting from rigid rests, using optimum loads and fast priming powder, report groups of circa five inches at fifty yards. It is believed to be a Short Land Pattern, and is loaded with buck and ball. Many variations and modifications of the standard pattern musket were created over its long history. Towards the end of the life of the weapon, there was a change in the system of ignition. The flintlock mechanism, which was prone to misfiring, especially in wet weather, was replaced by the more reliable percussion cap. The last flintlock pattern manufactured was selected for conversion to the new system as the Pattern A fire at the Tower of London destroyed large stocks of these in 1842, so a new Pattern musket was manufactured.

3: www.enganchecubano.com News Letter

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4: [brown bess](#) | eBay

The Brown Bess Bayonet PRIEST, Graham. (Norwich: Tharston Press, 1975), First Edition. large octavo, red boards. pp. ; xi pp. corrections glued in at.

5: [Brown Bess musket with US. marks](#) | American Civil War Forums

Buy online, view images and see past prices for The Brown Bess Bayonet by Graham Priest & The American Sword Invaluable is the world's largest marketplace for art, antiques, and collectibles.

6: [4" Brown Bess with Extended first step](#)

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7: [Brown Bess](#) - Wikipedia

(2) [The Brown Bess Bayonet](#) by Graham Priest, page , ISBN (3) [British Military Firearms](#) by Howard L Blackmore, page , ISBN X [The New Land pattern musket](#) was designed during a brief period of peace [1] in the Napoleonic Wars, to replace the [India Pattern musket](#).

8: [The Brown Bess bayonet, \(edition\)](#) | Open Library

It does appear to be quite a rare modification, although at least one very early shield bess bayonet [1] (pre) bayonet is known with this modification. Blade marked with maker 'www.enganchecubano.com', this is John Salter [2], 35 Strand, London, noted between

9: [Napoleonic Wars Forum](#) View topic - Brown Bess Bayonets

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The Brown Bess Bayonet was the standard British infantry bayonet issued from through for use with the Brown Bess musket. Socket Bayonets were made with a socket that fitted over the barrel of the musket and had a slot which slid past the fore sight.

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