

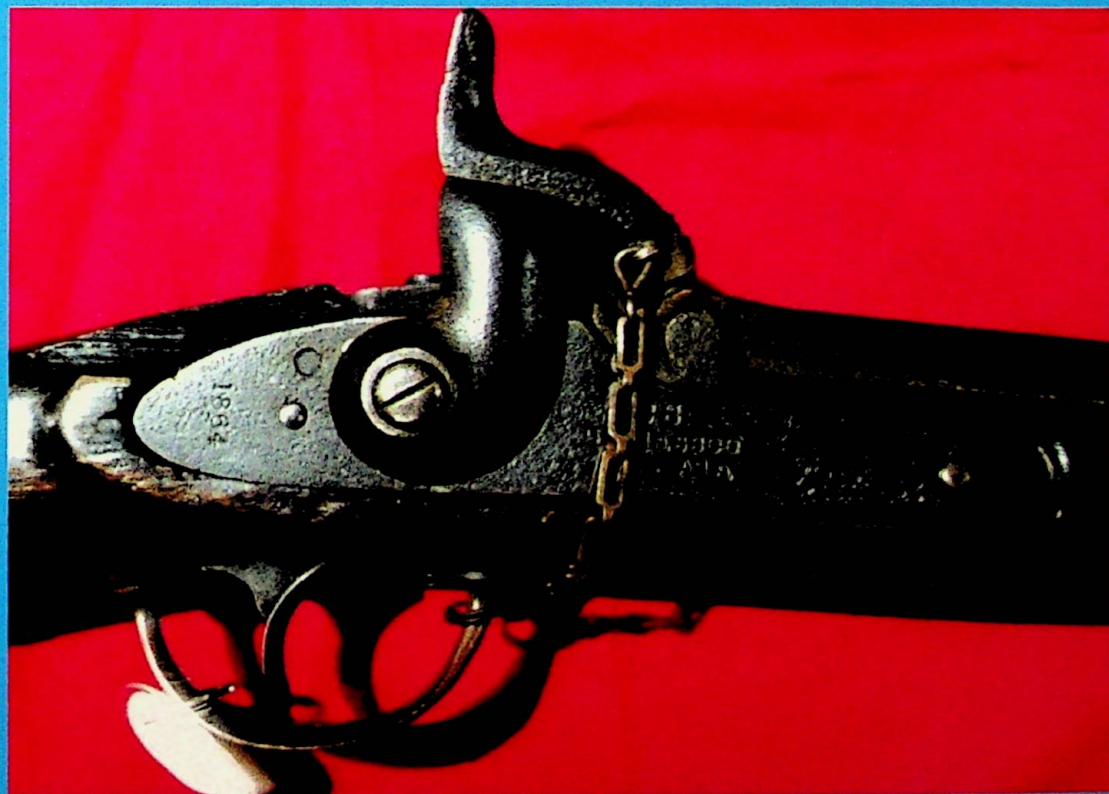
U.S. MARTIAL ARMS Collector

and *Springfield Research Newsletter*



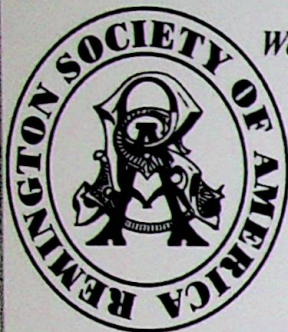
Number 143 June 2015

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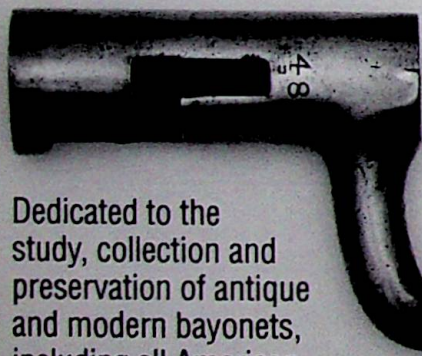
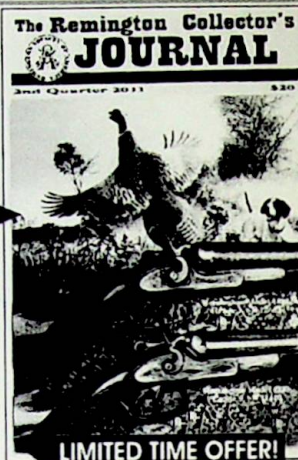
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U.S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR

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Cover: Confederate Tallassee Carbine

And

Springfield Research Service Newsletter

Number 143

June 2015

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

The U.S. Martial Arms Collector has reviewed more data on the Krag rifle, the 1903 Springfield, and various Confederate arms. This is in addition to our usual work of tracking any new finds in all other categories of United States weapons.

There have been many U. S. Model 1873 carbines for sale, and many are showing up on auction houses lists. There are relatively few original carbines that can be attributed to cavalry units during the American Indian Wars in the United States. We have been quite busy revisiting this area to see if any new data exists and to review our data based on research in the past. We have found some new information that gives a better understanding of the Custer weapons and many other Army units that were issued Springfield Trapdoor carbines and rifles. We are reviewing the other types of weapons used by the 7th Cavalry and other units. So far most of our data is still the same, but there are areas of interest in our American history that have not changed and often lead to very hazy collector issues with some material that cannot be precisely verified.

There is no doubt that the most famous unit is the 7th Cavalry, and there are historical letters from the U.S. Congress and U.S. Army that give a clearer understanding of the technology, design, and studies of the weapons used.

We will search for more data on the following cavalry units.

2nd Cavalry. Friday, March 17, 1876, Montana Territory, United States. The Cheyenne Indian attack commanded by Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds resulted in the Great Sioux War of 1876. It is noted that historians considered this as a poor

operation and made the Lakota Sioux and Cheyenne hardened against the U.S. Army who were trying to force them to sell the Black Hills and live on a reservation.

3rd Cavalry. In 1876, the regiment was used in the Little Big Horn Campaign. On 17 June 1876, ten companies of the 3rd Cavalry fought in the Battle of Rosebud Creek. This was the largest battle between the Army and the Indians in the history of the American West,

4th Cavalry was the most successful. On 26–27 September, it survived a Comanche attack at Tule Canyon, and, on 28 September, the 4th went to Palo Duro Canyon and destroyed Comanche, Kiowa, and Cheyenne villages. Commander Mackenzie made two other expeditions onto the High Plains. On 3 November he had the last fight with the Comanches. The 4th killed two and captured nineteen Indians. In the spring of 1875, Mackenzie and elements of the 4th Cavalry were sent to Fort Sill to control the Southern Plains Indians. The Indians in Mexico marauded Texas. In 1878 General Sherman, Mackenzie and six companies of the 4th Cavalry went to Fort Clark and made expeditions into Mexico and restored a peace in the region of South Texas.

5th Cavalry. After the Little Big Horn in 1876, the 5th was sent to fight the Northern Cheyenne and Sioux under Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull. The unit avenged the deaths of General Custer and 264 of his men. This campaign resulted in the Battle of Slim Buttes, and in March the Regiment made the most brutal forced marches in American military history.

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The 5th Cavalry left the American West in 1898 for Tampa, Florida. Only Troop A made it to Puerto Rico to fight against the Spanish in the Battle of Silva Heights, at Las Marias and at Hormigueros. The data is as complete as we have found and we know of no other source of serial numbers. The existence of letters and copies of references without factual government documents is continually surfacing. All of our data is based on entries on United States government documents.

6th Cavalry. On 9 September 1873 a drunken row among 6th cavalymen in Hays, Kansas had two troopers killed. The 6th Cavalry was based in the Southwest and served in the Apache Campaigns. Capt. Whitside and two troops of the 6th Cav founded Fort Huachuca in 1877.

7th Cavalry. On 25 June 1876, Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer was killed in the Battle of the Little Bighorn, Montana along with 267 soldiers. It also was in other battles of Canyon Creek, Montana on 13 September 1877, the Battle of Bear Paw, Montana from 30 September 1877 to 5 October 1877, and the Battle of Crow Agency, Montana, on 5 November 1887. On 29 December 1890, the regiment fought at the Wounded Knee Massacre, in South Dakota, and 30 December 1890 was involved in the Drexel Mission Fight, in South Dakota.

Very specific letters from Congress address Army letters asking for answers on questions concerning serial numbers and weapon descriptions. The Congress was told in answer to inquiries that the records of the 7th Cavalry were destroyed and various serial numbers could not be verified. This causes apprehension that an existing Springfield carbine could be an original gun used in that fateful battle. No records have

been found to this date on these weapons.

Some valuable data has been gleaned from the Congressional records.

We are researching carbines made before June 30, 1877 and will publish this data in future publications.

The poor quality of original data is going to be read again and checked for accuracy.

The manufacturing of 45/70 carbines has been rechecked and show the following references in government documents. At the end of the year on June 30, 1877, there were 2497 carbines manufactured. Manufacture of carbines from July 1, 1877 through June 30, 1883 is shown by the following dates.

During the fiscal year from July 1, 1877 through June 30, 1878 a total of 2000 carbines were manufactured. All of them were made in the last quarter of 1877.

The next manufacturing record show no carbines made from July 1, 1878 through June 30, 1879.

From July 1, 1879 through June 30, 1880 a total of 5385 carbines were made and all of them were produced in the last 2 quarters of 1880. A large number of carbines were made from July 1, 1880 though June 30, 1881.

There were 10,000 carbines made in 3 quarters of fiscal year 1881, with no carbines made in the 3rd quarter. Many of the unit histories are from Congressional papers of the time and are also similar to other sources on research sites.

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Our SRS (Springfield Research Service) has been used by many collectors and care should be taken that most data is correct, but there is confusion about calendar years and fiscal years. The difference is 6 months and fiscal years cover parts of 2 calendar years.

From July 1, 1881 through June 30, 1882 there were no carbines manufactured.

The manufacturing data shows that no carbines were manufactured from July 1, 1882 through June 30, 1883.

The records show that a number of caliber .50 carbines were made for trial in the year ending June 30, 1877.

The Army was directed to turn over all M1873 rifles with serial numbers less than 50,000. This was the result of tests and hearing after the Custer Battle at the Little Big Horn. (One of our serial number letters contain this information and is stated again in this section). U.S. Army evaluations of the Custer battle, found major failures in early Springfield Rifles. This extensive data of other weapons used by the American Indians in the battle.

The 1st and 3rd endorsements with names and signatures for transport to the National Armory are included with this letter. Government directions include the transfer of rifles with serial numbers under 50,000 to be replaced with rifles with numbers over 50,000. This includes the rationale for the Army to scrap all low numbers and upgrade and replace those weapons with improvements and upgrades to both stocks and metal parts.

The letter of March 14, 1881 includes officers, ordnance Officers, and the Commanding officer of the 3rd Infantry at Fort Missoula and the Department of

Dakota. Numbers of Springfield rifles Cal. 45, M1873 identified in Company 3rd's assigned to Fort Missoula, MT went to National Armory, Massachusetts.

Inquiries

We still have many files in single-page document form. This is always of interest as it gives us data on readers' requests. Our goal is to satisfy requirements of our readers.

We look forward to any comments and questions. This is the only way to know what readers are interested in and it keeps us busy, but we want to keep them coming.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

NOTE. Please send an email if you receive any subscription data that is incorrect. We have had many problems with the Postal Service and need any comments or corrections for your magazines or letters. The only way we can quality-control is by subscribers' inputs that give a realtime way to make sure magazines are delivered.

SRS uses first class mail to make sure a magazine or documents are delivered to a subscriber. We still receive an occasional piece of mail that is returned and sometimes cannot find a new or forwarding address.

The last subscription issue is designated by the issue number that is printed on all magazine address labels. We always try to double-check each address and try to send a letter advising of the subscription renewal time and issue. We have found problems with software that changes the first and last name of a subscriber.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-4

The result is a returned piece of mail and some confusion. Please let us know if any subscriber has had a problem.

Current issues

Issue number 143 dated June 2015 is the current magazine. It will be mailed the first week of June, 2015.

Number 142 was mailed March 2015.

Number 144 will be dated September 2015

Number 145 will be dated December 2015.

The projected mailing dates are the first week of March, June, September, and December 2015, for the 4 quarterly issues.

These dates are planned for each new year.

ADVERTISING

Our advertising deadlines are the Friday two weeks before the date of a publication.

Our standard year publications are March, June, September, and December for each year.

Please contact us for competitive rates for full page ads and other data.

SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH LETTERS

The basic letters are \$50.00; sales letters with a document are \$65.00; and research letters run from \$175.00 and up.

Research letters includes USMC letters, OSS documents, 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 7th Cavalry, the Spanish American War, and other unique units. Some special research

documents require more time and may have higher costs.

A basic letter is data recovered from our in-house files. A research letter requires us to travel to a government facility and request to search and retrieve the specific copies needed for research.

This includes checking the U.S. Government files to make sure they exist and are still available for review. We try to copy the specifics and include them with the letter. In many cases the data is a peculiar size and must be handled, verified, and copied according to government regulations. This may also require working with armed guards, checking our identification, and special stamps for security classification or other rules.

COMMENTS AND INPUTS

We always want comments.
editor@usmartialarmscollector.com.

An inquiry can be made by mail to SRS Box 126, Cabin John, MD 20818. This may take an extended time.

SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH DATA BASE

Our efforts are based on data from United States documents, and all serial number information comes from government documents. There are many documents that describe a weapon without a specific serial number.

All data in the Springfield Research Service

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data base is based on data that has been found. There are more documents that may exist, but this will be a never- ending search.

Our subscribers can email or send to:
U.S. Martial Arms Collector
Box 126
Cabin John, MD 20818

BACK ISSUES OF THE U.S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR MAGAZINES

We keep as many old issues as possible.

The older newsletters (number 1 through 54) must be obtained by special request. Issues number 55 through 143 are available for \$10 each postpaid. Several issues have run out. A copy in black and white can be made as a last resort, and mailed. There will be a delay or extra costs.

Emailed issues may be a problem. We do not want an email to go through and find out at a later date that it was not received or only part was received.

SRS Searches

We still find new data but it is more difficult with any new government regulations and quality of original documents. We continue to answer requests from our subscribers.

LETTERS WRITTEN

U.S. , Cal. .22, Model 1922, serial number 8210, M1922 M1 with NRA stocks. Sold to Farold H. Christensen, Nampa, Idaho. March 13, 1929

U.S. Model 1911 COLT Automatic Pistol, serial number 76371, Colt Pistol, Model 1911, Caliber .45. Serial number 76371. OCO (Office of the CHIEF of ORDNANCE). August 13, 1914.

U.S. Model 1884 rifle, serial number 304732, Cal. 45, Rifle, Cal. 45, M1884, Serial Number 304732. Company M, 10th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. November 11, 1898.

U. S. Henry rifle, serial number 9225. Rifle, U.S. Henry, Serial Number 9225. Issued to Charles Kaiser, Company B, 3rd U.S. Veterans Volunteer Infantry. 1865. Charles Kaiser was 35 years old, 5 foot 7 inches in height, light complexion, grey eyes, and dark hair. He was born in Baden, Germany and his occupation was a mechanic. His enlistment was on March 3, 1865 by Captain Mergenthal in Philadelphia for one year.

U.S. Model 1873 rifle, serial number 61988, Cal. 45. Issued to Company I, 3rd U.S. Infantry. February 19, 1881. Fort Missoula, M.T. , February 19th, 1881. Model 1873 rifles were returned to Springfield Armory as directed in letter dated October 22, 1879. "I have the honor to transmit herewith numbers of Springfield rifles, Cal .45 in M1873, this day turned over to, Lt. W. Cooke, 3rd Infantry A.A. Q.M. , at this post, for shipment to the National Armory." Chief Ordnance Officer, Department Dakota, March 10, 1881.

The numbers of rifles were turned over for shipment to the National Armory, Massachusetts.

EDITORS NOTE. Precise numbers of Cavalry killed at the Little Big Horn is still debatable and varies.

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(Editor's note: the following data affects the history of these 45/70 rifles and is an extension of its history). The recall of the early 1873 rifles is one of the few times an actual serial number is used. Other Springfield requirement changes used a date to be started.

It is thought that the Congressional actions and the Custer battle was unique and needed to be very clear.

The tests of the weapons used by the American Indians stirred quite a bit of interest in Congress.

The 1st and 3rd endorsements with names and signatures for transport to the National Armory are included with this letter. Directions include the transfer of rifles with low serial numbers to be replaced with rifles with numbers over 50,000. This also reflects the need to clarify the action to be taken by the U.S. Army. It is believed that most weapons were replaced but many still show up and there are documents concerning funding deficiencies and military units that were not front line ready. This would include National guard and other non critical operations.

The letter of March 14, 1881 includes officers, ordnance Officers, and the Commanding officer of the 3rd Infantry at Fort Missoula and the Department of Dakota.

Serial numbers include number 61988, Springfield Armory, Model 1873. It was issued to Private Fredrick O'Brien, Company I, 3rd Infantry. Board of Survey dated August 18, 1882, has Order number 146, with list of Army officers, Fort Missoula and a Complete list of equipment and ordnance issued and cost of Springfield rifle Model 1873, caliber 45. Private

Fredrick O'Brien's records and data from U. S. Army records from Fort Missoula, M.T. included the Commanding Officer of the 3rd Infantry, Company I and all records of a military board for actions and travel with the Model 1873 carbine while in the possession of Private O'Brien during August of 1882.

U.S. , Cal. .30, Model 1903, serial number 1 266 217, Heavy Barrel, T Model, was sold to George P. Sheldon, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. April 26, 1926.

U.S. , Cal. .30, Model 1903, serial number 1 462 757 M1903, A1, 1935 National match. Sold to A. H. Means, 1283 E. South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah. September 7, 1935.

U.S. Model Sharps Carbine, serial number 93950, Sharps U.S. Model 1863 Carbine. U.S. War Office, Washington, D.C. from Sharps Company, Hartford, CT. December 31, 1863.

LETTERS AND EMAILS RECEIVED AND ANSWERED.

Hi, I have a Springfield 1873 bearing serial number 222351. All I know about the gun is that it was made in 1883. Would it affect the value of the gun if I had it restored. If I go forward with the restoration project do you know anybody who does this type of firearm. Thanks for the help in this matter.

We believe that any restoration may ruin any antique gun. You are better off leaving it alone; selling the gun and getting one in better shape; or just oiling or lightly cleaning the gun. Editor.

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Serial Number research request: I just purchased the 1903 Springfield in the above photographs, Serial Number 937700. It is equipped with a Warner/Swazey Model 1913. The rifle is from 1918, along with the bayonet. The earliest history on the rifle and scope that I am aware of is that it was all sold in the Spring 2008 Auction as Lot No. 241. It was part of the Bruce Stern collection, a former and well known attorney and collector of military firearms that was a Director of the NRA. I also attach hereto a picture you can find online just by goggling up "Springfield Sniper Rifle" and finding the picture under the "photographs of Springfield sniper rifle." The picture indicates it is from the National Firearms Collection. So I would like to research anything I can discover about the model I purchased, as well as anything on the identical one pictured in the attached photograph. Do you have any suggestions as to how to go about such research? Thank you.

We have no data on that rifle. There may be other information through the family or the auction, but we have not found any government documents. Editor

Do you show anything for Springfield 1903, serial number 1196717. Thanks.

No data. Closest is a very rare rifling test gun number 1196725. Almost all of the numbers in that era that are NOT MARK 1's are rare with original finish and stock. Editor.

I am writing to inquire if you have any information on a U.S. Colt SAA revolver serial no. 82260. I look forward to your response.

We have no data on that serial number. Most of those numbers were lost many years ago including the ones concerning Congressional inquiries. Editor.

Re: SRS newsletter, Check made payable to SRS?
Most subscribers use a check. If you use paypal- be very careful on checking the correct boxes or not checking others. We have had problems with PAYPAL. Editor.

Some time ago I showed you an 1895 Krag carbine 29365 which was marked on the left receiver with an electric pencil 21 P2. Interestingly, the current Julia auction has a 1895 carbine turned in by the 9th Cavalry which is identically marked. Does that help with trying to determine the meaning of those marks? At least they are not unique to my gun.

Thank you for the data. We have had other inquiries about those markings. It appears that they represent the unit. It has been a great help. Editor.

I have just received my latest US MARTIAL ARM COLLECTOR News Letter Number 142. With this issue my subscription expires. I would like to renew my subscription by letter with an enclosed check. I would like two copies – Number 121 and Number 126. Are both or either copy available? Can I add the \$10 per copy in my subscription renewal check

We have original copies of 121 and 126 in storage. They are \$10 each postpaid. Editor.

I'm researching a book about a particular 1917 Enfield. I have most of the gun's history, excluding its service in World War I. I know it's a long shot to fill that gap, but I'm told the best way is to subscribe to the magazine and then query the SRS database for the serial number and see if it turns up.

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Can I subscribe online or do I need to do so by mail? Thanks for whatever guidance you can provide.

We do have many serial numbers and some other data. SRS has never combined any of the data into a workable form. Subscriptions are by mail for the majority of subscribers with check payments. PAYPAL can be used but please check to make sure all data is correct. We have problems with incorrect PAYPAL data that is checked off or other issues. If you have used PAYPAL before and a simple payment is made, there is no problems. If you fill out any PAYPAL applications, please be careful. Editor.

There is a Springfield Armory M1911 #76371. You also had information on my Springfield Armory M1868 Trapdoor Rifle in 50-70 Govt. #38891. Let me know if you need anything else.

We have everything needed. Editor.

Reference data on the 1851 cadet musket, I received some data from you. Did not know about Horse Soldier shop and the other 1851. The second 1851 was sold at a PA. Auction. Thanks for leads.

Excellent ones are difficult to find. Editor.

Hi I was wondering if you could help me identify the barrel on my Springfield. Gun looks in good condition I don't think it was polished out? Barrel has no date or proof marks. Looks to be an address M.M. AC__ T. CO. __. I've been doing lots of research with no luck. Stock has AM Burt name from Trenton Locomotive. There are two inspector stamps AHJ in rectangle I think the other one is the same. Thanks.

Looks like a standard 1863 Civil War

musket made by a contractor for Springfield Armory. (J.T.Hodge A.M. Burton, Trenton Locomotive and Machine Co.) Editor.

I have a Colt Navy and SW No. 2. I am going to send the SNs for a simple search. Can the SNs be sent to you by e-mail? Also, if the simple search reveals that more info may be available, do you advise about that and what the cost would be for a more detailed search? And one more question if you don't mind: A Colt or SW letter would reveal the specifics on a particular gun and to where it was delivered. I assume your search would pick up there if it was purchased by the Government? In other words, what info do you provide that is not provided by a Colt or SW letter?

SRS does a search of our records to see if we have the data from the U.S.

Government. A basic letter with unit data or similar information costs \$50 to \$65. A detailed search letter requires us to travel to one of the government offices and search for other data on the unit. We do not know the details until we search for data is still in the archives. We are always behind in this area as it takes days. The cost is \$175 and may be higher if there are problems with the government sources. Editor.

Hi. I need some advise. I picked up an 1860 Spencer Carbine (SN listed below), 1860 Light Sabre, Carbine Sling, and Smith & Wesson Model #2 pistol all carried by the same soldier..."TR". His initials are scribed on all the pieces. I would really like to identify him, and was thinking that if I could identify where that carbine was issued, I

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could then check company records for a name. Since you drew a blank on my serial number, do you think the 39741 (23 carbines before mine) could possibly have been issued to the same place as my carbine. If so, what would be the cost to get this record? And are company records available to track down individual soldiers. Would the records of this carbine also show the date it was issued or manufactured? Is there a close record above mine as well?

This is a major effort that would be very time consuming and may not lead to any data. Most data start with a serial number and possible detail. The Army studied numbers at a Congress request and found that there is no relationship of numbers in a single case of 10 weapons. There is a document that directs Springfield during manufacture do not consider serial numbers. The serial number must be exact. Editor.

Thank you in advance for any help you might be able to provide. Your email was passed on to me as a possible source for information on my M1860 Spencer carbine. I was told that for a fee I could obtain information regarding the service history of this firearm. Are you still offering such a service?

Our subscribers can email us to check on a serial number. We send an email back to show if we can or can not find a serial number. There is no charge to the subscriber. Editor.

I am interested in obtaining a Springfield Research letter for a U.S. Property marked Colt 1903 Pocket Hammerless Pistol, blue finish, Serial No. 558827. I have a Colt Archive letter indicating this pistol was shipped on August 11, 1944 to United States Government Property Officer Supply Division, Office of Strategic Services,

Fowler Building, Rosalyn, Virginia as part of an order of 543.

We have no data on that pistol. There is no correlation between a factory letter and other U.S. military documents. We find many documents without serial numbers that show a description of a weapons used or shipped, and other documents with an issue document with serial numbers. It is luck to find a serial number with all details. Editor.

Pistols in Colt Factory Order #4420. I want to order a research letter. I am interested in finding out more information than is contained in the Colt Archive letter, for example, to whom the gun was assigned/transferred and if and when it was reassigned/transferred and to whom. I want to obtain the maximum amount of information I can get on it. Please advise how I can pay for it. For speed and convenience I would prefer to call in a credit card to you, but don't know if this is the best way. Please advise. Thank you.

We can only start with a serial number (reference the previous correspondence). The majority of our subscribers use checks. Editor

U.S. Martial Arms Collector Magazine: I would like to confirm the following serial number is in your database: 102360: High Standard Model B US (OSS Issue) Semi-Automatic Pistol in 22LR. I am interested in obtaining any documentation you might have available.

We checked all of our OSS data that was found at the U.S. Archives and have no data on that serial number. Editor.

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I am sending this E Mail in hopes that you might direct me in the right direction to find out if the Luger I possess is of value and what the value might be. I got your information from the NRA website of which I am a member. The gun in question bears the U.S. Property markings and the Springfield armory markings. the serial number is 6766. I thank you in advance for any help you can provide.

Any pistol with those markings is of more value and possibly a great value if other information is with the weapon. Our records have no data on that serial number. Editor.

How do I go about getting a letter for my Spencer Carbine, M_1860 Serial # 45705? I will be glad to defray all cost for this letter and research primary source documentation. Thank you. Historian/Civil War Investments, Visitor Services CSS Neuse Civil War Interpretation Center Member "The Company of Military Historians". US Marine Veteran BA History NCWC.. History work includes: Peyton Randolph 1st "Father of our Country" 1st & 3rd President Continental Congress, George Washington "Father of our Country" 1st President, Thomas Jefferson 3rd President, William Henry Harrison 9th President, Benjamin Harrison 23rd President, Benjamin Harrison Governor VA and signer Declaration, Richard Caswell 1st Constitutional Governor of NC, General Robert Edward Lee CSA, General Arthur MacArthur, Jr, General Douglas MacArthur, and Princess Matoaka Pocahontas).

Thank you for the inquiry but, we do not have any records in our data base on that weapon. Some numbers in that era were used in New York, Ohio, Ill, Ohio, and other units. We do not have data for a letter

and you may need to rely on family documents. Editor.

My name is Rene Vandendries from Belgium , and a beginner in colt collecting. Can you tell me where can I find information about my revolver Colt artillery with mixed s/n 47452 all H.N inspected , except trigger guard and back strap s/n 5066 A (Ainsworth) inspected.

We have no data on that serial number.

Many of those SAA Colts were issued to cavalry units but, we have only found a few with government records. There are only a few that have both factory and government records for the same gun. Editor.

SHIPPING COMMENTS

We mail all magazines and letters by first class mail. This is a result of time delays last year. The magazines and letters are mailed and appear to be delivered by the U. S. Post office in 2 to 3 days.

The majority of our subscribers pay by personal or bank sponsored checks. They work fine.

The small use of PAYPAL has caused problems. A simple payment from a PAYPAL account seems to work OK but, the paperwork for a new PAYPAL account and various options cause the PAYPAL clients to make mistakes in billing and multi year options. Please be careful when filing out PAPAL data. We have no control over PAYPAL and a new subscriber may not get what they want. We will help as much as we can. Thanks.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-11

SPRINGFIELD ARMS COMPANY NAVY MODEL REVOLVER

Courtesy; Danny Schmalzle

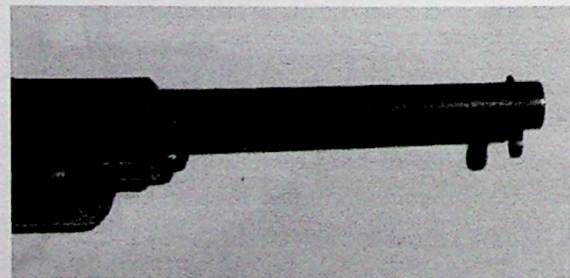
The Springfield Arms revolver was a .36 caliber percussion Navy Model and had a 6 inch barrel with a 6 shot round cylinder. The hammer was center mounted in the center of the frame with wooden 2 piece grips. There were about 125 pistols manufactured.

Below: A 2 trigger model with Warner Patent markings.

Bottom right: Shows the front of the cylinder, barrel, and rammer assembly.



There is very little known about many of these revolvers and the Springfield Arms Manufacturing Company. It has been rumored that there were patent conflicts with possibly the Colt Company and others. There was some military interest in the revolver for Navy use. The close location of the company and the Springfield Armory made discussions and sales possible. We have been unable to find government contracts with the U.S. War Department.



U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-12



Above: Right side of Navy Revolver with 2 triggers, cylinder, percussion nipples, and frame.

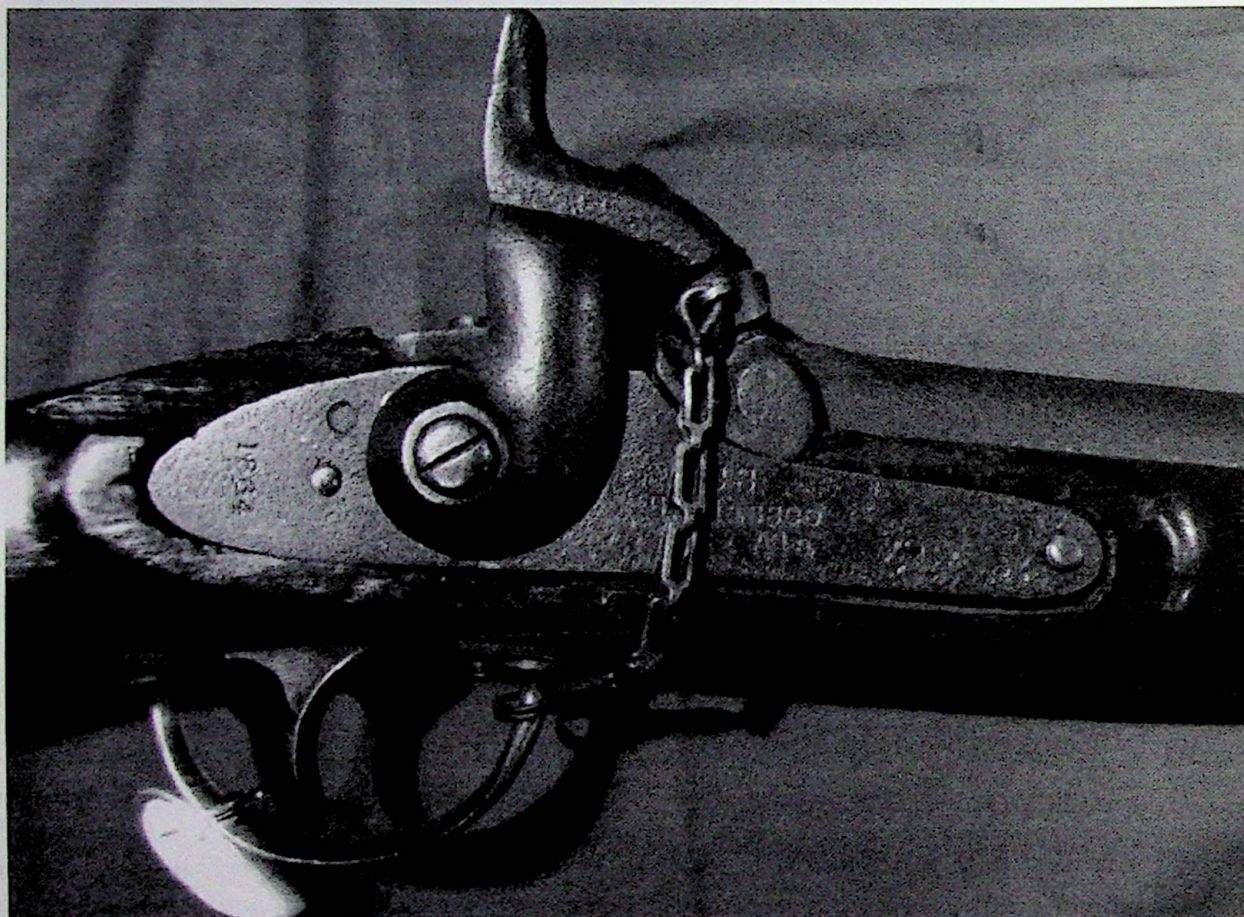
The Navy revolver had serial number from 1 to the end of production. It had blue and case color finishes. This model does not show the January 1851 patent markings. James Warner was the chief engineer for the Springfield, Massachusetts company. It seems that many companies were in that area during the 1850's and all competed for the military and military trade.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-13

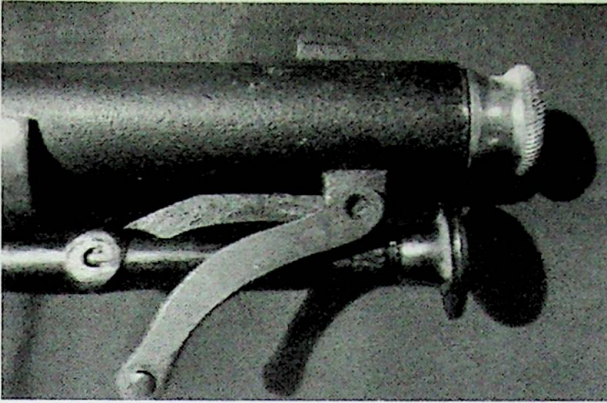
CONFEDERATE CARBINE *Courtesy of Buddy Bass*

There were 500 carbines made by the Tallassee Armory in Tallassee, Alabama. The carbines were made and designed by the Confederate forces and most were destroyed before being issued.

The 500 carbines were manufactured and loaded on a railroad car for delivery to the Confederate Army. The railroad was over run by General Sherman and his march through the South. The entire load was burned and the rail system destroyed. This carbine is a very rare Confederate weapon made entirely with Confederate design.



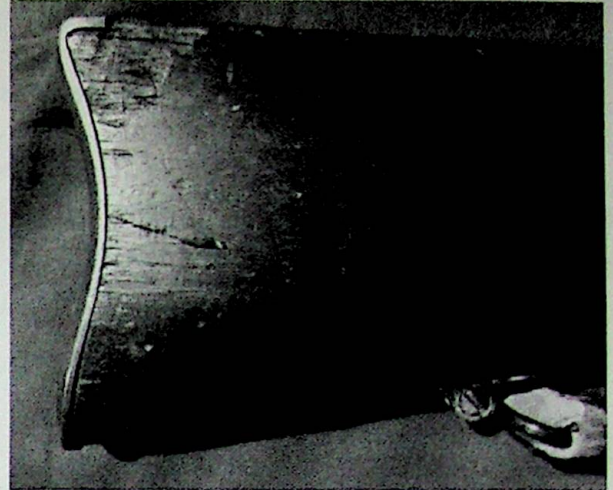
Above: The carbine is 1 of the 13 known that is in private hands. It shows the lock, trigger guard, hammer, and basic design of the percussion carbine.



Above: Ramrod, front sight, nosecap, and ram rod shown on a surviving carbine. It is believed that the machinery to manufacture was made in England and shipped to Alabama to build the weapons. The manufacturing plant is in Alabama and still on its original site. It is on the National Historic Register, and there are plans to make it into a museum.

There is no doubt that the carbines known survived under the worst conditions when they were intercepted and burned by Union forces.

The condition reflects the hard use and survival of one of the low number of weapons. Most of the survivors are in various museums. There appear to be little known documents on the design and manufacturing drawings.



Above: The butt stock is shown with the rear sling swivel, brass butt plate, and general contour of the wooden stock.

The interception of the 500 carbines and their destruction was a major blow to the Confederacy.

The Confederate forces must have sifted through the destroyed rail car and salvaged any weapon or parts that could be used after General Sherman moved on.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-15

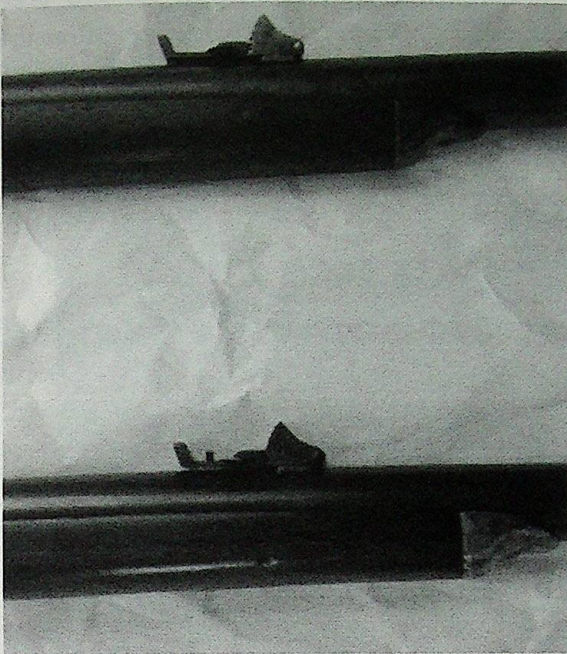
SHARPS PISTOL CARBINES

The C. Sharps & CO, Sharps and Hankins, Philadelphia 1854-1874 produced several pistols and carbines during the 1850's through 1874. It has been reported that the carbines were offered to the military and to West Point. No contracts have been found.



Above; A pair of pistol carbines. The condition is excellent for the bottom one and good for the top one. Both are original with the same features and caliber. They used a special ammunition and both are very rare.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-16



Above: The 2 Sharps carbines shown with their rear sights. They are unique to the carbines and adjustable for elevation and windage. As with the limited manufacture of the carbines, all of the parts and sights are only used for this model. Approximately 600 were manufactured. The barrels are of the same length (about 28 inches) and appear to be standard on all weapons. The fittings of all known are German silver including the butt plate, fore end cap, and escutcheon. They are both .38 caliber. There was no ramrod on the standard model. The frame markings for the company are on the left side.

The carbines seldom show up for sale.



Above: The patch boxes are shown and are the same for each gun. The bottom carbine is shown with its excellent fit and finish with quality workmanship. The grip caps appear to be the same for all known items.

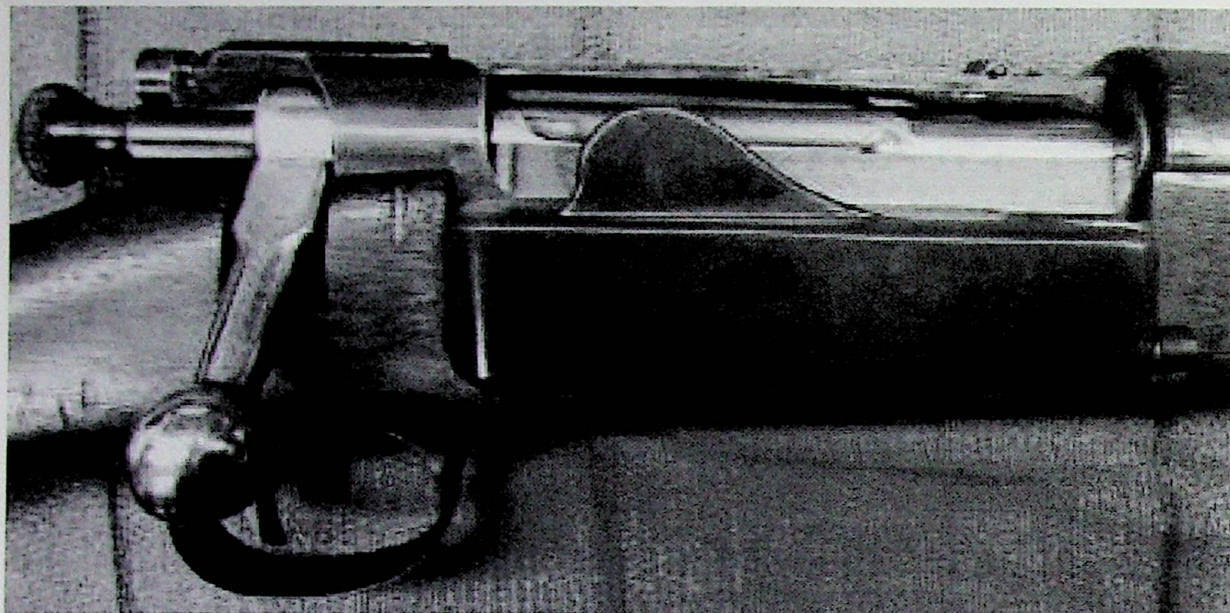
They are all breech loading percussion and were in 2 calibers (.31 and .38). They are quite rare and all were serial numbered.

There were about 50 first models made and all had a ramrod and swivel under the barrel.

The total production of both types was approximately 650. There is very little data about the carbines and all were made in Philadelphia.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-17

**THE BOARD OF FORTIFICATION
Krag Rifle** *Photos: Courtesy of Mike
Raborn.*



Above: 26 inch Krag Rifle right side with all standard parts except rear sight, stock, and 26 inch barrel.

Commonly known as the 26 inch Krag, the Board of Fortification (B&F) rifle was a shorter version of the standard 30 inch barreled Krag Rifle. The stock was made to accommodate the 26 inch barrel. The rear sight was a modified 1901 style with different range settings for standard ammunition for the 26 inch design. Springfield Armory assigned this board as a senior U.S. Army committee to oversee all defense preparations and development. The prototype 26 inch Krag rifle was submitted to the Board of Ordnance and fortifications (Bd O.&F.) by Lt. Colonel Frank H. Phipps, commander of Springfield Armory, on October 15, 1901. Lt. General Nelson A. Miles was the commanding

General of the Army and was directly involved in small arms development.

Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indians was captured by General Miles, who had many various actions as Head of the U.S. Army. General Nelson also recommended that the Krag be discontinued and production ceased. He suggested that the Krag rifle be replaced with the Winchester model 1895 rifle. He influenced the Secretary of War to procure 10,000 Winchesters. Springfield Armory set up a test board that fired the Winchester so rigorously that it

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-18

became red hot and ruined the temper of the rear sight and scorched the wood. The rusty test rifle was returned to The Secretary of War with the report that it was not suitable for military service. Later in 1898, General Miles recommended to the Governor of Michigan that he equip his militia with the Blake rifle. There were many disagreements between Gen. Miles and Springfield Armory.

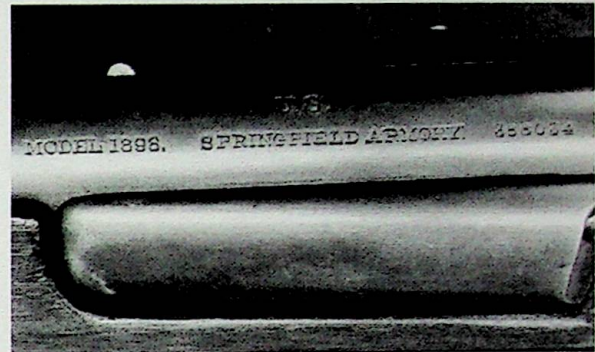
Miles saw a great deal of merit in the Krag after the Spanish American war and ordered the Ordnance department to equip all troops preparing to engage in the battle for Puerto Rico to be armed with Krag. He also directed the Ordnance Department to send all caliber 45/70 Springfield rifles in their hands back to the United States. The Ordnance Department appreciated the vote of confidence for the Krag. There was no authority given by Congress for this order and there were questions concerning the exchange of weapons.

On March 6, 1902 the Board of Ordnance and Fortification met and directed that 100 rifles be manufactured. By June 17, 1902, 100 rifles with 26 inch barrels were completed and ready for issue. They had specially manufactured stocks with mandreled front bands to fit the larger diameter of the Krag barrel at 26 inches in length. The field trials were held at Plattsburg barracks in New York, in October of 1902. Serial numbers appear in approximately 387,000 serial number range.

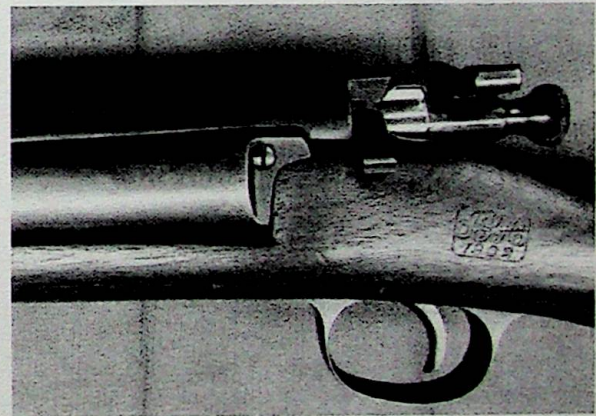
The sides of the 1901 base are radiused and eliminate the steps shown on a regular 1901 rear sight. There are slight changes and modifications using a carbine eyepiece. It was found that the sight picture was not well received. Trial showed that the front sight

appeared too close to the rear sight. There were proposals to move the rear sight back 4 inches. It appears this was not tried.

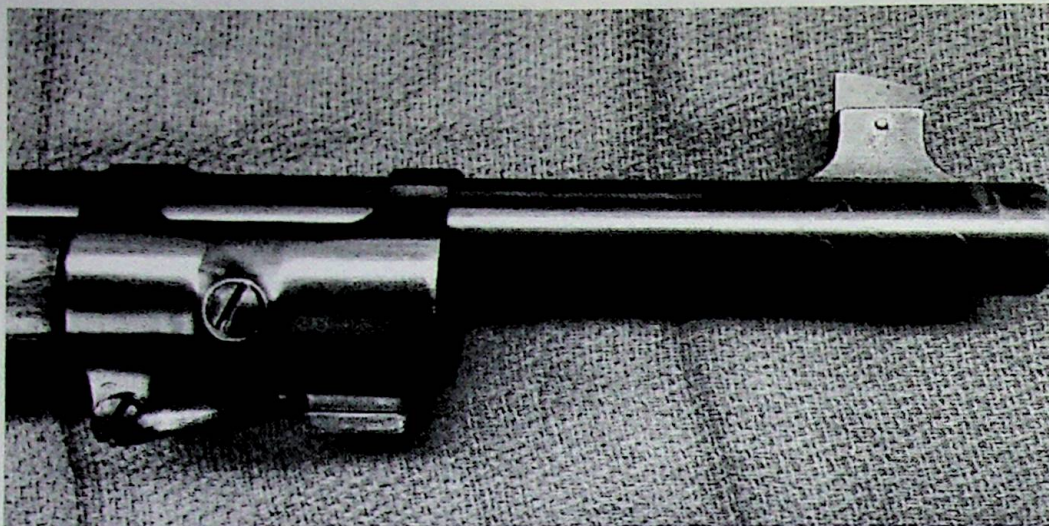
Below; The serial number 388034 is stamped on the 1898 receiver.



Below: The 26 inch rifle is shown with the 1902 cartouche.



U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-19



Above: 26 Inch front sight (same as 30 inch Rifle).

The 26 inch Bd. O. & F. Rifle had a modified model 1901 rifle sight that was altered with leaf marking up to 21 hundred yards. The markings are stamped into the top of the leaf and visible with the eye piece fixed in the lower position. They are 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20, and 21. The side markings run from 1 to 5.

The special stock is easy to confirm, as the front end was made to the short pattern and does not have the lightening cuts that are on a standard 30 inch Krag rifle. A cut down rifle would need to have alterations to the lightening cut and the channel filled in.

The 1898 bayonet will not fit on a 26 inch barrel as it was made from a 30 inch barrel. The barrel is oversized at that point and the

bayonet hole for the barrel was opened to fit the larger size. They are reported to be marked with 26.

The rifles are quite rare and to date, there have been no reports on the sample rifle submitted by Colonel Phipps.

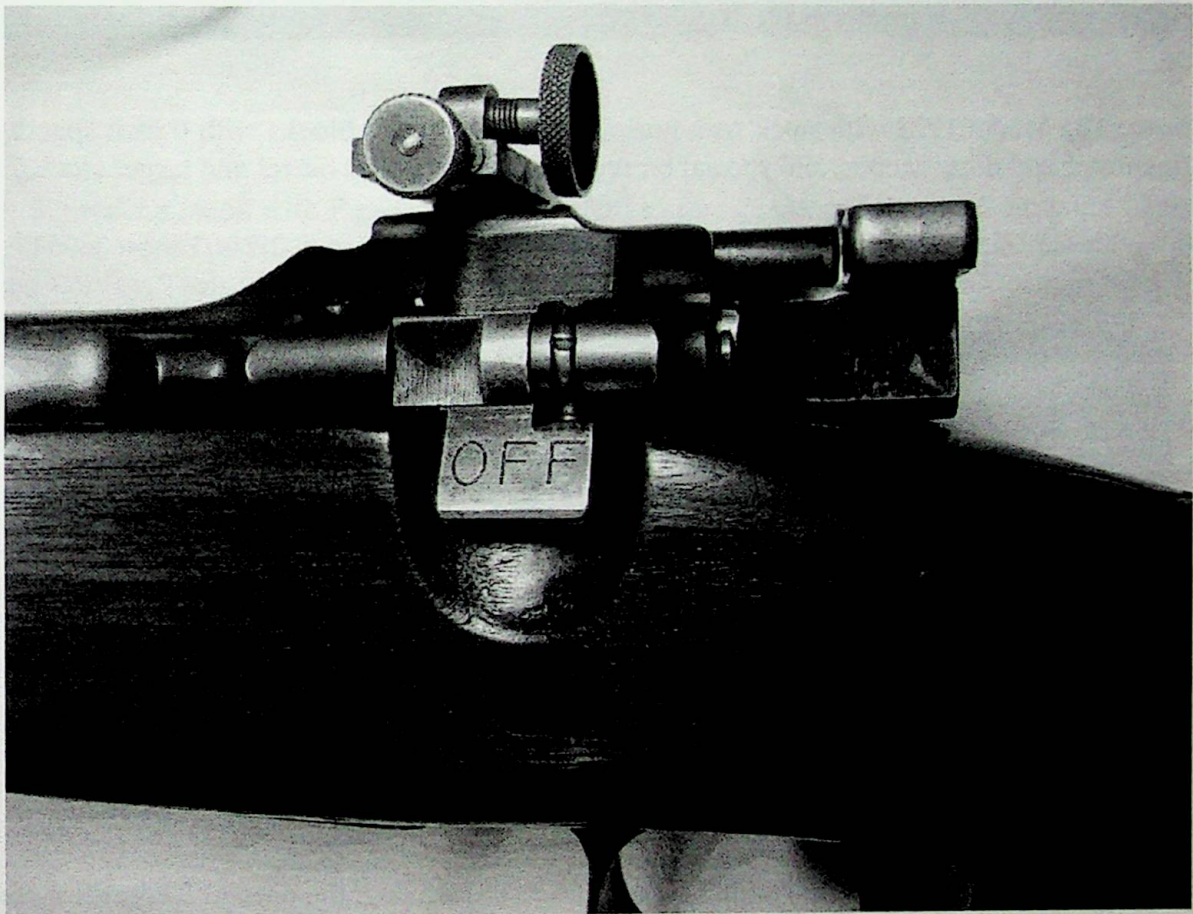
Colonel Phipps is also the authority for the model 1905 Krag rifle with special front and rear sights, modified issue handguard, and extensive modifications. The rear sight mounting screw holes were the standard M1898 screw holes for the Model 1901 rear sight. There are also sightings of a modified Model 1905 with a target rear sight made by a commercial company using the cut off hole as the mounting bracket.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-20

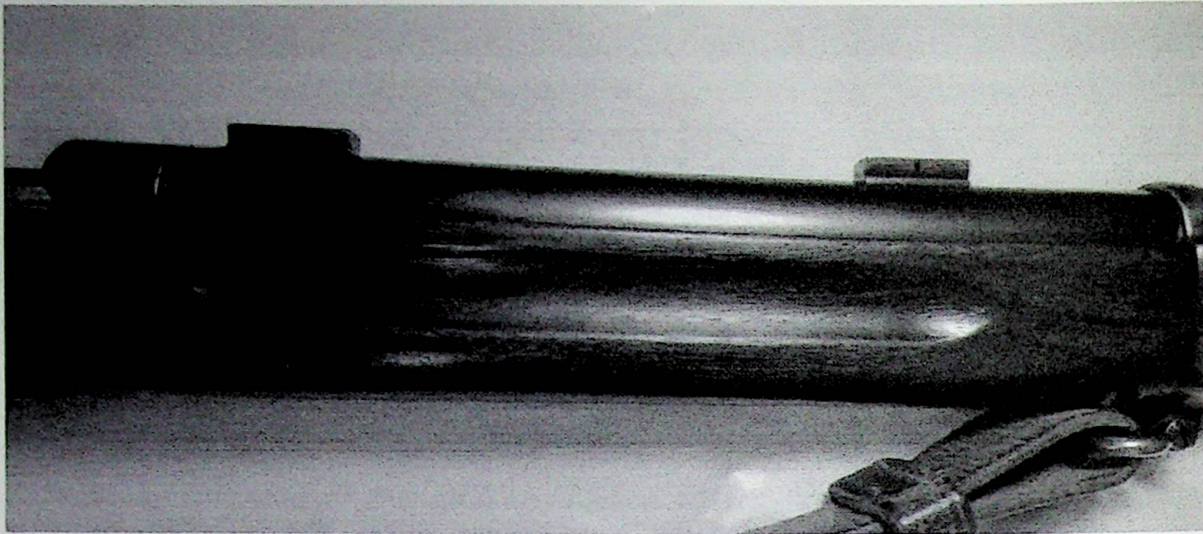
MATCH SPRINGFIELD, CAL. 30, M1922 *Courtesy of Tom Myers*

The Model 1922 was developed to meet a demand for a heavy barrel target rifle. The 1922 had an integral front sight with a master quality machining with the dovetail cut into the extra large portion of the end of the barrel. The stock had the enlarged barrel channel for the heavy barrel and a shotgun type butt plate that was checkered and used for this model and other heavy barrel Cal. .30 and Cal. 22 rifles in later production. There were 100 rifles manufactured during 1922 and 1923.

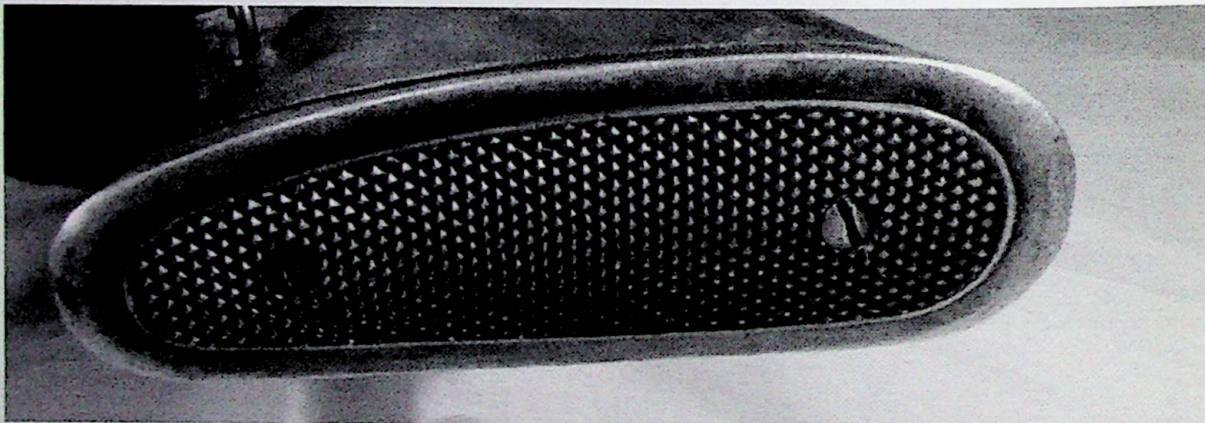
The rifles had scope blocks with 6 inch spacing, Lyman 48 B rear sight, stock with grasping grooves, a headless cocking piece, and a 24 inch barrel with a 1 and 1/8 breech diameter.



Above: Stock with DAL cartouche.

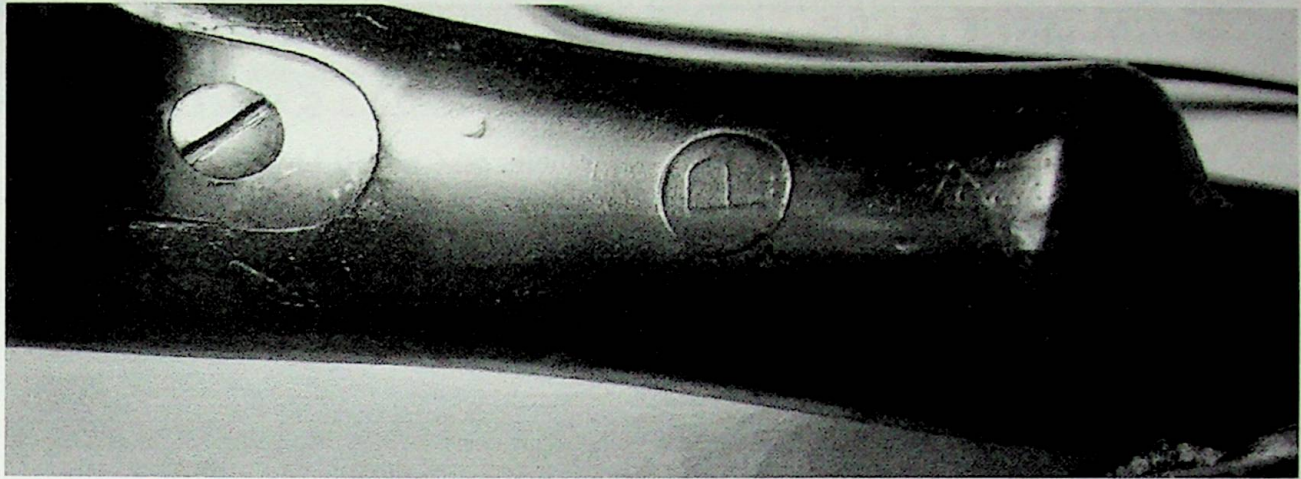


Above: The Model 1922 with stock with grasping grooves, scope blocks with 6 inch spacing for Winchester and other scopes, and special barrel band for the heavy barrel and target stock.



Above: The butt plate is shown with the special heavy checkering, the special 2 screws that are longer than the standard service size, installation on the flat butt area of the walnut target stock.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-22



Above: the walnut stock with P proof mark, standard trigger guard, pistol grip, and quality fit and finish. There were 100 rifles originally and 985 rifles manufactured at a later time. Users included Service Teams, winners of the Herrick Trophy team, National Rifle association sales customers, national museum displays, and DCM sales customers . Rare in original condition and some rifles were custom made by Springfield Army for sale. Condition was extraordinary and presently sought after by collectors.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 143-23

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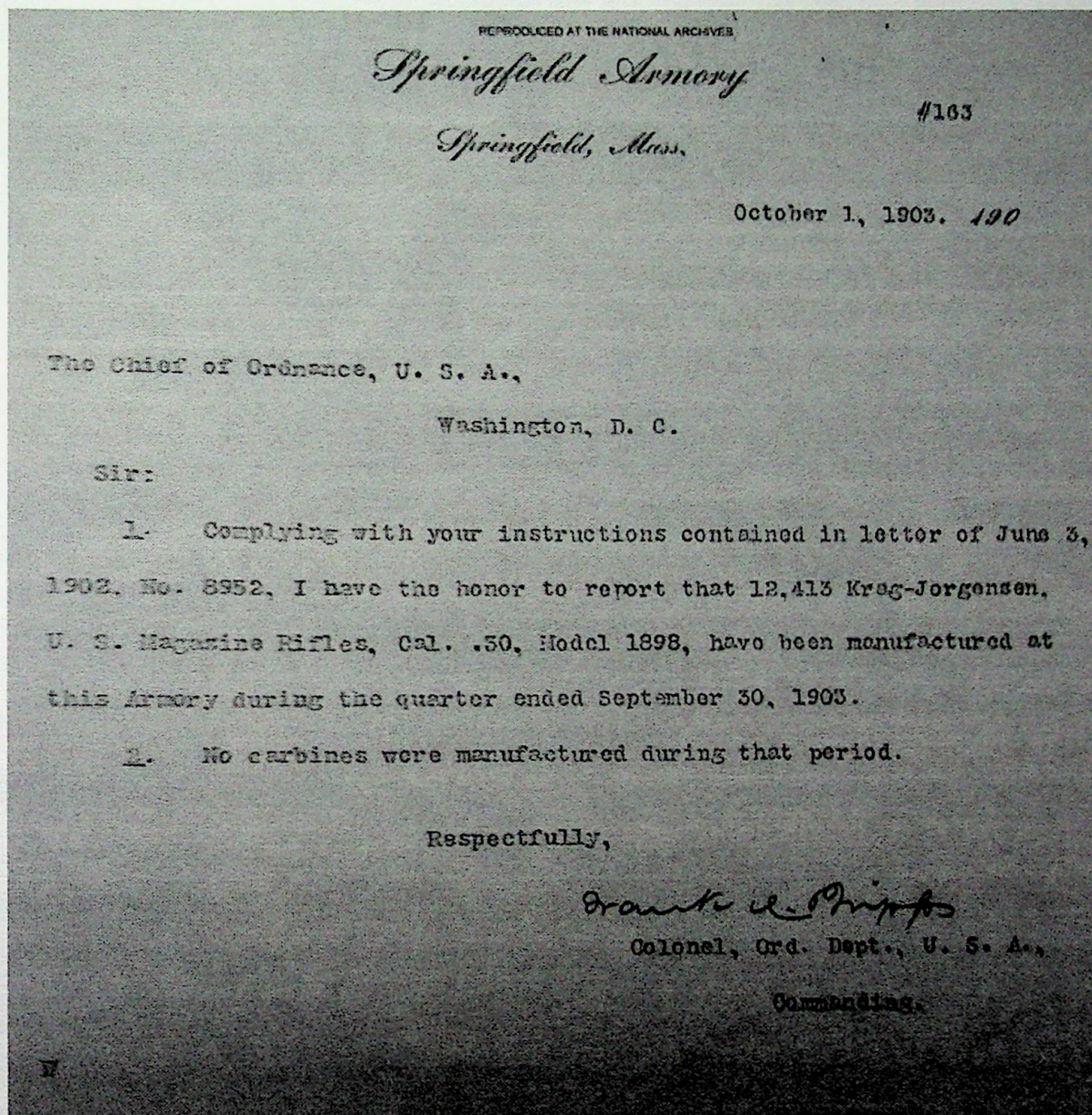
Winchester 1894 Take Down Rifle.
Octagon Barrel. 30 WCF. Serial number
17706. Antique.

Remington Transformed Civil War
Musket. Rolling Block action. Caliber
58 Centerfire. 3 Band.

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COLLECTORS NOTE

The attached letter outlines the Springfield Armory production of Krag rifles in 1903. There were 12,413 Model Krag rifles manufactured during the same period that Model 1903 Springfield rifles were in production. The date of the letter was October 1, 1903.



FIREARMS AUCTION

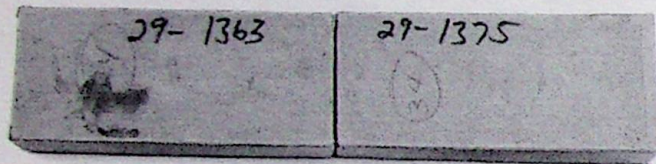
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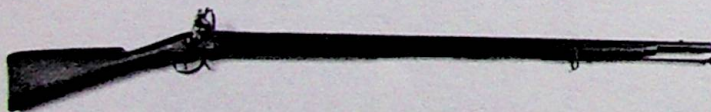
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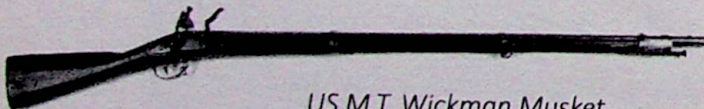
Rare Colt Model 1860
Long Flute belonging to Maj. Gen. George H. Gordon
(Gun Report March 1985)



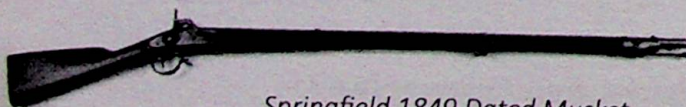
Consecutive Number Set Unfired in boxes Colt Commandos
Mfg. 1943 LOA Alabama National Guard



Brown Bess Musket



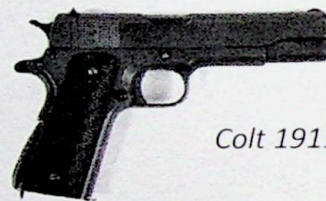
US M.T. Wickman Musket



Springfield 1849 Dated Musket



Presentation Colt Model 1849
Revolver belonging to Thomas
Strangman 1st Mass. Volunteers



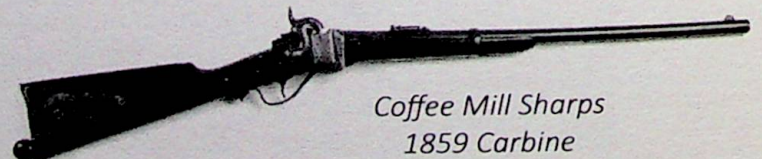
Colt 1911 A1



Early M1A Rifle



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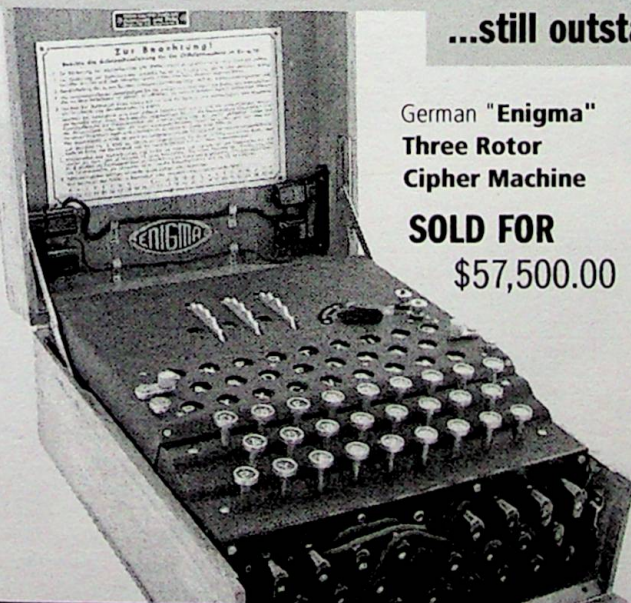


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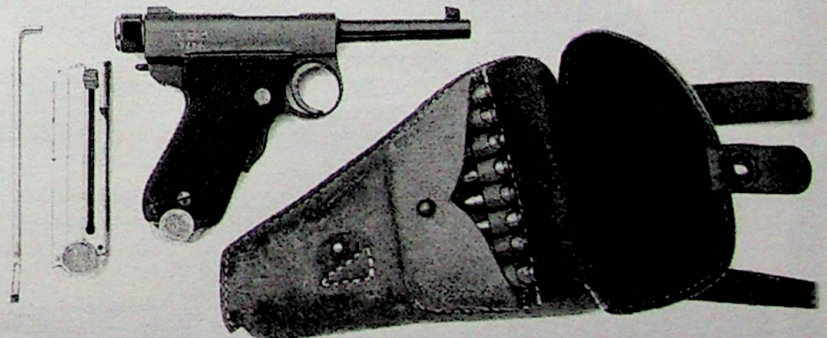
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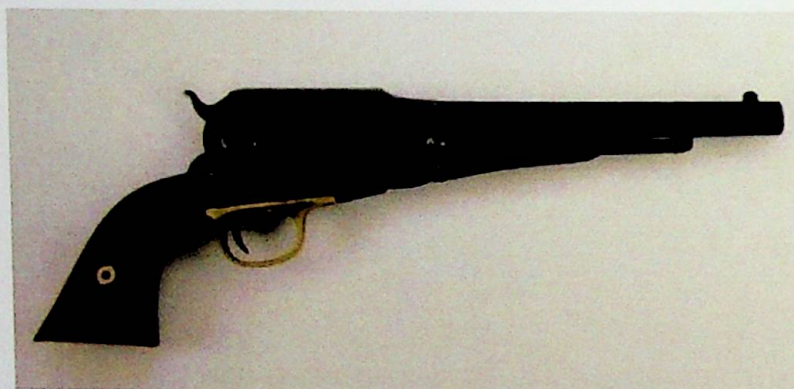
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